A Leader in Periodontal Education

The First Fifty Years

Steven I. Gold, DDS, FACD
Dedication

This work has been a labor of love. It is dedicated to the five decades of officers and board members who have given of themselves in time, substance, and wisdom. The success of the Northeastern Society of Periodontists is living tribute to these efforts.
It has been a privilege to work with the NESP board members in compiling this history, many of whom are mentioned in the body of this work. Any one of them deserves a special place in this acknowledgement, but it would rapidly become a list of names and have no meaning. However, I do want to mention a few individuals whose efforts have been notable during my service as an officer or during the writing of this history. Bob Schoor, whose service was an inspiration; Barry Wagenberg, who helped modernize the organization; Paul Baer and Vincent Iacono, whose efforts kept the journal alive; and perhaps most notable, Irwin Scopp and David Kratenstein, for a half century of hard work and for always being there when the NESP needed them.

I would also like to acknowledge Kathleen Yasas for her editorial expertise, her sense of design, and for guiding this project when it needed encouragement. A special thanks to my wife Marion whose encouragement and patience are perennial.

Steven I. Gold, DDS, FACD
Clinical Professor of Dentistry
Columbia University College of Dental Medicine
Diplomate American Board of Periodontology
The Northeastern Society of Periodontists celebrates fifty years of excellence in promoting the art and science of periodontology.
It is not accidental that the northeastern United States was the crucible that nurtured western democracy in the 18th century and the growth of science and technology in the 19th. This was the result of the independent-spirited immigrants who founded a new nation, who were responsive to original ideas, and who provided opportunities that crossed social boundaries.

Although dentistry has a long and proud heritage with roots that can be traced to the earliest civilizations, contemporary dental science is a rather new arrival, appearing somewhere between two and three centuries ago. Formal dental education began in Baltimore, Maryland in 1840 and dental licensure is only slightly younger. The first university-affiliated dental school was chartered at Harvard in 1867, and others followed soon after at Tufts in 1868 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. Most dental schools, however, remained proprietary and unregulated until the Gies Report on Dental Education was presented to the Carnegie Foundation in 1926 [1]. With the Gies Report as a blueprint, dentistry developed as an independent health profession during the 20th century.

Periodontics too, is a relatively new discipline. The first American dentist to effectively advocate treatment of the disease – then called Pyorrhea Alveolaris – was John Riggs of Hartford, Connecticut [2]. Dr. Riggs’ association with this disease and his strong advocacy for its treatment resulted in the popular use of the name Riggs’ Disease in the North American and, in some cases, the European literature during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
As interest in periodontal treatment developed, the founding of the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP) in 1914 was a natural outgrowth. Among the founding members of the AAP were RG Hutchinson (a mentor to Isador Hirschfeld) and John Oppie McCall, an educator in New York City. The AAP began publication of the Journal of Periodontology in 1929.

The young specialty attracted scientifically-grounded supporters who helped establish departments of periodontics at all of the major universities with dental faculties. By the beginning of World War II, many of these departments began offering postgraduate courses in anticipation of the establishment of the American Board of Periodontology, which was founded in Illinois in 1940. Harold Leonard was the first secretary of the board, which established the requirements for board eligibility.

In 1947, Columbia University School of Dental & Oral Surgery (now the College of Dental Medicine) offered the first postdoctoral program designed to meet the requirements for board eligibility. The University of Michigan offered a course in periodontics at about the same time. Similar programs were developed in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, and San Francisco. It was natural that regional associations of like-minded clinicians and educators should join together to provide a forum for the discussion of new findings and therapies in the field of periodontics. Such regional societies appeared in all corners of North America (Western Society of Periodontology and the Southern Society of Periodontology).
In the late 1950s, the presentation of lectures and research findings was available primarily at annual meetings of the American Academy of Periodontology or the International Association for Dental Research, resulting in a need for local or regional venues to support the growing interest in periodontics. The organizational meeting of the Northeastern Society of Periodontists (NESP) took place in the offices of Dr. Harold J. Leonard [Figure 2], who was, according to Irwin Scopp, the motivating force in organizing this regional group. NESP’s purpose was stated to be to “disseminate current research.” Dr. Leonard, a pioneer in periodontal education, was a former president of the American Academy of Periodontology.

