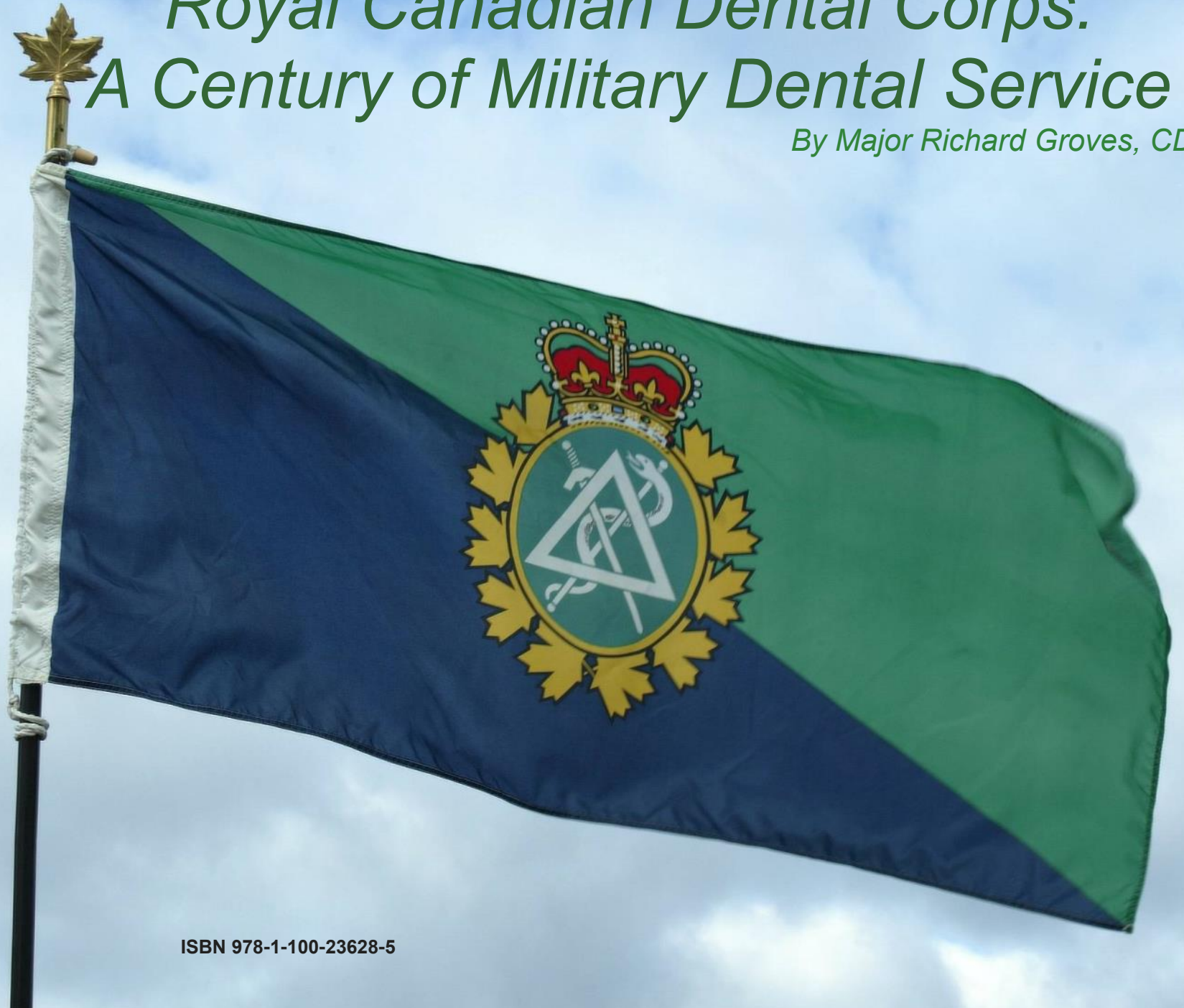


1915 - 2015

*The History and Heritage of the  
Royal Canadian Dental Corps:  
A Century of Military Dental Service*

*By Major Richard Groves, CD*



ISBN 978-1-100-23628-5



# *The History and Heritage of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps: A Century of Military Dental Service*

*By Major Richard Groves, CD*



*2015 marks the 100th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps. Since the formation of the Canadian Army Dental Corps on 13 May 1915, Canada's military dental services have worn four distinct cap badges, served overseas in both World Wars and the Korean War, and many other peace-making, war-fighting, peace-keeping, humanitarian and forensic operations, all while looking after the oral health needs of Canada's troops. This is our story.*



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**Message from HRH Birgitte,  
The Duchess of Gloucester, GCVO  
Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps**



KENSINGTON PALACE  
LONDON W8 4PU

From: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Gloucester, GCVO,  
Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Canadian Dental Corps

As Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Canadian Dental Corps, I send my warmest good wishes to all members of the Regiment on the occasion of the Regiment's Centenary.

I congratulate you on the exceptional service you have given to Canada in both World Wars, to Korea and Afghanistan and to many other peace-making, peacekeeping, humanitarian and forensic operations.

The unwavering focus of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps on the oral health readiness and well-being of Canadian and Allied soldiers, sailors and air personnel is testament to the professionalism and dedication of the Corps.

I wish you all on-going success with your involvement in International missions, and your work with the military and public services, and global dental community.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Birgitte".



**Message from Dr Gary MacDonald  
President of the Canadian Dental Association**



**Congratulations**  
from the  
**Canadian Dental Association**

For over 100 years, the Canadian Dental Association and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps have worked closely together towards the shared goal of promoting optimal oral health to Canadians. The Canadian Dental Association and its members across Canada are extremely proud of the achievements of the Corps over the past century. The Canadian Dental Association congratulates the Corps on its centennial and expresses its gratitude to the men and women of the Corps for their professionalism and dedication to the oral health of Canada's soldiers, sailors, airmen and airwomen.

We wish the Royal Canadian Dental Corps the utmost success in fulfilling its motto of *Sanitas in Ore*.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary R. MacDonald".

Gary MacDonald, DDS  
President



## FOREWORD

During World War 1, British Army dental consultant Sir Cuthbert Wallace noted “The Canadians have a very perfect dental organization. The British service might well copy the Canadians.” A century later, this statement continues to reflect the superb standard of oral health care provided by the RCDC. Having supported every military operation throughout its subsequent century of service to Canada in peace and at war, the skill and dedication of its members have consistently brought great comfort to our troops and great credit to our country. As an integral element of today’s Canadian Forces Health Services Group, the RCDC continues to merit and expand its international reputation as an innovative leader in key areas of military dental and forensic capability.



Much of the RCDC’s leading edge capabilities and standard of care derive from its extensive professional engagement in organizational, regulatory, and academic dentistry in Canada and around the world, as well as with other Canadian and International Federal Dental Services. Its most important partnership, however, has been with the Canadian Dental Association, to which all members of the armed forces owe a debt of gratitude. Although Canadian military dentistry during the Boer War predated the CDA’s founding in 1902, CDA efforts were responsible for the establishment of the first permanent military dental service in 1904. The CDA’s consistent support ever since has been critical to the RCDC’s achievements and sustainment of the armed forces, while the RCDC has in turn always contributed to the CDA’s stewardship of the profession. As one CDA President described it, the RCDC has “always been a stalwart pole in the CDA tent”. This close, mutually-supporting relationship continues to contribute to the success of Canada’s military and humanitarian operations, as it did most recently in the development of Afghanistan’s military and civilian dental capabilities.

Guided by its Senate, the RCDC remains a strong regimental family composed of its serving and retired military and civilian personnel. Today’s broader integrated military health system has, however, derived great benefit from the leadership of RCDC personnel serving in appointments throughout the Health Services Group, whether as staff officers in the national headquarters, commanders and sergeants-major of field units and sub-units, and even as Deputy Commander and Chief Warrant Officer of the entire formation. In celebrating the first 100 years of the RCDC’s military and clinical excellence, we can be assured of its future success in serving Canada by virtue of the outstanding competence, innovation, and selfless devotion to duty of its members.

*Sanitas in Ore*

Brigadier-General Jean-Robert Bernier, OMM, CD, QHP, BA, MD, MPH, DEH  
Surgeon General & Commander, Canadian Forces Health Services Group



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## INTRODUCTION

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps (RCDC) has served Canada in both World Wars, Korea, Afghanistan and many other peacemaking, peacekeeping, humanitarian, domestic and forensic operations, while concurrently taking care of the oral health of our soldiers, sailors and aviators at home. In our Centennial year, the RCDC is currently and actively fulfilling and evolving traditional roles, while developing and maintaining more recent capabilities that give the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) more options to contribute to whole of government responses to Government of Canada taskings domestically, continentally and internationally as a core element of the CAF Surgeon General's health care team.



The RCDC owes its very creation to the Canadian Dental Association (CDA) and, like the rest of Canadian Dentistry, we continue to look to CDA's leadership and their stewardship of the profession in Canada, and strive to continue to be, as so kindly stated in recent years by a CDA President, "an integral part of the fabric of professional dentistry in Canada." I must also thank and recognize the CDA for the central role they are playing in commemorating the RCDC Centennial, reflecting CDA's central role in establishing a military dental service in Canada and the close partnership enjoyed by CDA and RCDC since that time.

Of course, as with all longstanding successful organizations, the RCDC very much stands on the shoulders of those that have gone before. We owe a great debt to the pioneers of our Corps who, in the key transformational periods of turmoil throughout our history, had the vision and courage to discern and lead a clear linear course in the circular fog of complex circumstance, at times in the face of both internal and external resistance to necessary evolutionary and revolutionary change. These leaders ensured the continuous and timely evolution of our oral health care capabilities, both in garrison and deployed, while also building other RCDC-specific professional capabilities needed by the CAF and the Government of Canada.

I now look forward to the next century of the RCDC. While no-one can predict with certainty what it will bring, I do know what the RCDC will bring to it, standing on the solid foundation upon which we are based in 2015. This foundation, well supported by our Colonel-in-Chief, HRH The Duchess of Gloucester and our RCDC Senate, includes a military cohort who are not only accomplished in their clinical skills and credentials but also engaged in academic, regulatory, and organized dentistry nationally and internationally; and, as importantly, this cohort wears rank that is directly congruent with their competencies, credentials and experience as CAF Officers or Non-Commissioned Members. The foundation also includes a credentialed civilian cohort of Public Service and Contractor personnel, whose mission dedication and site longevity underpin not only our quality of in-garrison care but an enhanced level of workforce stability and continuity of care in those clinics that allows tasking agility for their military colleagues. It of course also includes the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association and our Dental Corps former members and retirees, who serve as the guardians of our history, the advocates in Defence fora for a better understanding of the capability set of a uniformed dental service and the glue for our Regimental network from coast to coast to coast.

Beyond these Regimental elements, there are of course key external elements that are integral to our foundation, as developing and sustaining our current breadth and depth of capability in a relatively small organization requires the ongoing collaboration of a number of national and international institutions. These include the US and other Allied dental services, with whom we train and deploy; national and international organized dentistry, who represent, inform and support what we do; Canada's dental, dental assisting, and dental hygiene schools and colleges, who educate our clinicians; the examining boards, who measure the competencies of our clinicians for licensure; Canada's dental regulatory authorities, who license and are partners in the professional oversight of our clinicians; the UBC Bureau of Legal Dentistry and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who support us and whom we support as our partners in forensics; the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada, which accredits our clinics in particular, and our system in general; and the Office of the Chief Dental Officer of Canada, which serves as our touchstone for federal dentistry in Canada.

This broad integral connection to national and international military and civilian dentistry is very important to us, and to the Government of Canada which wants to ensure that Canada's sons and daughters, when serving their country as soldiers, sailors and aviators, are consistently receiving the prevailing Canadian standard of care at their places of duty both in Canada and around the world.

Beyond the solid foundation upon which we move forward, it is our Regimental cohesiveness and shared mission that make our Corps so much greater than the sum of its parts. This strength is anchored by our heritage and further built by our engagement and accomplishments in the current milieu, which in turn enable us together as a Corps to confidently face whatever may come our way in the future, in the complex and turbulent world in which we live.

*Sanitas in Ore*

Colonel James C. Taylor, OMM, CD, QHDS, BSc, DMD, MA, Cert Prosth  
Regimental Head, Royal Canadian Dental Corps



## HISTORICAL MILESTONES

### Boer War, 1899-1902

The history of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps can be traced back to the Boer War in South Africa from 1899 to 1902. For the first time, Canadian dental surgeons operated in a theatre of war. Doctor David Henry Baird of Ottawa served with the No. 10 Canadian Field Hospital and Doctor Eugene Lemieux of Montreal served with the second Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment. Both belonged to the Canadian Army Medical Corps but had no Army status during this time. They accompanied the Canadian Troops in operations in the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony and the Cape Colony.

The great number of soldiers who presented with dental emergencies established the fact that dental services in the field were indispensable. The British experience was that over 2,000 men were evacuated to the United Kingdom on purely dental grounds, and nearly 5,000 men were found unfit for duty because of lack of dentures.

At the Canadian Dental Association (CDA) meeting at McGill University in 1902, Doctor Ira Bower of Ottawa presented a paper entitled *Dentists in the Army*. Due to this paper, the CDA passed a resolution favouring the creation of a regular army dental staff. Subsequently, the CDA pressed the government of Canada to form a Regular Army Dental Staff as a distinct branch. This effort met with success when, by General Order No 98, dated 2 July 1904, an establishment of 18 Dental Surgeons was authorized.

Among the first Dental Surgeons to be appointed were the Boer War veterans and now honorary Lieutenants, Doctors Baird

and Lemieux, as well as Doctor Bower. Doctor Baird was the father of a future DGDS, Brigadier KM Baird.

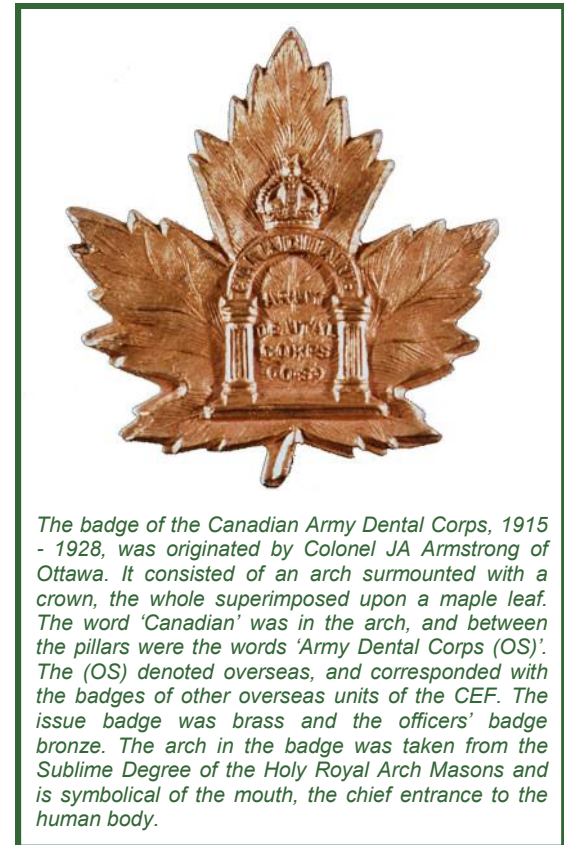
### World War I, 1915-1918

When World War I began, many recruits were rejected for dental reasons. There were only 26 Dentists attached to various units and they could not cope with the demand for the service. Civilian dentists were asked to volunteer their service, so much of the treatment was done by private practitioners.

General Order No 63 was issued on 13 May 1915, authorizing the Canadian Army Dental Corps (CADC) as a separate corps. In anticipation of this General Order, on 29 March 1915 authorization was published to appoint "one officer in charge of all dental surgeons, to be attached to divisional headquarters ..., to be designated 'Chief Dental Surgeon' as well as an establishment of dental officers for brigades, divisions, base hospitals and field ambulances. This provided a war-time establishment for the new CADC, with a lieutenant-colonel Chief Dental Surgeon for each division. A few days later Colonel John Alexander Armstrong was promoted, named the Director of Dental Services, and assigned to Canadian Corps Headquarters in London.

The CADC began operations overseas in July 1915 with a strength of 30 Dental Officers and 74 other ranks - a ratio of 1 dentist for every 1400 personnel. In 1915 the first domestic Canadian Military Dental Clinic was established in a stable at the Exhibition Grounds in Toronto. This was the first Military Dental Clinic in the British Empire.

On 23 June 1915 three platoons of the CADC marched from Cartier Square to Sparks St in Ottawa, led by the Ottawa Pipe



*The badge of the Canadian Army Dental Corps, 1915 - 1928, was originated by Colonel JA Armstrong of Ottawa. It consisted of an arch surmounted with a crown, the whole superimposed upon a maple leaf. The word 'Canadian' was in the arch, and between the pillars were the words 'Army Dental Corps (OS)'. The (OS) denoted overseas, and corresponded with the badges of other overseas units of the CEF. The issue badge was brass and the officers' badge bronze. The arch in the badge was taken from the Sublime Degree of the Holy Royal Arch Masons and is symbolical of the mouth, the chief entrance to the human body.*

Band and cheered on by several thousand spectators. After goodbyes were said, the officers and men boarded the train to Montreal, for embarkation on the RMS *Missanabie* and the trip to Plymouth Harbour in England. The dental officers established a dental clinic on board to provide much needed dental services during the nine day voyage. Their arrival swelled the overseas ranks of the CADC to fifty dental officers, each with an orderly and a batman, to fill the establishment of 150 personnel.

Dental mechanics were enrolled in the rank





of Sergeant. The supply of dental mechanics from civilian sources was soon exhausted, prompting the CADC to submit a plan to open a military training school. A more novel approach proved satisfactory - the entire freshman class of dentists in Ontario was recruited as dental mechanics with the stipulation that they would receive credit for the freshman year if they completed their studies after their military service.

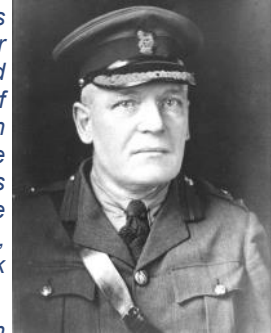
Canadian dental officers were attached to

the field ambulances and did wonders in the forward area, including even the provision of gold plates. A British Army consultant, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, stated in 1918 that, "*the Canadians had a very perfect dental organization*" and suggested that the British service copy the Canadian model, which enabled them to provide advanced treatment in the forward areas.

By the end of World War I the CADC had performed more than 2.2 million dental

### **Colonel John Alexander Armstrong, CMG, CBE, ED**

*Colonel Armstrong was born on 26 November 1862 and graduated from University of Toronto with his DDS in 1888. He joined the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles (Reserve Unit) in 1899, progressing to the rank of Captain in 1904.*



*He was taken on strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Ottawa on 2 April 1915; that same day he was appointed Director of Dental Services and promoted to Colonel.*

*The Canadian Army Dental Corps was established in 1915 to provide treatment for personnel in the overseas Military Forces of Canada. In France, dental personnel were mainly employed at field ambulances, casualty clearing stations, general and stationary hospitals, and at base camps. In England, clinics were established at Canadian training centres, depots, special hospitals and segregation camps. As Director Dental Services located in London, England, Colonel Armstrong supervised these widely dispersed personnel from the Canadian Corps Headquarters.*

*Colonel Armstrong was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1904, the Order of St Michael and St George (Companion) in 1918 and the Order of the British Empire (Commander) in 1919. These latter two medals are on display in the Craigie Memorial Library of the Wansbrough Building at CFB Borden. Colonel Armstrong is one of only 310 Canadians to have been awarded the CBE.*

*The Dental Training Company of the Canadian Forces Health Services Training Centre is named Armstrong Company in his honour.*



*World War I Dental Sick Parade*





treatments. These included 97,000 treatments for British troops and 50,000 treatments for 'trench mouth'. Another 1.4 million treatments were provided in Canada. Considering the small numbers of dentists on strength, this was an immense effort.

The treatment of maxillo-facial injuries and wounds was a role of the CADC, and many injured servicemen owed their appearance of normality to the initial battlefield dental treatment and subsequent surgical and prosthetic treatment after evacuation.

When the war ended on 11 November 1918, the CADC strength had increased to 223

officers and 459 other ranks serving in stationary hospitals, field hospitals, and field ambulances in Great Britain, France and Belgium. Seven officers and ten other ranks had died in action. Four medals for Meritorious Service and ten Orders of the British Empire (MBE, OBE) were awarded.

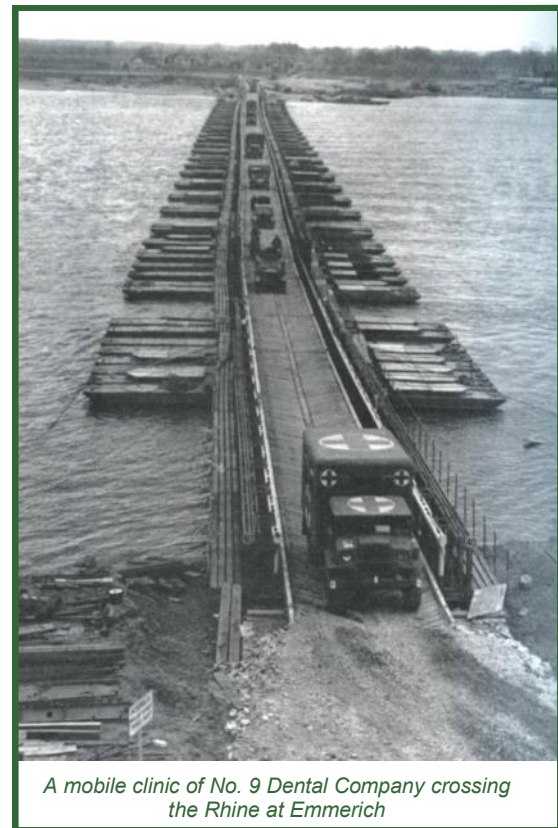
The demobilization of 60,000 soldiers within a month following the war presented the Corps with the challenge of returning these soldiers to the state of dental fitness they had prior to embarkation. Two out of every three soldiers needed treatment. The result was a short-lived increase in the strength of the Corps. Once demobilization was completed, all units of the Canadian Army Dental Corps were disbanded. However, on 15 June 1921, the CADC was reformed as a corps in the non-permanent Active Militia. There were no training programs for officers or enlisted men, no dental equipment was procured and there were no emergency stores.

### World War II, 1939-1945

In reality, until 1939 the Dental Corps was little more than a number of individual dental officers scattered thinly throughout the units of the medical corps. This ineffective arrangement ended after the Canadian Dental Association (CDA), at its annual meeting in Vancouver in 1938, adopted an in-depth analysis and report on military dentistry written by Doctor Frank Lott and forwarded it to the Minister of National Defence. In calling for an autonomous military dental unit, it recommended that: *"defence dental services should be directly under the Adjutant General's Department, not under the Director of Medical Services and that the Association, as representing Canadian Dentistry, be allowed to name the*

### *Director of Dental Services"*

The Canadian Government accepted these recommendations, and subsequently the CADC was disbanded and replaced by the Canadian Dental Corps (CDC) under the command of a Chief Dental Officer. The CDA nominated Doctor Frank Lott to be the Director of the new CDC and he was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Director Dental Services. The word 'Army' was removed from the name in recognition of the tri-service role of the Dental Corps. The newly formed CDC immediately had to face the challenge of



mobilization for World War II (WWII).

Initially eleven dental companies were formed throughout Canada, one per military district. By the end of the war there were 22 dental companies. Each was commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a small headquarters and multiple detachments, at a ratio of one per 500 personnel. Each detachment consisted of a dental officer, a Sergeant dental assistant, and an orderly. There was also one dental laboratory technician for every two detachments.

