

Chapter 8

The Foundation

The Foundation (ASOFRE) commenced its life with a letter send by W. Stanley Wilkinson to the ASO Executive.¹ The letter stated that he and his wife would like to see the Society establish a Foundation for education and research and that he would contribute £1000 towards this, if the Society were to approve. His letter went on to set out in precise terms just how he saw its operation, even to the extent of providing an opinion from the Taxation Department as to the deductibility of contributions made to the fund. As he saw it, its objectives were clear: “to promote research into the prevention and treatment of malocclusion and the establishment of lectures to the Society and to the public by world authorities on recent advances in the science of Orthodontics”.

The matter was first recorded early in 1961:

Resolved to set up a committee to examine the question of a Foundation and to discuss with Dr Wilkinson the method of establishment.²

A committee consisting of D.F. Spring (Convenor) K.T. Adamson, A.G. Parker and J.V. Wilkinson (WSW’s son) was set up and asked to report to the next Executive Meeting. This duly occurred in May. That report set out Objects for the Foundation:

1. The promotion of research into the prevention and treatment of malocclusion of the teeth and facial deformity in children.
2. The establishment of lectures to members of the Society and to the public by world authorities on recent advances in the science of Orthodontics.

It recommended that there should be four Trustees. Application of the “corpus and income of the funds” was to be at the discretion of the Trustees provided a minimum of £5,000 be maintained. The Committee added a recommendation that “every endeavour be made to increase the corpus by £1,000 per year and would

suggest that members donate a minimum of £25 per year". The Executive discussed it at length and also corresponded widely. Obviously they were delighted to agree.

Norton³ was of the view that eventually, trustees from outside the specialty could become involved. His point was that some from business circles might be persuaded to contribute. Nothing was done in this direction at that time although the ADA (NSW Branch) was using this approach to magnificent effect and received generous support from the community for its Foundation for Dental Health Education and Research. This had been started at the same time. (30 years later the South Australian Foundation for Dental Education and Research also sought and received wide support). He also saw the immediate need to consult the Taxation Department further to ensure favourable tax treatment.

Subsequently, Stanley Wilkinson, satisfied with the Executive's response, did make the promised donation of £1000 (about \$25,000 in 2008 currency⁴ or according to Norton's figures from his 1961 survey, about the cost of six to eight full orthodontic cases) to, as it were, start the ball rolling. Wilkinson may have been influenced to make such a generous donation by learning of the bequest in the will of the late Professor J. Reid Burt, the first Professor of Orthodontics at the Otago Dental School and Foundation Vice-President of the NZSOO. The terms of Burt's will directed that the funds were for the purposes of "the development of Orthodontic Science and for Research Work in Orthodontics". The capital amount was to be invested and the interest was to be used for the stated purposes.⁵ Wilkinson had a different idea and was happy for the donation to be spent immediately to bring out a lecturer or in some other way. Apparently his idea that it be considered a spending fund was not generally supported. The general feeling was along the lines of using this gift as a nucleus to promote further donations. This would create a fund from which the interest could be drawn for the fund's purposes. Spring's committee was of the view that the Trustees should try to achieve donations of £1,000 a year, so as to grow the fund to £5,000 and use the interest from this to fund the Foundation's activities.

Stanley Wilkinson was strongly opposed to coercing members to make donations, feeling that it should be entirely voluntary.⁶ Adamson was somewhat more sceptical but felt he had no choice but to go along with Wilkinson's wishes. There was concern that at the upcoming General Meeting, when the matter was to be discussed, both Wilkinson and his son, John, would be present and the speakers would be obliged to promote Wilkinson's vision, not their own.⁷ No real Trust Deed was made at that time, but the Honorary Secretary's report for the General Meeting included the report of the Spring Committee, which had grown somewhat since it was first presented to the Executive. This document defined the Objects of the Foundation: that it be used to bring lecturers out to Australia; create travelling scholarships and to assist research and included, among other things, that there would be four Trustees appointed by Council, with two retiring every three years. They were to be "practicing members" of the Society and should be the persons "most suitable, irrespective of the places of residence". There had been the suggestion that prominent business people could be included among the Trustees or that a committee of such persons could be formed, but there was no suggestion

whatever that an academic, who might be able to adjudicate on research merit, would be included.

At the General Meeting, the President publicly thanked Stanley Wilkinson for his generosity saying that it was in keeping with the character he had shown throughout his entire life. In response, Wilkinson paid tribute to the early members of the Society and singled out A. Thornton Taylor especially, for his support of the principle of Associate Membership (a principle Wilkinson had himself not originally supported). The recommendations of the committee were accepted and four Trustees were appointed: R.Y. Norton, A.G. Parker and A. Thornton Taylor, with K.T. Adamson appointed Chairman. Alan Parker was to assume the role of Secretary/Treasurer.⁸ A postal vote to include a By-Law into the Constitution providing for the Foundation (and also the ASO bulletin) was shortly after successfully carried out. The American Association of Orthodontists' equivalent was formed at about the same time.⁹

The first meeting of the Trustees occurred the following week during the ADA Congress. Decisions were taken to contact the Taxation Commissioner. They decided to ask the ASO Executive to pay the Foundation's expenses and that minutes of their meetings be forwarded to the ASO President. They also discussed how they might use their funds.

The next meeting of the Trustees was held at the Australian Club in Sydney with Adamson sending his apologies. It was agreed that all the Presidents of the State Branches be asked to contact all Members, Full and Associate, for donations which could be spread over time. Parker had contacted the taxation authorities¹⁰ to ensure tax deductibility for donations. In support, he stated the two-fold aims of the Foundation:

1. To promote and fund research and
2. The establishment of lectures to Society members and members of the public by world authorities on advances in the field of Orthodontics.

He finished his letter by saying "Orthodontics is a young profession, and is very much in need of the stimulus we believe a Research Foundation will provide. A ruling in favour of the above request would greatly increase our expectation of receiving adequate support"

The Taxation Department replied¹¹ that it was important, to ensure that donations would be tax deductible, that the Foundation be accepted as "an approved research institute" under the terms of the Act. The response went on to describe the conditions which would allow for such approval. No mention whatever was made about the second goal of education. The thrust of the requirement was that a research committee be set up to direct the research and that only qualified people were to undertake the research. Grants could also be made to already approved institutions. The Taxation Department indicated it may be prepared to accept the current Trustees as the body responsible for directing the research. Details of the qualifications of the Trustees for that task were requested. Departmental approval was given the following year.¹²

It was decided to ask either Coenraad Moorrees or Robert Ricketts to the 2nd Orthodontic Congress in Perth. The next meeting of the Trustees was in Melbourne and this time A. Thornton Taylor was absent but Kevin Henderson, Federal President, was present as an observer. The difficulty in achieving full attendance made the Trustees consider whether it might be better if all were from the one state.¹³

Future plans were to:

- a) Import lecturers from time to time.
- b) Send a selected person from Australia to study and carry out research overseas.
- c) Give financial assistance to a person wishing to carry out research overseas.
- d) Make a grant of £250 at the end of 1964 to a suitable candidate under certain conditions.
- e) The compilation of a library, in each state, of complete records of treated cases.

After two years, only three additional donations had been received from NSW and six from Victoria.¹⁴ Dr. Robert Ricketts had by then accepted the invitation to be the first lecturer. The plan was to lecture to the ADA Congress due in 1964 and also the ASO Congress which was immediately to follow. It was also planned that Ricketts would lecture at additional venues throughout the country. No indication of this had been made to the Western Australian Executive, which had already issued an invitation to Professor Clifford Ballard from the Eastman Clinic, to be principal Lecturer at the ASO's 2nd Congress. Ballard had trained quite a number of the newer Australian orthodontists. Documents available to the author do not scream out in frustration at this extraordinary lapse on behalf of the Foundation, but Norton, in a letter to Henderson¹⁵ suggested to him that Adamson had not been involved and that it was partly because one of the Foundation's Trustees (whom he named) was upset that insufficient time had been given to ASO Council members to approve the proposed principal lecturer. Norton suggested that 'sleeping dogs' should be allowed to lie. The Executive minutes politely state "It was generally agreed that a better liaison with the Congress organising committee would have made matters easier but the Society would benefit from the visits of two overseas lecturers."¹⁶

The Foundation had agreed to pay all Ricketts' travelling expenses (Ballard only received an allowance). It is interesting to note that the programme prepared for the delegates to this second Congress makes no mention that Dr Ricketts was visiting under the auspices of the Foundation. The Foundation had planned an extensive itinerary for Ricketts involving lectures not only at both the ASO and ADA Congresses, but also in all the capital cities. The Western Australian Branch ADA Secretary protested to ADA President John Wark that this would "materially affect attendances at Congress and this Branch strongly urges the Federal body to use whatever influence it may have to arrange cancellation of the tour at that time".¹⁷ Both the President and Secretary/Treasurer of the Western Australian ASO Branch protested to Alan Parker about the itinerary.

