As Lynne and I look back at an other year gone by we’ve asked ourselves as others often do, how could this year and others have flown by so quickly. The most pleasant part of the past twenty or more years has been our making of long-lasting friendships with so many of you in the Academy of Prosthodontics. We cherish the friendships and want them to continue for the rest of our lives. We wish you and your loved ones a very happy and healthy new year.

The purpose of this editorial is to sensitize members of the Academy of Prosthodontics of a major problem that exists in prosthodontics today and to offer a suggestion for a possible new direction for our Academy.

I hesitated to write this editorial because I knew it most likely would cause controversy. I hesitated because I am fully aware of the sacred traditions of the Academy and I fully respect those traditions. It is difficult to break tradition for the sake of change. However, as the old expression states, “no risk, no gain”. As your president, I feel it necessary to ask you to consider this editorial with an open mind and think of what is best for our Academy, the specialty and the discipline of prosthodontics.

This editorial is not new. I presented a version of this message to the American College of Prosthodontists annual meeting in 1999 and was also asked to express my thoughts in the Pacific Coast Society of Prosthodontists newsletter. I ask you, the members of the Academy of Prosthodontics, to read it, think about it, and decide if it makes sense for us to be the first prosthodontic organization to candidly establish our identity in a different manner than other prosthodontic organizations in the world. I ask you to recall that we had the insight and courage to change our name in the past, and believe it is time to do so again as we cross the threshold into a new millennium.

INTRODUCTION
More than fifteen years ago this author wrote an article entitled “I’m a Prosthodontist, You’re a What?” The paper was presented at a number of specialty meetings and appeared to receive some praise for its creativity and humor. The manuscript focused on the author’s survey of the public’s knowledge of who we are and involved a small but statistically significant population in the Southern California area. Interestingly, while a significant number of the population knew what an orthodontist was, less than 5% of the population knew anything about a prosthodontist. Close to 10% surveyed thought we were associated with prostitution. The purpose of the
Most of the time we go through life with a pretty even keel. Although we enjoy a good challenge there are rarely times when we're totally baffled by the events of the day. Good days far outnumber bad ones. In fact, a bad day is hardly ever one when everything went wrong, instead is more likely that one sub-optimal event colored our perception of the day’s events.

The one thing that we usually don’t regularly experience is the life altering epiphany that seems to occur only in the movies. You know what I’m describing. Usually it’s associated with an event that shows the character that an age-old saying really is true. Dorothy finds out that there really is “no place like home.” Scarlet discovers that it is the “land that matters.” This stuff just doesn’t happen very often to us normal folk.

Ah, but not often is not the same as never. Recently I experienced two events that showed me one of these ultimate truths. Through personal experience I now know that some truisms really are true. No Virginia, I didn’t find out that there really is a Santa Claus but I did discover that “beauty is in the eye of the beholder.”

The first time this happened was when a patient, I’ll call him Mr. Bigg, described a recent conversation to me. You see, Mr. Bigg had just seen his local dentist for a routine check-up. The GP commented that Mr. Bigg could replace his ugly gold crowns with some natural looking porcelain ones. And, while he was doing this he could also get rid of those hideous silver fillings and replace those with pretty white ones. Well, I really didn’t need to be a rocket scientist to know what answer the patient wanted when he asked if he absolutely had to replace these restorations. Since there was no biologic problem, it was pretty easy to tell the patient that the fillings and the crowns could, if he so desired, remain undisturbed for the foreseeable future.

Rather than just accepting the confirmation of the patient’s pre-conceived notions, my response only seemed to add fuel to the fire of his concerns. Mr. Bigg immediately assumed that the GP was trying to make work where none existed. “Who does he think he is telling me what looks good and what doesn’t?” asked Bigg. “When was that guy appointed as chief of the esthetic police?” Once on a roll, there was nothing that I could say to discourage Bigg from his pursuit of universal condemnation of the GP. At that moment the old saying of “beauty is in the eye of the beholder” flashed into my mind.