In October 1941, \$1750 was donated by the Workmen's Circle of Canada, Montreal Branch, to purchase the first of 184 Mobile Dental Vans, which were mobile dental clinics mounted on a three-ton truck, equipped with a portable gasoline-operated electric generator. The Ontario Dental Association appealed to its members to

donate \$5 each for the purchase of special truck bodies for mobile dental clinics. With these trucks, dental treatment was provided closer to the front lines. As a result, the equipment and mobility of the Corps was the admiration of the dental corps of the other allied forces.

Dental materiel was standardized and organized into trunks. The 'A' trunk contained all of the necessary operating instruments and supplies for a dental officer, except for the field chair and foot engine which were contained in the 'B' trunk. The 'H' trunk contained an extra month's supply of consumables. The 'F' and 'G' trunks contained the X-ray equipment, including developing tanks and a portable darkroom. The 'C' and 'D' trunks contained all of the laboratory supplies and equipment for the dental laboratory technician. There was also

an 'L' Kit, a small valise holding sufficient equipment and supplies to treat dental emergencies in the field.

The first dental detachment to serve at sea on an operational ship was established in 1943. The following summer a dental team was posted to the Canadian hospital ship SS *Letitia* on a voyage to Manila, with the purpose of treating liberated prisoners of war. The next year it became policy to rotate detachments serving aboard hospital and other ships to give more personnel the experience of serving at sea.

During World War II the CDC deployed dental services throughout Canada to support the recruiting effort and demobilization, to the United Kingdom to support the Royal Canadian Air Force and army training camps, to North Africa, Sicily and Italy, in support of the Normandy



Canadian Army Dental Corps mobile dental clinic circa 1942



WWII Field conditions



## Brigadier Frank Melville Lott, CBE, ED

*Dr. Frank Lott had been a lieutenant in the First Divisional Signal Company during WWI. After discharge he enrolled in the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Toronto, graduating in 1923 with hundreds of fellow veterans commonly called the "Whizz Bangers" — a reference to the 77-mm German howitzer shells that had rained over the trenches.*



*After some years in private practice, he returned to the University of Toronto as a professor in prosthetic dentistry. After earning an MSc, his PhD thesis was the basis of the plan of organization for Canadian military dentistry that was submitted by the Canadian Dental Association to the Minister of National Defence.*

*The Canadian Government accepted these recommendations, and subsequently the CADC was disbanded and replaced by the Canadian Dental Corps (CDC) under the command of a 'Chief Dental Officer'. The Canadian Dental Association nominated Doctor Frank Lott to be the Director of the new CDC and he was then promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Director of Dental Services. He was subsequently promoted to Colonel and Brigadier, serving as the first Director General Dental Services. He served in this capacity until January 1946.*

*In 1947 Brigadier (retired) Lott was appointed as the first Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, a position he filled for nine years.*



*Mobile dental clinic in Holland, circa 1944*

invasion, and finally throughout north-west Europe. Overseas the total number of dental companies reached 18; one with the RCN, three with the RCAF and fourteen with the Army. These were spread throughout Europe and Africa and were supplied with dental stores by the Central Dental Depot in Acton, England, a Base Dental Stores in northwest Europe, and two Army Dental Stores in northwest Europe and Italy. Dental Corps personnel served in all theatres of war with the three services and provided comprehensive dental treatment closer to the front lines than any other nation. The portable dental kits and mobile dental vans made this treatment feasible.

The use of dental records for forensic

purposes, especially in identifying war casualties, came into prominence during WWII. Many of those who perished and could not be identified by other means were identified through their dental records. Dental forensic techniques were also used to identify deserters and determine cases of fraudulent enrolment.

When the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) was formed in 1941 the first female dental assistants were enrolled. Several hundred of these women were employed in clinics in Canada, freeing up male dental assistants for overseas service. Similarly, in 1943 the Canadian Women's Army Corps and in 1945 the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service enrolled female dental assistants in support of CDC clinics.

The following quote from a 1944 article in the Maple Leaf, the armed forces newspaper, succinctly describes the Dental Corps experience of World War II:

*"Canada's Dental Corps is second to none in any army in the world in personnel, equipment and operation. These professional men and their assistants have been through the mill from Caen, Vaucelles, Falaise and the long run across France, Belgium into Holland and finally the Nijmegen salient. They take the latest in dental attention to the fighting men and know what it's like to work under shell and mortar fire. Throughout the Canadian push in Europe, they've handled the Canucks, English, Yanks, Czechs, Dutch, Belgians, Poles, civilians and many others. They've made and repaired enough false teeth to keep a nation chewing and kept many a good set fit for hardtack. They handle battle*





Canadian Dental Corps Dental Parade, 1940

consumables was passed to the Canadian Red Cross so that the dental prisoners could care for the dental needs of other prisoners. Though supplies were sparse, they were never without local anaesthetic and were able to provide a much valued service to the other PoW. Beri beri, pellagra, diphtheria, malaria, dysentery and other tropical fevers depleted the number of prisoners during their four years of captivity. Sergeant Paul died as a prisoner of war on 21 April 1944.

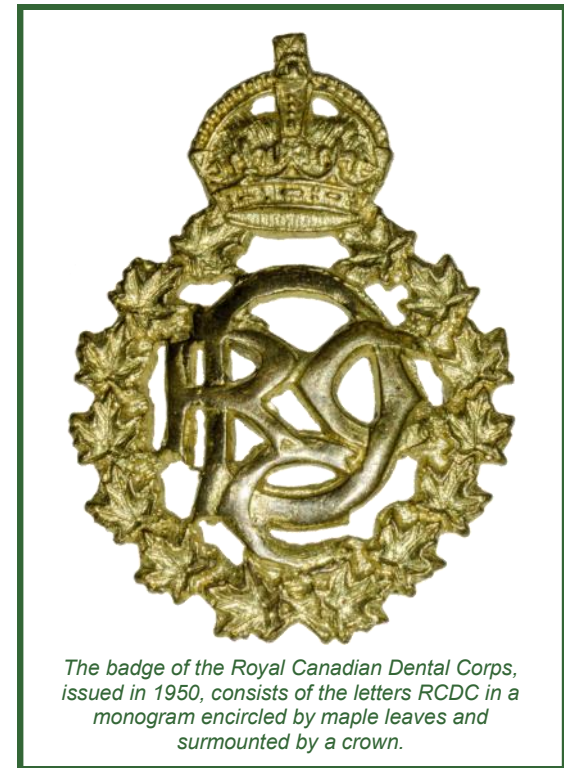
*casualties of a dental nature either on the spot or through medical channels, for every operator is familiar with the surgical method of dealing with facial injuries."*

When the Japanese captured Hong Kong on 26 December 1941 the dental detachment, consisting of dental officers Captain WR Cunningham and Captain JCM Spence; dental assistants Sergeant Cote and Sergeant West; dental technician Corporal GF Paul and orderlies Private Dwyer and Private Martin were taken prisoner. With 5,000 other prisoners they were put into a prison camp on the outskirts of Kowloon, which was inadequate in both size and equipment to accommodate this many prisoners of war (PoW). The following September a six-month supply of dental

As in WWI, the treatment of maxillo-facial injuries was the purview of the CDC. Dental officers and technicians were part of plastic surgery divisions at the hospitals in England, which is where the more seriously injured were evacuated. Dental technicians constructed elaborate appliances to restore lips, palates, and even constructed artificial eyes.

At the end of WWII the Canadian Dental Corps had a strength of over 5,000 members, over half of whom had deployed overseas. In total, 14 dental officers and 19 dental technicians gave their lives on active service during WWII.

The outstanding performance of the CDC during the war convinced the authorities that it should be maintained after demobilization.



The badge of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, issued in 1950, consists of the letters RCDC in a monogram encircled by maple leaves and surmounted by a crown.

In October 1946 the Canadian Army was reorganized and for the first time the Dental Corps became a component of the Regular Force, with an establishment of 88 dental officers, five non-dental officers and 147 other ranks. At the same time, the establishment of a Dental Corps Militia of eight dental companies was also authorized.

In January 1947 His Majesty King George VI granted the Royal Warrant to the Canadian Dental Corps in recognition of outstanding service; thus, the Canadian Dental Corps became the "Royal Canadian Dental Corps (RCDC)." In October 1950 an alliance with the Royal Army Dental Corps was also approved.



**268-1—TITLE “ROYAL”—CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS —268-1**

1. His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of the title “Royal” to the Canadian Dental Corps.
  2. Consequent upon the above approval, this Corps will adopt the title “The Royal Canadian Dental Corps”. The official abbreviation will be “RCDC”.
- (Effective 15th January, 1947)

(HQ 1-1-179 FD 6) (D Adm)

*An excerpt of the Army order approving the designation Royal Canadian Dental Corps*

### Post World War II

After the War, the RCDC faced a serious recruiting challenge. With the post-war economy booming and a high demand for dental treatment in the private sector, only 22 out of 87 positions for dentists were filled. The Canadian Dental Association met with the Minister of National Defence to present a plan to form a high-calibre peacetime Dental Corps, with specific recommendations for pay, retirement ages, and the establishment of “short-time” commissions.

Returning veterans’ benefits allowed many WWII veterans to go to dental school. The RCDC gained a significant number of dental officers that were experienced WWII veterans through this process. Future DGDS Brigadier-General William Thompson and Colonel Hap Protheroe, DSO, who authored ‘40 Years of Progress: The Royal Canadian Dental Corps and the Canadian Forces Dental Services’ are just two of many WWII veterans who joined the RCDC and rose to high rank.

Recognizing that dentists already in practice would be difficult to recruit, the focus was placed on dental students. A plan to subsidize dental studies in exchange for a

commitment to service was introduced in 1948 and was immediately successful. The subsidization program in various forms has remained the main recruiting source of dental officers to this day. It was also in the late 1940s that the first dental officers received post-graduate training, the start of a

specialty training program that has flourished over the years.

### North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Europe

In 1951, 27 Canadian Field Dental Detachment was stood up to support the Canadian Brigade in Europe which was Canada’s post

-WWII contribution to NATO. This dental unit, renamed 27 Field Dental Unit in 1952, 1 Field Dental Unit in 1953, and finally 4 Field Dental Company in 1958, provided a high standard of service to personnel of the Brigade and their dependants in Germany until it was disbanded in 1970 when the



*4 Field Dental Company Headquarters on Exercise in Germany*



Brigade was relocated to Lahr. During that period, 87 officers and 141 non-commissioned members served with this unit.

A dental detachment also accompanied the new No. 1 Fighter Wing RCAF at North Luffenham, England, in November 1951. This detachment was amalgamated into 35 Field Dental Unit in 1953, and became responsible to support 1 Air Division RCAF in England and Continental Europe.

35 Field Dental Unit HQ was co-located in Metz, France with Air Division HQ, and consisted of clinics with 1 Wing at Marville, France, 2 Wing at Grostenquin, France, 3 Wing at Zweibruchen, Germany, and 4

Wing at Baden-Soellingen, Germany. In 1967 all NATO bases in France were closed, and 35 Field Dental Unit moved to Lahr, Germany.

In 1970, 35 Field Dental Unit operated medium sized dental clinics with 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group in Lahr, Germany and with 4 Air Wing in Baden-Soellingen, Germany and oversaw the dental clinics that treated Canadian family members in both locations. The unit also had a fleet of mobile dental clinics (with one in Baden and the remainder in Lahr) and regularly exercised with the Brigade. In 1983, 35 Field Dental Unit was renamed 35 Dental Unit.

From 1992 until 1994, Canada withdrew 4

CMBG and 4 AW from Germany. 35 Dental Unit officially closed in 1993, but the Lahr clinic remained open for another year with a skeleton staff until the last members of the Brigade Group were repatriated. Dental detachments remain behind at SHAPE Headquarters in Casteau and Geilenkirchen as part of 1 Dental Unit and still provide dental care to Canadian military members and their families.

### Northwest Highway System, 1946-1968

In 1942 the Canadian and US governments approved the construction of a highway through northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory to Alaska as a response to the Japanese threat of WWII. The 1,523 miles of road, named the Alaska Highway, was built by the US Army Engineers over a period of eight months. In April 1946 the 1,200 miles of gravel road in Canada was turned over to the Canadian Army for maintenance.

The Royal Canadian Engineers, responsible for this task, were supported by other Canadian Army elements, including the RCDC. The first RCDC clinic was opened in Whitehorse on 8 April 1946 in a military hospital taken over from the US Army. Clinic personnel provided dental support for all of the service personnel, civilian employees and military dependants scattered along the Highway. In July of the same year a second team left Dawson Creek in a mobile dental clinic to provide a travelling dental service for personnel in the maintenance camps and repeater stations. Their task was all the more interesting during winter time, with temperatures approaching -60 degrees Celsius.

By 1948 many of the repeater stations and



*Military exercise in Germany, 1965*



**Brigadier Elgin McKinnon Wansbrough, OBE, MM, ED, CD, DDS, FICD, FACD, 1898-1970**

*Brigadier*

*Wansbrough was born at Amaranth, ON. He served in the Canadian Machine Gun Corps from 1916-1918 and was awarded the Military Medal. He then received his dental degree from the*



*University of Toronto in 1923. He was commissioned and served with the Lorne Scots from July 1927 until transferring to the Canadian Dental Corps in October 1939.*

*Brigadier Wansbrough was appointed CO, No 2 Company in February 1940 and later served as the Command Dental Officer, No 1 Training Command, RCAF. After arriving overseas in August 1942 he was promoted to Colonel and appointed Assistant Director of Dental Services, RCAF. He returned to Canada in August 1945 and was appointed Director General Dental Services in September 1946, an appointment he held until retiring in October 1958. He was promoted to Brigadier in August 1951 and appointed QHDS in June 1953.*

*After retirement Brigadier Wansbrough continued his active support of the Corps. He was an honorary life member of the RCDCA and served as its Honorary President from 1959 to 1962. From January 1965 until his death he served as Colonel Commandant of the RCDC.*

*The dental building of the CFHSTC was renamed the Wansbrough Building in his honour on 20 October 1972 and the RCDCA provided a bronze plaque hung in the main vestibule. Curlers at the annual RCDC Bonspiel still compete for the trophy he donated at the inaugural event.*

maintenance camps had been civilianized, reducing the need for a mobile dental team, and air transport was becoming more available. Part-time clinics were opened at RCAF Station Fort St John and in the hospital at RCAF Station Fort Nelson in BC. For the next decade the RCDC presence in the north grew, but eventually the Highway was turned over to civilian agencies and the RCDC withdrew in 1968.

**Royal Canadian Dental Corps School, Canadian Forces Dental Service School, Canadian Forces Health Services Training Centre**

In 1946 provisions were made for each corps to have a school for training its personnel, leading to the establishment of the RCDC Technical Training Wing with a cadre of four dental officers and four other ranks. Space was



allocated on the first floor of the Mines Building on Sussex Drive in Ottawa and Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird was appointed Commandant. To prepare for their new duties as trainers, Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington attended an 8-week course in prosthodontics at the University of Toronto, Lieutenant-Colonel Baird took a 6-week course in operative dentistry at the University of Alberta, Warrant Officer 2nd Class HH Latham and Warrant Officer 2nd Class LK Wansbrough took a 16-week course in laboratory procedures at Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Training commenced in August 1947 and the Technical Training Wing was re-designated the RCDC School that November. Even in the earliest days of the school's existence it was recognized that the training cadre was too small and the school relied heavily on incremental staff from the Directorate, 13 Dental Company and Central Dental Stores.

The school remained in Ottawa until 1957



*The Canadian Forces Dental Service School, CFB Borden*







*Canadian Dental Corps Technical Training Wing. Corporal Donna Wright, RCAFWD, Sergeant Dora Mileson, CWAC, and Wren Marion Patricia Wright, WRCNS all served as Dental Chairside Assistants to Army Dental Officers.*

when it was moved to Camp Borden (now CFB Borden), a short drive north of Toronto, Ontario. The Minister of National Defence formally opened the new school on 13 June 1958 with a full complement of integral training staff. The RCDC School was re-designated the Canadian Forces Dental Service School (CFDSS) in 1969 during Canadian Forces Integration and remained as such until the CFDSS was blended with the Canadian Forces Medical School (CFMSS) in the fall of 2003. The new school was transitionally named CFMSS/CFDSS and then subsequently officially renamed the Canadian Forces Health Services Training Centre (CFHSTC).

Lieutenant-Colonel Kevin L. Goheen, then Commandant CFDSS was named as the first CFMSS/CFDSS Commandant, serving in that capacity until 2005, and notably through the Medical Services 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary in



*This painting of Saint Apollonia, the Patron Saint of Dentistry, was presented to the Dental Branch by the dental officers of 4 Field Dental Coy, Germany, in 1967. Today it is proudly displayed in the hallways at the Dental Services Directorate. St. Apollonia, who died in the year 249, was martyred for not renouncing her faith during the reign of Emperor Philip. Apollonia had all her teeth knocked out after being hit in the face by a persecutor of Christians under the reign of Emperor Philip. After being threatened with fire unless she renounced her faith, Apollonia voluntarily jumped into the flames. She is considered the patron of dental diseases and is often invoked by those with toothaches. Ancient art depicts her with a golden tooth at the end of her necklace. Also in art, she is seen with a pincers holding a tooth. St. Dionysius wrote the account of the life of St. Apollonia to Fabian, Bishop of Antioch. Her feast day is February 9th.*



## Colonel BH Climo, DCM, ED, CD, DDS, FICD

*Colonel Charles Bryce Hanny Climo was born in Saint John, NB on 8 April 1897. He served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during WWI from 1916 to 1919, during which time he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry (the DCM was second only to the Victoria Cross). Following his release upon returning to Canada, he subsequently re-enlisted in the Non Permanent Active Militia with the 1st Halifax Coast Brigade RCA in 1922, and was commissioned to the rank of Lieutenant in 1923, the same year he graduated from Dalhousie University with a DDS.*



*Colonel Climo served with the Halifax Coastal Brigade until 1939, when he transferred to active service with the Canadian Army Dental Corps as a Major. He served with distinction during WWII achieving the rank of Colonel and was appointed Assistant Director of Dental Services.*

*After WWII Colonel Climo reverted in rank to Lieutenant-Colonel and assumed command of No 12 Dental Company in Halifax, NS. Subsequently posted to Army HQ in Ottawa he was appointed Deputy Director Dental Services and promoted to Colonel in 1949. Colonel Climo held this position until his retirement in 1957.*

*During his 41 years of service he served in three wars: in WW I as a decorated soldier; in WW II as a dental officer commanding several units; and, in the Korean War, as the Deputy Director of Dental Services.*

2004. Since that time, Dental Corps personnel as well as those in the Medical Services have had the opportunity to fill both the Commandant's and the School CWO's positions. Dental Officers that served subsequently as CFHSTC Commandant are Lieutenant-Colonel Bob Hart (2008-2010) and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Brochu (2013-2015). To date, the CFHSTC Chief Instructor (CI) position is designated as a Dental Corps major, although the CFMSS/CFDSS was originally established for a Medical CI (Major Nurse) and a Dental CI. Dental Corps specific training at CFHSTC is currently undertaken in Armstrong Company, which also delivers all field training for Health Services personnel. Armstrong Company was named as such in honour of Colonel John Armstrong, Director of Dental Services during WWI. Interestingly, as in 1947, the School once again relies heavily on incremental staff from the Directorate and 1 Dental Unit.

At one time all dental auxiliaries (hygienists, assistants, lab technicians and equipment repair technicians) received their technical training at CFDSS while dentists were required to complete their training from a civilian university. Today all professional technical training is done at an accredited civilian college or university. The role of Armstrong Company is to teach dental personnel how to perform their professional duties in the military environment. Armstrong Company also delivers 2 week clinical training courses in Oral Surgery, Endodontics, Prosthodontics and Periodontics, which are designed to meet the requirements of single provider clinical care in the austere environments found aboard HMCS ships, isolated bases/wings as well as on domestic and foreign operations.

Every member of the dental corps has either served as staff or has attended courses at the school. It is fitting that the school in Borden has become the 'home station' for the Dental Corps. The museum at the school houses many artefacts of historical importance to the dental corps.

## Colonel Commandant

The Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps is an honorary appointment granted by the Minister of National Defence, on the recommendation of the Director of



Dental Services, to a distinguished former officer. A ceremonial position, the Colonel Commandant acts as an ambassador for the Dental Branch. Specific duties include the fostering of *esprit de corps* and acting as an advisor to the Director Dental Services in matters pertaining to Corps history, particularly dress and customs. The Colonel Commandant frequently attends branch events and ceremonies and wears the uniform of a Dental Branch colonel. The Colonel Commandant is also the official liaison with the RCDC Colonel-in-Chief.

The first Colonel Commandant, Brigadier Frank Lott, was appointed in 1947. Brigadier-General Victor Lanctis, a retired dental officer who previously served as Director General Dental Services, is the current Colonel Commandant of the Dental Branch.

A complete list of the Dental Corps' Colonels Commandant is on page 71.



## Postgraduate Education

In 1947 the RCDC School offered four-to-six week postgraduate education courses to select dental officers. Shortly thereafter, the US Army Institute of Dental Research at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, DC offered RCDC officers seats on their four-month Advanced Dentistry Course.

In 1952 the first dental officer was sent to University of Toronto to pursue a diploma in Dental Public Health. This was the only specialty training offered to dental officers until 1969, when four dental officers completed their training to certification level in oral surgery, prosthodontics, periodontics, and periodontics/oral pathology. Two of these officers went on to become Directors General of the Dental Corps, with Brigadier-General William Thompson going on to be President of the CDA and Brigadier-General James Wright going on to become Dean of the dental faculty at the University of Manitoba.

In 1973 the first CAF dental officer graduated from the two-year US Army Advanced Education in General Dentistry (AEGD). Since then, more than 50 dental officers have graduated from this program and from the equivalent US Air Force Program at Lackland AFB in San Antonio, TX.

Currently the RCDC provides subsidized postgraduate education in oral and maxillofacial surgery, periodontics, prosthodontics, AEGD and Dental Public Health, either at a US military program or at a civilian dental faculty in Canada. Nearly 40% of RCDC officers are either on subsidized postgraduate education or have completed the training.

## Korean War, 1950-1957

In early August 1950 the Canadian government decided that Canada would participate in the United Nations



action in Korea. Within months a brigade of ground troops were in Korea, RCN destroyers were patrolling the enemy coastline, RCAF pilots were flying fighter sorties with USAF Sabre Squadrons and the RCAF 426 Squadron was airlifting personnel and materiel from McChord AFB near Seattle, Washington to Tokyo. The DGDS, Colonel EM Wansbrough, proposed an independent dental unit of 14 officers and 52 other ranks to provide dental services to the Canadian brigade. The War Establishment

Committee approved a greatly reduced establishment of two officers and six other ranks as 20 Canadian Field Detachment.

The two dental teams (Captain FM Nesbitt, with dental assistant Sergeant DLC Flesher and laboratory technician Sergeant WB Gilbert and Captain JR Harms with Privates WCH Sawyer and G Jennings) were staged at the RCDC School in Ottawa before Captain Nesbitt proceeded to the second staging area at Fort Lewis near Tacoma, Washington with the 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group and then on to Korea in October 1950.