Subsequent meetings were held at the offices of Dr. Leonard Hirschfeld in New York City [4]. The organizational meeting that preceded the official incorporation was held at the Shelburne Hotel: Harold Leonard, Irwin Scopp, Abraham Chasens, Norman Alderman, George Whinston, and George Witkin were present [4]. According to Dr. Whinston, the original group was well represented by faculty from both NYU (Scopp, Stahl, and Whinston), and Columbia (Leonard, Hirschfeld, Wasserman, and Berman).

Dr. Leonard was the first NESP president in 1960. Other officers included the founding directors listed above. Dr. Charles Berman, who
is an emeritus clinical professor at Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine and who remains an active member of the NESP, was the first program chairman after incorporation. Of the original signatories of the incorporation document and bylaws, Dr. Whinston is the only individual still a member of the NESP (he still regularly attends meetings) [Figure 3].

The bylaws called for an annual scientific meeting. The constitution was amended in 1966, 1976, 1985, 1988, and 1989, when the number of scientific meetings was increased to two annually, one in the spring and one in the fall.

The stated purpose of the NESP, as written in the bylaws was: “to promote research in, and to disseminate information regarding, the art and science of periodontics.”
In 1959, the year that the NESP was founded, Dwight D. Eisenhower was President of the United States, Hawaii became the 50th state, Phillip Roth wrote *Goodbye Columbus*, Pope John XXIII reigned in the Vatican, and the Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to Kornberg and Ochoa for the synthesis of RNA and DNA. Notable names in periodontology included Goldman, Glickman, Cohen, Schluger, Buebe, Hirschfeld, McCall, Stillman, Orban, and Sicher. Members of a younger group active in research and education included Mandel, Prichard, Gottsegen, Morris, Stahl, and Listgarten.

There were often divergent views expressed both in the literature and at discussions following scientific meetings. These disputes included differences of opinion about the relative importance of bacterial etiology versus occlusal etiology, surgical versus non-surgical therapy, and nutritionists versus non-nutritionists. The research tools in vogue included light and electron microscopy, histochemistry, clinical trials, and standard statistical analysis. What lay in the future was the world of evidence-based dentistry, the genome, molecular biology, growth factors, regeneration, stem cells, and implantology. The original blueprint for a large regional group, responsive to the educational needs of its members and inclusive of the regional postdoctoral students, has proved more durable than its founders could have anticipated more than 50 years ago. As the NESP begins the second half of its first century, a brief look back may be both interesting and useful.
The first meeting of the NESP was held at New York University (NYU) with lunch at the Gramercy Park Hotel in Manhattan. It was in the autumn of 1959 and Dr. Bernard Wasserman served as program chairman. Thirty-five charter members attended the meeting, which featured two speakers, both New Yorkers. Dr. Howard Schneider of Rockefeller University delivered a paper on the natural resistance to disease and Dr. Harry Bleckman of NYU presented a paper on the microbiology of periodontal disease.

Following the formal signing of the articles of incorporation in 1960, the second annual meeting was held on Friday, November 4, 1960. The program [Figure 4] lists speakers from New York and Philadelphia. The speakers included authors of contemporary textbooks of periodontology as well as
Figure 4: NESP program, 1960

Figures 5, 6: Key speakers at the NESP scientific meeting, November 4, 1960; L: Professor I. Glickman; R: Professor D W Cohen.
noted researchers in fields ranging from occlusion to psychiatry [Figures 5, 6].