At the General Meeting in 1964, there was a foreshadowed motion which would have altered the composition of the Trustees, such that there be four Trustees, one the Federal President and one other, a Federal Councillor. Vacancies were to be filled from the Executive. This would have brought the Foundation much more under the control of the ASO Executive, but did not find favour with the meeting. Instead, the current ASO President was added as an additional ex-officio Trustee. Trustees were appointed for six years, two retiring every three years. Alan Parker mentioned that future plans would depend upon the level of donations. Ricketts' visit had been expensive and more than swallowed up the donations for 1963 (£1172 by the end of 1964).¹⁸

The fund had only increased by donations of £350 the previous year and now stood at £1868/5/4. Obviously there had been a less than overwhelming response from the general membership, despite active tail twisting. Twenty five NSW members had contributed £408/2/0 and 10 Victorians £376/10/0. No donations were forthcoming from the other States¹⁹. A personal approach to members by office bearers from their own State was considered worthwhile to increase donations. L.M. Smart from South Australia had made the suggestion that the canvassing for new funding should be undertaken by a group other than the Trustees and that there should be liaison in each State which did not have, as it were, its own Trustee.

The Trustees meet in February the next year in Melbourne. Adamson retired as Chairman, his place being taken by A. Thornton Taylor. It is interesting that this occurred as part of the three-year rotation plan and not at a time of an ASO General Meeting. The Trustees to a large extent continued to be self-regulating. The Executive felt that the Foundation should take into account their views concerning the financing of future visits by overseas lecturers and these should more closely follow the practice of the Postgraduate Education Sub-committee of the ADA.

V.P. Webb, as the new ASO president, wrote a detailed and personal letter to Thornton Taylor as the Foundation's new President in May 1965.²⁰ He said we (meaning, presumably, the Executive) have been giving thought to placing the Foundation on a firm financial footing and were to propose to the next General Meeting that the ASO subscription be increased and 50 per cent of this go to the Foundation's coffers and that all donations be regarded as capital. His calculations suggested an annual income of \$1,100 (anticipating the introduction of decimal currency). He approved of the suggestion currently being discussed, of Cecil Steiner as a future lecturer but wanted to know the costs. Ricketts's visit, including his extensive travel, had resulted in a considerable loss to the Foundation.¹² Webb was looking for a more measured approach.

Donations were being sought widely, but Thornton Taylor was unsure how to approach P.R. Begg, knowing of the funds that would accrue to the ASO as a result of the courses in his technique, currently taking place under the partial auspices of the ASO. Webb suggested the time to approach Begg was only after the profits from his courses had been distributed and more importantly, had been appropriately acknowledged. Subsequent correspondence from Begg casts doubts on this plan.¹⁴ Wilkinson had suggested to Thornton Taylor that he approach Begg

for a donation and indicated that if Begg were to make a substantial donation then he, Wilkinson, would write another cheque. This subsequently aroused considerable antagonism from Begg, who replied to Thornton Taylor²¹ that the 1963 course and the two courses planned for May and June 1965 would produce large profits, which eventually would accrue to the ASO. He had taken no fees from these courses and in fact had not even received full reimbursement for his costs in conducting courses in the US, some of the profits from which had been returned to the University of Adelaide. This Institution, which had been given a Treasurer's role in Begg's Adelaide courses, had sought to have him accept some payment for his services, for which he had no intention of charging. He angrily responded to the publishing of a list of donations to the Foundation, which showed donations as coming only from Victoria and NSW. He contended that indeed more funds had gone into research from South Australia than all the other states put together. He complained about carping criticism of him by people who had not done his course and said that if the 'Wilkinson' Foundation would bring to Australia someone whose approach was 'suitable', by which he meant, more in sympathy with his own, then he may make a contribution.¹⁸

Some men may like the so-called convex faces but this love of unstable convexity disobeys the principles of physiology, mechanics and art. However, if in the future I am informed about an orthodontist or orthodontists who may be brought to Australia by the Wilkinson Foundation, I may make a contribution if such person or persons are capable of making a constructive contribution to Australian orthodontics.

Most of those lecturers who were invited in the early years came with more traditional treatment philosophies, with which Begg had little sympathy.

Later Stanley Wilkinson wrote that he "had invited Ray (Begg) some months ago to join me in some further support to the fund but received no reply. Accordingly I have acted independently and have dispatched a cheque to Bob Norton."²² This was also for £1,000. Further efforts were made toward fund raising in that year. Records show that Thornton Taylor and Norton divided the NSW orthodontists alphabetically, to seek donations and efforts were made using the new state liaison officers to contact every Australian orthodontist.²³

The Trustees were anxious not to repeat what they referred to as 'the mistakes of the previous year', although both the orthodontists and the ADA were pleased with Ricketts' presentations. They wanted also to have approval for the proposed visit of Cecil Steiner and for its timing not to impact negatively on Congress. It is recorded elsewhere in this book that having both Ballard and Ricketts on the same programme produced some memorable incendiary results.

By late 1965 the first project, that of making of a £250 research grant, was about to begin with a suitable candidate under consideration. (D.M. Roder, Senior Dental Officer-Research School Dental Service Adelaide.)²⁴ The next major project was to invite a lecturer who could address the use of cephalometrics as a clinical tool. The view of the Trustees was that cephalometrics, already established as an integral part of proper diagnostic and treatment evaluation procedure, was poorly understood in Australia. Their first choice had been Dr Cecil Steiner who had been

sounded out in 1965 and negotiations were commenced. Steiner's itinerary was very complicated because he had been asked by a small group in South Africa to go there and also wanted to visit Japan, possibly New Zealand and the Philippines. He asked for a surprising degree of help.²⁵ Thornton Taylor was eventually able to advise the other Trustees that Steiner had accepted the invitation.²⁶ The timetable began to look a little close to the Queensland Congress. Ultimately, negotiations broke down before any announcement could be made.

At the General Meeting at that 1966 Congress, Thornton Taylor was able to announce that the fund had grown to \$7,071 (decimal currency having been adopted), which represented almost a twofold increase in the last two years. This occurred partly as a result of a recommendation from the previous General Meeting that there be state liaison officers for the Foundation and also because the Federal President was now an ex-officio Trustee. President V.B. Webb was singled out for special praise. In June of 1966, a grant of \$500 was provided to Professor Elsdon Storey for employing and training a research assistant.²⁷ Applications from Alex Roche, who was an Honorary Member of the ASO and John Chapman, were not supported. In the case of Roche, the rejection was because the amount was beyond the Foundation's means. Chapman's submission was to be reviewed over the ensuing two years.²⁸

So, Dr Alton Moore, Head of the Graduate Programme at the University of Washington, accepted the Foundation's invitation to give a series of two-day courses in Australia in late 1967.²⁹ Moore visited each Orthodontic Department as he toured Australia. This was thought essential to provide background information on the standard of our teaching at that time. In preparation for Moore's visit, a series of cephalometric workshops was designed to complement the lecture series. These were conducted in the capital cities by local orthodontists who had been trained abroad in the use of this tool and occurred in March/April 1967. An enormous amount of planning went into coordinating the presentations of the five different lecturers. Overall the courses were well attended and appreciated. To what extent it prepared the attendees for Dr Moore's course was never really analysed. His visit cost the Foundation \$2243.³⁰ At the next General Meeting (1969), the Chairman reported that the Trustees had decided to continue the current practice of sponsoring overseas visits at times other than Australian Orthodontic Congresses. He said also the ASO Executive had come to the same conclusion. It took nearly a further 15 years (1983) before a General Meeting of the Society was scheduled at the same time. At that Meeting it was announced that the capital base exceeded \$10,000, giving promise that the Foundation could operate entirely on interest earned from its capital base in the "foreseeable future". A further Grant of \$800 to David Roder was announced.