About a week after this encounter Susan and I had a new desk chair delivered. (I figured that if I were spending this time putting thoughts to paper it would be prudent to do it in a comfortable position). You can imagine the delivery person, a swarthy individual, bronzed skin, wavy hair, toned muscles and few words. As he was carrying in the chair he did notice our two beautiful dogs, Clark and Derby. Seeing these canine wonders he asked what type of dogs they were and, once informed of their Chinese ancestry, they are Shar Peis, he uttered these words: “odd lookin’. ” Odd looking, is that what he thought? These are two marvelous looking animals, downright beautiful if I do say so myself! Why, we can’t go walking down the street without others turning to look at these beauties. This must just be another example of the beholder, the delivery guy, not seeing the beauty in Derby and Clark because it sure couldn’t be our beholding beauty when there is none to behold.

So, there it is. We see two graphic examples of that climactic moment when an ordinary person experiences a life altering observation. Just like in Hollywood.
Greetings and Happy New Year! The new Academy Roster, Bylaws and Operating Guidelines were distributed at the Quebec meeting and most recently by mail for those members who were unable to attend. Please contact the Secretary-Treasurer if you have not received your copy. Also, everyone should have received his or her annual dues statement, which is due by March 1, 2001. Your prompt payment will greatly facilitate the Academy’s ability to function smoothly. Remember to return your membership data form and indicate any changes or corrections. This information will be used for annual updates to the Roster. We are saddened to report Harold Schwarz’s passing on June 30, 2000.

The Executive Council met on October 21, 2000 in Chicago. President Landesman began the Council’s interim meeting by exploring the Academy’s role and function as a prosthodontic organization, the membership criteria, the reorganization of committee structure and the review of committee reports. The essence of the Council’s deliberation follows.

The Council in examining the Academy of Prosthodontics role and function reaffirmed our existence as a fraternal organization that is, by design, limited in size; and, that consists of leaders affecting the specialty and discipline of prosthodontics. Many members are or have been officials of other recognized organizations. Fellows of the Academy have diverse backgrounds and are known for their educational, research and clinical practice achievements. This is apparent by the quality of the scientific programs, evidence based learning-leadership, community service/outreach projects, sponsorship of Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, numerous publications and commitment to the Journal of Prosthodontic Dentistry. It was determined that additional cognitive discussion was needed and due to temporal logistics Drs. Goldstein, Campbell, Grisius and Jacob were asked to further analyze the Academy’s role in prosthodontics and issue a report at the Santa Fe meeting.

The Membership Criteria Survey, previously performed by Drs. Smith and Wiens, was reviewed and subsequently was endorsed by the Executive Council. It was noted that one does not have to demonstrate leadership potential, as young members may have limited scholarly activities or may have service demonstrated by other activities. Everyone is encouraged to review the criteria for Associate Fellowship found in the Operations section of the newly released Academy Roster (Operations, pages 10-12). The recognition and recruitment of talented and committed individuals who are potential members is by necessity a fundamental obligation of the fellowship.

The forward-thinking committee restructuring concept submitted by Past-President Desjardins came under intense discussion. The goal of restructuring is to organize and streamline the committees with the elimination of redundancy or unproductive activities. It was stated that every member of this Academy need not serve on a committee. To encourage greater interest, when not specifically directed by the Bylaws, it was suggested to allow Active and Life Fellows to volunteer for committee positions. Assignment of Associate Fellows to specific committees was thought to be important. There is a desire to acquire as many people involved as possible based upon need, as the Council looks at these activities of effective participation as one the methods to identify potential new councilors.

Relative to the treasury, we have a positive cash flow but future corporate donations remain uncertain. Favorable meeting sites influence guest and member attendance. Canadian sites have been both favorable in venue and financially advantageous. Sites such as Santa Fe and Boston may prove to be slightly more expensive and could impact attendance. Our treasury balance has not achieved recommended confidence levels. The Finance Committee will be reviewing the possible need for a one-time assessment and the various methods of investing our current resources. Since guest attendance is critical to a successful meeting everyone is encouraged to submit names to the Secretary-Treasurer. The Council noted that spouses are welcome to attend opening session activities and/or any presentation of interest. Spouses should be included and will be asked to comment on future meeting sites.