During lunch at the second meeting, Dr. Isador Hirschfeld [Figure 7] delivered the paper, *Reflections of an Era in Periodontics*, reminiscence on nearly 50 years in limited practice. Dr. Hirschfeld was one of the pioneers in periodontics and the author of an early textbook in the field, *The Toothbrush: Its Use and Abuse*, which was published in 1939 [6]. The Hirschfeld Medal was established in his memory by the NESP in 1986. His son, Leonard, who served as president of the NESP in 1967 and 1968, created this award to recognize contributions to the “advancement of periodontology through research, teaching and contributions to the literature.” The list of recipients of the Isador Hirschfeld Memorial Award appears in Appendix 2.

Over the years, many officers of the Northeastern Society of Periodontists have also served as president of the American Academy of Periodontology. This list includes:

1932 Harold Leonard  
1941 Isador Hirschfeld  
1965 Frank Buebe  
1971 Robert Gottsegen  
1980 Sigmund Stahl

1987 Stephen Goodman  
1998 Robert Schoor  
2005 Vincent Iacono  
2007 Susan Karabin

There is a long list of directors of the American Board of Periodontology who were also active members of the NESP. In short, this has from its inception been an organization of contributors to the art and science of periodontology.
Irwin Scopp: NESP Secretary 1960-1989 (The Scopp Era)

Irwin Scopp [Figure 8], a member of the founding committee of the NESP, was the director of dental medicine and the periodontal certificate program at the Manhattan Veterans Hospital. He also served as a faculty member at NYU. It was his enormous contribution of decades-long maintenance of membership and financial records that gave the organization its continuity and solvency. Dr. Scopp recalled in 1988, just prior to the NESP’s 30th anniversary, that the initial dues were $5.00, of which $3.25 was the cost of lunch at the hotel. He was able to point out that the luncheon cost had risen more than tenfold. This level of commitment and dedication is not often found in professional organizations [7]. The NESP was fortunate to have Irwin Scopp as the helmsman for so many years.

Dr. Scopp’s contributions and commitment to the NESP were recognized by granting him fellowship upon his retirement, and the establishment of the Scopp Fellowship Award to recognize others who have
distinguished themselves by outstanding service to the society and to periodontics. See Appendix 3 for a list of Scopp Fellows.

In 1989, Dr. David Kratenstein [Figure 9], president of the NESP in 1987, assumed most of Dr. Scopp's duties and was subsequently appointed the organization's executive director; as NESP grew, he computerized its records, set up the website and also established a registry of commercial exhibitors. During some difficult years, these corporate sponsors helped to put the organization on a sound financial base. It is indeed a remarkable coincidence and good fortune for NESP to have had two such able and dedicated administrators in a half century.

Figure 9: Dr. David Kratenstein, Executive Director.
Agree to Disagree
(The Programs)

During the years following the formation of the American Board of Periodontology, there was a great deal of debate and disagreement about the causes of periodontal diseases and treatment \[8\]. There was controversy on whether periodontitis should be treated by any method other than extraction of the involved teeth. Many of the contentious arguments were played out at regional meetings, such as those held by the Southern Society of Periodontists, the Western Society of Periodontists, the Southeastern Society and, from 1959 onwards, the Northeastern Society.

Early in the century, strong divisions of periodontia (sic) had been built at NYU by McCall and Stillman, and at Columbia by Leonard, Hirschfeld, and Buebe. Much of the literature regarding the etiology of periodontal diseases and their treatment was anecdotal.

From their inception, these departments tended to advocate non-surgical therapies including subgingival scaling and occlusal adjustments. Following World War II, treatment was more surgically oriented and the parameters for specialist training were formulated. The newer concepts were increasingly responsive to research being carried out both in humans and animal models and led to controversy regarding the interpretation of these findings \[9\].
Irving Glickman [Figure 5] advocated the unembellished gingivectomy as the surgical treatment of choice. He also published research supporting his belief that trauma from occlusion was a co-destructive factor in periodontitis, while Cohen [Figure 6] and Goldman presented research that supported the use of muco-gingival and osseous surgery as the most effective methods of treatment in advanced disease, and maintained that marginal inflammation was the predominant destructive factor \(^2\). Glickman and Donnenfeld opposed bone reshaping while Schluger and Goldman advocated it.