After Dr. Moore's tour, the Foundation wrote to Dr Tom Graber, who had visited Australia in 1962 on a more or less private tour. They asked him to deliver a two-day lecture series across the country, using material of his own choosing. This came to pass in November 1970. In 1969, Darryle Bowden had presented a series of one-day lecture courses on "Longitudinal Growth Studies and the Orthodontist". The plan at that time was to alternate an Australian lecturer with one from overseas.

Two research projects were being supported: the original one of Dr Roder which was to be reported in the Society's Journal²¹ and one by Masaaki Nakamura from the University of Adelaide which was presented at the 5th Congress. Also there were discussions for a planned symposium relating to the fostering of a team approach in providing treatment for the cleft palate patient.

The raft of Constitutional changes which came into force in 1971 brought the Foundation more under the umbrella of the ASO by including provisions related to the terms of office of the Trustees. These were to the effect that, at the next General Meeting (5th), there was to be a new Trustee who would retire at the 9th and after that, Trustees would retire in the order of Adamson, Parker and Norton who would retire at the 8th. In fact, that did happen, although the provisions in the Constitution did change over that time. Thornton Taylor retired at the 1972 meeting and the new Trustee was L.M. Smart, no longer an ex-officio Trustee. Alan Parker became Chairman. Adamson was next to retire. The ASO committed to donate \$500 yearly for the next three years at that 1972 meeting thus beginning more substantial support than simply the payment of administration expenses. The following Executive repeated the pledge. The Foundation also received over \$1000 from the Sir Kenneth Adamson Portrait Fund, which was oversubscribed. Sir Kenneth expressed the wish that the surplus be divided equally between the Melbourne Dental Alumni Research Fund and the Foundation.

Dr Donald Woodside's courses in 1973 attracted 140 attendees, causing Adamson wistfully to wonder "with almost 100 per cent attendance at the Foundation's lecture programmes, is it too much for the Trustees to expect a 100 per cent response to their appeal?"

A meeting promoted by the Foundation entitled "Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Seminar", designed to foster the team approach, also took place in March of 1973 and attracted 85 people to Adelaide. "The broad objective was to establish the type of organisation and methods used in each state and to consider what action should be taken to promote future developments in cleft services."³¹ A Plastic Surgeon and an Orthodontist from each capital city, most closely associated with the management of Cleft Lip and Palate treatment were invited, together with all the other relevant specialties. Forty Orthodontists, 18 Plastic Surgeons and 11 Speech Therapists (referred to now as Speech Pathologists) were among the attendees. The meeting took the form of a workshop with delegates divided into two groups. One tackled the team approach and the relative importance of research, while the other surveyed the methods of applying a complete service. The groups found the team approach was being used in most states but the organisation left something to be desired. There was no uniformity in the use of pre-surgical orthopaedics. The concept of a Cleft Palate Society was rejected, this being left to the lay population. This meeting, organised by L.M. Smart and his colleague, Surgeon Mr Don Robinson, was an enormous success although it cost the Foundation nearly \$1000.²⁸

The tours around Australia of Graber, Woodside and later Shelley Rosenstein, increased Australian Orthodontists' exposure to eminent leaders in the field. Grants for research seemed the lesser part of the function. The financial base for the

Foundation gradually increased, as did the support for the biennial programmes they sponsored. Some however cost the Foundation quite a lot of money. Examination of the Foundation's financial statement do not show the proceeds of the first four visitors but it appears from the differences between donations and disbursements that no effort whatever was being made to recoup the visitor's expenses, which included first class air fares. For the very well attended Woodside course the Secretary/Treasurer's report says, "It might be of interest to members to know that such a visit costs the Foundation in the vicinity of \$4000.... The generous donations made by some branches from profits made at these courses is appreciated by Trustees."²³ It was to be nearly 10 years before this drain on funds was arrested and these presentations were made self-funding. In the 28 months ending at the 1974 General Meeting, donations and interest on capital contributed nearly \$9000; only one grant to Nakamura of \$750 is recorded but the total funds increased by only \$3,000.³²

At the end of the first 15 years of its operation the Foundation had received donations of \$34,200 and had disbursed \$18,231. Of this, only about \$5,000 was for research grants and the rest for the overseas lecturers.³³ Adjusted for bank interest and general expenses, the balance had reached \$21,000.³⁴ Serious grant applications began to be attracted to the Foundation's commitment to its goals.³⁵ Grants were made to T.J. Freer and A.J. Sutton of \$5000 and to B.D. Bowden for \$3,000.

For the 1974 General Meeting of the Society, the Report from the Foundation's Trustees contained a donation slip hoping to encourage further donations. In 1974, alterations to the Constitution were presented which would have added an annual contribution to the Foundation to ASO members' annual subscription. After considerable debate about the legality, it was decided that this should be voluntary. Over the next few years, much to the chagrin of the Trustees, less than half the membership availed themselves of this opportunity. Other suggested changes included, that funds shall be separately accounted for and duly audited and that a Trustee may be reappointed on three but no more than three occasions and that there should be no rotation policy. This was a contradiction to the change brought in three years before. This latter clause was rejected by the membership in favour of ensuring a degree of continuity within the group of Trustees: "at least two of the retiring Trustees shall be reappointed to ensure continuity". The Foundation was still mentioned only in the By-Laws of the Constitution.

It was also decided by Council, that Trustees would be appointed at the recently instituted Conjoint Meeting of the new and retiring Councils. This requirement, that changes to personnel on the Board of Trustees could only take place at Meetings of Council, subjected the Foundation, a little further, to the watchful eye of the Society.

Included in the major 1977 Constitutional changes, was an alteration to the investment policy of the Foundation, which up to then had been required to invest only in "Trustee Securities of Australia". This is a term no longer in use, but was a high class of investment security permitted of Trustee Organisations, just one step below the possession of the backing of the Government. This change was

brought about by the feeling that the Trustees were indeed sufficiently responsible to safeguard the donated funds. And so the requirement became that “the corpus and income of the Trust fund shall be invested in such manner as they shall in their sole and absolute discretion determine”. In actual fact, the Trustees had been ignoring this requirement. In the early years, Foundation funds were audited, in an honorary capacity, by Ray Newland,¹⁴ who was the CEO (then called Secretary) of the NSW Branch of the ADA. He noted that several of the investments could not be classified as of “Trustee” status and provided a degree of investment advice.³⁶

At the 1977 General Meeting A.G. Parker retired as Trustee and as Chairman. He had given service to the Foundation since its inception. Years later, Parker was to receive recognition for this service, not only by the Society, from whom he received a Distinguished Service Award, but also by receiving an Order of Australia award. For the first time there had to be a ballot between five nominees for his replacement. C. V. Hill was elected to join Henry, Norton and Smart.

Two important grants were announced. A further \$500 to add to a similar amount already given to Oral Biology Department of the University of Adelaide, to help with the restoration of their collection of human crania and a grant of \$729 to Milton Sims to complete his work on the periodontal membrane.³⁷

Sheldon Rosenstein’s visit in late 1975 had been followed by a two-day course of lectures given by Rex Wallman and Geoff Brown, allowing those attending comparison of the approaches and results of the Begg and Edgewise appliances. This was the last occasion when Australian Lecturers were the main speakers. Prof. R. Reidel was to be the next visiting lecturer in late 1978. The Trustees decided to reduce the demands on the lecturer.³⁸ Rather than be forced to tour the entire country, he was to speak only in Sydney and Adelaide. Thus began a change, which finally resulted in the Society’s current calendar of events. A pattern had been set such that the Foundation sponsored a lecture series in the years between Congresses, which were held mostly at two-year intervals. For the first time a donation was reported from someone outside the profession.

The Begg Award

At the 1977 General Meeting the ASO Treasurer recommended that funds, surplus to requirement, be donated to the Foundation and so \$10,000 was committed. In addition, as a result of a suggestion which included a gift of \$500 from the Begg Light Wire Study Group, in 1977 Grahame Moore, President of the South Australian Branch, proposed to the ASO Council that a national research award be inaugurated by the ASO as a way of honouring the contribution Dr P.R. Begg had made to Australian Orthodontics.³⁹ The ASO advanced a further sum of \$5,000 and decided to use the combined funds to inaugurate the P. Raymond Begg Research Award. They hoped further donations, specifically for this award, would come from State Branches and other professional organisations. As the funds were to support an award, not a grant for research, donations could not be tax deductible, as were donations to the Foundation itself. A separate fund was established and further donations were sought. It is interesting that the Society’s By-Laws relating

to these awards made it quite clear that they are awards made by the ASO, not the Foundation. The Foundation had agreed only to their administration.⁴⁰ The ASO had responsibility for advertising the Award and the Journal was used for this purpose.