The Executive Council reviewed the submitted committee reports. The nomination process of the American Board of Prosthodontics Examiner was discussed. The American College of Prosthodontists (ACP) is reviewing the methodology including the selection process, committee, screening vs. reduction of ballot and run-off elections. It was directed that a letter be sent to the ACP encouraging that all prosthodontic organizations should have the opportunity to comment on the submission of potential candidates and the selection process methodology.

The Community Outreach Committee has developed plans for three community outreach projects for 2001: Alaska, Montezuma and Montana. However, the Browning project may be postponed as the facility is under construction. The Council suggested that a member of the
article was to sensitize members of the specialty of the need to inform the public of our existence, to market the specialty, and to encourage students of dentistry to focus on the possibilities of a prosthodontic education and a career in prosthodontics.

THE PROBLEM
In the year 2000 the specialty is in a bigger dilemma. Not only is the public still poorly informed about what a prosthodontist is but more importantly, the number of applicants and enrollees in prosthodontic programs has dropped to an all-time low. Gary Goldstein has suggested that within ten years there will be an inadequate number of prosthodontists to support the American College of Prosthodontists and justify the specialty. In his paper he confirms that in 1993-4 there were 1509 applicants for 201 prosthodontic positions in the United States. In 1997-8 there were only 1011 applicants and 150 enrollments. Recently, David Felton indicated that in 1998-99 there were 963 applicants for 145 positions. Felton further states that in the period from 1991-1999 there has been a 40.2% decrease in applications and a 31.7% decrease in enrollment in prosthodontic programs in the U.S. Of all enrolled students in prosthodontic programs, 60% are exclusively internationally trained.

The specialty of periodontics is experiencing an even larger decline. Other specialties such as oral and maxillofacial surgery, endodontics, and pediatric dentistry are thriving relative to the number of applicants. From 1991-99 pediatric dentistry has witnessed a 119.3% increase in the number of applicants. Advanced education in general dentistry programs have also shown a significant increase in the number of applicants (64.7% increase).

One of the biggest problems facing dental educators in the area of prosthodontics is the inability to teach implant dentistry to DDS students. The author is unaware of any school of dentistry who teaches students that the treatment of choice, when possible, is to replace a missing tooth or missing teeth with an implant(s). In the area of implant dentistry, most DDS programs offer a few hours of didactic instruction, a selective course, and the possibility of observing a surgical procedure.

Implant dentistry is a restorative treatment modality practiced by only a select few who treat a very small and relatively wealthy segment of the patient population. There are a multitude of reasons for this. First and foremost, third party providers do not reimburse for the placement and restoration of implants except in rare circumstances. The author’s discussions with various third-party insurance providers have led to the conclusion that the companies may consider providing partial payment for implants when they see outcome data suggesting that dentists are using implants rather than conventional prostheses for the replacement of missing teeth. Dentists appear to be complacent replacing teeth “the good old fashioned way” and would still rather subject patients to endodontic therapy, periodontal procedures, hemisections, etc. in instances where the prognosis may be better if the teeth were extracted and replaced with implants.

Equally important, our schools of dentistry do not have sufficient faculty with the expertise to educate students to understand that if patients are partially or totally edentulous the choice of treatment may be the replacement of one or more missing teeth with implants. Implant supported restorations. Just as the gold foil was and amalgam soon will be eliminated because of the emergence of newer materials, other antiquated procedures must be eliminated in order to provide for the most contemporary treatment for our patients. It does not appear that in the foreseeable future we will have a critical mass of educators to provide a comprehensive education to DDS students in implant dentistry.