In November Capt Harms, Captain V Gladu, Sergeants RC Vickers, WB Gilbert, PL Wilson and VO Blackmore and Corporal RG Stewart proceeded to Fort Lewis. As a result of increases in the dental establishment Major LM Gray was sent to Fort Lewis as the



*A rainy day in Korea, 1951*



temporary Officer Commanding. He reported that many members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry had departed for Korea edentulous, which he considered a "scandalous" situation. He also commented that, *"there were twice as many padres with the Special Forces as dental officers and did this mean that their souls were in worse condition than their mouths?"*

Not just at Fort Lewis, but at all of the RCDC clinics located on army bases, there was frantic activity getting troops dentally fit for deployment overseas. Many of the army personnel who went to Korea were WWII veterans, the majority of whom had gone five years without dental care; others were young

volunteers in dreadful dental condition. As there was not sufficient time available for extensive restorative dentistry, many hours were spent on extractions and dentures.

Colonel CB Climo, Deputy DGDS, visited Fort Lewis in January 1951 and noted that the dental detachment was woefully understaffed and that three dental teams could not possibly cope with the situation. In February 1951 the establishment was increased to 11 dental officers and 40 other ranks. Lieutenant-Colonel GE Shragge was appointed to command this larger detachment. The US Army Dental Corps hosts were very generous to the Canadian dental detachment; in addition to loaning

them accommodations, equipment and supplies, Colonel Fulton put his laboratory at their disposal and offered to process as many cases as the Canadian dental officers could send.

In March 1951 it was announced that the Brigade was moving to another staging area at Wainwright, Alberta rather than on to Korea. The move was completed by May, and dental teams from other dental companies were employed on temporary duty at Wainwright to assist the field detachment. Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge was sent to Korea to study the situation and report to DGDS upon his return. On 13 July, while still in Ottawa, he was told that the dental detachment would leave for Korea on 1 August 1951.

Detachment personnel sailed aboard the *General Freeman*, a US troop ship, from Seattle to Yokohama, then on to Pusan Korea early in September. By the end of October, a full year after Captain Nesbitt's dental team left Canada, 20 Canadian Field Detachment was in place as a functional field unit.

Captain WO Mulligan describes service in Korea, *"Everything was under canvas except the dental clinic itself. The dental clinic was in 'B' echelon where the canteen was located, everybody was glad to get back for "shopping" plus a few fillings."* He also noted that the Canadian dental service was more readily accessible than that of all the other nations. RCDC mobile clinics were often as far forward as the 'A' echelon and it was never very difficult for the front line troops to get back for treatment. In contrast, the US Army dental clinics were part of the MASH, which was well back from the front lines. The



Mobile Dental Clinic in Korea, 1952





*Major Ross Covey, Major Garth Evans and Captain Maurice Gourdeau in Korea, 1951*

was a menace to movement, biting insects were plentiful, and the odour of rice paddies and honey wagons was overwhelming. To make matters worse, the water supply was limited, which made cleanliness a problem. During the rainy season the roads and hard standing areas became a sea of mud.

In January 1952, the detachment was re-designated as 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit and was honoured by a visit from the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable Brooke Claxton.



*RCDC Sergeant Bob Daw in Korea, 1951*

British, Australian, New Zealand and Indian dental services were similarly situated. The dental detachment had a well equipped laboratory that could provide a wide range of services from partial dentures to bridgework. About the only thing lacking for first rate service was an X-ray machine; however, the Canadian Field Ambulance had one that could be used by their dental officer, Captain J Harms.

Dental personnel in Korea faced many challenges. The tires on the mobile dental clinics were ten years old and there were no spares. A lack of kerosene stoves in the clinics and unserviceable generators led the dental officers to keep their local anaesthetic in their tents at night so it would not freeze. As the tempo of the war increased the dental teams were exposed to artillery shelling. Despite these challenges, the workload continued to be very heavy. During the summers the heat was oppressive, the dust

The dental team of Captain Frank Nesbitt, Sergeant Lloyd Flesher and Sergeant B Gilbert were with 2 PPCLI at Kapyong and were awarded the United States Presidential Unit Citation along with the remainder of the battalion.

The new official RCDC flag was produced in Japan through the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel BP Kearney, then CO of 25 Field Dental Unit in Korea. The first flag raising ceremony was held in Korea on 27 January 1954.

From the arrival of the first dental detachment in Pusan on 7 November 1950 until the last detachment departed Korea on 1 July 1957, 43 officers and 85 other ranks served in Korea with great distinction, continuing the tradition of a high standard of mobile dental service to Canadian troops in the field.

The participation of the RCDC in the Korean War was of enormous importance to the evolution of the Corps. During this war the strength of the Canadian Forces more than doubled and a similar increase in the size of the Corps occurred. This permitted an improved rank structure and better career prospects for dental personnel, which made service in the Corps more attractive. In addition, the standard of service provided in Korea under difficult conditions enhanced the reputation of the Corps with future senior army officers, who proved to be advocates for the RCDC in the years that followed.

The Korean War is known as the 'Forgotten War'. The United States foreign policy of the day did not allow for US involvement in foreign civil wars, so the Truman administration described the conflict in Korea as a 'Police Action'. Unfortunately for the 26,791 Canadian personnel who served in the Korean theatre, participation in a "police





*RCDC Cap Badge from 1953-1968. The Tudor crown representative of a King was replaced with the St Edward's (Queen's) crown on the occasion of the accession of Queen Elizabeth II to the throne.*

action” meant years of neglect by the government after they came home. They were not treated as war veterans, even though, as many Memory Project veterans have rhetorically asked, “what else do you call it, when bullets fly and others try to kill you?”

Since 1974, the Korea Veterans Association of Canada has commemorated Canada's involvement in the Korean War and through the association's efforts, Canadian Korean War veterans received the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea in 1991. In 1997 the association dedicated the Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance in

Brampton, Ontario. The Government of Canada declared 2013 the “Year of the Korean War Veteran.” The Republic of Korea (ROK) also presented the ROK Ambassador's Medal to surviving Canadian Korean War Veterans.

Three future Directors General Dental Services and three future Colonels Commandant served in Korea. A complete list of Dental Corps personnel deployed to Korea is on page 75.

**Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeon (QHDS) Appointments**

Many senior dental officers have had the privilege of being appointed Honorary Dental Surgeon to the Queen (QHDS), and to wear the Royal Cypher on their epaulettes and an aiguillette on their right shoulder. The first QHDS appointments in Canada were to Brigadier E.M. Wansbrough and Colonel F.J. Edgecombe in 1953. Regular Force officers kept the appointment for the tenure of their office while militia officers wore the insignia for a fixed period of two years. This led to the situation in which Brigadier Craigie was appointed QHDS on two separate occasions, as his original appointment ended when he was promoted to DGDS.



A list of known RCDC and CFDS QHDS appointments is on page 73.

**The Soldier Apprentice Plan, 1953-1967**

From 1953 to 1967 the Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Canadian Engineers, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Royal Canadian

Army Service Corps, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, and Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers ran 2 year Apprentice Training Plans. Only young men between their 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> birthdays who had completed Grade VIII were eligible to apply. Once selected, they signed a seven year period of service, which included two years as an apprentice. Soldier Apprentices received half-pay until their 17<sup>th</sup> birthday, after which time they were paid the same as Regular Soldiers, and were given the same 30 days paid leave as Regular Soldiers.



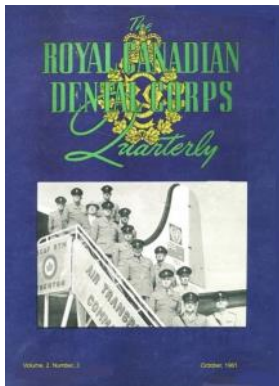
To differentiate Soldier Apprentices (also called Boy Soldiers) from Regular Soldiers, apprentices wore a light green silk cord band 7/8 inch wide on both shoulder straps of all orders of dress. First years wore single band and second years a double band. These bands resulted in the nickname ‘Little Green Monsters’ for apprentices.

Over 40 apprentices eventually joined the RCDC, with many reaching the rank of CWO. Several were commissioned as Dental Associate Officers and reached the rank of Major or Lieutenant-Colonel, including Lieutenant-Colonel Jack Shore and Lieutenant-Colonel Laverne Hatcher. Lieutenant-Colonel Kjeld Hansen joined the CF as an Artillery Apprentice in 1958, remustered to Dental Assistant, eventually graduated from U of M with a DMD, in 1979 graduated as an Advanced General Dentist and retired in 1983 as a Lieutenant-Colonel dental officer.



## Dental Corps Newsletter, 1960

The *RCDC Quarterly* was first published on April 30, 1960. It was created with the principal aim of providing a means of circulating information of interest to all personnel of the Corps. The inaugural issue contained messages from the Director General and other senior leaders, news from the regional Dental Companies and the RCDC School, and clinical articles. As the name implied, it was published quarterly until 1978. It was renamed the *CFDS Quarterly* in 1968 along with the Corps.



Budgetary cuts caused the cancellation of the professionally printed and bound Quarterly in 1979. To fill the void, a *CFDS Newsletter* was created which was reproduced at the Division. The *CFDS Newsletter / Bulletin du SDFC* evolved into a publication similar to the Quarterly and was published three times each year until the early 1990s. When the CFDS was drastically downsized in 1994, this publication also was stopped. At this time, all of the Dental Units were amalgamated into 1 Dental Unit, with its Headquarters in Ottawa. 1 DU Headquarters staff started an informal newsletter called *The Fang Gazette / Les Crocs vedettes* to meet the same aim of sharing information, including messages from the Director Dental Services and the Branch CWO. The FANG became the CFDS Newsletter in 1999, and continued until December, 2000.

In November 2005 the first issue of a new electronic publication called *The CFDS Newsletter / le Communiqué SDFC* was created, with distribution strictly by email and posting on the intranet. After a five year gap with no newsletter, the new publication proved to be very popular, and with submissions it quickly quadrupled in size. Originally published three times a year the large staff effort required to produce this newsletter resulted in a change to a bi-annual publication. In 2011 the newsletter was renamed the *Dental Corps Communiqué / Communiqué du Corps dentaire*.



## United Nations Emergency Force Middle East (UNEF), 1956-1967

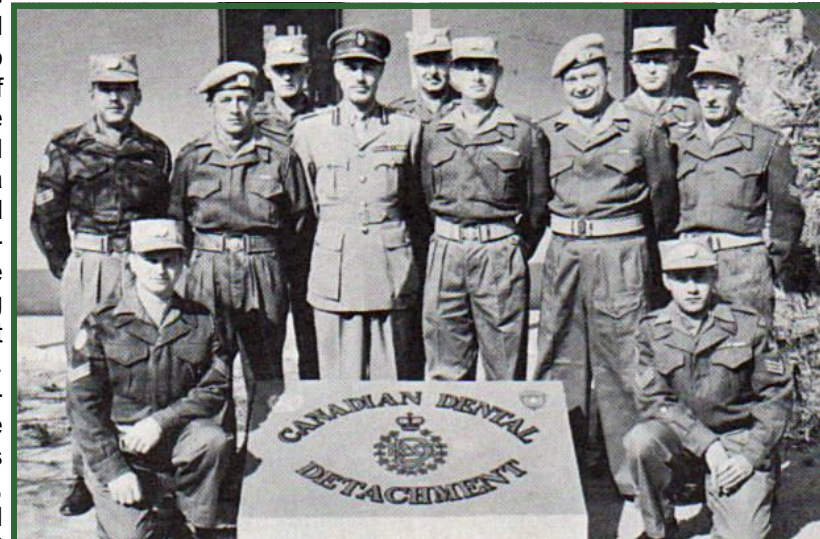
In response to hostilities between Egypt and Israel in 1956 that threatened to disrupt the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, the United Nations deployed a peace force, commanded by a Canadian Major-General, to police the zone between opposing forces and to prevent recurrence of fighting. Canada provided a self-contained battalion size force which was augmented by ordnance, army service corps, and dental and medical

detachments, and was able to operate independently from a Canadian Base.



It was determined that the Canadian camp would be at an abandoned British Army camp at Rafah. The first Canadian Senior Dental Officer, Major Paul Sills, found accommodation for the dental detachment in a self-contained, six room building which was in a poor state of repair. All of the wiring, doors, windows and sashes had been stripped out, and there was no plumbing. Once the building was made fit and a 2.5 KW generator installed, the detachment had a home with sufficient room to work and living accommodations.

In November 1957 the dental detachment establishment was increased to three dental officers, three dental assistants, two



DGDS, Brigadier KM Baird, visits the CCUNME detachment



laboratory technicians, and administrative clerk and one storeman. Treatment was delivered to 1,000 Canadian personnel, 1,200 Indian troops, civilians on the international staff of UNEF and UNWRA, and emergency care for local employees. Being better equipped than the other dental contingents, Canadian dental personnel received many referred patients and much laboratory work from the clinics in theatre.

In 1967 Egyptian President Nasser directed all Canadian troops to leave with only 48 hours notice, turning what had been an orderly close-out into chaos.

Over 100 RCDC personnel, listed on page 76, served with the UNEF detachment during its ten years of operation.

**RCDC Marches, 1960**

The March Past of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps was composed by Captain J.M. Gayfer, Director of Music of the Canadian Guards Band, and published in late 1960. Earlier attempts to obtain a distinctive Corps march had met with little success until Captain Gayfer voluntarily composed and donated his excellent composition to the Dental Corps.

The Dental Branch adopted Greensleeves as the official slow march in 1983.

**NORAD DEW Line, Pine Tree Line**

In 1962 the RCDC became responsible for dental care for the personnel at the 33 North American Air Defence (NORAD) radar stations that stretched across northern Canada in



two chains known as the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line and Pine Tree Line. Initially these stations had been constructed and staffed by United States Air Force personnel. Fortunately, when the RCAF took over these sites the existing dental accommodation and equipment was transferred to the RCDC.

Treatment was provided by dental teams on temporary duty. These visits were seen as an enjoyable experience by dental corps personnel, with the radar station staff very cooperative and grateful for the care provided.

**Curling Bonspiel, 1963**

In 1963 Colonel CE Purdy, then Commandant of the RCDC School, suggested the organization of a Corps wide curling bonspiel. With the approval of the DGDS, the first RCDC Bonspiel was held in March 1963 with 12 rinks participating. The main prize was the Wansborough Trophy, donated by Brigadier (retired) E.M. Wansbrough, a former DGDS. The bonspiel was such a huge success that it became an



*Brigadier General Jim Wright throws the first stone at the 1986 CFDS Bonspiel*

annual event. Between the curlers and non-curling school staff and students who attended, it was the largest post-war gathering of RCDC personnel.

The Curling Bonspiel continues to the present day, but is now co-hosted by the RCDC and 1 Dental Unit each winter in conjunction with a Regional Continuing Education event.

**United Nations Forces in Cyprus - (Op SNOWGOOSE), 1963-1994**

In 1963 Canada offered military support to the newly organized United Nations peacekeeping operation in Cyprus. The first dental detachment arrived in Nicosia in March 1964, comprised of Captain JML Rochefort, Sergeant MD Crockett and Corporal JF Giroux.



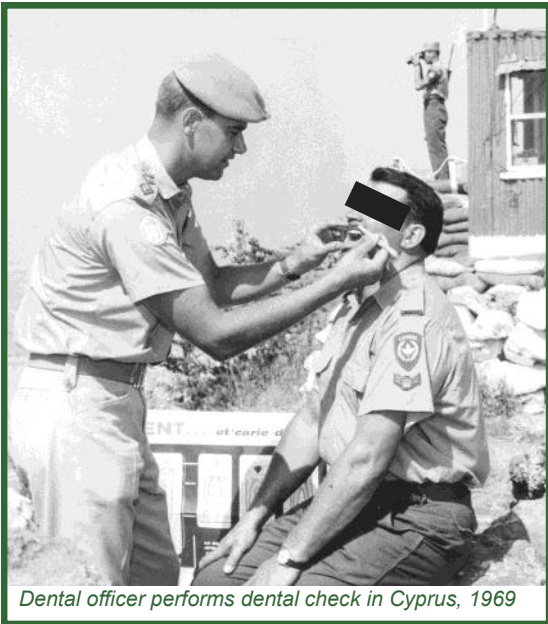
In March 1967 the Canadian Contingent ASG moved from the battered and rusted tin huts of Troodos Camp to new quarters in the



*Corporal Challenger working in lab in Cyprus, 1969*







*Dental officer performs dental check in Cyprus, 1969*

former RAF Station Nicosia. The dental detachment received the best building in camp for the new clinic. The quarters were spacious, well lit, cool, and a much welcomed change from those occupied previously.

After 1979 the Sergeant Dental Laboratory Technician position was no longer filled, leaving a dental team of a Captain Dental Officer and Sergeant Dental Assistant. The detachment was permanently staffed until the Canadian battalion was withdrawn in 1994.

The only other dental team attached to UNFICYP was from the Royal Army Dental Corps. It became common practice for the two teams to alternate 'on-call' as well as to cover each other's patients during absences due to leave or travel.

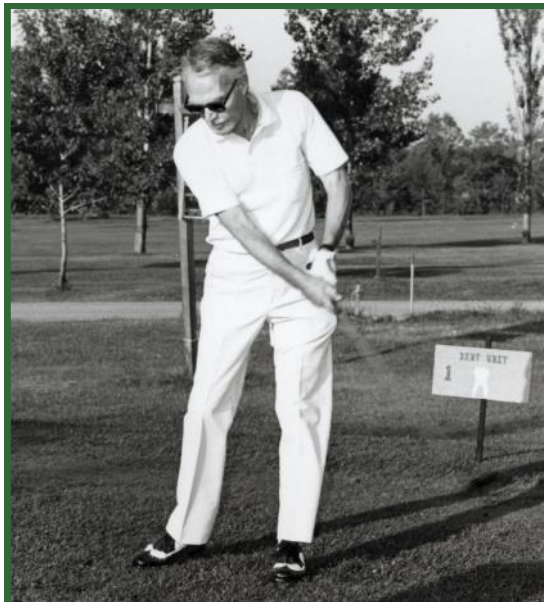
A total of 59 dental teams, listed on page 77, served in Cyprus.

**Golf Tournament, 1964**

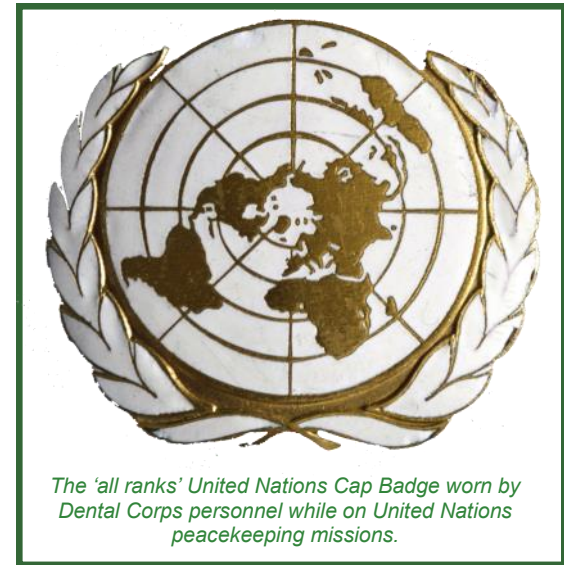
Following the success of the curling bonspiel, the RCDC School also hosted an RCDC Golf Tournament in September 1963 with 47 golfers taking part. The main prize was the new "RCDC(R) Officers Golf Trophy," donated by all the RCDC (Regular) Officers. It was equally successful and also continues to the present day, but is now co-hosted by the RCDCA and 1 Dental Unit each year in conjunction with a Regional Continuing Education event.

**Canadian Armed Forces Unification, 1968**

The current iteration of the Canadian Armed Forces dates from 1 February 1968, when the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army,



*Brigadier (retired) Ken Baird tees off during the 1983 CFDS Golf Tournament*



*The 'all ranks' United Nations Cap Badge worn by Dental Corps personnel while on United Nations peacekeeping missions.*

and Royal Canadian Air Force were merged into a unified structure.

The March 1964 White Paper on Defence outlined a major restructuring of the three separate armed services. It proposed a reorganization that would include the integration of operations, logistics support, personnel, and administration of the separate branches under a functional command system. The proposal met with strong opposition from personnel in all three services, and resulted in the forced retirements of some senior CAF officers. The protests of service personnel and their superiors had no effect, however, and on 1 February 1968, Bill C-243, The Canadian Forces Reorganization Act, was granted Royal Assent and the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army, and the Royal Canadian Air Force were combined into one service: the Canadian Armed Forces.

The public explanation for the reorganization





was that unification would achieve cost savings and provide improved command, control, and integration of the military forces. The Minister of National Defence, the Honorable Paul Hellyer, stated on 4 November 1966 that *"the amalgamation... will provide the flexibility to enable Canada to meet in the most effective manner the military requirements of the future. It will also establish Canada as an unquestionable leader in the field of military organization."* However, Liberal ministers of the Crown were accused of not caring for the traditions behind each individual service, especially since the long-standing navy, army, and air

force identities were replaced with common army-style rank names and rifle green uniforms.

The impact on the operations of the Dental Corps was minimal, as RCDC personnel already provided dental care to all three services. However, the RCDC was reorganized into the Dental Branch, renamed the Canadian Forces Dental Services (CFDS), and a given a new cap badge. The Dental Companies became Dental Units, were co-located with the CAF Regional Headquarters and covered the same geographical area. 11 Dental Unit was located with Maritime Pacific HQ in Esquimalt, BC; 14 Dental Unit was located with Air Command HQ in Winnipeg, MB; 13 Dental Unit was located with CF Training Systems HQ in Trenton, ON; 15 Dental Unit was located with Field Mobile Command in St Hubert, QC; and 12 Dental Unit was located with Maritime Command HQ in Halifax, NS. 1 Dental Unit, formed in 1964, remained a separate unit to serve the National Capital Region, and 35 Dental Unit in Lahr served Canadian Forces Europe.

In his letter of congratulations to the RCDC on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Corps, Minister Hellyer commented that, *"the tri-service role of the Corps since 1939 has permitted the ready adoption of new techniques and equipment and has resulted in a high standard of dental treatment to all three services on an equitable basis. It has thus required little modification in order to adapt to the unification of the Canadian Forces."*

**Canadian Forces Preventive Dentistry Program (CFPDP), 1968**

The current Canadian Forces Dental Care

Program (CFDCP) is the successor to the Preventive Dentistry Program (CFPDP) for the CAF. The CFPDP, which was implemented on 1 April 1968, focused primarily on caries prevention and treatment. The CFDCP introduced the concept of Phase 1 (dental examination to determine dental fitness status and to prepare a treatment plan and prophylaxis) and Phase 2 (treatment to attain dental fitness). The result was a vast improvement in the dental health of service personnel over a period of four years.

The 1983 CFDS Dental Condition Study revealed a high prevalence (82%) of gingivitis and/or periodontal disease among CAF personnel. Further analysis of treatment returns indicated that the amount of periodontal treatment performed was less than that required to control these diseases. It was therefore considered essential that a new dental care program be developed and implemented to ensure that CAF members with periodontal diseases would receive the appropriate treatment and preventive care. The Canadian Forces Dental Care Program (CFDCP) was consequently implemented on 1 January 1985.

Previous programs were developed on the concept that caries and periodontal disease affected almost all members of a population. Thus, preventive strategies were developed assuming universal risk to oral disease. Today, epidemiological data clearly shows that for caries and periodontal diseases the majority of disease experience occurs in a minority of the population, and that individuals with a history of disease are more likely to develop new and progressive lesions in the future. A five-year review of the CFDCP ending in 1990 brought about a



number of modifications to the original program, which were incorporated in the 1992 amendment. The 1992 edition of the CFDCP aimed to match disease prevention to an individual's risk of future disease and directed preventive services to those at high risk of future disease.

In 1999 the program was again updated, based on recommendations from the 1997 Dental Care Workshop. The most significant recommendation called for the adoption of the NATO Dental Fitness Classification System. The classes of dental fitness for members of the CAF were modified to comply with the NATO Dental Classification System and a new colour code system was

introduced.