The successful candidate was to receive a prize, a medallion and in turn was expected to read a paper at the subsequent ASO Congress. Ten medals were struck in sterling silver, at the then not inconsiderable cost of \$1581.⁴¹ Even though the By-Laws state that it is the Foundation which selects the examiners, advice was sought from the ASO Council regarding the selection. They were to receive an Honorarium of \$200, similar to examiners of Master's theses. Norton had let it be known that the Foundation was not going simply to be a "bookkeeper in this matter". He was determined that the award would have the Foundation's stamp on it.

The first winner was Milton Sims. Brian Lee and Steven Seward also submitted entries.

The request to administer the prize, including the selection of examiners was repeated by the next Federal President. This continues to the present day with the (now) audited fund accounts being included with those of the Foundation. A further donation of \$5000 for the Research Award and at the same time a separate donation of \$15000 direct to the Foundation was made as a result of the highly successful 1982 Hong Kong Congress.

Initially there was to be only one award and it was to open to world-wide competition.⁴² Subsequently, the decision was taken to divide this award into two and the First Research award was created to encourage younger orthodontists to publish their research. This was modelled on the AAO Council on Research, which had a Milo Hellman Award and a Harry Sicher First Research Award. The idea of, as it were, a senior and junior award was first mooted in 1980 but initially rejected.⁴³ They were first offered together in 1982. By-Laws for these biennial awards to be incorporated into the Constitution were created in 1982 and passed the following year. A suggestion of R.G. Henry⁴⁴ that the First Research Award be named after A. Thornton Taylor did not succeed.

The rules stated that the P. Raymond Begg Research Award:

will be awarded for an outstanding research paper representing an original investigation of significance to orthodontics. This award may be an unpublished paper or a previously published work, significantly revised and submitted as a new essay, and should not merely be a copy of a thesis, but should be prepared in the usual conventional format for scientific papers, including introduction, material and methods, findings, discussion, conclusions and bibliography. The entry should be presented for examination in a manner to conform with the requirements for publication and be available for publication in the Australian Orthodontic Journal.

It was further stated that one of the three copies presented:

shall be retained by the Australian Society of Orthodontists, which reserves the right to use the material of the winning entry for publication in the Australian Orthodontic Journal. An indication of intent to publish must be given by the editor to the author within two months of the Congress at which the award was presented.

Milton Sims wrote⁴⁵ concerned about rewriting published material, in that there could be no altering of the results and that there would be copyright issues if any illustrations were involved. The Foundation responded through the ASO President Darryle Bowden⁴⁶: "We felt it should be appendixed in the back of the entry in its existing form... The thrust ... was to prevent a thesis or similar paper written 10/20 years ago...submitted for an award as a thesis...and not updated either in literature survey or added work."

During the years immediately following, the Trustees were disappointed at the lack of interest in the awards. Wallman had to write to the Orthodontic Departments reminding them of the availability of the Awards.⁴⁷ Milton Sims was again the recipient of the Begg award in 1984.⁴⁸

In 1978, the ASO Council took the decision to hold a General Meeting at the same time as the Foundation's two-day course of lectures. This would allow for the long-awaited yearly meeting to take place, as was required by the soon-to-be-established incorporated status of the Society. Lysle Johnston toured in late 1981 giving only one-day presentations, which made the inclusion of a meeting difficult. The first occasion where a General Meeting was held in conjunction with a Foundation meeting was not until 1983.

A second Cleft Palate meeting was organised in Sydney (Sept 1979) by R.G. Henry and his colleague, Plastic Surgeon David Dey and attended by 118 delegates. Many letters of appreciation were received, suggesting that the Foundation should organise another conference in three years time.

Smart retired in 1982 and his place was taken by D.J. O'Donohue, who beat John Reading in a ballot. C.V. Hill was elected President. That same year, the Foundation received a generous bequest of \$20,000 in the will of Donald Spring who had made so many valuable contributions to the fledgling Society in his lifetime. The Trustees of the Foundation decided, because of this generous donation and his significant contributions to Orthodontics, that the first lecture at Foundation Meetings would be called the Donald Spring Memorial Lecture. It was also decided that Foundation Lectures were to be self-funding and not be a drain on Foundation funds as had occurred hitherto.⁴⁹ Profits from these meetings began to make significant contributions to the Foundation's coffers.

Awarding of Travelling Scholarships to enable newly graduated Orthodontists to travel overseas to a "centre of excellence" and thereby gain knowledge and experience, not readily available in Australia, was also mooted.⁵⁰ The initial idea was for a scholarship to support six months of study and would involve \$5000 to be awarded every two years. This proposal was later dropped because the Australian Dental Trade Association, which had been approached to help with funding, had already made an arrangement with the ADA about such scholarships.

An Orthodontic/Surgical seminar was planned for 1983 in Canberra. This eventually took place in Sydney and was the first Foundation Meeting at which the ASO held a General Meeting. For this meeting, the Foundation entered into a cooperative arrangement with the Gnathological Society. W.R. Proffit had accepted an offer from that Society to visit Australia. Initially the Gnathologists had offered to make Dr Proffit available for one day, if the ASO would contribute half of his fares. This not overly generous offer, on negotiation, was increased to include a second day.

W.J. Mackie suggested that the Foundation should follow the example of the NSW Foundation for Dental Health Education and Research, in promoting Orthodontics particularly by supporting more orthodontic education for general practitioners and the public.⁵¹ The Foundation received notice that it would be receiving a request from Grahame Dunn, Chairman of the newly created Public Relations Committee, requesting funds for a public education programme.⁵² Although this had been envisaged by Stanley Wilkinson at the outset, this was the first endeavour of the ASO into that arena. The notion was supported in principle. Later, Dunn was to seek an interest-free loan to produce a pamphlet entitled "The 7 Most Frequently Asked Questions About Orthodontics.". Money was to be repaid by the sale of the product. The Foundation also trialed some Audio-Visual cassettes from the AAO at a Foundation Meeting and when this proved successful, ordered some for a library.⁵³ Material from the AAO had been examined by the ASO Executive, as early as 1969.⁵⁴

Henry reported in 1986 that there had been no applications for the Awards and precious few requests for research funding.⁵⁵ Members of Council were also asked to examine the rules for the Research awards in the light of the AAO method and possibly rewrite the requirements for the First Research award so as to accept an MSc thesis on the undertaking that the applicants are prepared to write an article for the Journal and lecture at Congress. An appropriate change was made in 1987. It read: "it is expected that such essays should be a Master's Thesis, prepared as part of graduate education programmes. If the successful entry is submitted in a thesis format, the author should feel obliged to submit a second manuscript in the form of a paper for publication in the Australian Orthodontic Journal.". For some time V.C. West, in charge of the Melbourne programme, had required this of all his students. It added another category of recipient: "individuals, who had not previously published research in orthodontics or related fields, may submit original papers not prepared as part of an advanced training programme in orthodontics".

During the 1980s, interest rates, world wide, were historically high, climbing towards 20 percent for borrowers and over 15 percent for lenders. The Foundation profited greatly by this situation and its coffers were thereby hugely embellished. The downside was the high (over 10 per cent per annum) inflation, which inevitably accompanies such high interest rates and is really its cause. Research costs increased. To take advantage further of the higher interest rates on offer for larger capital sums, in 1987, those funds earmarked for the Awards, totalling over \$12,000, were transferred to the Trust's general funds, so requiring a different method of accounting. According to Reading,³⁵ this decision was reversed the very next month with a slightly reduced sum being returned to the quarantined Begg

Award account. At that time the total assets neared \$20,000 (plus the die for the medallions).

Assessment of applications

In 1983, Sims wrote to Wallman suggesting they fund projects on a two or three yearly basis⁵⁶ to assist in planning research. The response was to the effect that part only of the available funds would be used in this way.