THE SOLUTION
Data indicates that there is a decline in the enrollment of students in traditional prosthodontic programs. The reality is that general practitioners and advanced general dentistry program graduates are performing conventional prosthodontic procedures routinely. As a result of their education and expertise, prosthodontists are the specialists of choice to teach students of dentistry and the profession the art and science of implant dentistry. The time is now for us to attract a large number of minimally educated U.S. and foreign trained graduates from schools of dentistry who know little about implants and enroll them in our prosthodontic specialty programs. The specialty of prosthodontics can be recognized as an innovative specialty of the 21st century with a new emphasis which concentrates its research, educational and practice experience in the area of implant dentistry. It is even conceivable that we can eventually have the numbers to provide the desperately needed educators to provide
Robert Lytle was born on a farm near York, Nebraska July 6, 1915. He attended high school in Polk, Nebraska where he met his future wife, Phyllis Alfred. They were married in 1939 after he received a dental degree from the University of Nebraska College of Dentistry in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dr. Bert Hooper and Dr. Arthur Schmidt, deceased members of the Academy, made up the prosthodontic department at Nebraska University and both of these gentlemen had a profound influence on Bob’s interest in prosthodontics. He remembers the relaxed department when Drs. Hooper and Schmidt attended the annual Academy meetings.

Following two years of private practice in the county seat town of Osceola, Nebr. Bob was commissioned Lt. J.G. in the U.S. Naval Dental Corps and went on active duty November 10th, 1941, a month before Pearl Harbor. His interest in prosthodontics became apparent and all of his duties over the next twenty two years involved that specialty. During World War II he served at Bethesda Naval Dental School, a busy shipyard on the west coast and the hospital ship Samaritan that participated in many of the invasions in the Pacific.

Following World War II, and a tour of duty in Cuba, the Lytle family (four children) returned to the Washington D.C. area where he had his residency training and became head of the Complete Denture section at the Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md. It was here that he expanded his prosthodontic knowledge, attending short courses given be Dr’s. Carl Boucher, Victor Steffel, Richard Kingery, Muller DeVan, all who were Fellows of the Academy.

Research grants made it possible to explore soft tissue deformation beneath both complete and partial dentures as well as the vertical relation of occlusion in complete dentures. Several publications followed this research, most of which were published in the Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry.

Bob is outspoken in his admiration of the United States Marine Corps. This view was no doubt born when he served aboard the U.S.S. Samaritan hospital ship as a dentist and loading officer of the wounded during the Pacific invasions.

His next duty, after a seven year tour of duty teaching prosthodontics at the Naval Dental School took him to a three year tour of duty at Camp Lejeune, No. Carolina where he was commanding officer of the 2nd Dental Company of the 2nd Marine Division.

Bob retired from the Naval Dental Corps with the rank of Captain on 1 Nov. 1963, thirty seven years ago and continued teaching prosthodontics at Georgetown University School of Dentistry. During the next twenty years he participated in an intramural prosthodontic practice where he saw private patients and most of the days of the week he taught under graduate and post graduate dental students. During this time he gave lectures at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Walter Reed Medical Center and the Naval Dental School. He served on many committees of the American Dental Association and represented prosthodontics on the Commission on Accreditation.

He was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Science degree by Georgetown University in 1980 and appointed Professor Emeritus in 1983.

He is a Life Diplomate of the American Board of Prosthodontics and has served the board as an examining member, Secretary and President. He is a Life Fellow of the American College of Dentists, Life Fellow and past president of the Academy of Prosthodontics, Life Fellow of the American College of Prosthodontists and past president of the Federation of Prosthodontic Organizations.

After retiring from Georgetown University School of Dentistry in 1983, Bob continued a private prosthodontic practice in Washington D.C. until June 1st 1999, 60 years after he graduated from dental school.

During years at Georgetown School of Dentistry, Bob and Phyl were avid sailors on the Chesapeake Bay. Now they would like to be considered avid golfers in the Pinehurst area of No. Carolina.

While playing golf one day they were held up by two very, very, slow golfers. When they offered to let Bob and Phyl play through, Bob thanked them and said, “Since we are both 85 years old we accept your kind offer because we don’t have as much time left to play golf as you do.”
and practice, as well as many others on the business of dentistry through numerous continuing education programs worldwide. This visibly keen business sense may have attracted Ken Adisman to invite Baldwin to participate on the Finance Committee of the Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry. Baldwin is now serving as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee and candidly reports a sense of admiration for both Drs. Adisman and Lang. With zeal and esteem, Baldwin described his business efforts with fundraising for USC endowed scholarships.