And so it was that the meetings of NESP encouraged lively discussion and debate, which ultimately led to better patient care.

\[\text{Figure 10: NESP Register of Membership}\]^1
The Northeastern Society expanded its program to two meetings annually in 1976. In 2009, NESP hosts spring and fall conferences, which are full-day scientific programs. The society is composed of both specialist members and non-voting non-specialists. Several meetings have also included simultaneous but separate programs for dental hygienists and insurance coordinators as the NESP has grown more inclusive. Every two years, joint meetings with other groups — such as the Northeastern Gnathological Society — are held. The joint meetings grew out of early conversations between Drs. Martin Kantor and David Kratenstein, then officers in the NGA and NESP respectively. It has been suggested recently that additional combined meetings, which would include other regional specialty groups with overlapping clinical interests, should be organized.

The growth of the NESP has been formidable. A registry of members in 1966 [Figure 10] included members from Washington DC to Vermont, (New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island) with the membership total at 145 active members.

By 2009 the membership had grown to 720, including both active members and graduate students from several of the programs in the states listed above. The fall 2008 meeting included the first paper presented by the winner of the Graduate Student Research Forum, organized by Drs. Vincent Iacono and Stuart Froum, and their committee. The winner received an honorarium and a prize donated by the Nobel Biocare Company. This is in keeping with the continuing effort to
support the growth of the NESP by increased participation of young leaders in our field.

A look at the millennial program in November of 2000 (Appendix 1) reveals the degree to which hard science has replaced clinical opinion. Evidence is presented to support the increased risk of systemic effects of periodontal inflammation by Drs. Cohen, Genco, and Rose. In the afternoon, papers on implants and reconstructive surgery were presented.

In the early years of the NESP, microphones placed in the aisles were common sights and discussions following presentations were often heated and contentious. Some of the questioners were faculty members who had a thorough knowledge of the literature and are still remembered for their erudite comments (Sigmund Stahl [Figure 11], Bernard Moskow [Figure 12], Bernard Wasserman, Robert Gottsegen, and Gary Greenstein were some of the notables). This is now a rare occurrence and the microphones have disappeared, along with the ashtrays and the heated discussions.

The great volume of technical information that is available, combined with the additional clinical material related to the field of implantology, has created an atmosphere that doesn’t encourage public debate in the venue of the scientific meeting. These discussions now take place at world workshops and during the crafting of position papers.
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Figure 10: Sigmund Stahl

Figure 12: Dr. Bernard Moskow poses an interesting question at the microphone.
The Publications

In 1979, *Periodontal Case Reports*, a publication of the Northeastern Society of Periodontists, was founded, with Dr. Alan Winter [Figure 13] as the founding editor. The new journal was clinically oriented and concentrated on clinical case reports, as well as featuring selected research papers submitted by the membership initially, and later, by non-members. Several NESP members acted as associate editors (Paul Baer, Ralph Kaslick [Figure 14] and Bernard Wasserman).

There was also a group of contributing editors who published clinical cases of special interest. In 1992 Paul Baer and Vincent Iacono became co-editors and re-oriented the thrust of the journal as a peer-reviewed scientific publication. Dr. Baer also regularly contributed editorial columns that provoked response in the form of letters to the editor. In the early nineties the journal was renamed *Periodontal Clinical Investigations* with a new orientation under the editorial direction of Professor Iacono. The journal now receives international papers and is a well-run refereed publication,

Figure 13: Dr. Alan Winter, founding editor of *Periodontal Case Reports*.

Figure 14: Dr. Ralph Kaslick, former associate editor of *Periodontal Case Reports*. 
which is a credit to the society. In 2008, the journal launched its electronic publication, and became available on the NESP website.