At the 1987 General Meeting, Sims congratulated the Foundation on its work and for its awards. Without the Foundation, he said, there would be very little research in Orthodontics. He did suggest, however, that there be more flexibility in its operations; that the Chair should be rotated to ensure a change in stimulus and that somebody connected with research, who had at least a Ph.D, should form part of the grant awarding process. In fact none of the Foundations Trustees have ever really been in possession of such qualifications. Further, the approach has never been similar to that used by organisations like the National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC), which makes a practice of forwarding applications to known workers in the relevant field, whose expertise could inform the decision process. The Australian Dental Research Fund Inc. uses a list of experts compiled by the ADA, as independent assessors.⁵⁷

G.J. Moore, when he was Chair in 1996, reported that he would take the research applications to his summer cottage and work on them for a week, in preparation for the meeting at which the funds were allocated. Requests for funds for Ph.D. theses always received favoured treatment. New equipment was less favoured. Attempts were made to apportion the grants fairly between the Orthodontic Departments. At their meeting in March of 1987, the Trustees announced that the Foundation had received contributions of \$8,600: slightly less than the year before and that they had received requests for funds in excess of \$50,000 but had been able to grant only \$20,000. The historic norm for funds awarded was about half the funds requested. The capital base was then \$164,000. This provided an impetus for further attempts to be made in 1988 to attract donations and a special appeal letter was sent to all ASO members. It included an appeal to the generosity of members and also reminded them about tax deductibility. A yearly donation from each member of \$100 was suggested. That same year the auditors saw fit to recommend to the Trustees that they should improve their book keeping records and that grants and awards should be decided at meetings and be properly minuted.³⁵

Wallman became Chairman the following year (1988). He reported⁵⁸ that he found the decisions to make grants difficult, as his friend and colleague, Milton Sims, from the same city, always made one of the major requests. It was noted that South Australia and Queensland were the largest recipients of awards, but its members the least supporting. No consideration was ever given to make the process more "at arms length" or professional. This remains the case to this day. So, from both sides, the process of determining Foundation grants was not without deficiencies.

To boost the capital base, the notion of a compulsory levy as part of the yearly membership subscription paid by members had been mooted in 1974. The initial

idea was modified that it should be voluntary and the amount was set at \$30. This was later raised to \$50 but over time fewer and fewer contributions accompanied the yearly subscription. Changes to the Taxation Laws meant that the tax status of the Foundation was in question. It had originally been listed as an approved body and this was now no longer the case. So voluntary donations were no longer tax deductible but a levy was.⁵⁹ A levy finally became a firm requirement in 1989.⁵⁶

R.G. Henry had worked hard to organise a cooperative effort between the Foundation and the 25th ADA Congress.⁶⁰ Robert Vanarsdall came to Australia in 1988, originally to lecture both to the 25th ADA Congress and to the Foundation, with the agreement that each body would pay half the costs. A very long-term negotiation was required to reach this point. The principal idea, which originated from the ADA, was that cooperation such as this would help cement the bond between the various affiliates and the ADA. ADA involvement required that the venue again be in Sydney, although it was originally thought that Foundation Meetings would also use some system of rotation for its venues. The ADA unilaterally withdrew from the commitment, but Vanarsdall's visit proceeded. However, the Society continued to support the principal of inviting a lecturer to give a presentation at both ADA Congresses and to the Society.

In 1988, the Foundation provided its first grant to an applicant from NSW. The recipient, Mark Cordato reported that Milton Sims was involved in his grant application and that his department Chair, Associate Prof. K.G. Godfrey, had always had adequate access to funds from within the University. Godfrey confirmed⁶¹ that he had never "bothered" to seek grants from the Foundation. At that stage, no grant applications had been received from the Melbourne or Perth Universities.⁵⁹ The latter took no students from 1984 to 1990. Since then, all Departments have applied for research grants for their students from the Foundation and a range of other sources. The Foundation is not able to supply the majority of the research funds used by the Departments.

Sam Bulkley Travelling Fellowship

Although the travelling scholarship idea was not progressed when first mooted, an additional award came into being in 1986. Rocky Mountain Orthodontics (RMO), who supplied orthodontic materials to the profession, wanted to create something to commemorate the contribution of the late Sam Bulkley. Although based in Honolulu, he had been their first representative in Australia⁶² and had become very highly regarded by the Australian orthodontic community. They made a donation of \$3,000 proposing the founding of the Sam Bulkley Travelling Fellowship, which would help fund overseas travel for study and research purposes undertaken by a recent postgraduate student.⁶³ ASO council accepted the proposal and asked the Foundation to administer it. The Trustees had no experience for this and no guidelines had been set down. The first award was made to Dr Neofitos Douvartzidis from South Australia, who was at that time studying at the University of North Carolina. Concerns were expressed that the recipient was already overseas when the application was made. The Trustees maintained the right to exercise their discretion in this matter. Wallman, with whom Douvartzidis had held discussions

regarding future employment, had refrained from voting. Denise Lawry, recently graduated from Melbourne, was the second recipient.

As in the case of the Begg Award, recipients were expected to publish a report on their experiences. Not all of the recipients, including the first one, responded to this obligation and Trustees were concerned that in the first years, two had not done so. Concern continued until 1993 when the Trustees decided that, if after six months a recipient had failed to produce a report, they “would be informed of their moral obligation to refund the money they had received”. This award was made yearly until 1997 when applications became less frequent, probably due the increasing costs involved in overseas travel. Later, RMO kindly consented to increase the value of the award to \$5000 to ensure more interest.

In 1987, again because of a lack of applicants, the value of the Begg award was increased to \$1000 with an additional \$400 for travel expenses to Congress.⁶⁴ That year it was awarded to Simon Freezer from Adelaide.

It was decided to distribute \$35,000 for 1989.

In 1988 the Trustees asked ASO President Stan Paul to refer to Council, the question of the format for the Foundation meetings between Congresses. Henry had said⁶⁵ that “he could see the day when our Foundation lectures would become a mini Congress.... Gone are the days when one person can come from America, or wherever, and speak to us for two days and keep fresh....”. Included in the discussion was the inclusion of local lecturers in the programme and it was resolved to provide for this. Also discussed was the type and site of venue, so there could be a rotation around the country along the lines of the Congresses. Venues as far away as Darwin were mooted, but the Trustees were concerned that attendance may not always be adequate.

Lennart Weislander was the lecturer in 1990. Canberra was chosen for that meeting at which D.J. O’Donoghue was re-elected Chair and the position of Secretary/Treasurer was split. In 1991, O’Donoghue retired after nine years and William Weekes was elected to the Chair. It was then decided that the Foundation should maintain a capital base of \$300,000 and distribute the rest. This left \$80,000 for grants. This was the first and only time that a conscious decision was taken to stabilise, rather than grow, the capital base. The compulsory Federal Levy had relieved the Trustees of concern about inflation-proofing their capital.

Not all Foundation meetings were well attended and financially successful. That at Hamilton Island made a substantial loss of \$13,000, roughly equivalent to the profit from Canberra meeting two years before. Although the venue was very attractive, it was a long distance to travel for a short meeting. This justified the reticence of the Trustees to include Perth amongst the proposed venues.

In 1993 Weekes, after six years and Roberts, after four years, tendered their resignations. In that year, it was reported that over the preceding five years, grants to the amount of \$171,000 had been made. Of these, most still went to Adelaide, followed by Queensland. No awards had yet been made to WA. (Figures published in 2009 showed that for the 10 year period from 1996–2005, \$505,000

was distributed, with grants to the University of Sydney being double that awarded to any other University).

The Foundation's auditors had taken steps to establish the Foundation as a bone-fide Research Institution. This was confirmed late in 1991, when the Tax Department approved the application for tax-exempt status and waived the obligation to submit income tax returns. This returned the Foundation to the situation it had enjoyed since inception but which changes in the law had altered. The question of the legal status of the Foundation was then raised. Attempts were made to locate a Trust Deed. After a lengthy search, it was eventually determined that none had ever been prepared. Ruth Inall was of the view that the 1962 decision from the Department of Taxation meant that none was required and at that time this may have been so. But the tax position had since changed and after some time, with the Society's solicitor's encouragement, it was decided that a Trust Deed should be prepared. A second legal opinion sought the following year considered that a deed was not required as the favourable tax position had been confirmed and that all that was required was a set of rules and regulations.⁶⁶ However, a Trust Deed was requested.