The 1992 CFDCP document, the CFDCP 1999 Policy Changes document and the Oral Disease Risk Management Program formed the basis of a new CFDCP document in 2004.

In 2011 the CFDCP was again reviewed to incorporate dental fitness levels of oral health, functional fitness, potential dental casualty and undetermined. As part of this review a National Periodontal Program was piloted that provided the Regional Periodontists with the tools and responsibility to monitor the care and status of all periodontal patients in their region.

### Canadian Forces Dental Orders, 1968

Canadian Forces Dental Orders (CFDOs) were first published in 1968 to replace the previous Manual of Dental Services. Unlike the Manual of Dental Services, which was merely a source of information and had become outdated due to changes in documentation and policy, the reorganization of the CAF, and the new preventive dentistry program, CFDOs provided a much needed authority for action.

Originally published as a Canadian Forces Publication with amendments promulgated by the Publications Bureau, CFDOs have been available in electronic format on the Defence Wide Area Network since 2002.

### Czechoslovakian Training Program, 1969-1970

As a result of the Warsaw Pact nations invading Czechoslovakia in 1968 many Czechoslovakians fled their country. Many of these refugees settled in Canada, including a number of dentists. One such dentist, Jan Vavra, moved to Hearst, ON, a community that had been unable to attract a dentist. Doctor Vavra was unable to obtain an Ontario licence to practise dentistry, so the Mayor of Hearst began lobbying to have the displaced Czechoslovakian dentists licensed to serve communities such as Hearst. As a result the Czechoslovakian dentists were permitted to take a special Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario (RCDSO) licensing examination in May 1969; all of the candidates failed.



*'Brush-in' at Royal Roads Military College, August 1975*





*This oil painting of the recently retired mobile dental clinic was commissioned by the RCDCA and presented to the DGDS, Brigadier General JN Wright by Major (retired) Charles Hunt on the occasion of the RCDC/CFDS 70th anniversary in 1985, at the Canadian Dental Association Convention. The artist was Mrs Janet Gillis, wife of dental officer Captain Bob Gillis. One of the new dental Special Equipment Vehicles was on display at the CDA convention.*

The RCDSO asked the Faculties of Dentistry at both the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario to set up a one-year retraining program, but both declined saying it was not feasible. The Ontario Minister of Health then approached the Federal Minister of Health for assistance, resulting in the Minister of National Defence authorizing the CFDS to conduct the training using CFDS resources. The DGDS designated the CFDS Commandant, Colonel LG Craigie, to coordinate the program. Major Al Taylor was designated as Program Director, Major Jim Wright as Assistant Program Director and Captain William Budzinski as Clinical Director. Many other CFDS Officers and NCOs served as

occasional lecturers or as support staff.

The training was conducted at the University of Western Ontario using a vacant 16-chair clinic. Sixteen candidates were selected by the Department of Manpower and Immigration and approved by the RCDSO, with a start date of 15 September 1969.

There were many challenges for the CFDS staff to overcome. The CFDS provided all of the supplies, text books, instruments, and training materials. The English language skill of the candidates was an issue, despite 40 hours of instruction at the UWO language lab. The military status of the instructors, who wore uniform once each week, was unsettling to the candidates. This was understandable considering their previous experience with Soviet

military forces in Czechoslovakia.

Twelve of the candidates successfully graduated from the program on 22 June 1970 and were able to obtain Ontario dental licences, greatly enhancing access to dental care in Northern Ontario.

### **United Nations Emergency Force Middle East (UNEF II), 1973 - 1979**

In 1973 the United Nations established a new mission in the Middle East to supervise the cease-fire between Egyptian and Israeli forces. After 1975, the force



became responsible to supervise the redeployment of Egyptian and Israeli forces and to staff and control the buffer zones. With a Headquarters in Ismailia, troops were deployed to the Suez Canal sector and later the Sinai Peninsula.

The CFDS once again deployed dental teams to Egypt in support of UNEF II. The clinic gradually improved, having started out in a tent, then moved to a race-track observation tower in Heliopolis (a Cairo suburb) and finally to an appropriate building in Ismailia.

The UNEF II dental teams also traveled to the Golan Heights to provide dental care to UNDOF personnel, utilizing a Mobile Dental Clinic that was permanently set up for this purpose.

A list of the dental corps personnel who deployed to this mission, nicknamed 'The Sand Lovers,' is on page 76.

### **Barrie Tornado, 1985**

Late on Friday afternoon, 31 May 1985, a tornado struck the community of Barrie, ON, killing 12 people and demolishing homes and businesses. The major highways in the area



*Allendale Heights in Barrie, May 1985*



became impassable due to the accumulation of debris and overturned vehicles. Communications and power in the area were totally disrupted, resulting in mass confusion.

The local authorities requested emergency assistance from CFB Borden to secure the area and provide search and rescue resources. Several CFDSS personnel were involved in these efforts, either on a purely volunteer basis or through military tasking.

Warrant Officer Peter Paige arrived at the scene shortly after the catastrophe and worked throughout the night with other military personnel in maintaining communications between the various organizations that responded to the disaster. Corporal SM Mowforth heard the call for volunteers on the radio and offered her home as a refuge for those left homeless by the tornado. She also assisted the Red Cross in unloading supplies and in calming the civilian population. Corporal Nishimura, Private JSM Champagne and Private Sparkes contributed to the search and rescue efforts by sifting through the rubble. They also assisted with traffic control and helped to secure the area.

### Dental Information System (DentIS), 1987

In 1986 CFDS received funding to purchase computers for dental clinics and to develop software that would support the CFDCP. The computers were delivered in 1987 and the first iteration of the Dental Information System (DentIS) was installed. This rudimentary database software contained only 'Tombstone' and 'Exam' data. Tombstone data includes patient unit, sub-unit and contact information; Exam data includes patient dental fitness status, periodontal status, and the date of their last 'Phase 1' exam.

Home computers were not commonplace when DentIS was launched, and a comprehensive 10-day training package was required to train the first 56 candidates.

The reports from DentIS replaced the manual count of the coloured stickers (that represented dental fitness status) on the envelope of every dental chart. DentIS could generate recall lists and could be used to inform deploying units which members still needed exams or treatment before they would be dentally fit to deploy. Floppy diskettes (eventually succeeded by CD-ROMs) were sent to the Directorate on a quarterly basis, where the information could be collated for national level reports. The addition of a 'Visit' screen that captured treatment codes greatly enhanced the value of DentIS as a Performance Measurement tool. This eliminated the need for providers to fill in daily worksheets to track their production. At the same time a bilingual version of the software and supporting documentation was produced.

In 2005 DentIS went on-line. A central database server could be accessed by all clinics using the DND intranet. This greatly simplified national reporting, and also simplified the process when CF members moved locations. 'Treatment' data was added to DentIS, utilizing standard Canada Dental Association treatment codes. In 2007 Major Alain Ross was presented with the Deputy Minister's Innovation Award for his efforts in bringing DentIS-online into service.

A further refinement in 2010 allowed fitness data from DentIS to automatically feed into the CF Peoplesoft database every night, thus removing the need for dental clinics to update this database separately.

### W.R. Thompson Trophy, 1988

Brigadier-General (retired) William Thompson donated a trophy to the dental corps to be presented to the member or group who makes the most significant contribution to the land, sea, or air operational role of the RCDC during the last calendar year, or over the past several years. The award recognizes accomplishments in training, operations, development of doctrine or any other aspect of the RCDC operational role.

Originally presented annually at the Winter Working Group mess dinner, it is now presented at the RCDC Annual Symposium. Many fortunate recipients had the trophy presented in person by Brigadier-General (retired) Thompson, a distinguished gentleman who has served as Director General Dental Services, the Dental Branch Colonel Commandant and the President of



*Brigadier-General (retired) William Thompson presents the Thompson Trophy to Major Ellen Sim in 2006 (above) and to 1 Dental Unit in 2008 (next page)*



the Canadian Dental Association. All recipients of the W.R. Thompson trophy are listed on page 73.

**75th Anniversary of Canadian Military Dentistry, 1990**



The 75th anniversary of the Dental Branch was commemorated by dental personnel at the national, unit and detachment levels. The national celebrations included a Meet and Greet in the West block of Parliament Hill which was attended by over 520 serving and

retired dental service members, 75 of whom had served in WWII, and their family members. Colonel (retired) Harry (Hap) Protheroe had recently completed a detailed history of the RCDC/CFDS from 1946 to 1986, called '40 years of Progress, The Royal Canadian Dental Corps and the Canadian Forces Dental Services,' and was on hand to autograph copies.

35 Dental Unit in Germany produced a special 75th anniversary volksmarch medal, which was made available to all of those who participated in one of the commemorative volksmarches in Canada or overseas. The first CFDS Newsletter of 1991 was devoted to telling the story of the 75th anniversary celebrations.

**The Oka Crisis (Op SALON), 1990**

Op SALON was the name assigned to the Aid to the Civil Power operation in response to the Oka crisis which took place from July 11–September 26, 1990.

The crisis developed as a result of a dispute between the town of Oka and the Mohawk community of Kanesatake which led to the death of a Corporal in the Sureté de Quebec.

On 14 August the Premier of Quebec requisitioned the assistance of the Canadian Forces by invoking the Emergencies Act.

Some 2,500 Regular and Reserve Force troops were put on notice and, on the morning of 20 August, 33 troops of the Valcartier-based Royal 22e Regiment removed three barricades and arrived at the final blockade leading to the disputed area. On August 29, at the Mercier Bridge blockade, the Mohawks negotiated an end to their protest, and the siege of the Kanesatake reserve was resolved.

On 20 August 1990 the 5 Field Ambulance Dental Platoon, commanded by Major James Taylor, with resources from Dental Detachment Valcartier and the Field Dental Company Cadre, St Hubert totalling 19 personnel, was deployed to provide dental treatment services to the brigade troops involved in Op SALON. Four treatment sections were deployed to field units (2 R22eR, 3 R22eR, 2 RCR and 5 Svc Bn).

The original tasking was to provide emergency dental care in the field, but as the operational time frame expanded, the



treatment mission progressed to the completion of unit Phase 1 exams and then into routine treatment. A heliborne casualty evacuation system was in place with the co-operation of 5 Field Ambulance to access oral surgical services in Montreal.

A complete list of dental personnel deployed to Op SALON is listed on page 84.

### **Gulf War (Op FRICTION, Op SCALPEL), 1990-91**

Canada deployed three HMC ships and a CF-18 fighter jet squadron, peaking at 2,700 personnel in theatre, in response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The three Canadian ships, representing less than 10% of the multi international force, accounted for over 25% of the interceptions. The HMCS *Protecteur* dental team of Captain Margaret Cupples and Sergeant Christine Simpson were kept very busy treating dental emergencies from all of the coalition ships. Captain Cupples and Sergeant Simpson were the first CAF dental team to sail to a war zone since the Korean War.

Also deployed to the Persian Gulf was an Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon, Major Paul Demers, with his assistant, Corporal Kim Smallman, on board USNS *Mercy*, a 1000-bed US Navy hospital ship. The USNS *Mercy* and HMCS *Protecteur* operated in different geographic areas within the Persian Gulf. Both ship's dental teams were rotated after several months on station.

Another dental detachment was deployed with elements of 1 Canadian Field Hospital, which supported the Royal Army Medical Corps 32 Field Hospital. Their original task was to provide dental care to hospital personnel and prisoners-of-war processed by the facility, but due to a lack of patients

they concentrated their efforts on treating Allied personnel who had deployed with minimal dental treatment capability.

Dental officers in Lahr trained as surgical assistants at the hospital preparing for an influx of casualties that never materialized.

All dental personnel deployed to the Gulf War are listed on page 79.

### **Dental Branch Chief Warrant Officer**

During the first DGDS/Chief Warrant Officer's Conference held in Ottawa on 3 May 1983 the suggestions was brought forward that a CFDS Chief Warrant Officer (Branch CWO) be appointed and serve on the staff of the division of Dental Services. In July



1992 the Director General Dental Services appointed Chief Warrant Officer Mark Arbour as the first Dental Branch CWO. Chief Warrant Officer Arbour was posted to CFB Halifax where he also fulfilled the duties of CFDS Senior Dental Laboratory Technician. The next two Branch CWOs were posted to CFDS in Borden, Ontario and also filled the duties of School CWO.

When the establishment of the CFDS was downsized in 1996, only one Chief Warrant Officer position remained. The Director of Dental Services recognized that this position was better placed in Ottawa. Chief Warrant Officer David Lamb was posted to Ottawa in July 1997 and the Dental Branch CWO position became permanently established position at the Directorate. In 2003 a second CWO position was created to serve as the 1 Dental Unit CWO.

Dental Branch Chief Warrant Officer Lorraine Shirley went on to serve as the Regimental Sergeant Major for 1 Canadian Field Hospital.

A nominal roll of those appointed Dental Branch CWO is on page 69.

### **OSEER, 1992**

In 1992 the CFDS was the subject of an Occupational Review (OSEER). For one year, in addition to the daily production reports completed by clinical staff, all CFDS members were required to account for how they spent each hour of the day. When all of the data was tabulated by Associate Deputy Minister (Personnel) staff, it was determined that the existing provider/patient ratios were correct and that the CFDS establishment should not be reduced. This scientific study of the CFDS was seen as a burden at the time, but it became an important resource in the later development of CFDS RESTORE.

### **Somalia (Op DELIVERANCE), 1992**

The Canadian Airborne Regiment, totalling 1000 troops, deployed to Somalia in December 1992 to participate in Op DELIVERANCE, a United Nations humanitarian aid mission.



The dental team of Major Ed Karpetz and Corporal Mario Maggiolo accompanied the Regiment and worked out of a SEV shelter that had been removed from the truck. During the 149-day mission there were 269 patient visits for a total of 985 dental procedures.

A second dental team, Captain Glen Joyce



and Sergeant Pamela Keith, arrived in theatre aboard HMCS *Preserver*. They were awarded the Thompson Trophy for their efforts during the deployment. In addition, Captain Joyce received the CDS Commendation for his humanitarian efforts in training local health care providers in dental treatment at Mogadishu's only hospital.

**Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)  
(Op HARMONY, Op CAVALIER,  
Op MANDARIN, Op ALLIANCE,  
Op PALLADIUM, Op KINETIC), 1992-2004**



Over 40 CFDS dental teams, consisting of a Captain dental officer and a Sergeant dental technician, undertook a six-month tour in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, with up to three teams present in theatre at any given time.

The Canadian military contribution to the Balkans has had 12 different names, depending on the makeup of the coalition. Canadian troops first came to the Balkans in February 1992 as part of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (Operation HARMONY). In 1995 NATO entered Bosnia-Herzegovina with a 60,000-strong Implementation Force (IFOR) (Operation ALLIANCE) to ensure that the belligerent parties complied with its terms. Standing Force (SFOR) (Operation PALLADIUM) (as the NATO force became known in 1996) was part of a major international effort to help

Bosnia-Herzegovina reshape itself as a democratic European nation. Canada made a significant contribution to each of these missions and CFDS dental teams were always there to serve CF personnel.

During this operation one or two dental teams were deployed, depending on the number of Canadian troops in theatre. CFDS personnel were located in various camps and would visit other camps with the Mobile Dental Clinic to provide dental treatment in location. Some camps had the Air Transportable Dental Kit (ATDK) dental equipment set up in trailers or under canvas, ready for visiting dental teams to utilize. In the case of dental emergencies, patients were evacuated to the location of a dental team.

The troops started to develop gingival caries due to their sugary diet. Even though the box lunches they were provided with contained sandwiches and small salads, they also contained soft drinks, juices and sweet packaged desserts.

CFDS dental teams were very popular with many of the other contingents in theatre. In particular, a common memory is that of one nation's troops arriving unannounced in an old grey military minivan, often with ten or more personnel squeezed in. The explanation was always that their dentist was away from camp. In reality, many of them had been in pain for some time and waiting for

their dentist to leave so they could come to the Canadian dental team. One major attraction – Canadian dentists used local anaesthetic!

Of particular note, a CAF Dental Technician, Master Warrant Officer Leslie Burton, was chosen as the first Canadian to be named Squadron Sergeant-Major at the Role 3 Multinational Integrated Medical Unit in Šipovo. She was also the first Dental Corps member of this rank level to deploy since Korea, the first CFDS Master Warrant Officer to deploy overseas, and the only dental member in this medical unit. This hospital was commanded by a British officer and staffed mostly by British and Dutch personnel, as well as some other Canadians. The position had traditionally been filled by the Dutch medical forces.



*Dental Officer Captain Carolyn Boyd giving out toothbrushes in a Bosnian school*







A complete list of dental corps personnel to serve on these various missions in the Balkans is on page 78.

**CFDS 2000**

In the fall of 1993, the Canadian Armed Forces actively explored Alternate Service Delivery (ASD) as a means to maximize cost savings and reduce its perceived administrative burden; this initiative was called Defence2000. The cap on the number of Regular Force personnel was also reduced by over 10,000, with similar cuts in the size of the Reserve Force.

Dental care was identified as a potential service that could be sourced out to the civilian sector. In response, the CFDS was required to calculate the costs of ASD and to determine the lowest cost to maintain the CFDS as the dental provider. This led to the infamous 'Team A vs Team B' scenario. One group of Dental Division staff, Team A, was directed to plan how the CFDS could

continue to provide dental services at a lower cost. The other group, Team B, had to plan how to do away with a uniformed dental service and obtain in-garrison dental support through contractual arrangements with local civilian sources and to obtain support in operational situations from other countries or co-located allied forces.

Ultimately Armed Forces Council decided on 21 June 1995 to keep the integral dental service delivery model provided by CFDS, but with a reduction in the number of personnel, reduced rank levels, changes in training modalities and changed organizational relationships. This dental service plan was called CFDS 2000. Immediate changes included the previously approved outsourcing of all dental laboratory services, which led to the end of the Dental Laboratory Technician trade and also the outsourcing of all in-garrison dental equipment repair to commercial organizations, which led to the end of Dental Equipment Technician trade.

In 1997 all of the other dental units, their commanding officer positions and staff positions were stood down and their function amalgamated into 1 Dental Unit. Thus, 1 Dental Unit Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh Garriott and his small headquarters staff suddenly had their area of responsibility expanded from the National Capital Region to all in-garrison care across Canada plus two more detachments in Europe. Lieutenant-Colonels Yves Ayotte, Scott Becker, and Martin Field and Colonels James Taylor and Kevin Goheen have served as Commanding Officers of this national level unit.

The loss of the regional unit headquarters resulted in yet another blow to the



organization, the loss of the Dental Associate Officer occupation. Many clinics were closed or reduced in size. The DGDS position was reduced to Colonel and renamed the Director of Dental Services.

Experience with the implementation of CFDS 2000 soon indicated that, while economies were definitely achieved, dental fitness began to decline to the point where something had to be done to return it back to generally acceptable levels.

**Red River Flood (Op ASSISTANCE), 1997**

The Red River Flood of 1997 was a major event that occurred in April and May 1997,



affecting North Dakota, Minnesota and Southern Manitoba. The province of Manitoba called in the Canadian Forces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the provincial Department of Natural Resources. 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group (1 CMBG) led with the Immediate Response Unit from 1 PPCLI, and was later augmented by 2 CMBG and 5 GBMC resources to support the approximately 17,000 civilians evacuated from several “ring dike” towns that were completely surrounded by flood water. What started out as a request for one hundred soldiers to help fill sandbags quickly escalated within a two week period to a Joint Force operation encompassing approximately 8,500 CF personnel, 2,850 vehicles, 131 water craft and 34 aircraft drawn from across the entire country.

The CFDS deployed a dental team consisting of Captain Dan Stuart and Corporal Martin to provide emergency care to the Regular and Reserve Force personnel deployed on Operation ASSISTANCE.

**Ice Storm (Op RECUPERATION), 1998**

On January 4, 1998, an ice storm of epic proportions began in east central Canada. The provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec requested the assistance of the Canadian Forces. As a result, Operation RECUPERATION began on January 8, 1998. This was the largest deployment of troops ever to serve on Canadian soil in response to a natural disaster and the largest operational deployment of Canadian military personnel since the Korean War.

CF members from across Canada worked tirelessly with provincial and municipal workers to cope with the aftermath of the storm. They cleared roads, rescued people

and animals trapped by storm wreckage, evacuated the sick, sheltered and fed about 100,000 people frozen out of their homes, and ensured that farmers had the generators and fuel required to keep their operations going. Military engineers and technicians worked around the clock with hydro and telephone crews to repair and replace downed transmission towers and utility poles.

At the height of the crisis, Op RECUPERATION involved 15,784 deployed Army, Navy and Air Force personnel, including 3,740 Reservists. All three field dental platoons were deployed to the affected region to provide dental care to the numerous military personnel working to restore services. The dental platoon led by Major Greg Austin, which was deployed to the St. Jean area, was augmented by those dental corps personnel on language training in St Jean until power was restored. Treatment was provided from mobile dental clinics until the base dental clinics at St. Jean and Longue Pointe could reopen.

Captain Mike Moser and Corporal Cathy Dwyre were awarded the Thompson Trophy for their outstanding performance during this difficult operation. A complete list of the dental corps personnel deployed on Op RECUPERATION is on page 84.

**Dental Forensic Team Investigation SwissAir 111 (Op PERSISTENCE), 1998**

On 5 September 1998, the CFDS was launched into another substantial operation subsequent to the crash of SwissAir Flight 111 three nights



*Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Becker preparing a comparison for the coroner*

earlier near Peggy’s Cove, NS. All 229 persons on board perished. Answering an urgent call from the Nova Scotia Chief Medical Examiner’s Office, the CFDS rapidly and effectively mobilized a contingent of over 30 personnel from several bases across Canada. This team, supplemented by two mobile dental clinics and a significant



*Mobile dental clinics provided a work space for a post-mortem dental examinations*





Majors Richard Hockney and Richard Groves preparing a dental comparison

remained of the aircraft in hope of determining the cause of the crash and to recover and identify the remains of the passengers and crew. During September and October of 1998 a total of 54 dental personnel were tasked to effect dental identifications of the victims.

Hangar B of CFB Shearwater was turned into a temporary morgue, with makeshift dividers to provide dedicated areas for autopsy, medical radiography, fingerprinting, photography and dental forensics as well as administrative areas. Adjoining trailers at the back of the hangar were set up as a canteen and rest area. Refrigerated trailers at the front entrance served as storage for the remains awaiting identification or waiting to be repatriated.

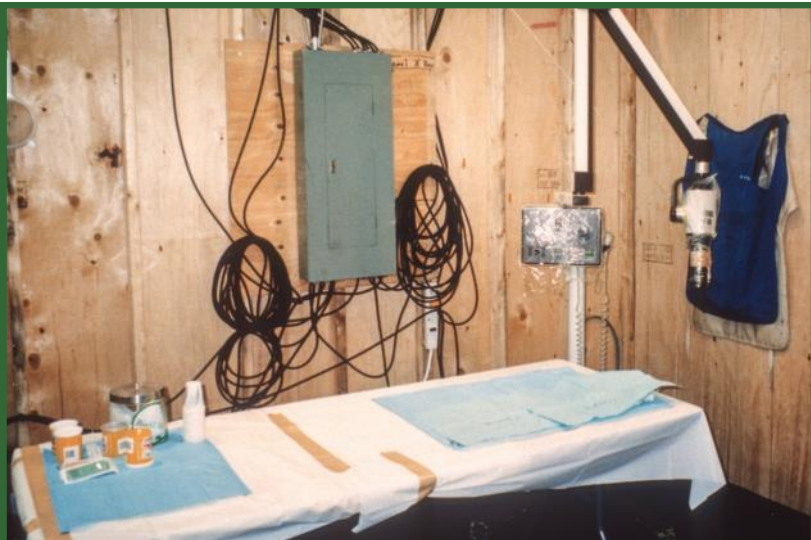
amount of equipment and supplies, deployed to CFB Shearwater as part of Op PERSISTENCE. Op PERSISTENCE was the name given to the military contribution of the interdepartmental mission to recover what

While many CFDS personnel had received training in forensics, the proper protocols and SOPs for the timely and accurate processing and administration of the remains were developed on-site. The CFDS Dental Forensics team quickly established a Command Post, ante-mortem records teams, records control, post-mortem teams (including radiology), and an ante/post-mortem comparison section.