*The NESP Bulletin* evolved from an earlier newsletter that for many years was edited by Dr. Morton Rennert, then Dr. Iacono, Dr. Roger Kitzis, Dr. Steven Zove, and later Dr. Gail Childers. After being named as editor in 2000, Dr. Mehdi Saber modernized *The Bulletin*. Dr. Leslie Taynor was named editor in 2006 and served in this post until 2008. In 2009, at the time of this writing, *The NESP Bulletin* editor is Dr. Wayne Kye [Figure 15].

*The Bulletin* carries announcements, photographs of annual meetings, and editorial comments relating to current issues in healthcare and periodontology. It also features speaker notes and biographies for each meeting, and includes information “bites” such as necrology reports, a listing of new members, and upcoming meeting and event dates.

In 1998 a website was established (www.nesp.org) and both *The Bulletin* and *Periodontal Clinical Investigations* are available there. In this digital age, society business is frequently carried out online, with NESP membership now having access to evaluation forms, current and future programs, and meeting photos. The current webmaster is Dr. Jay Fishbein.
The Topical Use of Tetracycline for Periodontal Regeneration
by SHIELDON HOLEN

Clinical and Microbiologic Changes Following the Irrigation of
Periodontal Pockets with Metronidazole or Stannous Fluoride
by ANTHONY J. LAZZARO and NABIL F. BISSADA

Crohn’s Disease: Early Detection by Gingival Biopsy
by ALPHONSE V. GARGIULO, JOSEPH A. LADONE, PATRICK D. TOTO, and JOHN LOGJUDICE

Survey of Current Therapy: Bruxism Splints
by MICHELE LESTER and PAUL N. BAER

Official Publication Of The Northeastern Society Of Periodontists
NORTHEASTERN SOCIETY OF PERIODONTISTS
BULLETIN

VOLUME 38, No. 1
SPRING 2009

SPRING MEETING • MAY 1, 2009
New Treatment Modalities for Interdisciplinary Dentistry:
The Periodontal/Orthodontic Connection

New York Marriott Marquis Hotel • 1535 Broadway, New York, NY 10036

As the practice of periodontics is constantly evolving, we need to continue to explore new avenues for interaction with our dental specialty colleagues. With that goal in mind, we have put together this symposium and our desire is that each attendee will gain insights that will allow you to enhance your clinical practice and outreach to orthodontists.

This year’s NSP program chairman, Dr. Wayne Aldredge, has put together an impressive list of speakers who will inspire and enlighten you on the subjects of their expertise. The theme for this meeting is “New Treatment Modalities for Interdisciplinary Dentistry: The Periodontal/Orthodontic Connection.” The day will start with registration and exhibits between 8:00 – 9:00 a.m. At 9:00 a.m., the first speaker, Dr. Frank Celentano, will present “Periodontal and Orthodontic Interactions – Seeking Interdisciplinary Excellence,” followed by Dr. Mark Hochman who will present “Orthodontic Vertical (Forced) Eruption in

8:00-8:15 a.m.
Lecture Briefing

9:00-9:45 a.m.
Dr. Frank Celentano
Periodontic and Orthodontic Interactions –
Seeking Interdisciplinary Excellence

9:45-10:15 a.m.
Dr. Mark Hochman
Orthodontic Vertical (Forced) Eruption to
Achieve Aesthetic Implant Outcome

10:15-11:00 a.m.
Collier Brook (Visit our Exhibitors)

11:00 a.m.–12:00 noon
Dr. John Brancato
Aesthetic Procedures in Enhance
Orthodontic Therapy

12:00-1:30 p.m.
Lunch

1:30-2:45 p.m.
Dr. Robert Vanzandt
Temporary Anchorage Devices

2:45-4:00 p.m.
Dr. Thomas Wilke
The Periodontically Accelerated Osteogenic
Orthodontic (PAO) Treatment –
The Periodontal Enhancement of Surgically
Facilitated Rapid Tooth Movement

The NSP is a recognized ADEA CERP provider.