During the lengthy discussions taking place at that time around the proposed changes to the Constitution, the relationship between the Foundation and the Society was raised. Questions were raised about the autonomy exercised almost as a matter of course by the Trustees. Olive was of the view that the Foundation should act more as a committee of Council.⁶⁷ This attitude was to surface again shortly. On the other hand, the Trustees always felt that the tax laws required them to operate 'at arms length' from the Society's general operations.⁶⁸ The Constitutional changes were not really bedded down until 1996, by which time the final draft of the Trust Deed was also ready for the President's signature. Essentially, the changes these new documents brought with them were that mention of the awards had been removed from the ASO Constitution altogether and they had become part of the Foundation's new Deed. Grahame Moore became Chairman. Dickinson continued to receive all reports and minutes. There was virtually a complete turnover of Trustees at that time and they determined to make some changes they saw as necessary. ASO Councillors were of the same opinion.

To place the Foundation on a more businesslike footing, a "Manual of Procedure and Action" was prepared and adopted together with the creation of a permanent filing system, containing both the Trust Deed and the Procedures Manual, together with all the Foundations records. It was also decided that a history of the Foundation be prepared. The history was to be written by John Reading. His work proved to be a great boon to the shortened version written here.

Although the advice had been given over six years previously, the Foundation's financial records were first included as part of the overall financial reporting for the Society in 1995. Prior to that, it was the Foundation that provided its own reporting. The Journal's finances had always been reported with the Society's accounts. Chairman Moore reported to the 1996 meeting that, in addition to the Trust Deed, new documents outlining the guidelines for Research Awards and research grant application forms and assessment guidelines had been produced.

He said “These documents now provide the baseline for the conduct of business by the Foundation involving organisation of meetings, research funding and the Research Awards.”

Concern was expressed about the need to improve surveillance of the use to which the Foundation funds were put. This had never been a serious consideration previously, although some minutes do note that reports on the progress of supported research had been requested from the recipients as far back as 1980. It was decided to contact the Australian Dental Research Fund Inc. to obtain guidelines for the supervision of research grants. R.G. Cook offered to produce draft guidelines of the supervision required. These were to accompany a standardised application form. This never eventuated but accountability for expenses came to be required by the mid-1990s.⁶⁹ Guidelines for the grants were appended to the Trust Deed. A meeting with the AAO Foundation Chairman was arranged to see if any ideas existed which might be of use locally. This provided good background information for the Trustees. Certainly, the AAOF documentation was very detailed and precise.

In 1996, the Trustees decided they needed to take professional advice for the management of their ever-increasing asset. A company, Mondo Financial, which had been providing advice for the partnership to which the Secretary belonged, was retained. Although the firm has had a change of ownership, they have continued to provide management and advice until the present. This has enabled the Society to understand how the Fund is performing as economic conditions change. It was decided to allocate funds to support storage for and future study on Steven Seward’s case records. Sadly this was never progressed.

The following year, the Society found itself in a favourable financial position and decided to donate \$100,000 to the Foundation. There was a slight proviso in that, in order that the ASO be seen to be somewhat at arms length, funds were to be set aside from this grant for the upcoming programme for the accreditation of the graduate Orthodontic Departments. The recent round of accreditations of the undergraduate programmes conducted by the Australian Dental Council (ADC) had cost around \$50,000, so a figure of \$15,000 was suggested. These funds were to defray the costs of the peer review or evaluation visits to each Department. This peer review was to become an integral part of the ADC’s accreditation process. Later it was decided to budget \$20,000 for the visits.⁷⁰

The next year the Trustees sought an increase in the annual membership levy from the \$50 set nearly ten years before to \$75, but the Council refused. The general subscription was being increased at the same time, because the large donation made to the Foundation by the previous Executive had caused unforeseen repercussions for the succeeding Treasurer.

The Foundation had never sought to guide the research focus of award recipients but it did become concerned in the late 1990s, when there were requests from three different applicants, from different Postgraduate Departments, for funding for demographic surveys of the public’s attitudes to aspects of Orthodontics. The Departments were contacted to see if some rationalisation could occur but in one case the survey had already been carried out professionally and in fact paid for. The three surveys did not deal with exactly the same material and A/Prof. Woods from

Melbourne, wanted to continue and expand the project. The exchange of letters reveals his frustration particularly at the time taken to respond to his requests:

What I really wanted was some indication of whether we should continue this professional data gathering process. We sent a full long-term proposal with likely future directions for this study ... because it's the response to that proposal which I was told would come after the Canberra meeting. As for the money, I just wanted the Trustees to realise that in most of these cases I will be picking up the difference between the costs and the funding we receive from anywhere. I have no choice.⁷¹

Not only did the Trustees encounter difficulties in the process of awarding grants, but the administration of the Begg and the First Research awards also were to prove to be extremely difficult. For a considerable period of time the Foundation had appointed the same two assessors for its awards. Of their own volition in 1996, these two assessors recommended some changes in the award conditions. These had been accepted by the Trustees. Later, the Trustees decided to tighten up on the 'Conditions of Entry'. They stated that award winners "may be required to modify, or write a second paper based on their winning paper, for the purposes of publication in the Australian Orthodontic Journal". The laudable feeling, of course, being that the recipients of the grants owed something to the providers of much of the funding, in reality the Society itself. The ASO Executive was also anxious that this material be printed in the ASO's Journal.⁶⁹

In response to this, early in 1999, letters were received by the Foundation from two senior people at the University of Melbourne (Louise Brearley Messer, the Elsdon Story Professor of Child Dental Health and the Dean, Professor Eric Reynolds⁷²) and also from Milton Sims⁷³ drawing the attention of the Foundation to potential problems from these recently promulgated alterations. The Melbourne academics, writing in support of their Head of Department, Michael Woods, whilst recognising the assistance the Foundation gave to the Departments and adding that Woods was committed to the local Journal, said that he had a number of projects on which his students were working, that in their view, needed to be published overseas. Woods was concerned that by doing that, he might be breaking the Foundation's rules and so rendering his students ineligible for ASO Awards.

Sims made the point that it was vital to get articles published overseas. He listed no less than ten what he called "adverse ramifications" from the Foundation's directive, starting with that it "placed a heavy responsibility on the Journal to get its act together" and continuing that overseas publication was a prerequisite to establish academic credentials, to secure promotion, to compete for funding and was a stimulus to postgraduate research, enhances Ethics Committee approvals and so on. He finished his list by saying that these restrictions are not imposed by other Australian Funding Bodies (which was not entirely correct and is referred to below). Sims' attitude was coloured by the fact that had submitted a paper to the AOJ for publication the year previously, which was delayed to the extent that he had had to resubmit it elsewhere. Sims said: "Clearly, the Foundation could make an even more significant contribution to the future of Australian orthodontic research and education, by modifying these stringent conditions, suddenly imposed

for 1999 and subsequent years.” At the Trustees meeting the year before, it had been noted that Sims was “by far the largest recipient of Research Funds from the Foundation and it was some years since he had published an article in the AOJ”.⁷⁴

“If the Trustees do not wish to speak at the AGM to the points that I have made in respect to this matter, I would like to have the opportunity to address this subject at the meeting.” The normally mild-mannered Sims saw no reason to leave anyone in the slightest doubt about the depth of his feelings and the importance he attached to the issue.

Adj. Prof. J.K. Hawkins, the Chair of the Foundation at that time, took the concerns on board and suggested further alterations along the lines of the practice of the Australian Dental Research Foundation which allowed some latitude in the matter and would in special circumstances, give their permission for publication in an overseas Journal. Hawkins suggested that if there was to be publication in an overseas Journal, that due acknowledgement to The Foundation be given in the article and that an extended abstract suitable for publication in the Journal, must be lodged with the Editor. To help clarify the situation, the AOJ⁷⁵ included an extensive report on the activities of the Foundation. It included information on the recently altered conditions for the awards and a detailed report from Craig Dreyer of his experiences as the recipient of the Sam Bulkley Fellowship. Underneath the portion describing the awards was an Editor’s note to the effect that “contrary to published rules that work can only be submitted once, a submission had indeed been twice rejected. The first time, on the basis that it was not contemporary and the second time that it lacked merit.”. He commented that there was no mention of contemporaneity, in the recently rewritten guidelines.