The ante-mortem records section was conveniently co-located with the RCMP Communication Center, with whom they worked closely to track down dental records from all around the world and follow up on deficient

records as required. For instance, some dentists sent treatment notes but no radiographs, some sent radiographs (of various types and quality) but not odontograms nor clinical notes, and some dentists simply had nothing at all.

In addition to dental forensic identifications, the Forensic Team assisted the RCMP with obtaining fingerprints after conventional techniques would no longer work. One technique was to use hydrophilic alginate to



Dental post-mortem examination room



Chief of Defence Staff Unit Commendation Certificate and flag



make impressions of the dermis, then pouring up the impression with a poly-vinyl siloxane impression material, to produce analogues of the fingers which the RCMP could then process. On occasion the dental radiography equipment was also used to take radiographs of small medical specimens for the medical post-mortem team.

During the operation, 313 post-mortem specimens were processed, with over 2,000 radiographs taken. The team processed 198 ante-mortem dental records from around the world and compiled them into a standard format. By the end of the operation, 149 positive identifications had been made, 102 of them by the dental team. Eventually DNA testing provided the identification of all remaining passengers and crew.

For its outstanding work during that difficult period, the Canadian Forces Dental Services Forensic Team was honoured with the Canadian Forces Unit Commendation in May 1999 and a Treasury Board Commendation in 2000.

A complete list of dental corps personnel employed in this forensic investigation is on page 84.

**Reinstatement of the Master Corporal Appointment, 1998**

One of the results of CAF Unification in 1968 was an automatic promotion from Private to Corporal after four years of service. This was viewed as an incentive to continue serving. However, it resulted in having less experienced personnel in the Corporal rank and a need to differentiate them from the



senior Corporals who had demonstrated leadership. Thus, the Master Corporal appointment was created.

The CFDS made the decision to give up the Master Corporal rank in the 1970. One reason was that there was a distinct difference between a Corporal working chair-side and a Sergeant supervisor with no need for an incremental rank in between; the other reason was that the need for chair-side assistants was more pressing than the need for more personnel of supervisory rank, especially those below the rank of Sergeant.

On 1 September 1998 the CFDS reinstated the Master Corporal appointment as part of the CFDS 2000 restructuring. The Dental Branch CWO made it very clear that Master Corporals were first line working supervisors who were still expected to perform chair side duties for 75% of their work day. Exceptions would be those Master Corporals designated as OMFS Assistants and those employed as Clinic Coordinators in smaller clinics.

At a time when no promotions from Corporal to Sergeant were expected for several years, reinstating the Master Corporal appointment allowed Corporals who were at the top of the Merit List to be rewarded and to be selected for the training and experiences required for promotion to Sergeant.

**Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Op GUARANTOR), 1998**

The summer of 1998 saw open hostilities between Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) forces and the underground Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). The UN brokered a



*Captain Jason Comeau and Sergeant Nora Larocque treating a patient under canvas, using a stretcher for a dental chair*

monitored cease-fire on 24 Oct 98.

In support of these operations, the NATO Alliance established a special military task force under the Operation name of JOINT GUARANTOR.

The Canadian contingent was comprised of an airfield engineering flight of 47 people, a 10-person medical/dental element, and five headquarters personnel. Stationed in the city of Kumanovo, the Canadians worked on the construction and renovation of the local NATO installation and provided medical, dental and administrative/logistical support.

The Op GUARANTOR dental team of Captain Jason Comeau and Sergeant Nora Larocque faced many challenges during their deployment to Macedonia. The dental team's camp was located only four kilometres from the Macedonia/Kosovo border. When the NATO Air campaign started the risk of the



camp being hit by both enemy and friendly fire was very real.

While in theatre the dental team treated 230 emergency patients. They found that many foreign military personnel were sent on missions without any prior dental screening exams. If they were examined at home, radiographs were rarely taken and many soldiers arrived in theatre with multi-unit provisional restorations. The treatment provided by the Canadian dental team was greatly appreciated by the foreign soldiers. The day before departing for Canada, the team was allowed into the refugee camp where, in four hours, they saw 27 patients and extracted 44 teeth. The dental team returned home on 15 April 1999.

Captain Comeau and Sergeant Larocque were awarded the Thompson Trophy in recognition of the exemplary level of professionalism they maintained throughout the deployment.

### CFDS REFORGER

The downsizing of the CFDS ordered by CFDS 2000 soon proved to be unsustainable. While the CAF was cut by 28%, the Dental Branch was slashed by 45%. Even before all of the mandated personnel cuts had been actioned, dental fitness levels of the CAF declined below 80%, an indicator that the remaining CFDS personnel were unable to keep up with the growing workload.

In 1999 the Director Dental Services, Colonel John Currah, produced a plan named CFDS REFORGER to address this issue. Approved by Armed Forces Council in June 1999, CFDS REFORGER cancelled further cuts of clinical personnel. The establishment ratios were set at 800 patients per dental officer,

1,000 patients per civilian dentist, and 1,200 patients per dental hygienist. Each dentist was to be provided with two dental chairs and work with two dental assistants; each dental hygienist was to be provided with one chair.

However, it was too soon after CFDS 2000 to accurately assess the administrative support capacity available to meet the growing number of DND mandated administrative and financial processes downloaded to the detachments.

CFDS REFORGER was never intended as a final solution, but was meant to stop the precipitous fall in fitness levels and allow CFDS to stabilize until a more detailed analysis and plan could be developed.

### Kosovar Refugees (Op PARASOL), 1999

In response to the refugee crisis of ethnic Albanians fleeing Kosovo, Canada volunteered to provide up to 5,000 refugees with temporary sanctuary at several CAF bases in Canada. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) was the lead Canadian organization for this endeavour, while CAF involvement was targeted towards providing assistance where civilian agency shortfalls were identified or were anticipated to exist.

While it was deemed necessary for the CAF to supply some initial medical support at the bases involved (Trenton, Greenwood/Aldershot, Borden, Meaford, Petawawa, Kingston, Shearwater, Gagetown, and Valcartier), it was felt that they were located within reasonable proximity to adequate sources of civilian dental support. 2 Field Ambulance from Petawawa deployed a dental team with a mobile dental clinic to Trenton as a precaution, but other CFDS

assets were not initially committed, pending an official tasking to provide support. CFDS dental clinics did provide some dental care to these refugees but they played a greater role in their liaison with local dental providers to ensure adequate dental resources were available.

### East Timor (Op TOUCAN), 2000

Operation TOUCAN was the CAF response to INTERFET, a United Nations operation to restore peace and provide humanitarian aid in East Timor. The initial Canadian Task Force to East Timor



in 2000 included approximately 250 sailors from the Canadian naval replenishment ship HMCS *Protecteur*, a 250-strong light infantry company group, largely from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment, and approximately 100 air force personnel with two CC-130 Hercules transport aircraft from 8 Wing Trenton, Ontario.

Following a flurry of staff activity on the Ottawa end and the preparatory activity of the units and elements to be deployed, the HMCS *Protecteur* departed Esquimalt on 23 September 1999, along with her integral Dental Section comprised of Captain Terry Ratkowski and Sergeant Bill Cantwell.

The Dental Team on the HMCS *Protecteur* provided dental support to the naval and air elements of the INTERFET force deployed at sea. They treated several foreign personnel from Australia and New Zealand, as well as members of the 3 R22eR while anchored off the south coast of East Timor near Zumalai.



Members of the 3 R22eR were transferred over to the ship via helicopter or boat and treated as required.

**Afghanistan (Op APOLLO, Op ARCHER, Op ATHENA), 2001 – 2011**



In October 2001 Canada commenced Operation APOLLO, its contribution to the US led operation against terrorist elements in Afghanistan. The campaign included sea, land, and air forces. Canada's naval contribution, which included HMCS *Halifax*, HMCS *Charlottetown*, HMCS *Vancouver*, HMCS *Toronto*, HMCS *Preserver* and HMCS



*Captain Luis DaSilva and Master Corporal Louise Thompson receive their General Campaign Stars - South-West Asia for service with ISAF*



*Major Bob Hart and Sergeant Duane Forward at Camp Julien, August 2004*

*Iroquois*, were involved in surveillance, maritime interdiction to prevent al-Qaeda members from leaving the Arabian Sea area and protection for the US Navy's Amphibious Readiness Group. At any given time, there were three to five Canadian naval vessels on duty. Dental teams were deployed with both HMCS *Preserver* and HMCS *Protecteur*.

In 2002, further to the fight against terrorism, Canada launched a land-based mission into the Kandahar region of southern Afghanistan. A total of 600 Canadian troops were deployed. The dental team of Captain Deidra McLean and Sergeant Kim Haley was deployed with 1 Canadian Field Hospital to provide emergency dental care to the Canadian force.

The harsh climate with extremely high

temperatures (usually in the 40 degree Celsius range during the day but much cooler at night), dry dusty conditions and frequent high winds posed a challenge. During this six-month rotation, the dental team was called upon to fulfil its secondary roles of assisting the medical teams with mass casualties and of dental forensic identification when a friendly fire incident took four lives and wounded eight others.

A year later Canada once again committed troops to Afghanistan. Operation ATHENA was Canada's contribution to the NATO led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), based in the Afghani capital of Kabul. Over 2,000 Canadian troops, including a dental team, deployed to Kabul in August 2003.



During Op ATHENA, the dental team visited a local dental facility known as the Phagman clinic, and noted that it had no means of sterilization and a very limited amount of consumable dental supplies. Additionally, the only light source was a single bulb hanging from the ceiling. The team sought donations of equipment and dental supplies from Canada and distributed them to this very needy clinic. In support of this initiative, the CFDS also identified surplus materiel from its many clinics and made a sizable donation. Future dental teams made further contributions to this charitable project.

Rotation 2 saw the Canadian Contingent downsized from 2,000 to 600 troops. The camp became home to American, Belgian, Hungarian, Slovenian and even some Norwegian troops. The CFDS dental team of Major Robert Hart and Sergeant Duane Forward was both welcomed and required. Throughout the tour they treated patients from every nation on the camp, civilian



*Chief Warrant Officer Lorraine Shirley, the first Dental CWO/WO1 deployed overseas since WWII*

employees (Canadian, Nepalese, Indian), Afghan interpreters, civilians from the Canadian, British and American embassies, and even British troops flown in from Mazar-e-Sharif for treatment.

In late 2005, Op ARCHER saw the Canadian Contingent move back to Kandahar and become the lead nation for a multinational hospital along with British and Dutch forces. The dental team of Major Ellen Sim and Sergeant Chuck Burley found their patient pool had expanded from 600 to many thousands, and they spent long hours providing the most basic emergency care until other dental resources arrived.

On the next tour, there were three dental teams in place - a CFDS oral and maxillofacial surgery (OMFS) team and general dentistry team and a Royal Army Dental Corps general dentist. In addition to their surgical duties, the OMFS team taught the diagnosis and treatment of maxillofacial injuries to other Surgical Services personnel and familiarized them with the use of maxillofacial instrumentation. The OMFS Tech also assisted in other procedures such as orthopedic and general surgeries.

During Op ARCHER, CAF personnel in Afghanistan were not part of ISAF but were in support of the US Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and under US command. When command authority reverted to ISAF in July 2006 the majority of CAF personnel in Afghanistan, including the dental teams, were once again part of Op ATHENA.

Dental Technicians were later deployed to Kandahar to work in the Patient Administration Department, coordinating the movement of patients within theatre and med-evacs to the American military hospital in



*Colonel Kevin Goheen, the first Dental Corps Colonel deployed overseas since WWII*

Landstuhl, Germany. In 2008 CFDS Master Warrant Officer Mike Wilson deployed to Afghanistan to join a Provincial Reconstruction Team as part of Op ARCHER. In 2009 a CFDS Dental Technician, Master Corporal Michelle Nantel, was deployed to be a crew commander for a Bison ambulance.

In preparation for the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Army Air Corps (ANAAC) eventually taking over responsibility from foreign military forces, the Canadian Dental Officers and Technicians at the Role 3 Hospital started mentoring the dentists at the Kandahar Regional Military Hospital. This project grew and soon dental personnel from other nations also started to participate. They began by stressing the importance of infection control techniques and patient management and painstakingly went through the various dental materials in the Regional Medical Supply Warehouse to identify how



certain tools, equipment or materials could be used. The strong relationships that they forged with the ANA and ANAAC dentists built the CAF's reputation for collaborative mentoring that would be the hallmark of the dental mentoring success story. This was a precursor for Op ATTENTION. Major Mike Kaiser was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for his efforts in developing and implementing the mentoring program. Major Kaiser was first dental officer to receive this medal.

As CAF troops ended the battle portion of the mission in Afghanistan in July 2011, Colonel Kevin Goheen deployed to the multinational Role 3 hospital at Kandahar Airfield as the Deputy Commanding Officer. He was the first dental branch Colonel to deploy overseas since World War II.

A list of all dental personnel who served in Afghanistan is included at page 79.

**Okanagan Forest Fires (Op PEREGRINE), 2003**



*Mobile Dental Clinic in support of Op PEREGRINE, Okanagan Valley, BC*

Op PEREGRINE was the military response to a request for assistance by the Government of British Columbia in August 2003. At the height of the crisis, about 800 fires were burning in the Okanagan Valley in B.C. and tens of thousands of people had been ordered out of their homes. Eventually more than 2,200 Canadian Forces personnel were involved in fighting five of the worst fires over a 45-day period.

1 Field Ambulance Dental Platoon, consisting of Major Costa Batsos, Sergeant Sylvie Marcoux, Master Corporal Andrea Plante, and Corporal Nathalie Savageau, was deployed on Op Peregrine to provide emergency dental services to the CAF personnel in location. After an interesting drive through the Rocky Mountains in a MDC with failing brakes, they set up in a location central to the many fires. This allowed easier access for deployed CAF personnel who required their services.

Many of the reservists had deployed on very short notice, without the benefit of a dental

screening or any dental treatment. Consequently they were very appreciative of having access to dental care in their camp. When not providing Role 1 dental care, the Dent Techs were often employed as ambulance drivers to transport medical patients to the Field Ambulance location.

**United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) (Op HALO), 2004**

From June to August 2004, the CAF deployed about 500 personnel and six CH-146 Griffon helicopters to Haiti, as part of Operation HALO. Their mission was to assist the United Nations (UN) sanctioned multinational force in bringing stability to the country.



The dental team of Captain Kevin Warner and Sergeant Marlene Bouchard was deployed to Haiti with Op HALO. Their mission was to provide dental services to



*CFDS Dental Technician Sergeant Marlene Bouchard spreading goodwill in Haiti*





CAF members, as well as to RCMP and Canadian civilian employees. The detachment worked under canvas as part of the Advanced Surgical Team facility.

**Branch Coin**



In 2005 the CFDS held a competition to design a Branch Coin that could be purchased by CFDS members as a souvenir of their service or presented to persons outside the Branch as a token of appreciation. Master Warrant Officer Mike Wilson provided the winning design, which features the dental crest on the front and a mobile dental clinic on the reverse.

A commemorative lapel pin was also developed to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the dental corps.



**Electronic Health Record**



In 2005 a combined medical and dental electronic health record was introduced, named the Canadian Forces Health Information System (CFHIS). Due to

significant difficulties with the medical elements of the software, the initial users were limited to dental clinics and immunization clinics, though the electronic scheduler was available for all users. Since then, the dental portion has been upgraded to the point that all clinical notes, treatment plans and consults can be done electronically.

In 2011 digital radiography equipment was procured for all CAF dental clinics, allowing radiographs to be taken and digitally stored in the health record. It is now possible for CAF recruits to have a paperless (and filmless) dental record with no need for a dental envelope. RCDC clinicians also have access to the entire electronic medical record, which provides easy access to current and past prescriptions, vaccination status, risks, current diagnoses and lab results.

**Project Severodvinsk, Yagri Island, Russia**

In early 2006, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) approached the Directorate of Dental Services to inquire about the possibility of donating surplus dental equipment to an orphanage located in the northern Russian town of Yagri Island. As part of the partnership program between DFAIT and the Russian Government for the dismantling of Russian nuclear submarines, DFAIT was involved in charitable support of the Yagri Island Orphanage, which houses 260 children.

DFAIT subsequently arranged for members of the Directorate of Dental Services staff to visit the orphanage. In April 2006 Major Carolyn Boyd and Warrant Officer Remi



*Master Warrant Officer Sylvain Luneau and Warrant Officer Remi Desmarais installing the dental chair*

Desmarais visited the orphanage in order to determine the feasibility of delivering a dental chair. As no public funds were to be expended on this project, DFAIT donated Aeroplan points to cover the flights overseas and the local shipyard provided meals and lodging.

Due to the poor condition of the plumbing of the building where the dental office was located and lack of local dental technical support, the team determined that the best solution would be a self-contained system that required only compressed air to function.

The surplus dental chair was brought to the depot in Montreal and then forwarded to a shipping company who agreed to transport the equipment to St-Petersburg, Russia, free of charge. After numerous customs issues, requests for more detailed descriptions of the donated equipment, delays for letters of invitation from Russia, and visa delays the equipment was ready for installation.

In May 2007, Master Warrant Officer Sylvain Luneau and Warrant Officer Desmarais headed to Russia for the installation visit.



The set up went according to plan, due in part to the large quantity of spare parts that they took with them. They also provided some first line maintenance repair and a brief introduction to western dentistry techniques. During their stay at Yagri Island they had a chance to visit with the children and gave them toothbrushes and small Canadian gift bags. They also took the opportunity to demonstrate proper brushing techniques to school students ranging from grade one to grade twelve.

**CFDS RESTORE**

The remedial measures of CFDS REFORGER slowed the decline in CF dental fitness, but rising mission demands, combined with an increasing overall CAF population, caused declining dental fitness levels and led the CFDS to reexamine the dental care delivery model. By quantifying the dental treatment requirements of the CAF and identifying all other necessary military tasks, new delivery and clinic models

were developed and all resource requirements (dental providers, support staff, infrastructure and financial) were identified. This plan, called CFDS RESTORE, was supported by the Director General Health Services and endorsed by Chief Military Personnel with the signing of a Strategic Initiating Directive on 17 July 2008. CFDS RESTORE called for a total of seven new military positions and 183 additional civilian personnel, including the standup of two new Specialty Care Centers.

Due to the complex nature and significant impact on 1 Dental Unit, implementation of CFDS RESTORE was undertaken in a phased approach. Completion of Phase 1 and the civilian component of Phase 2A saw the addition of 63.8 full-time-equivalent positions, primarily those in a support role, thereby enabling clinicians to focus more on patient care delivery. A small but measurably significant increase was noted in dental fitness levels shortly thereafter. Budgetary constraints in 2010 led to a halt in the CFDS RESTORE implementation, but the work done to identify the human resource needs of the Dental Branch is still valid and provided a detailed reference that is still useful, including a Dental Clinic Model.

**United States Navy Humanitarian Exercises CONTINUING PROMISE and PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP, 2005-present**

Starting in 2005, RCDC personnel have participated in humanitarian-civil assistance exercises with the US Navy. The US Navy has been conducting these exercises, which include the provision of medical and dental services, to under-served populations in the South Pacific and Caribbean/South American Basin for many years.



The RCDC has sent numerous dental teams aboard US Navy ships, giving them the opportunity to work with our American allies and to provide humanitarian dental care to those most in need. When visiting French speaking countries, CFDS bilingual personnel proved invaluable and were often called upon to assist the command team communicate with local authorities.

Dental Corps participants in these exercises are listed on pages 81 and 82.



*Surgeon General Brigadier General Hillary Jaeger displays the signed copy of the CFDS RESTORE document while Directorate and 1 DU HQ staff celebrate with a toast.*



*"This is the very first time I set my eyes on the ship... needless to say I was impressed!" - Dent Tech Corporal Maude Yargeau*



### Colonel-in-Chief

Her Royal Highness Birgitte, The Duchess of Gloucester, GCVO, became the first Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces Dental Services in January 2006, following an announcement by the Private Secretary to The Queen. While The Duchess of Gloucester is patron of a large number of organizations, many of which have medical, educational or welfare



*Director Dental Services Colonel James Taylor presents Colonel-in-Chief HRH Birgitte, The Duchess of Gloucester, with a RCDC crest at Kensington Palace*



*HRH Birgitte, The Duchess of Gloucester, GCVO, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps*

connections, this appointment is her first affiliation with the Canadian Forces.

The Duchess of Gloucester holds a number of other honorary military appointments including: Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Army Dental Corps.

The Duchess of Gloucester, formerly Birgitte Eva van Deurs, was born on 20 June 1946, in Odense, Denmark. Birgitte van Deurs was educated at schools in Odense, and later at finishing schools in Lausanne, Switzerland, and Cambridge, England. She then took a three-year diploma course in Commercial and Economic Studies in Copenhagen, Denmark before returning in 1971 to work at

the Royal Danish Embassy in London. In February 1972, Birgitte van Deurs' engagement to Prince Richard of Gloucester was announced. The marriage took place on 8 July 1972 at St Andrew's Church, Barnwell, Northamptonshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester live at Kensington Palace and have three children: (Alexander) Earl of Ulster (born 1974), The Lady Davina Windsor (born 1977) and The Lady Rose Windsor (born 1980).

In 2006 the Colonel Commandant, William McInnis, the Director of Dental Services, Colonel Scott Becker and Dental Branch CWO Leslie Burton made the first official visit to the Colonel-in-Chief at Kensington Palace. A second official visit to the Colonel-in-Chief was made by Colonel James Taylor in May 2011.

### Canadian Health Measures Survey, 2008



In 2008 Health Canada and Statistics Canada conducted a health survey of the Canadian population. For the first time, dental health was included as part of the survey. Major Nathalie Morin, a Public Health specialist from the Directorate of Dental Services, was calibrated as a 'gold-standard' examiner. She was then able to calibrate other examiners. 1 Dental Unit provided 14 dental officers, for a total of roughly 1000 person-days over a two-year period, to act as calibrated examiners in support of the request by Health Canada in this national initiative.