Attendance at the meeting is open to all dues-paying members. Guests have to pay the regular fee stated in the program. No refunds are allowed. There is no cancellation policy for dues-paying members. Attendees will receive 7 CE credits for the spring 2009 meeting lectures.
FALL MEETING • OCTOBER 16, 2009
International Round Table:
The State of the Science After 50 Years

New York Marriott Marquis Hotel • 1535 Broadway, New York, NY

To honor the 50th Anniversary of the Northeastern Society of Periodontists, we have planned a full symposium featuring speakers from around the world, with our goal being to enhance your clinical practice. Our autumn faculty will provide information that will allow you to gain knowledge and valuable clinical insight into the most progressive treatment modalities. This year’s NSP Program Chairman, Dr. Wayne A. Aldridge, has put together an impressive list of speakers who will inspire and enlighten you on the subjects of their expertise.

The theme for this meeting is International Round Table: The State of the Science After 50 Years. The day will start with registration, exhibits, and coffee between 8:00 – 9:00 a.m. At 9:00 a.m., the first speaker, Dr. Joseph P. Fiorello, will present Practical Use of Biologics for Bone Regeneration, followed by a coffee break from 10:15 to 10:45. Please remember to visit the exhibitors at this time. Dr. Lars Svenby will then present on Dental...
2009 Officers of the
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Mark Snyder, D.M.D.  Ana Giglio, D.D.S.

Paul Tannenbaum, D.D.S.  Bruce Davidson, D.D.S.
Summary

The Northeastern Society of Periodontists enters the second half of its first century as periodontics is redefining itself as a specialty. The role of implants, the relationship of periodontal disease to systemic disease, and the role of genetics and stem cells in regeneration of periodontal structures continue to evolve, as do the boundaries between dental specialties, which are blurred like never before. It is a time when the educational mission of the NESP is more relevant than ever.

The NESP has grown in a time of rapidly changing oral biological science that continues to rely less on empirical findings and more on evidence-based clinical practice \[^{[10]}\]. During this period, the National Institute of Dental research has become the National Institute of Dental and Cranio-Facial Research. There is an increasing level of sophistication in periodontology as plaque is recognized as dental biofilm and the advances in genomics provides greater insight into the mechanism of bacterial challenge and host response. The myriad technologies that produced digital radiography and modified cone-beam tomography all require an increased commitment to learning.

The face of contemporary dentistry is in flux and the ability to respond to challenges is dependent on both academic institutions – to train a new generation of specialists and continue research that allows growth; and organizations like NESP – to mentor newly-trained specialists and help keep clinicians current in a rapidly changing scientific discipline.
The ability to select and train leaders in organized dentistry has been a constant feature of the NESP. The number of directors and officers who have emerged from this regional organization is notable. The commitment to involve younger clinicians and academics has maintained a continuity from the earliest meetings to the present and has served the needs of three generations of specialists in the Northeast.

The evolution of this organization has been based on the wisdom of its founders to create a mission of dissemination of research, clinical excellence and commitment to sharing these findings unselfishly. This has been apparent from the outset by the ability of the NESP to attract the world’s leaders in periodontolgy as speakers. The programs have been, and continue to be, among the best available. The decision to encourage graduate students to attend NESP meetings has supported growth and assured a future that will continue the high standards established by our founders. We look forward to the next 50 years with confidence and commitment.


FALL MEETING
November 3, 2000

8:00 A.M.—9:00 A.M.
NESP Board of Governors Meeting

8:15 A.M.—9:00 A.M.
Registration, Exhibits, and Coffee

9:00 A.M.—9:30 A.M.
Dr. D. Walter Cohen
“Periodontal Medicine: Past, Present and Future”

9:30 A.M.—10:25 A.M.
Dr. Robert J. Genco
“The Periodontal—Medical Risk Relationship I”

10:25 A.M.—11:20 A.M.
Coffee Break and Exhibits

11:20 A.M.—12:15 P.M.
Dr. Louis F. Rose
“The Periodontal—Medical Risk Relationship II”

12:15 P.M.—1:45 P.M.
Luncheon for Learning
Hirschfeld Award to be presented to
Dr. Gary Greenstein

1:45 P.M.—3:00 P.M.
Dr. Daniel Buser
“Esthetic Implant Restorations in Partially Edentulous Patients”

3:00 P.M.—4:15 P.M.
Dr. Sascha A. Jovanovic
“Plastic and Reconstructive Implant Surgery: A 3-Dimensional Biological and Clinical Challenge”

4:15 P.M.—4:45 P.M.
Panel Discussion

Appendix I

Editors
Periodontal Clinical Investigations
Paul N. Baer, D.D.S.