The new ‘Conditions of Entry’, published in March of 2000, contained an additional clause “entries should be in the form whereby the identity of the entrant is anonymous. A separate cover sheet with the name, address and telephone number of each entrant should be included.”. The hope was that both the applicant and the assessors could remain totally anonymous throughout the whole procedure. However the relatively small research community within Australia would make it extremely difficult for the applicant’s work not to be known.

B.W. Lee, the Journal’s Editor weighed in, when asked, as was usual practice, to print the Foundation’s announcement concerning the Elsdon Story First Research Essay Award. He said that no award-winning articles had ever been submitted to him, nor could the Foundation list any award winning article submitted to the AOJ since the Foundation was established:

Neither the award winners, nor the Foundation, nor the Society had taken steps to submit articles.... I do not want this vague and nebulous situation to continue. If the Federal Council does not feel that the Foundation owes something to the Society through the Journal by making publication obligatory, then the whole idea of publication in the Australian Orthodontic Journal should be dropped.

The Foundation sought the views of all parties. The Departments noted that historically there had not been an overwhelming response from researchers to

submit material for the awards. The Trustees responded by asking permission from Council to increase considerably the value of the awards and requested that ASO Council contribute 50 per cent of the value.

In September the following year (2001), the conditions of entry were altered yet again. On this occasion drafts were sent to each of the Orthodontic Departments for comment and several alterations were made as a result. The size of the Begg Award was increased five fold but the second half would be forwarded to the successful candidate only after final submission to, or publication of, the paper in the Australian Orthodontic Journal. The First Research Essay award was renamed the “Elsdon Story Research Award” in 2001 in honour of Prof Storey, whose research laid the basis for much of Begg’s treatment approach. It was increased at the same time to \$3000. Clauses were added to accommodate the possibility of multiple authorship, where related theses were merged for publication. The clause which required the winner to modify or write a second paper based on their winning paper, for the purposes of publication in the Australian Orthodontic Journal was amended to the effect that should the author decline publication in the Australian Orthodontic Journal, an abstract must be prepared for submission to the Journal. Clearly, this was to address the concerns so forcefully enumerated by Milton Sims.

The matter had become serious, following an application for the Begg Award in 1999. Initially, the application was rejected on the grounds that it did not comply with the published guidelines. The applicant had submitted an extensive compilation of his previous research. The assessors for the Foundation’s awards had already indicated a desire that any submissions not be too lengthy and be appropriate for Journal publication. The Trustees permitted a resubmission of portion of this extensive work. The assessors did not feel this amended work should receive the Award. They gave their reasons which partly had to do with adherence to the ‘Conditions of Entry’ and partly about aspects of the work itself. The applicant had placed great store in the attainment of this award and during the ensuing correspondence drew the attention of the Trustees to flaws in the procedure. A major part of his concern related to ambiguities in the conditions of entry. Subsequently, he wrote to the Foundation, asking “on what basis was my subsequent entry considered to lack sufficient merit to be considered for the award (especially when unopposed). Professor Woods had another issue with the Society at the same time. This had to do with intellectual property and is discussed in that section. The fact that these two issues occurred simultaneously, added exponentially to the seriousness attached to each.

On one occasion during the lengthy discussions regarding this matter, at a Council meeting,⁷⁶ several of the Councillors mentioned the apparent autonomy of the Foundation and wanted clarified its relationship with Council. This was not the first time that this had been raised.⁵⁵ A general feeling within the Council appeared to be that the Foundation did its own thing independently of the operations of the ASO and this was so, even though the President was, ex-officio, a Trustee and therefore aware of all matters. Some Councillors complained that they were not aware of what the Foundation was doing. Accordingly an attempt was made to have the Chairman of the Trustees added to the Council. This did not succeed.

Woods asked for the reasons for the rejection to be given to him. The senior assessor was contacted and he was reported as saying that some examiners would have been happy with the work and that he would not mind if his comments were seen. Lee participated in the discussion. It was his view that the controversy would not have arisen had the assessors of the paper given their reasons for rejection in much the same way as reviewers of articles to the Journal would provide comment to the author in the lead-up to publication. Communication deteriorated further so that Woods resigned from the Society and even further when, despite two years of effort by Council to avoid it, he threatened legal action against the Society: “to try and obtain some acknowledgement that there were issues concerning the application for and subsequent failure to obtain a PR Begg award”.⁷⁷

The Council⁷⁸ had acknowledged that Woods had raised some valid concerns. In an endeavour to create a resolution several on Council were of the view that the work could be resubmitted to alternate assessors. Others felt that the reasoning behind the rejection should be provided. This, the Foundation felt it could not do. Reading the copious files on the issue, it is quite obvious that Council made a considerable effort and was desperately keen to satisfy both parties. A written apology from the ASO President was finally accepted. The issue was resolved absolutely when, in 2003, James Curtain, who had been filling in until the matter was resolved, gave up his position on the Education Committee in favour of Prof. Woods. The Society’s response to the resignation of one of its most significant members tells us much about the ASO. In a bigger group, this may have been largely ignored. In a more tightly run organisation, it may never have happened. The determination to produce a satisfactory solution, at the cost of an inordinate focus of attention, demonstrated that the ASO has remained a people-centred organisation, where personalities count.

In retrospect it must be accepted that there was fault on both sides; that the Foundation had begun to act or had continued to act a little too independently; that in this issue it was a little bloody-minded. Certainly the conditions of entry have since become much sounder and the methods of assessment also underwent a change. All involved were profoundly influenced by a comment made by Professor Wayne Sampson who said that he would really like, one day, to win a Begg Award but if people of the quality of Michael Woods could not win it, what was the point? Indeed in the 25 years since its inception there have only been three winners (one twice).

After twelve years of service, Hawkins announced that he would step down. For the first time there was concern about the continuity of Trustees’ governance and that a progression needed to be set up at least for a period of eight years.⁷⁹

The Society began to use the acronym ASOFRE in referring to the Foundation. This has probably become the correct description; however it is not so used in this text.

The fund raising activities for the Foundation were ramped up after 2000. The Trustees sought to incorporate current ideas successfully used to encourage giving elsewhere and began a programme called “Foundation for the Future” in May 2001. A target to raise \$1,000,000 for this fund was announced. This being

the amount the Trustees thought was essential to provide adequate support for orthodontic research in Australia. They followed the practice of the AAOF, in that several levels of donation: Patron, Benefactor, Sponsor could be recognised publicly with presentations made to the donor. The donations were regularly published. A long way from Stanley Wilkinson. By the end of 2001, more than \$350,000 had been promised. This was very satisfactory because at the same time three of the State Branches were also in the process of seeking funds. In NSW this took the form a “Case for the Future” programme whereby people or families who were having treatment gratis or at reduced cost were to be asked to make an equivalent donation. This idea had originally been suggested for the Foundation by Darryle Bowden in 1982, but had never been instigated.

Since that time the Foundation’s vision has become much more ambitious again with a goal of creating a fund of \$15 million. Today there are many more postgraduate students whose research itself is becoming ever more costly and needs support. The practice had begun of the Foundation providing an automatic grant to each postgraduate student in their first year. Wayne Sampson commented⁸⁰ that this had produced a problem in that some of the students began to think of this grant as their own. In reality it is seeding funding for the Department’s research, from which theses would be written.

In 2002 the Trustees decided to create a second level of Awards entitled “Special Research Grants” designed to support research carried out by ASO members at a different level to the postgraduate research topics. The research did not have to be confined to clinical material. Trustees have noted that there has not been an overwhelming response to this from the practicing orthodontists. The academics have not been so reticent.

Milton Sims Award

Milton Sims was made an Officer of the Order of Australia (the second highest level) in 2003. It was suggested that the ASO should also do something to recognise his contribution. A working party consisting of Simon Freezer and the current Chair of the ASOFRE, was tasked with producing a proposal.⁸¹ This was announced in 2004 and took the form of an additional award by the Foundation. It is to be awarded biennially at each Congress and goes to the student who has completed postgraduate studies in the preceding two years and who is considered both in theory, research and clinical work to have been the “most meritorious”. Guidelines were prepared, but the Heads of Departments were unhappy that they were asked to make the selection, feeling that there could not but be some conflict of interest.⁸² A system whereby the students initially nominated themselves and those nominees were assessed externally (including by past winners of Foundation Awards) was put into place to general satisfaction. The first winner was Eugene Chan. It must have been a thrill for Milton to be part of that Award. Sadly he passed away in 2006.