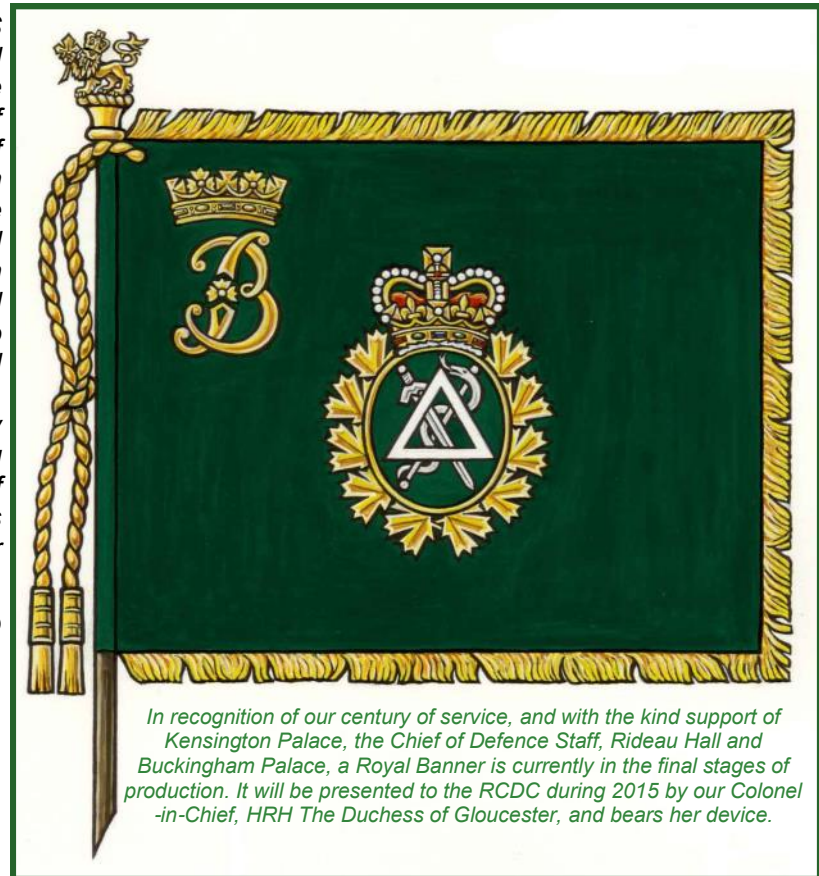
In 2009 the Canadian Dental Association (CDA) presented the CDA Oral Health Promotion Award to the CFDS for this activity. When presenting the award, Doctor Don Friedlander, President of the CDA, announced, "This award is being conferred on the Canadian Forces Dental Services for its outstanding contribution to the planning of the oral health component of the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS), organized by Statistics Canada. It also is being conferred for CFDS's execution, from 2007 to 2009, of the clinical oral examinations that were part of the CHMS. The CFDS team carried out clinical oral examinations at 15 sites on over 6,000 Canadians. In total, they contributed over 1,000 person days to this

project. In addition, CFDS is a member of the Oral Health Steering Committee advising on all aspects of the oral health module of the study. The oral health survey component of the CHMS is the first national survey of oral health in Canada to gather clinical data according to internationally recognized epidemiological methods. This national survey is truly monumental in advancing the oral health of Canadians, and its results are eagerly anticipated for dentistry."

**2010 Olympic Games (Op PODIUM)**



During Operation PODIUM, the CAF provided unique military capabilities in support of the RCMP-led Integrated Security Unit for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games in Vancouver, B.C. from 12-28 February 2010. About 4,500 CAF members from both the Regular and Reserve Forces were deployed on this operation to help the RCMP ensure the Games remained a safe and enjoyable event.



In addition to the many dental screenings to support force generation, the CFDS deployed a dental team consisting of Captain Jeff Hall and Sergeant Dawn Ingram. For seven weeks they provided emergency dental services to this task force using an Air Transportable Dental System set up at the Olympic site at Whistler Mountain, BC.

**Earthquake in Haiti (Op HESTIA), 2010**

On 12 January 2010 a magnitude 7.0 earthquake near Haiti killed more than 220,000 people, left many thousands injured



or permanently disabled, and left 1.5 million homeless.



Canada has a special relationship with Haiti, particularly French speaking Canada. The Haitian diaspora in Canada is approximately 100,000 people, of which 90% live in Montreal. Our previous Governor-General, Michaëlle Jean, was born in Haiti, and visited Haiti during the CAF deployment there. French and Creole are the two main languages spoken in Haiti, so French speaking Canadian military personnel can interact directly with the local population. Canada has deployed military forces to Haiti many times in the past for peacekeeping or humanitarian aid.

Canada's response during Op HESTIA included the Disaster Assistance Relief Team (DART) consisting of medical and engineering troops, the destroyer HMCS

*Athabaskan* and frigate HMCS *Halifax*, a battle group from the 3rd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment (3 R22eR), six Griffon helicopters, and a 100-bed field hospital.

When the earthquake occurred, the Canadian Forces Medical Services was already tasked to its maximum capacity. Canada was still fully committed to the Multinational Role 3 Hospital in Kandahar, and the replacement staff for the next rotation was exercising in Wainwright, AB and California. Furthermore, health-care assets were deployed with Op PODIUM, supporting the 2010 Olympic Games in BC. Therefore, in addition to the dental team normally deployed with 1 Canadian Field Hospital (1 CFH), CFDS personnel were also tasked with roles traditionally filled by medical personnel, such as running the Central Sterilization Room and being the

Chief Clerk to the Task Force Surgeon. Warrant Officer Guylaine Lamoureux was awarded a Commander CEFCOM coin for her efforts as the Chief Clerk for the Task Force Surgeon.

**DVI Haiti (Project COURAGE), 2010**

In response to the earthquake, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) initiated a Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) mission, called Project COURAGE, to identify the remains of Canadian citizens, in order to allow them to be repatriated to Canada. Due to transportation and accommodation



Warrant Officer Guylaine Lamoureux visits an orphanage run by a Canadian couple in Port-au-Prince



Major Luc Langevin and Master Corporal Nathalie Robitaille treat a patient at the deployed field hospital in Haiti



constraints, each DVI team was restricted to six members. The RCMP provided three officers with identification experience and arranged for a police officer from a provincial or city force, as well as a forensic pathologist, to join each team.

After the RCMP and DFAIT officially requested the CFDS to provide a forensic odontologist, Major Les Campbell, Major Ellen Sim and Major Tim Pohlman took turns serving as the forensic odontologist with the DVI Team for two-week rotations. The dental officer and the forensic pathologist worked together to complete a medical autopsy and then to chart the dentition and take dental radiographs of the jaws.

The team was faced with the challenge of building and setting up a morgue, using sections of modular tentage provided by the CAF, in a country where the infrastructure was destroyed, clean water in short supply, and daily temperatures approached 50 degrees Celsius. The assigned location of

the morgue was at the end of a runway, with noise and aircraft engine exhaust adding to the difficulty. The positive side was that this area was secured by the CAF, and the DVI Team had access to CAF resources on a daily basis.

The team's daily routine consisted of traveling from the house provided by the Canadian Embassy to the Embassy, preparing for the day, travelling to the airport morgue, conducting an autopsy in very unpleasant conditions, travelling back to the Embassy to prepare and file reports, then finally back to their quarters. Even though the distances were relatively short, the travel time was not, due to the condition of the roads and the destruction of the city. Sleep was interrupted by aftershocks, some of which were significant. The Canadian six-member DVI teams, working under extremely difficult conditions, completed over half as many examinations as another nation's DVI team that was eight times as large.

Soon after the DVI Haiti mission started, ante-mortem dental records became an issue. The RCMP, which had no dental professionals on staff, were sending the dental documentation received from local dentists directly to Haiti. Not only did processing the ante-mortem records cause extra work for the deployed dental officer, but the records provided were not always adequate. The answer was to set up an ante-mortem dental section at 1 Dental Unit Detachment St-Jean.

The Detachment Commander, Major Jacques Girard, was already trained in dental forensics and on standby for a possible deployment with the DVI Team. Major Richard Groves travelled to St-Jean to

conduct a workshop for the remaining dental officers in the detachment (Captains Corey Felix, Patrick Dorion and Benoit Charette) and to help get the section started. The RCMP then brought all ante-mortem dental records to 1 DU Det St-Jean, where they were processed, electronic duplicates made, and then returned to the RCMP to forward to Haiti. When inadequate dental records were received, the RCMP could be informed immediately, instead of days later when they arrived in Haiti.

The result of all of this hard work by CFDS personnel, with much help from the Director of Health Services Operations staff, is that the CFDS is now recognized as a federal agency that can provide Forensic Odontology support to DVI operations. We have the necessary equipment, highly trained personnel, and can get great results in adverse circumstances.

The 2010 Thompson Trophy was awarded to all of the dental personnel that contributed to Op HESTIA and Project COURAGE, including those that deployed to Haiti, the DVI Ante-mortem Records team, and the Directorate of Dental Services staff that coordinated and controlled the CFDS contribution to the mission. All of the dental personnel who deployed to Haiti are listed on page 83.

### **Haiti (Ex NEW HORIZONS), 2011**

In 2011 CFDS personnel had the opportunity to participate in Ex NEW HORIZONS. This is an annual series of joint and combined humanitarian assistance exercises that U.S. Southern Command conducts in Latin American and Caribbean nations. Since Ex NEW HORIZONS began in the mid-1980s, U.S. troops have deployed annually for the



*Major Les Campbell confirming the quality of the digital post-mortem radiographs*





exercise.

Task Force Bon Voizen, NEW HORIZONS Haiti 2011, was a U.S. Southern Command sponsored joint foreign military interaction/humanitarian exercise deploying military engineers and health professionals to Haiti for training and to provide humanitarian



Capt Withny Dagrain

services. Participants in Task Force Bon Voizen built a school, two medical clinics and one latrine facility, as well as staffed three medical clinics and one dental clinic between 28 April and 25 June 2011 in the Artibonite Department.

The commitment to care from the nine Colombians, five Canadians and 34 Americans seemed to energize their efforts as team members rolled up their sleeves and bore the 99 degree Fahrenheit heat and 60 percent humidity. The team members' 10-hour day on site continued once they returned to task force headquarters as they prepared for the next day's patients. For some compassion for the people of Haiti runs deeper than a commitment to service. *"Being here for this MEDRETE is the first time I have been back in Haiti since my family left,"* said dental Captain Withny Dagrain, after seeing more than 50 patients in the first two days of the exercise. *"My parents left when I was 16, and coming back, for part of me, is like coming home. I am glad I am able to be here and help... There is a serious lack of dental care available to the Haitian people and our goal was to provide the skills and expertise necessary to treat as many people as we could. This was my first exposure to dental care delivery at an international field hospital in an austere environment."*

Haitians presenting themselves to the clinic would normally begin lining up the night before. Lines of two to three thousand people were not uncommon. People travelled from miles and miles away to visit the clinic and would first receive a mandatory public health briefing run by a civilian Haitian organization.



Capt Louis-Simon Roy

There was a triage station to prioritize patients based on need before sending them to the appropriate station for treatment. Approximately 1,400 people were treated for medical and dental conditions daily. The dental teams extracted approximately 150 teeth each day. The work day was from dawn to dusk, in the mud, using basic dental tools, flashlights and gauze. Surgical extractions had to be completed using only straight elevators in a procedure the team light-heartedly called "Hammer Time". Electricity was not available in the area, and the generators that were available could only fulfill the most basic of electricity needs. For the most part treatment was only delivered when the teams could utilize daylight.

#### **Afghanistan (Op ATTENTION), 2011-2014**

Op ATTENTION is the name assigned to Canada's participation in the NATO Training





Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A), which delivered training and professional development support to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF).

The Canadian Task Force was centered in Kabul, with a satellite team at the Regional Military Training Centre North in Mazar-e-Sharif. Formally activated on 21 November 2009, the NTM-A had a mandate to “consolidate, standardize and strengthen the training and professional development” that the ANSF had received from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) since 2006.

The Canadian Forces Health Services (CFHS) was tasked with three missions. The first was a limited Integral Support mission, providing 1<sup>st</sup> line medical care to over 900 CAF personnel in theatre. The second mission was to provide direct mentoring to Afghan Army medical and dental staff, particularly at the ANA hospital in Mazar-e Sharif. Their third mission was to help transform the ANA’s Armed Forces Academy of Medical Sciences (AFAMS) into a centre of excellence for medical and dental training.

The first dental team to deploy (Roto 0) consisted of a Comprehensive Dentistry Specialist, Major Dominic Belcastro, and Sergeant Shaun Molyneaux, a Dental



Sergeant Shawn Molyneaux

Technician. They joined a small group of Canadian Forces Health Care Providers with the primary task of advising and mentoring their ANA health care counterparts at the Armed Forces Academy of Medical Sciences (AFAMS). This combined USA/CAN team, selected for their expertise in their specialized medical and dental fields, worked hand-in-hand with Afghan instructors to re-establish AFAMS as the centre of excellence for military medical and dental educational training in Afghanistan.

The Roto 0 team quickly recognized that the



Master Corporal Jolene Mudicka and Major Joe Franklin

two most pressing issues for the ANA Dental Corps were the capacity for patient care and a lack of provider qualifications and credentials. They initially focused their efforts on the development of a Continuing Dental Education (CDE) program for the Afghan Dental community and the formalization of the bond between military dentistry and organized civilian dentistry in Kabul.

The Roto 1 team evolved the CDE into a collaborative effort by including the participation of the ANA Dental Corps. In addition, they helped transform the local







*Maj Teo Russu at the Poly Clinic Daycare in support of the Children's Oral Health Promotion Program.*

Kabul Dental Society into the Afghanistan Dental Association (ADA), the national voice for dentistry in Afghanistan. Most significantly, the Roto 1 team developed a plan to bridge the capability gap between the seemingly insurmountable dental treatment demands and the insufficient professionally accredited resources.

Their solution was a mid-level provider with a limited scope of practice who could be trained in a relatively short time period. The



*Major Domenic Belcastro*

scale of this initiative was very broad: not only did it involve our in-theatre dental team and AFAMS, it also required integral support from the Director of Dental Services staff and Health Canada. The latter graciously provided access to their Canadian-developed two-year Dental Therapist curriculum, which formed the foundation of what would become the six-month AFAMS Dental Therapist Program.

The Roto 2 dental team provided the Afghans with the CDE program, for them to run with only minimal assistance from Coalition Forces. They witnessed the very first Dental Therapist Program in Afghanistan launched, with only 18 months from its concept to its implementation.

With mission closure on the horizon, Roto 3's role as advisors continued to be essential in guiding the AFAMS staff through the most demanding portions of the course.

Despite the best of intentions and excellent work of our dental teams, the success of their efforts would likely not be sustainable upon their departure from Afghanistan. In an effort to ensure the program's viability they enabled the next step of linking the leadership of the Afghanistan National Army Dental Corps with leaders from their civilian organized dentistry (ADA) and civilian dental educational (Kabul University) communities.

RCDC members of the NTM-A facilitated the development of a relationship between the Afghanistan Dental Association and the Canadian Dental Association (CDA). With the help of the leadership and staff from the CDA working through Dental Corps personnel in Ottawa and in theatre, the Afghanistan Dental Association developed a preliminary constitution, which led to its



*Major Francois Theriault*

recognition by the Afghan government.

In a further display of support for the newly instituted Afghanistan Dental Association, the CDA sponsored their membership into the World Dental Federation (FDI) and their participation at the 2013 FDI World Congress in Istanbul, Turkey. The FDI General Assembly approved their membership and Afghanistan was welcomed into the global



*Major Christine Holmes*



dental family. The CDA/ADA relationship carried on with their participation in the 2014 FDI Congress in New Delhi.

In March 2014 Canada's participation in Op ATTENTION came to an end. All dental personnel who deployed on Op ATTENTION are listed on page 79.

### Dental Branch Senate

The inaugural meeting of the Dental Branch Senate was held on 19 August 2011 at the Montfort Clinic Boardroom. Members of this

new council include the Director of Dental Services, all retired Directors of Dental Services and Directors-General Dental Services, current Deputy Directors of Dental Services, the Commanding Officer of 1 Dental Unit (1 DU) and Deputy Commanding Officers, the Colonel Commandant, the 1 DU Honorary Colonel, the Dental Branch CWO, the 1 DU CWO, all retired Dental Branch CWOs and the 1 DU Regional MWOs. The most senior Senate member in attendance was Brigadier General (retired) William

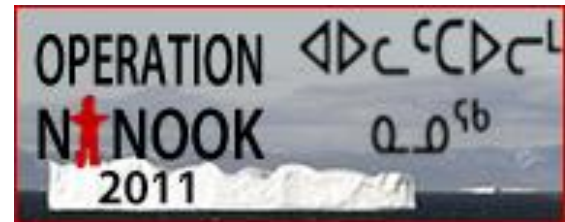
Thompson (DGDS 1976-82, CDA President 1982-83, CFDS Colonel Commandant 1985-90).

Among the topics discussed were an Operations Update, the Oral Health Strategy component of Health Services 2K16 Strategy, the CF/CFHS Global Engagement Strategy, the Delineation of Professional/Technical authorities and responsibilities at the Strategic/Operational/Tactical levels, the CF National Periodontal Program pilot design, and Branch research questions to be answered by the Canadian Institute of Military and Veterans Health Research. Since this was the first Senate meeting, there was also discussion concerning the Senate concept, the meeting structure, and the amount of notice required for meeting and the associated social activities. Senate meetings are held biannually, in April and October.

### Op NANOOK, 2011



*Attendees at the inaugural Dental Branch Senate included (front row) Colonel James Taylor (D Dent Svcs), Brigadier General (ret'd) Vic Lanctis (Colonel Commandant), Colonel (ret'd) John Currah, Brigadier General (ret'd) William Thompson, Colonel (ret'd) Scott Becker, Honorary Colonel Claude-Paul Boivin, Chief Warrant Officer Julie Beach (back row) Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Hedley, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Brochu, Master Warrant Officer Mario Bizier, Lieutenant-Colonel Dwayne Lemon, Master Warrant Officer Duane Forward, Chief Warrant Officer Mike Wilson, Mister Bruce MacLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel Michel Maltais & Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Pierre Picard*



Operation NANOOK '11, the largest of three annual northern sovereignty operations, featured many firsts for the Canadian Armed Forces, including the first Arctic deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and combined maritime operations with Danish and American vessels.

Throughout our history, Canadian military dental teams have deployed with CAF troops around the world wherever they serve, and



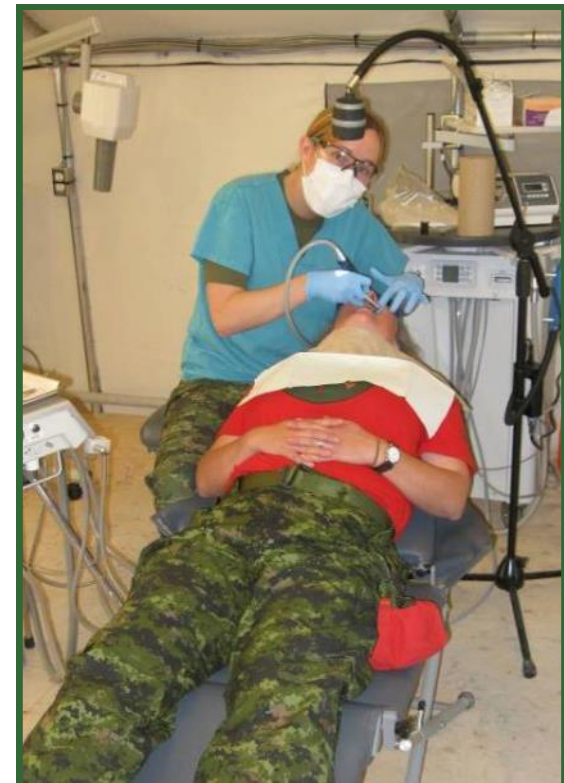
aboard allied ships providing treatment to isolated populations in foreign countries. Op NANOOK, however, included two firsts for dental corps personnel. This was the first time a CAF dental team was deployed on an operation in the High Arctic and was also the first time dental corps personnel participated in a dental outreach initiative within Canada.

The Op NANOOK dental team, composed of Corporal Kelly Zseder from Dental Detachment Edmonton and Major Rachel Jetté from 1 Field Ambulance Edmonton, deployed from CFB Trenton to Resolute Bay on 23 July 2011 with the main body of Op

NANOOK's support component. They were tasked with a double mandate: to provide integral dental support to the 500-plus personnel on exercise and to conduct outreach to the local community by providing dental treatment to NIHB-eligible residents of Resolute Bay in response to a request by Health Canada and the Government of Nunavut. This dual role involved packing and transporting a deployable field dental clinic to Camp Nanook, and all the equipment, materials and supplies required to be self-sufficient in the community health center where civilians were treated.



*Major Rachel Jetté discusses community outreach dental care with His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General of Canada, and his wife, Sharon.*



*Corporal Kelly Zseder providing oral hygiene care to a Canadian Ranger.*

Resolute Bay is located on Cornwallis Island in the territory of Nunavut. It is the second most northern civilian community in Canada, with a population of approximately 250 people; about half of them children. A dentist travels to Resolute Bay three to four times a year, spending about a week in the community each time. In the event of an emergency during the dentist's absence, patients have to be flown out for treatment.

Dental treatment in Resolute was conducted using the Air Transportable Dental System inside of a 16'x20' prospector tent. In addition to taking care of dental emergencies



on the military personnel, general hygiene services were provided, which was well appreciated by the troops.

The outreach to the community proved a success as well. The team travelled to the community health centre each afternoon for two weeks to treat the residents of Resolute. These patients were very appreciative of the opportunity to be seen and receive RCDC dental care.

### DVI Resolute Bay, 2011

A significant component of Op NANOOK was preparation for a simulated major air disaster (MAJAID) meant to test the Canadian Armed Forces' ability to respond to downed aircraft in the High Arctic. Activities related to the MAJAID were suddenly suspended on 20 Aug 2011 following the tragic crash of inbound First Air Flight 6560, just two kilometres from the Camp. During the rescue efforts, the dental section deployed to the unit medical station and assisted in the care of three injured passengers.

In the days that followed, at the request of the Nunavut Coroner, dental corps personnel assisted the RCMP in a Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) operation. Fingerprint registration and dental examinations of the 12 passengers and crew who had perished in Resolute Bay. Major Jetté provided assistance by taking radiographic records of the remains in a temporary morgue that was set-up at the camp. The Canadian Forces Forensic Odontology Response Team (CF FORT) officers on standby for DVI were notified that they may be tasked to move on short notice; however, the Nunavut coroner decided to move the remains to Ottawa for autopsy and identification.



*Major Richard Groves and Major Geneviève Bussière prepare a comparison for the coroner*

Lieutenant-Colonels Dwayne Lemon, Frank Hedley, Jean-Pierre Picard and Major Geneviève Bussière spent two long days at the Ottawa General Hospital morgue collecting post-mortem data, using the CF FORT equipment and supplies. An ante-mortem team was set up at the Directorate, consisting of Majors Richard Groves, Geneviève Bussière, Mario Mailhot and Sophie Toupin, which eventually processed seven dental charts for comparison. Major Bussière, who was the designated commander of the forensic odontology team, then produced a dental comparison confirming the identity of each victim and presented these cases to the Chief Coroner for Nunavut for final approval.

One set of ante-mortem dental records was located in Resolute Bay as Major Jetté was en-route back to her unit. In order to complete the identifications as quickly as possible Major Jetté was provided with the post-mortem records and tasked to prepare the ante-mortem records and write a

comparison. She successfully confirmed the identification before flying home the next morning. Major Jetté was awarded a Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation for her actions on scene.

All in all, the deployment represented a unique opportunity to provide direct dental care and support to Canadians. While the tragedy of Flight 6560 naturally cast a shadow over the experience, it reinforced the essential working relationship between the CAF and other government departments, and strengthened our connection with the people of Nunavut. Once again the Dental Corps was able to provide forensic odontology expertise on short notice, contributing to the successful completion of a DVI mission in support of the RCMP.

### Canadian Forces Forensic Odontology Response Team (CF FORT)



After participating in three Disaster Victim Identification missions with the RCMP (SwissAir 111 1998, Haiti 2010 and FirstAir 6560 2011) the Dental Corps was authorized, as part of CEFCOM's Op RENAISSANCE (Humanitarian Operations and Disaster Relief Contingency Plan), to form a Canadian Forces Forensic Odontology Response Team (CF FORT) consisting of eight dental officers and four dental technicians, with a backup team of





*Lieutenant-Colonel Dwayne Lemon examines the mandible of a recently discovered Canadian soldier on behalf of the Department of History and Heritage*

another 12 members, placed on 48 hours notice to move. CF FORT is headquartered in the Directorate. The inaugural CF FORT Symposium was held in Ottawa, Ontario, in March 2012.