His vehement pursuit of excellence includes the enjoyable activities of his life. Baldwin and Doreen have illuminated the dance floor innumerable times for the enjoyment and envy of many. However, this type of exhibition does not come without effort and required fifteen years of lessons dating back to 1974. Doreen continues dance lessons and has competed professionally in the Pro-Am dance circuit attaining World finalist status.

In that cellar lies Baldwin’s greatest obsession. Once more, largely self-instructed, he has accumulated a wealth of knowledge on wine. His continual quest for astuteness affords him the talent to discriminate not only the most superb vintage, but also those undervalued for their merit. Baldwin’s favorite highlight of his wine career was an excursion to Burgundy, France to spend eight days with Clive Coates, a renowned authority on Burgundy wine. During this time, he was permitted to quaff ten vintages of the finest wines of the world. Baldwin is anxiously anticipating a road rally tour through the Louvre Valley vineyards and Bordeaux region of France with a group of wine and car enthusiasts in April.

Realizing the determined and cultivated objectives of this quiet, yet formidable man, it is no wonder he has been selected by numerous organizations for challenging tasks and to cultivate magnificent local arrangements. Baldwin’s love for France, its cuisine and fine wines may be related in some manner to the original French rulers for the island paradise of Trinidad, but more likely it is his enthusiasm for excellence and fixation on the finest life has to offer.

Marchak
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President’s Message
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the needed expertise in implant dentistry to our DDS students in this emerging area of interest.

I urge the Academy of Prosthodontics to become the first prosthodontic organization in the world to take the needed step and become the Academy of Prosthetic and Implant Dentistry. In doing so we will establish ourselves as the organization who are the forerunners of progress and who are not only changing the name and focus of the specialty and discipline, but are looking to the needs of our students and patients in the new millennium.

The author acknowledges the assistance of Dr. Gary Goldstein Professor and Chair of Advanced Prosthodontics at the New York University School of Dental Medicine and Dr. David Felton, Associate Professor and Chair of Prosthodontics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Dentistry for providing the numerical data for this editorial.
The Academy of Prosthodontics Foundation (APF) will this year celebrate the tenth anniversary of its founding. Established in 1990 with the intent to assist the Academy of Prosthodontics meet the challenge of an expanding participation in research, education, and patient care, the Foundation has seen its financial base grow from $2,886.00 to a present endowment of $272,524.00.

Over the period of the last 4 years, during my tenure as Secretary / Treasurer, the Foundation has received $65,000.00 in restricted and unrestricted personal and corporate contributions. The vast majority of these donations have come from the Fellows of the Academy, averaging between $15,000.00 and $18,000.00 in any given year. This continued dedicated support over a period of a decade demonstrates a firm belief in the objectives of the Foundation.

Grants to the Foundation from the Editorial Council of the Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry, the Snyder Foundation and the Indian Health Service have totaled $53,000.00 and have been used primarily to finance the Academy’s outreach projects. These projects have proven to be highly successful, and have served to unite clinician, dental manufacturer, laboratory technician and dental student into a productive coalition, providing a much-needed humanitarian service. It has been estimated that the total value of the dental treatment provided to the Native American population by members of the Academy in Juneau, Alaska, for example, approaches $150,000.00. Since the Foundation has generally supported 3 outreach trips each year this translates into a large return on a relatively small investment.

The Foundation has distributed grants in the amount of $55,000.00 to support the Outreach Projects, Student Research and the Annual Meeting of the Academy. The Board of Trustees of the Foundation is aware that as the Foundation grows there will be an increased demand for its financial support from a variety of interests. A significant effort is being made to identify other worthwhile projects.

Foundation funds are invested in a variety of Money Market Accounts, Treasury Bills and Mutual Funds. Interest and dividends from these investments have resulted in a gain of $52,000.00 over the past 4 years. Sound, conservative investment of the $82,000.00 received from the original Research and Education Foundation has seen that initial sum increase to a total of $138,000.00. Interest from that investment easily supports grants for student research without impacting the principal to any great degree.

The accomplishments of the past 10 years would not have possible without the continued support of all Academy Fellows. Their generous contributions in terms of time and financial assistance are to be commended. When next asked to contribute to Foundation activities please reflect on the potential benefits of your contribution to Prosthodontics and Humankind. Also consider the unlimited potential of an endowment of $1,000,000.00 entrusted to the care of dedicated individuals.