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36. Ray Newland 9/3/71 Foundation Archives
37. Foundation Report to 1977 General Meeting
38. Minutes General meeting 1977
39. Minutes Executive Meeting 14/4/77
40. Minutes Council Meeting 2/6/77
41. Reading's History
42. Minutes Executive Meeting 3/1980
43. McGibbon to Bowden 29/12/1977
44. Minutes Council Meeting 10/82
45. 24/3/83
46. 21/4/1983
47. Minutes Executive Meeting 11/1983
48. Minutes Executive Meeting 2/1984
49. Minutes Council Meeting 10/1982
50. Minutes Executive Meeting 9/1986
51. 26/6/1985 in Minutes Executive Meeting 8/1985
52. Minutes General Meeting 1987
53. *ASO Newsletter* 9/1977
54. Minutes Executive Meeting 2/1969
55. Minutes Council Meeting 11/1986
56. Minutes Executive Meeting 10/1983

57. Minutes Executive Meeting 3/1995
58. Personal Communication 9/5/2008
59. Minutes General Meeting 4/1989
60. Minutes Executive Meeting 5/1985
61. Interview 5/6/2008
62. Commenced 1966 Previously represented by John T. Jennings
63. Minutes General Meeting 1987
64. Minutes General Meeting 1987
65. Minutes Council Meeting 11/1986
66. Michael Murray to Dickinson 5/1994
67. Minutes Council Meeting 12/92
68. Dickinson GR, Personal Communication 9/2009
69. Hawkins 19/6/2008
70. Minutes Council Meeting 9/1998
71. M. Woods, Personal Communication 18/1/1999
72. 25/2/1999
73. 24/2/1999
74. Minutes Meeting of Trustees of ASOFRE 2/1998
75. Vol 15:4 April 1999
76. 10/2000
77. Minutes Council Meeting 3/2002
78. Minutes Council Meeting 7/2001
79. Minutes Council Meeting 3/2002
80. 8/5/2008
81. Minutes Council Meeting 3/2003
82. Minutes Executive Meeting 12/2004

Trustees of the Foundation

Year	Chairman	Secretary/ Treasurer	Trustee	Trustee	ASO President ex-officio
1961	KT Adamson	A Thornton Taylor	RY Norton	AG Parker	Trustee Ex-officio
1964	KT Adamson	A Thornton Taylor	RY Norton	AG Parker	VP Webb
1965	A Thornton Taylor	RY Norton	KT Adamson	AG Parker	VP Webb
1966	A Thornton Taylor	RY Norton	KT Adamson	AG Parker	LM Smart
1969	A Thornton Taylor	RY Norton	KT Adamson	AG Parker	RG Case
1972	AG Parker	RY Norton	KT Adamson	LM Smart	JF Reading
1974	AG Parker	RY Norton	RG Henry	LM Smart	RFS Rickleman
1977	RY Norton	CV Hill	RG Henry	LM Smart	JFS McGibbon
1978					LA Trotter
1980	RG Henry	CV Hill	RF Wallman	LM Smart	GI Brown
1982	CV Hill	RF Wallman	RG Henry	DJ O'Donoghue	BD Bowden
1984	RF Wallman	CV Hill	DJ O'Donoghue	PA Heaghey	RG Henry
1987	RF Wallman	DJ O'Donoghue	PA Heaghey	W Weekes	S Paul
1988		W Weekes appointed			S Paul
1989	DJ O'Donoghue	W Weekes	GL Roberts	GJ Moore	RG Cook
		Secretary	Treasurer		
1990	DJ O'Donoghue	GL Roberts	W Weekes	GJ Moore	RG Cook
1991	W Weekes	GL Roberts	GJ Moore	RG Cook	BW Phillips
1993	GJ Moore	RG Cook	H Wasilewsky	JK Hawkins	GR Dickinson
1996	GJ Moore	JK Hawkins	H Wasilewsky	RG Cook	DT Taylor
1998	RG Cook	JK Hawkins	H Wasilewsky	GR Dickinson	RH Olive
2000	JK Hawkins	GR Dickinson	H Wasilewsky	S Prove	JR Owen
2000	Dr Prove resigned as Trustee—replaced by P Hanrahan				
2000	JK Hawkins	GR Dickinson	H Wasilewsky		
2002	JK Hawkins	GR Dickinson	H Wasilewsky	P Hanrahan	
2003	GR Dickinson	R Hanrahan	H Wasilewsky	J Curtain	BI Watson
2004	GR Dickinson	J Curtain	P Hanrahan	E Peel	EC Crawford
2004	By-laws changed this year to allow an extra trustee			H Wasilewsky	
2006	GR Dickinson	J Curtain	P Hanrahan	E Peel	AM Shields
2006				P Myles	

Sam Bulkley Rocky Mountain Orthodontics Travelling Fellowship

List of Fellows

1st Award 1987	Neofitas Douvartzdis	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
1988	Denise Lawry	Washington University, Seattle
1989	Lesley Short	(accepted then declined for health reasons)
1990	Robert Schwartz	Tuft's University, Boston
1991	Anthony Collett	University of Michigan
1992		
1993		
1994		
1995	Vicky Vlaskalic	University of California (San Francisco)
1996	Kath Arneman	Harvard University
1997	Neil Pinto	Cranio-facial Centre, University of Illinois
1998	Craig Dreyer	Guys Hospital, London, UK
1999	Gavin Lenz	University of Toronto, Canada
2000	Rhonda Coyne	Cranio-facial Centre, University of Illinois
2001	Charles Sheridan	Louisiana State University
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005	Donna Lim	Eastman Dental Hospital, London UK
2006	Sivabalan Vasudavan	The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada The Children's Hospital, Boston
2007	Elaine Lim	University of Southern California Orthodontic Dept. and the Centre for Craniofacial Biology
2008	Alwyn Wong	New York University

Eldson Storey Research Essay Award

(Originally called the First Research Award and Changed for 2001)

First Advertised 1982

1983	No Award
1986	
1987	Dr Glen Staples
1990	Dr Garth Brice
1993	Dr David Lee
	Dr Maureen Parlange
1996	Dr John Cameron
2000	Dr Jonathan Ashworth
2001	Dr Howard D Holmes
2002	Dr Teriko Rex
2003	Dr Daniel C S Ngan
2004	Dr Deb Harris
2006	Dr Laura Barbagallo
2007	Dr Crofton Daniels
2008	Dr Sheryn Deane

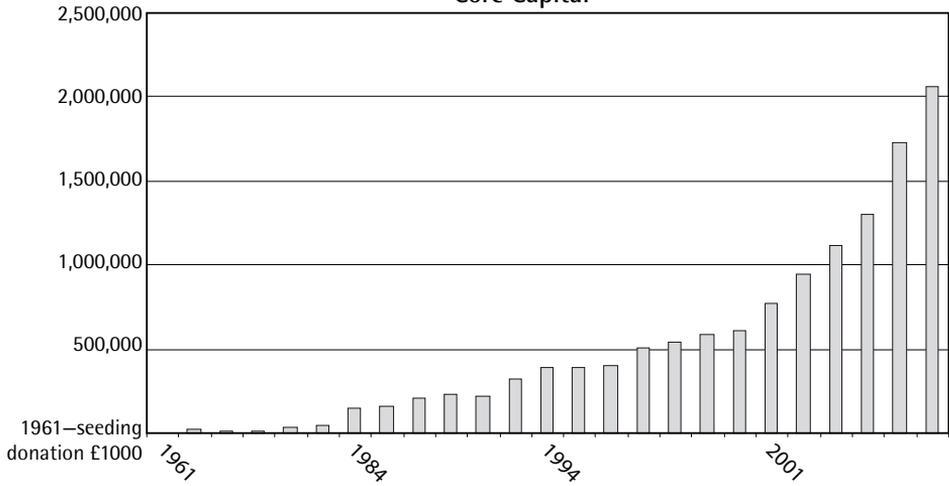
Special Merit Award

2000	Dr Rhonda Coyne
2002	Dr Eugene Chan
2003	Dr James K W Choi
2008	Dr Elaine Lim

P Raymond Begg Research Award

1980	Prof. Milton R Sims
1984	Prof. Milton R Sims
1986	Dr Simon Freezer
1993	Dr Christopher C T Ho

**A.S.O. Inc.
Foundation for Research and Education
Core Capital**



Grants 1996–2008