CF FORT members receive varying degrees of forensic odontology training from Dr David Sweet's Bureau of Legal Dentistry (BOLD) at the University of British Columbia or through various iterations of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) forensic courses. In addition, the Team leaders are loaded on the RCMP Forensic Post Disaster Course run through the Canadian Police College in Ottawa, ON.

The annual symposium serves to familiarize members with CF FORT equipment, the latest software and to meet with some of the other agencies CF FORT works with during a DVI mission, such as RCMP and medical examiners.

The Directorate of Dental Services is currently working to finalize a Memorandum of Understanding with the RCMP that will lay out the roles and responsibilities of each party during DVI Operations. Similar to the NATO STANAG (Standing NATO Agreement) on Forensic Odontology, the ABCA nations (American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Land Forces) are also working together to standardize a Forensic Odontology military response.

In June 2012 a group of international military dental personnel, including three CFDS members, five from Holland and four from New Zealand, attended the inaugural Allied Military Forensic Odontology course in at UBC. A huge success, it has sparked incredible interest from our allied dental communities and it is anticipated to continue and grow in the future. Understanding that a DVI operation will often rapidly exhaust a country's DVI resources, this training opportunity, on the heels of ratifying common doctrine within NATO and ABCA, fits the mantra of "training together to deploy together".

The CF FORT also supports the DND Directorate of History and Heritage in the identification of Canadian soldiers when their remains are recovered on former battlefields around the world.

**Forensics Algeria (Op SPEARMINT), 2013**

In the wake of a hostage crisis in January 2013 at a gas facility in North Africa, the



*Major Genevieve Bussièrre and Major Trenna Reeve in North Africa*

RCMP deployed to investigate the alleged participation of Canadian citizens in the attack. At the request of the Minister of Public Safety, Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC) deployed two members of CF FORT to assist the RCMP Forensic team. Major Genevieve Bussièrre and Major Trenna Reeve deployed to Algeria for more than two weeks.

Working in a heightened threat and austere environment, they assisted the RCMP to identify the deceased and determine if any were Canadian citizens. Both Major Bussièrre and Major Reeve received CJOC Commander's Commendations for their outstanding service on this mission.



## Restoration of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps

In 2011 the Government of Canada restored the traditional names to the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force and renamed Land Force Command as the Canadian Army. During the course of our history, the Dental Branch has been named the CADC, the CDC, the RCDC, and the CFDS. This most recent change, which occurred in 1968, came as a result of unification of the CAF. Regardless of name, the Dental Branch had always been responsible for the dental care for all of the services of the Canadian Armed Forces. All Dental Branch personnel still wore Army uniforms, and the command and reporting structure of the Dental Branch was still equivalent to that of the pre-unification RCDC. Citing these factors, the Director of Dental Services, Colonel James Taylor, submitted a request to restore the RCDC name to the Dental Branch.

In October 2013 his Excellency, the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the CAF, in his role as the federal vice-regal representative of the Queen of Canada, communicated approval for the CFDS to restore the names 'Royal Canadian Dental Corps' and 'Corps dentaire royal canadien.' At the same time, he announced that the Canadian Forces Medical Service was to be renamed the 'Royal Canadian Medical Service'.

*"The bestowing and restoration of the Canadian Forces Health Services historical names is an essential part of the government's commitment to honour the memories of so many brave Canadians who have sacrificed in service to Canada,"* said the Honorable Rob Nicholson, Minister of

National Defence. *"It reinstates an important and recognizable part of our military heritage, as well as a key part of our nation's identity."*

The cap badge and collar dogs of the CFDS were maintained, but new shoulder flashes and slip-ons reading 'RCDC' and 'CDRC' were produced and are currently worn by dental personnel. The Minister of National Defence also approved the Canadian Army to return to using rank insignia based on pips and crowns, with RCDC Colonels and General Officers wearing gorget patches on their collars. RCDC officers wear stars and crowns backed in green and green gorget patches, just as they did before CAF Unification.

Dental green waistcoats were also approved for wear with mess dress by MWO, CWO and Majors and above in 2013, mirroring the RCMS sanguine waistcoats.

### RCDC Regimental Headquarters (RHQ)

In October 2013, the Director of Dental Services stood up RCDC Regimental HQ within the Directorate of Dental Services. Major Annick Gingras was appointed as the first Regimental Major and Sergeant Jody Snow was appointed as the first Regimental Sergeant.

The main task of the regimental office is to be the liaison between all RCDC personnel, including RCDCA members, and the Director of Dental Services on all regimental matters. Specifically they are responsible to plan and coordinate Regimental governance and social events, such as Senate meetings, the RCDC Birthday and Centennial celebrations, and to promulgate Regimental communications with respect to dress and deportment etc.

Regimental HQ staff maintain liaison with the office of the Colonel-in-Chief and provide her with regular updates on regimental activities. The Regimental Major may also be called upon to act as her Aide de Camp. The duties of the Regimental HQ also include supporting the activities of the Colonel Commandant.

Finally, they manage RCDC memorabilia and all RCDC properties, including control and supervision of regimental kit shop operations (e.g. the Centennial Kit Shop) and Regimental non-public funds.

### Canadian Forces Health Services Group Badge

A Canadian Forces Health Services Group badge was unveiled during Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal's visit to Canadian Forces Health Services Training Centre in October 2013. The badge was introduced to



promote unity and a common identifying symbol for all elements of the Group from the Royal Canadian Medical Service, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps and over a dozen other non-Health Services occupations. Previously, no formation badge existed to represent the 6,300 personnel, 43 units and 83 detachments under the command of Commander Canadian Forces Health Service Group. Since being established under the same command in 1995, the Royal Canadian Medical Service and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps have continued to



use their respective flags as command symbols.

The badge's central feature, the Red Cross on a silver maple leaf background, is the 1899 Army Medical Department badge, the first one worn by both Canadian medical and dental personnel. It is framed by a gold rope to represent the command function of Canadian Forces Health Services Group. The motto "Sanitas," the Latin word for health, is on a scroll below the badge.

This badge does not serve as a hat badge, but rather as the command badge of the military formation and its subordinate formations, units and detachments. Members of the Royal Canadian Medical Service, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps and all other Health Services branches will continue to wear their respective branch hat badges.

**RCDC Centennial**

13 May 2015 marks 100 years of Canadian uniformed military dental service. In addition to a centennial bagpipe composition and this book, the RCDC has plans to celebrate this occasion with a number of events in May, 2015. On 12 May 2015 there will be an International Continuing Dental Education Symposium at the Canadian War Museum (CWM), sponsored by the Canadian Dental Association (CDA). On the evening of 12 May 2015 the CWM will unveil a Canadian Armed Forces dental history display, which will be followed by a CDA reception. On 13 May, the actual 100th birthday of the Dental



Centennial Coin (obverse)

Centennial Coin (reverse)

Corps, the CDA will host a Gala at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa.

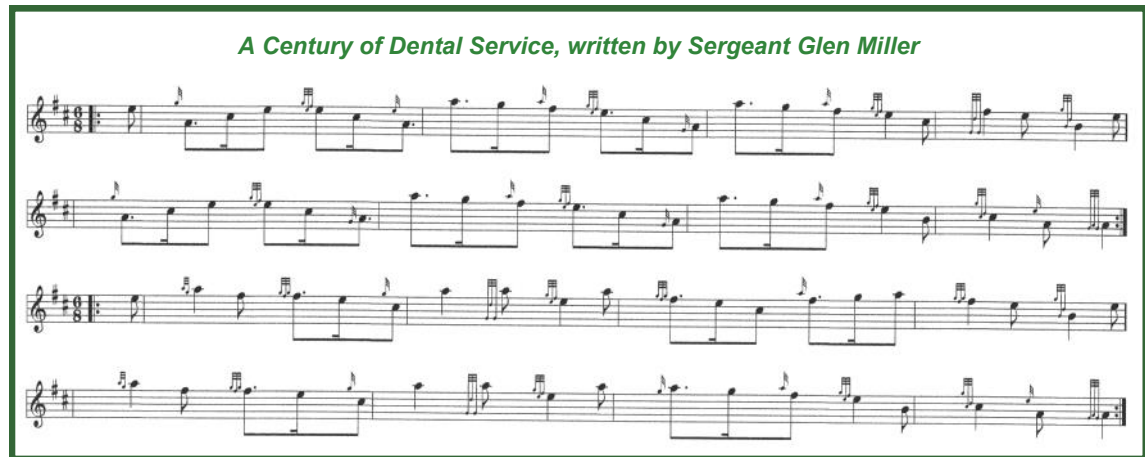
Memorabilia such as a numbered Centennial Coin and clothing items will also be available for sale. An RCDC/CDRC Centennial lapel pin, (pictured above) sponsored by the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association, was distributed to all RCDCA and RCDC members.

**Centennial Bagpipe Composition**

Sergeant Glen Miller, a Dental Technician

stationed at Dental Detachment Petawawa, composed a bagpipe tune to commemorate the centennial of the Dental Corps. This composition, titled 'A Century of Dental Service,' was subsequently professionally recorded by the Canadian Armed Forces Central Band.

This composition does not replace the two historical marches of the Dental Branch. At formal dinners it is appropriate to announce and play this composition immediately before



A Century of Dental Service, written by Sergeant Glen Miller



the RCDC march, with the toast to take place after both are completed. Unlike other marches, *A Century of Dental Service* will be played only during the centennial year and then it will be retired.

## EVOLUTION OF THE DENTAL CORPS TEAM

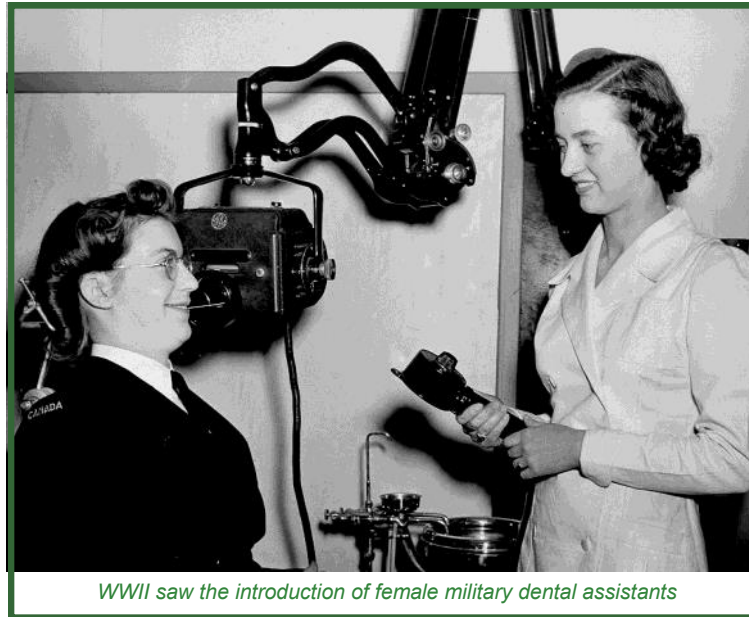
### Introduction

Dentists work best as part of a dental team, and credit for the Dental Corps success must be shared with the many other officers, tradesmen and civilians who have been part of that team. The purpose of this section is to identify these other groups.

### Dental Clinical Assistants / Dental Technicians



Since 1915 chairside dental assistants have worked with dental corps dentists under many different titles, including dental mechanic, dental technician, dental clinical assistant, and dental assistant. The original dental mechanics were enrolled as sergeants in recognition of their technical skills, serving as both chairside assistants and laboratory technicians. As dental laboratory practices became more technical



WWII saw the introduction of female military dental assistants

and varied, dental laboratory technicians became a separate trade; however all dental assistants must be able to do basic dental lab work, dental equipment maintenance and dental administration. This is particularly important when personnel that specialize in these tasks are not available, such as on deployed operations.

During World War II dental assisting was one of the first trades available to women joining the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division), the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. These women worked in Canadian Dental Corps clinics in Canada, freeing up male dental technicians to serve overseas. They continued to support the CDC/RCDC until the CAF integrated the three female-only services into the RCAF, the CA, and the RCN. At this time any women still serving were integrated into the regular forces.



Following WWII it became policy for all dental tradesmen to qualify as basic dental assistants before being considered for remuster to other trades within the RCDC, with the obvious advantage that clinical experience provided a more comprehensive knowledge of the dental services and eliminated generic training requirements for other trades.

When dental hygienists were established, it was RCAF female dental assistants that were the first to be trained. To this day Dental Technicians-Hygienists must be qualified chairside dental assistants

before being selected for dental hygiene training. Similarly, when dental laboratory technicians and dental equipment technicians were occupations within the CAF, service as a dental clinical assistant was a requirement for selection to both occupations.

The first female Chief Warrant Officer in the CAF was June Patterson, a Dental Clinical Assistant who, after commissioning as a Dental Associate Officer, retired as a Major. The first civilian employees in the Dental Corps were also dental assistants.

### Dental Laboratory Technicians

Responsible for the construction of all dental prostheses (crowns, bridges, dentures), Dental Laboratory Technicians had been an integral part of the Dental Corps since it was first formed in 1915. During WWI, CADC dental mechanics were stationed in England,





where they were tasked with the construction of many intricate prostheses. In 1916 a military training school was established in Ottawa to train dental mechanics, as the supply from civilian sources was exhausted.

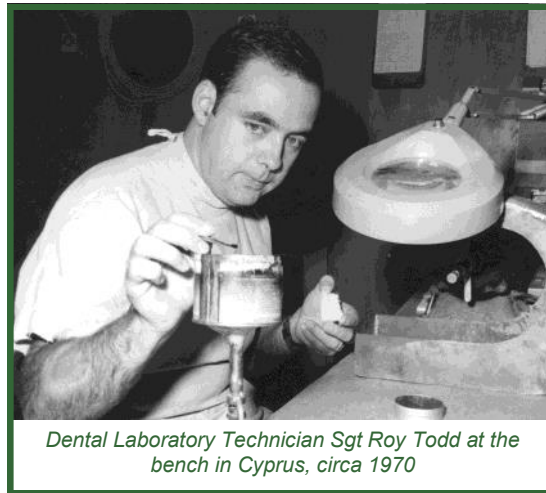
When the CDC was established in 1939, each dental laboratory technician was responsible to provide laboratory services to two dental detachments, each of which consisted of a dental officer, a dental assistant, and a driver for the mobile dental clinic.

After the war, larger dental clinics had integral dental laboratories, which would also provide lab services to all of the smaller clinics in the geographical area. In 1958, all dental training, including laboratory, was consolidated at the Canadian Forces Dental Service School in Borden, ON.

The UN dental detachments in Egypt and Cyprus included a Dental Laboratory Technician until 1979.

A Dental Laboratory Technician, Chief Warrant Officer Mark Arbour, was appointed as the first Dental Branch CWO in 1992.

The Dental Laboratory trade was disbanded in 1995 as a result of downsizing within the



*Dental Laboratory Technician Sgt Roy Todd at the bench in Cyprus, circa 1970*

CAF. From that point onwards all dental laboratory services were contracted out to local commercial providers. Most of the 'Lab Rats', as they liked to be known, continued their trade as civilians, many of them opening their own labs or teaching at trades training institutes. Most have now retired, but still form an active component of the RCDCA.

### Dental Hygienists

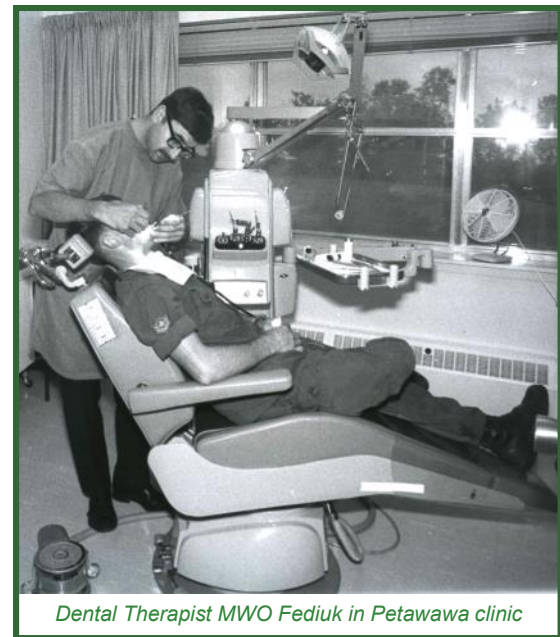
The RCDCA introduced dental hygienists into the corps in 1956, a mere five years after the first dental hygiene training program in Canada was opened. The first two military hygienists employed were female Royal Canadian Air Force members who had received dental hygiene training in England. One of these, Flight Sergeant Pat Savage, later became the first peacetime female



Warrant Officer in the RCAF; the other was Flight Sergeant Dorothy Pierce.

The RCDCA School started to train military dental assistants to become dental hygienists in 1956. The first two graduates were Sergeant Bob Daw and Sergeant H Thorrson. The military trade was called 'Dental Technician Clinical', as they did not hold the Registered Dental Hygienist (RDH) diploma required to be called a dental hygienist. Despite the nomenclature, military dental hygienists were trained in the same competencies as their civilian counterparts and many successfully earned their RDH diploma and entered civilian practice later in life.

In 1961 the first three CAF Dental Hygienists completed the Technical Dental Therapist (Expanded Function Hygienists) Course, which allowed them to restore tooth



*Dental Therapist MWO Fediuk in Petawawa clinic*



preparations that had been completed by a Dental Officer. This greatly increased the capacity of Dental Detachments to provide operative dentistry services.

In 1969 the Canadian Dental Association accredited the dental hygiene and dental assistant courses at the Canadian Forces Dental Services School, enabling graduates of these programs to obtain civilian licences.

Dental Hygienists played an integral role in the success of the Preventive Dentistry Program introduced in 1968, the precursor to the Canadian Forces Dental Care Program (CFDCP).

In 1969, Master Warrant Officer H Franzgrote became the first male in Canada to earn a Registered Dental Hygienist certificate, after passing the board exams set by the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. In 1973 Chief Warrant Officer JH Sadler became the first serving member, who received his entire training from the CFDS, to qualify as a civilian dental hygienist and receive a licence to practice dental hygiene in Ontario.

In 1976 the dental hygiene trade was renamed from Dental Therapist to Dental Hygienist.

In the mid-nineties, as part of the overall downsizing of the CAF, Dental Hygiene ceased to be a stand-alone occupation, becoming a sub-occupation of Dental Technician, and were greatly reduced in numbers. The current name of the occupation is Dental Technician - Hygienist. The RCDC does not recruit military dental hygienists from the civilian sector, but selects Dental Technicians and posts them to a civilian community college to complete an accredited three-year dental hygiene training

programme. Operationally Dental Technician - Hygienists deploy, but they do so as Dental Technicians.

### Dental Equipment Technicians

The dental repair trade was one of the smallest, if not the smallest, in the CAF, growing from three to four during World War II to a high of 21 established positions just prior to its disbandment in 1996. As the trade evolved it underwent a number of name and organizational changes.



It is uncertain when the trade started. *The Story of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps* by Lieutenant-Colonel HM Jackson mentions that “three ‘Dental Repairers’, one NCO and two other ranks, were employed in Ottawa at the instrument repair department during WWII and, that in the post war period of repairing and overhauling mobile equipment, their work was considered so satisfactory that it was decided, in the interest of economy, to increase the staff by one.”

However, by 1947 only two Dental Repairers remained. In 1948 one attended a course run by the US Forces in Bethesda, MD which provided the knowledge and expertise to deliver in-house technical training to other Dental Repairers and user maintenance training to Dental Assistants. This training started in 1950, and ‘Dental Equipment Repairers,’ as they were now called, were stationed with each Dental Company.

Central Dental Stores was the name of the national level RCDC unit responsible for

dental supply and equipment maintenance. In 1953 it was renamed to No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot (1DED). In 1960, 1 DED was relocated to a brand new building in Petawawa which also housed the Medical Depot. From that point onward all technical equipment and stores training was conducted from this location.

In 1966, CAF Integration generated changes in trade structures. Dental Storemen were amalgamated with the Dental Equipment Repairers, in a new trade named Dental Equipment Maintenance Technicians (DEMT).

In 1969 a new modern technical training facility was built at CFDCS Borden to accommodate DEMT training, consolidating all dental trades training in one location and bringing an end to training at 1DED. To keep abreast of modern technology, electronics training was introduced at the TQ 6A level with the first course undergoing Performance Oriented Electronics Training (POET) in Kingston in 1971. Given the nature of this course and its difficulty, it was deemed more appropriate to have the electronic training as a prerequisite to the TQ 4 course rather than a few years later as part of the TQ 6A.

The next big change occurred in 1976 when the existing CFDS supply system was integrated into the Canadian Forces Supply system. This conversion led to another split of the DEMT trade, with all original stores personnel being remustered to the Logistic Branch. The trade was renamed once again; the remaining 20 technicians were now called Dental Equipment Technicians (DE Tech).

In 1978, No 1 DED ceased to be a CFDS unit and came under the control of the





*Lieutenant Church watches Dental Equipment Repairer Corporal Duve at 1 DED Petawawa 1962*

Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel). All dental supply activities were consolidated in Petawawa and the two remaining regional depots in Montreal and Edmonton closed. This also brought a change to the procurement cell at the Dental Directorate where the Life Cycle Material Manager (LCMM) position, which had been traditionally filled by a tradesperson with a supply background, was now filled by a tradesperson with a dental repair background. For the most part, from 1979 to when the trade was disbanded in 1996, this position was filled by the senior DE Tech. Also with the closure of the Company/Unit stores and later the regional stores, the majority of DE Techs were now part of the regional Dental Unit HQs with repair shops co-located on the same base as the HQ. In some instances, due to the large geographical area covered by the unit or the heavy workload, additional workshops were located on some of the larger bases (Edmonton, Valcartier and Gagetown).

In late 1980 ADM (Mat) closed 1 DED and relocated its functions to 1 Canadian Forces Supply Depot (CFSD) in Toronto. In early 1981 a designated Dental Supply Area was created within 1 CFSD and a Dental Equipment Workshop (DEW) was built. These sections were staffed with supply and dental personnel transferred from Petawawa. The designated dental supply section gradually disappeared with all supplies, including those designated as dental, stored in warehouses according to the SAC concept (size, activity and characteristics) throughout the depot.

The DEW became a sub section of the 1 CFSD Technical Service Branch, but took its direction from the Director of Dental Treatment Services (DDTS) for major taskings and third line responsibilities. It was staffed by three technicians whose main function was the repair and overhaul of all unserviceable dental equipment from across Canada and Europe. However, when the designated dental supply section disappeared, along with any remaining supply personnel with knowledge of dental supplies, DEW personnel were often tasked to provide Quality Assurance assistance on dental materiel deliveries or to rectify dental supply issues.

In 1995 1 CFSD closed and all activities, including the DEW, were relocated to 25 CFSD in Montreal. This coincided with CFSD 2000, which eventually led to the disbandment of the DET trade in 1996. The remaining DETs were given the option of a 'buy-out' and release or joining the newly created Biological Medical Equipment Technician (BMET) trade to repair and maintain field dental equipment, with the requirement to undertake additional training

to service medical equipment. All in-garrison repair services were then contracted out to civilian dental companies.

### Dental Storemen

From WWII until 1966, Dental Storemen were responsible for the procurement and distribution of dental equipment and supplies, including supporting overseas units and deployments. In 1966 the Dental Storeman trade was amalgamated with the Dental Repair trade to form the Dental Equipment Maintenance Technician (DEMT) trade.