Notes
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Community Outreach Committee should be appointed as a public relation person, whose duties would be to contact the local city editors two months prior to the outreach project to apprise them of the Academy activities.

There remains the need to encourage the submission of papers for publication, as the regularity appears to be declining. The Council discussed the adoption of a policy that all presentations must be submitted for publication. The Editorial Council of the JPD would like to expand the Glossary of Prosthetic Terms to become a major document of dental terms. The Academy has been approached to serve as the sponsoring organization. Dr. VanBlarcom will be leading this endeavor.

Plans for the scientific program and social events for Santa Fe are well under way. You may want to come to Santa Fe early as Dr. Wands is organizing a fly-fishing competition and Dr. Parel is planning a golf tournament, both of which will precede the meeting that is scheduled for May 17-21, 2001. A 10-year photographic history of the Academy will be presented at the Thursday Welcome Dinner. The first day of the program (Friday) will be dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the JPD and will include presentations on the “state of the art” in prosthodontics. Because of the program’s length it may require that our first business meeting (open policy, president’s address, fellowship report) occur on the second day. Saturday presentations will include both Associate Fellows and guest speakers followed by a social outing in the evening. Dr. Rhonda Jacob has organized Sunday’s Evidence-Based Dentistry session to include calibration, measurement statistical methodology. It is hoped that a supplemental collated publication of EBD Journal articles will be distributed at the meeting. Sunday’s activities will conclude with the Reception and Installation Banquet. The theme for Monday’s session will be “Looking into the future,” and will be followed by our Annual Business Meeting. Greater detail of the scientific program will be elicited in the next Newsletter.

Additional information regarding the activities of the meeting will be released shortly so that you may finalize your plans. Please contact the Secretary-Treasurer if you have any concerns or wish to have the Executive Council address a specific concern for the good of the Academy.
Envision a remarkable professional meeting orchestrated by an unpretentious host. The venue is exquisite and alluring replete with epicurean fare, exhaustive wine cellars and symphonic musical accompaniments one would anticipate in a *Conde Nast* travelogue. Evenings satiate participants with gourmet cuisine and romantic dancing often spotlighting our host and enchanting hostess captivating the onlookers as Astair and Rogers would. Splendor aside, the daytime agenda would be comprehensive and provide enriching edification. During the course of the meeting, our host would reveal his passion for life and attention to detail pervades beyond the grandeur, but extends to the practice of dentistry. So you are wondering who is this unassuming and discriminating host I describe? The portrayal is that of a man who enjoys the best life and dentistry has to offer, Dr. Baldwin Marchak.

Baldwin emigrated from what some would describe as paradise, the West Indies. He is the son of a Chinese entrepreneur from the capital city of Port of Spain, Trinidad. His West Indian education was British Catholic. Upon graduation at fifteen and without universities in Trinidad, he followed the path traveled by most island natives to begin teaching school and was married to Doreen by age eighteen. While teaching at a Catholic Convent, a nun from Nebraska encouraged him to travel to America for college. Nearly all university-bound students in the British controlled islands returned for study in England. This uncustomary divergence led him to UCLA where relatives of Doreen lived. He found the warm climate of southern California to his liking and has resided there ever since. A citizen with degrees from USC and UCLA in Dentistry and Management, respectively, he claims no allegiance to either program on football Saturday. The early years following dental school divided his work efforts between teaching and private practice. In 1973, he opened his own practice in Los Angeles and spent two years studying occlusion and gnathology with Dr. Bill Solberg at UCLA. He has since relocated to Pasadena and maintains an energized office concentrating on esthetics, implants and reconstructive dentistry with his son Chris, a prosthodontist. Baldwin enthusiastically reiterates one of his greatest pleasures in dentistry today is to practice with his son as his own practice transitions to maturity.

Baldwin declared, “I go after things important to me with a passion.” The fervor surrounding everything he undertakes inspired him to expand his knowledge and compelled him to complete an MBA program at UCLA. This widened scope of education has enriched his mind...