Bulletin
Mehdi Saber, D.D.S.

Journal and Bulletin Publisher
MSP International, Inc.
Port Washington, NY

Program Chairperson
Luis J. Fujimoto, D.M.D.

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NORTHEASTERN SOCIETY OF PERIODONTISTS, INC.
GRANTS

THE ISADOR HIRSCHFELD MEMORIAL AWARD
TO
DR. GERALD BOWERS

FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PERIODONTOLOGY THROUGH DENTAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND LITERATURE

OCTOBER 16, 2009
Appendix II

Hirschfeld Fellows: Recipients of the Isador Hirschfeld Award, which recognizes individuals for contributions to the advancement of periodontology through dental research, education, and literature.

Dr. Robert Gottsegen 1986 Dr. Paul Baer 1989 Dr. Stephen Goodman
Dr. Ralph Kaslick 1990 Dr. Frank Buebe 1991 Dr. Vincent Iacono
Dr. Bernard Wasserman 1992 Dr. Burton Langer 1993 No Award
Dr. Sigmund Stahl 1994 Dr. Irwin Mandel
Dr. Milton Marten 1995 Dr. Robert Genco
Dr. Abraham Chasens 1996 Dr. Melvin Morris
Dr. Bernard Moskow 1997 Dr. Dennis Tarnow
Dr. Leonard Hirschfeld 1998 Dr. Thomas van Dyke
Dr. Howard Ward 1999 Dr. Stuart Froum
Dr. Sanford Kirsch 2000 Dr. Gary Greenstein
Dr. Sol Ewen 2001 Dr. Sebastian Ciancio
Dr. Ira Ross 2002 No Award
Dr. Maury Goldberg 2003 No Award
Dr. Marvin Simring 2004 Dr. Louis Rose
Dr. George Witkin 2005 Dr. David Garber
Dr. William Themen 2006 Dr. Laureen Langer
Dr. Harold Leonard 2007 No Award
2008 No Award
2009 Dr. Gerald Bowers
The Irwin W. Scopp Fellowship was established to honor Dr. Irwin W. Scopp for his outstanding service and contributions to the Northeastern Society of Periodontists, and to the profession of periodontics.
Scopp Fellows: Recipients of the Irwin Scopp Fellowship Award, which recognizes individuals for service and advancement of periodontics.

1989  Dr. Irwin Scopp
1990  Dr. Abraham Chasens
1991  No Award
1992  Dr. Paul Baer
1993  No Award
1994  Dr. Sol Ewen
1995  Dr. David Kratenstein
1996  Dr. Milton Marten
1997  Dr. Stuart Coleton
1998  Dr. Vincent Iacono
1999  No Award
2000  No Award
2001  Dr. Milton Palat
2002  No Award
2003  No Award
2004  Dr. Richard Oringer
2005  Dr. Robert Shoor
2006  Dr. Steven Gold
2007  Dr. Roy Feldman
2008  Dr. Barry Wagenberg
Dr. Steven Gold is clinical professor of dentistry at Columbia University College of Dental Medicine and an adjunct professor of dental medicine at New York Medical College. He has written extensively on the history of dentistry and the history of periodontology. He was involved as an editor in production of the American College of Dentists CD ROM on dental history, which is distributed to dental students throughout the United States and Canada.

Dr. Gold is a fellow of the American College of Dentists and a Diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology. He has been a member of the NESP since 1968, and has served on the board of directors, as program chair, and as president. He has a private practice in Manhattan, and lives there with his wife, Marion.