In 1976 the CFSD Supply System was amalgamated into the Canadian Forces Supply System, and all original stores personnel were remustered into Logistics Branch trades.



*Dental Stores, Winnipeg, circa 1944*



## Dental Administrative Clerks

Dental Administrative Clerks, many of whom were female, were initially employed during WWII. Clerks were trained at the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School and employed in every RCDC Company, Unit and Detachment in Canada and overseas until they were they were reclassified to Personnel Administration Branch trades in 1966. The Personnel Administration Branch then provided clerks to established vacancies in RCDC units. Dental Associate Officer Lieutenant-Colonel (retired) Jack Shore was one of the last members to transfer in to the dental clerk trade at that time.



## Dental Associate Officers

Dental Associate Officers (DAO) is the collective name for all Dental Corps' officers other than Dental Officers. During World War II they were referred to as 'Non-Dental Officers', and served as Laboratory Officers, Adjutants, Administration Officers, Records Officers and Quartermasters. After the war, until CAF integration in 1968, they were referred to as 'Classified Officers.'

Starting in 1939 non-dental officers provided Administrative Officer and Quartermaster support to dental unit commanders. The initial Quartermasters were recruited from civilian dental supply houses and Administrative Officers from dental faculties or from other corps. During WWII senior dental storemen and dental administrative

clerks were commissioned from the ranks to fill officer vacancies. The first Non-Dental Officer to be appointed was Major Colin Rous, who was previously the Secretary of the Dental Faculty, University of Toronto.

The DAO system worked well for the Dental Corps for many years, but the integration of the CFDS Supply System into the Canadian Forces Supply System led to all DAO (Supply) positions being transferred to the Logistics Branch. Manpower reductions reduced the DAO occupations even further; to the point that it was determined DAO was not a viable occupation. In 1972 the DAO occupation was disbanded, with serving DAOs given the option of transferring to other occupations, including Logistics and Personnel Support. The administrative positions remaining within the CFDS were changed to Personnel Administration positions, while the remaining DAO (Laboratory) and DAO (Hygiene) positions reverted to CWO positions for the Laboratory Technician and Dental Therapist (Hygienist) trades.

It did not take long to recognize a need to reinstate the DAO occupation. There were now no opportunities for dental tradesmen to be commissioned and remain within the CFDS; the high turnover of Personnel Administration Officers (PAdmO) in the dental units often meant that by the time they had learned the dental system they moved on to other jobs, creating additional workloads for Dental Unit and Detachment Commanders. In 1980 DGDS received authority to reinstate the DAO occupation.

The new DAO occupation was comprised only of administrative officers. The initial intake was open to former DAOs and those

PAdmOs with Dental Branch experience. Subsequently only Dental Branch non-commissioned members and Administration Clerks with the Dental Administration qualification would be considered for commissioning as a DAO. Later, due to the establishment of operational positions, officers from combat arms occupations were allowed to reclassify to DAO. Further growth of the occupation during the 1980s led to it being opened to receive reclassified officers, direct entry officers, and non-commissioned members via the University Training Plan. By 1990 the occupation had grown from nine to 17 officers. The role of DAO encompassed administration, finance, supply and land operations.

The downsizing of the Dental Branch as a result of CFDS 2000, and the collapse of all of the dental units into one unit, severely reduced the numbers of DAOs required, once again rendering the occupation non-viable.

In 1996 DAOs and their Medical Associate Officer (MAO) counterparts were amalgamated into a new occupation, Health Care Administration (HCA) Officer, a feeder occupation for the also newly created Health Services Operations Officer occupation. Administrative positions within the Dental Corps are either filled by HCA officers or by Public Service Administrative Services personnel. Many former DAOs continued to fill Dental Branch positions in either of these two roles, some up until their eventual retirement.

## Other Military Occupations

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson's *The Story of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps* refers to Batmen, Orderlies, and Drivers in the



Canadian Dental Corps during World War II. It is not clear if these were integral trades within the Corps, jobs performed by other dental trades, or personnel attached from other Corps. Until 1965, there was a trade called 'General Duty' for Privates who were not yet trained. The services of all of these tradesmen contributed to the professional reputation of the CADC, the CDC, and to the granting of the Royal Warrant for the RCDC.

### Public Service Employees

Until 1950 there were no civilian employees in the RCDC. From 1950 to 1954 the Corps almost tripled in size, due in part to the establishment of 47 civilian positions, including 35 military dental assistant positions that were converted to 'civilian female Part V' positions.

Employing civilian dental assistants and receptionists provided many benefits to the Corps. Not being concerned with developing the military and management skills needed for promotion, Public Service employees are free to focus on their existing duties for an entire career. Another advantage is that they are less mobile, as civilians rarely move from one location to another. Many have stayed in the same clinic for 20, 30 or more years, contributing greatly to the corporate memory of the clinic and providing a familiar face to returning patients.

During the era of CFDS 2000, CFDS REFORGER and CFDS RESTORE military establishment was capped and the only way for the Corps to grow was by increasing its civilian establishment. By hiring civilians to provide administrative and line dental functions, the military establishment could be focused to fill leadership, deployment and specialist positions. The creation of civilian

part-time positions allowed provider/patient ratios to be fine-tuned to more closely match clinical personnel requirements with available human resources.

Today the RCDC relies heavily on civilian Public Service Dental Assistants, Dental Hygienists, Clerks (for reception and administrative duties), Nurses and Administrative Assistants within our dental facilities. These personnel account for almost half of the corps strength.

### The Dental Reserve

Until 1946 the Dental Corps was not part of the Regular Force; corps personnel belonged to either the part-time or full-time militia. The reorganization of the Canadian military after World War II established full-time, Regular Force dental companies in each area of the country. Concurrently, eight Reserve Force dental companies were authorized, and a further two dental stores Reserve units. By 1950, two more Reserve Force dental companies had been established, so the Royal Canadian Dental Corps (Militia) (RCDC(M)) totaled 238 officer and 762 other ranks positions.

The activation of these dental companies was not an easy task. The Director General of Dental Services and Command Dental Officers recruited ex-Corps officers to serve as Commanding Officers, at a time when veterans were attempting to re-establish their civilian activities. Once Commanding Officers were

appointed, they were responsible to recruit officers and other ranks to fill their establishments, to find suitable accommodation for their unit, to arrange innumerable administrative details and to produce an efficiently functioning unit, including a program of military and social events.

Dental officers who joined these Reserve Dental Companies could either work directly in the headquarters or could be attached to other Army Reserve Force units, RCN Reserve Divisions or RCAF auxiliary units.

Training has always been an integral component of reserve military service, and one of its larger challenges. Beginning in 1948, administrative and training officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Force were attached to the Reserve Dental Companies to provide full-time assistance. From September until June each year, Reserve Dental Companies focused on individual training. However, during the summer, camps were organized for units and



*Militia camp Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1955*



individuals to attend and apply their skills by participating in field exercises. Reserve dental personnel could participate in these summer camps with the militia unit to which they were attached, but, more was achieved if they attended as part of a dental company, and even more still if they could attend a RCDC regional or national summer camp.

In 1954 the Army reorganized the Reserve Force into the Canadian Army Militia with 27 subordinate Militia Group Headquarters. This resulted in minor changes to the dental establishment; another treatment company was added, the companies were renumbered and renamed dental units and the dental stores units became dormant.

The 1965 Militia reorganization totally eliminated the Militia Dental Units and provided one captain or major dental officer and one sergeant dental technician for each major reserve unit. Given that there was no longer a Reserve Force dental organization, dental personnel belonged to the Militia unit to which they were attached. This situation did not appeal to very many dentists, so many of these positions were not filled.

The loss of these units was a huge blow to the RCDC. The activities and operations of the RCDC militia had given strength and added prestige to military dentistry in Canada.

Today there are two groups of Reserve Force dental corps personnel. The first group belongs to Reserve Force Field Ambulance units and parade with them on a regular basis; they comprise the Dental Section which has a Captain, a Sergeant and a Corporal. The second group, which primarily holds the Dental Specialists, belongs to 1 Canadian Field Hospital Detachment Ottawa

(1 Cdn Fd Hosp Det Ottawa). They are available for either Reserve Force taskings or training, or to backfill Regular Force dental corps positions that are vacant for a short term. Most of the dental officers in the detachment have had previous Regular Force experience.

### Third Party Contractors

In the early 1990s Dental Officer attrition was high, likely due in part to the upcoming downsizing of the CFDS and incentives such as the Force Reduction Program. Though there was no establishment for civilian dentists, there was a short term requirement to hire them in some clinics. As Public Service wages for dentists were inadequate to attract civilian dentists, permission was granted to hire dentists as Contractors using a CF 2058 contract. Eventually this process was also used to hire dental hygienists in remote areas where Public Service wages could not compete with the local prevailing rates of pay.

During the same period the Canadian Forces Medical Service was also using many Contractors to provide medical services when military and Public Service resources were insufficient. It was recognized that the terms of the CF 2058 contract could be construed as establishing an employer-employee relationship between the contractors and the CAF, which would have taxation implications and a potential obligation for the CAF to provide employee benefits. Consequently Public Works and Government Services Canada created a Third Party Contract model and initiated a contract with an independent corporation to provide health care workers for the CAF. The first contract was won by a company named MedEmerg International. The current

contractor is Calian Technologies. Contracting out the hiring, firing, employee counseling and other functions to an independent company greatly simplifies the administration of Third Party Contractors for dental clinic managers.

CFDS RESTORE established Public Service Dentist positions, many of them part time. Without Third Party Contractors it would be impossible to fill these positions, which would leave many dental clinics short staffed. To our mutual benefit, some Third Party Contractors have enjoyed their time with the Dental Corps so much that they ended up joining the military; conversely, many retired military dentists have returned to RCDC clinics as Third Party Contractors.

### THE RCDC TODAY

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps (RCDC) is the Dental Branch of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), which is comprised of 68,000 Regular Force members and 15,500 Reserve Force members in a unified, tri-service military organization. The Mission statement of the RCDC reads: *To enable the CAF to fulfill its operational role, the RCDC will provide high quality, operationally focused dental care, at home and abroad, which establishes and sustains a high state of readiness and is both consistent with the scope of dentistry available to the Canadian population and appropriate to the needs of the member. The RCDC will also provide other key professional capabilities that will be, or will enable, lines of operation of the CAF, the DND and the Government of Canada.*

To fulfill this mission, the RCDC currently has an establishment of 129 officers (including dentists and administrative officers), 207 non



-commissioned members (dental technicians and dental hygienists) and 244 civilian employees and contractors (including dentists, dental hygienists, dental assistants, nurses, administrative staff and receptionists).

Even though the RCDC provides operational dental care to CAF personnel in the land, sea and air environments, all RCDC military personnel proudly wear the Canadian Army uniform. This reflects that, before the integration of Canada's three armed services in 1968, all military dentists belonged to the Canadian Army. They have always provided

dental services to the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force as well.

The RCDC had been led by a Director General of Dental Services (DGDS), with the rank of Brigadier-General, until 1996. At that point, the CAF was directed to reduce personnel and costs as part of federal government cutbacks. The Dental Corps, then named the Canadian Forces Dental Services (CFDS), was faced with choosing between self-imposed downsizing or accepting massive reductions and potential outsourcing as dictated by external powers. In response, the Corps produced a proposal,

### RCDC Vision

*Building upon our proud heritage, the RCDC will continue to be recognized as a premier military dental service capable of providing both full spectrum dental care that will directly contribute to CAF operational readiness and quality of life, and other professional capabilities that will further Canada's national interests.*

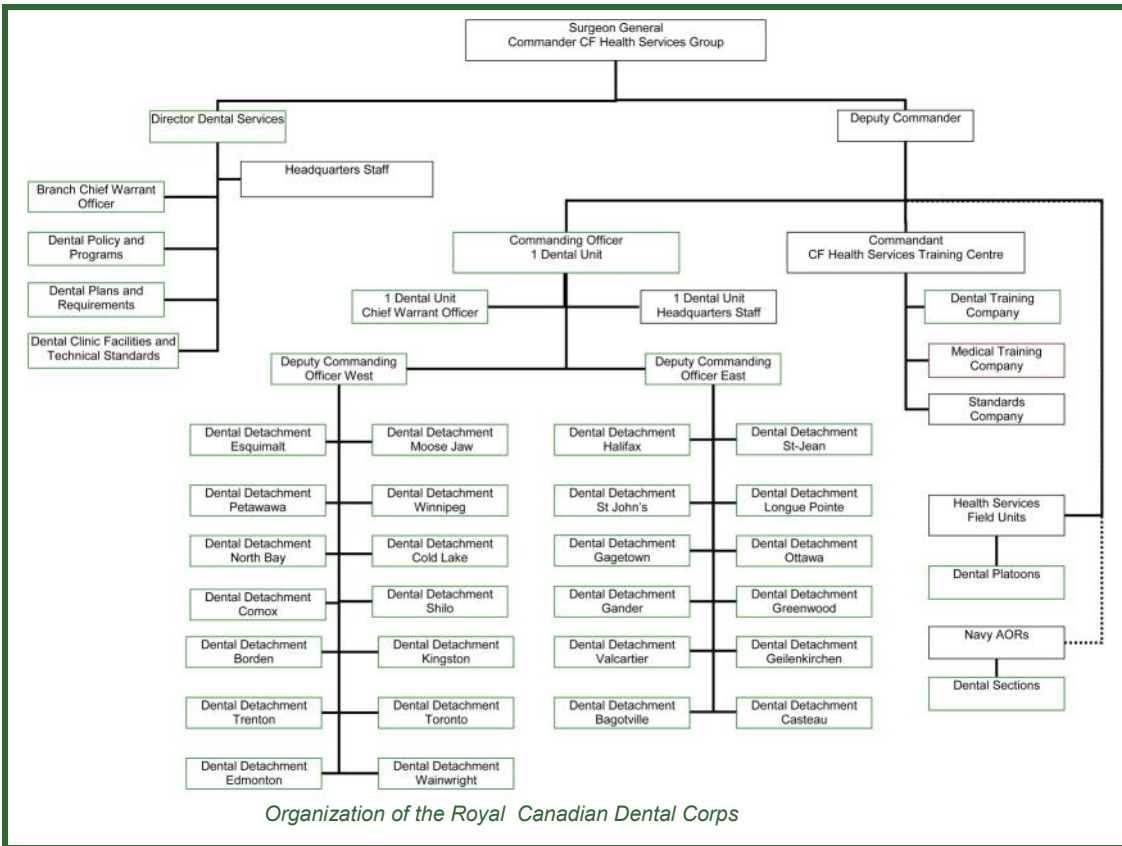
which was accepted and implemented, that saw all dental units, complete with their commanding officer and HQ staff positions, abolished and the establishment of a single Dental Unit (1 Dental Unit) to command all CAF dental detachments. The DGDS position was reduced to the rank of Colonel and renamed the Director of Dental Services. Further, the RCDC was placed under a newly formed organization, the Canadian Forces Health Services (CFHS), thereby ending 58 years of 'dental' autonomy.

### In Garrison Dental Care - 1 Dental Unit

1 Dental Unit now consists of a headquarters located in the old National Defence Medical Centre in Ottawa and 44 clinics within 26 dental detachments,



including two in Europe. The Commanding Officer position has been established as a Colonel since 2003, with two Lieutenant-Colonel Deputy Commanding Officers. The six largest detachments are designated Specialty Care Centres and are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels. In addition to general dentists, these clinics have a



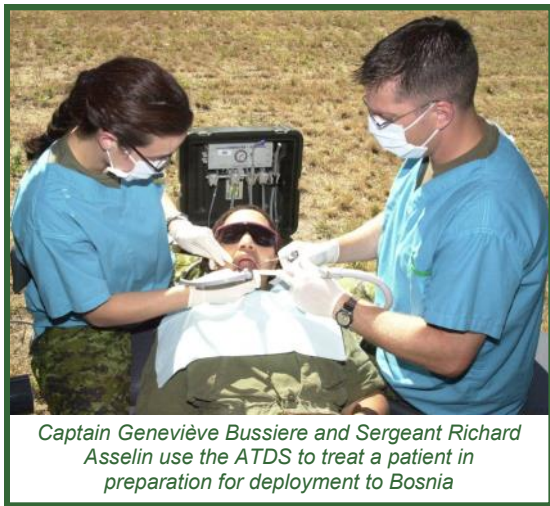
periodontist, a prosthodontist, a comprehensive dentist and an oral maxillofacial surgeon on staff. Medium and small detachments are commanded by Majors or Captains respectively. Many clinics employ Comprehensive Dental specialists to provide and co-ordinate specialty dental care. The majority of RCDC specialist officers have completed their post-graduate training at US military dental training centres, through a long-standing co-operative agreement with the Allied Dental Corps. In clinics where specialist care is not available, patients may be referred to 1 Dental Unit Specialty Care centres or to civilian specialists in the private sector.

Regular Force CAF members, and certain Reservists, are eligible for comprehensive dental care at public expense, which is the treatment available and necessary to maintain functional dental fitness. While the full spectrum of dental care is available to our patients, the emphasis is on prevention. Dental enrolment standards are minimal. Thus, one of the tasks of the RCDC is to bring CAF personnel to a state of dental fitness for deployment and to maintain that level of fitness throughout their career. When seen for their periodic dental examination, patients are assigned a dental fitness classification, based on NATO standard dental fitness codes; Dental Class 1 is 'Oral Health', Dental Class 2 is 'Functional Dental Fitness', Dental Class 3 is 'Potential Dental Casualty' and Dental Class 4 is 'Undetermined'. Patients assigned to Dental Class 3 require dental care to reach a state of functional dental fitness, while patients assigned to Dental Class 4 have an expired dental fitness classification and must have a periodic dental examination completed to re-establish their dental fitness status

### Operational Capabilities

The RCDC must be able to seamlessly support naval, land and air operations of the CAF, a tri-service organization. Thus, it is essential that RCDC personnel be prepared to serve anywhere in the world where CAF soldiers are deployed.

Dental support is based on clinical capabilities referred to as "Roles". When deployed on operations, dental personnel provide Role 1 support (emergency dental care), which includes the control of life threatening oral conditions, the treatment of acute dental conditions (pain or dental injuries) and the initial stabilization of maxillofacial injuries for evacuation. Role 2 (sustainment) dental support includes the treatment of urgent dental conditions and treatment provided to intercept potential dental casualties, and is usually provided. When circumstances permit, some Role 3 (maintenance) care is provided, such as more complex and comprehensive treatment to preserve functional dental fitness and the



*Captain Geneviève Bussiere and Sergeant Richard Asselin use the ATDS to treat a patient in preparation for deployment to Bosnia*

initial surgical management of maxillofacial injuries by dental specialists.

Dental support is provided to the Fleet at sea from clinics aboard the two Auxiliary Oil Replenishment ships: HMCS *Protecteur* and HMCS *Preserver*. A dental team consisting of a Dental Officer and a Dental Technician provide Role 1 and 2 dental care. Space is at a premium on board ship; therefore, the clinic is compact but still accommodates the equipment necessary to accomplish the dental team's mission. The set-up for one operatory includes an X-ray head and radiograph processor, a storage area for dental supplies, operators' carts, a sterilization area, a small space to complete lab work, and a desk. Due to space limitations, the ships' dental clinic does not have Panoramic radiograph capability. Ships' personnel who required a Panoramic X-ray must have it completed at an on-shore dental detachment.

The RCDC has two equipment systems to support deployed operations: the Dental Special Equipment Vehicle (SEV) and the Air Transportable Dental System (ATDS). These systems may be used to support Army, Air Force, and, in some instances, Navy operations afloat.

The Dental SEV, commonly known as a Mobile Dental Clinic (MDC), is a self-contained "dental operatory on wheels" and is most suited to support sustained operations. This hard (but not armoured) climate-controlled shelter, mounted on a 2½-ton truck base, provides a compact yet comfortable environment complete with all of the equipment and instruments needed to provide dental care by a two person treatment team. There is space for storage of all dental supplies, equipment and the team's







*Mobile Dental Clinic with canvas administrative area attached*

light (only 400 pounds), compact and logistically simple to transport into a theatre of operations. It can be set up under canvas tenting or inside any suitable shelter, such as an abandoned building. Its basic components are the compressor, chairs and operator cart of the Dental SEV with the addition of a portable X-ray unit and sink; all are powered by a 5-kilowatt generator. Like the SEV, the set-up provides a complete dental operatory with all of the equipment and tools needed to provide a wide range of dental care.

A new Dental SEV with one expandable wall transported on a new standard military pattern 8 ton truck is expected to enter service in 2015. There will be no need for a trailer as the generator will be contained within the SEV itself, along with a dedicated vacuum system and an air compressor. This new variant will be equipped with a full size dental chair with integrated rotating base, ambidextrous capability, and an operating

personal kit when on the move. An optional tent for a reception and waiting area can be attached to the MDC. The 10-kilowatt diesel generator is towed in a trailer and detached from the vehicle when it is set up for treatment.

The mobility of the Dental SEV allowed independent travel to serve CAF soldiers in their locations, making "camp calls". The system is very heavy and slow driving up large hills and cumbersome to manoeuvre over rugged terrain. However, after arriving in location, set-up time is only about 60 minutes and the dental team is equipped to provide a wide range of treatment services.

The ATDS is used to support static operations of short duration because it is



*Inside the new Mobile Dental Clinic Shelter*



unit having pneumatic and electric delivery options. The shelter will also be outfitted with a self-contained fresh and grey water system, hot water on demand as well as an optimized climate control system. When expanded, the shelter will double in size providing ample administrative space removing the need for attached canvas.

**STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS**

**Canadian Dental Association (CDA)**

The Canadian Dental Association is the national body representing dentists and dentistry in Canada. The CDA works closely with all provincial dental associations and the Canadian federal government to promote oral health and the dental profession. The CDA is also a corporate member of the Fédération dentaire internationale (FDI), the equivalent world body.

The Dental Branch and the CDA have been long-term partners. In fact, CDA recommendations to the government of the day were responsible for the establishment of a military dental service (CADC) in 1915 and for the reorganization of the CDC in 1939. Further, the CDA nominated all senior CDC officer appointments up until the end of WWII. In 1982 Brigadier-General (retired) WR Thompson was elected as President of the CDA. Of significance, is that of the Voting Members of the CDA governance body, there is a permanent position designated for the Director of Dental Services.



Two Executive Directors of the CDA have contributed to the RCDC in an honorary capacity. Mister Jardine Neilson served as the CFDS Colonel Commandant and Mister Claude-Paul Boivin presently serves as Honorary Colonel of 1 Dental Unit.

Most recently the CDA formed an integral partnership with the RCDC during Op ATTENTION, with the CDA leading the initiative for the formation of the Afghanistan Dental Association (ADA) and introducing the ADA to the global dental community. Consequent to the sponsorship of the CDA, the ADA was able to participate at the FDI World Dental Federation, as well as attend the World Dental Congress in Istanbul. The CDA is also hosting the key RCDC Centennial Celebrations in 2015.

**Canadian Dental Regulatory Authorities Federation (CDRAF)**



*Any time, Any where*



The thirteen Provincial/Territorial Dental Regulatory Authorities (DRAs) (i.e. licensing bodies) meet regularly as the CDRAF to discuss issues pertaining to the regulation of the profession of dentistry in Canada.

As the de facto 14th regulatory jurisdiction, the RCDC is an ex-officio member of the CDRAF and is represented by the Director of Dental Services.



## Canadian Dental Hygienists Association (CDHA)

The Canadian Dental Hygienists Association is the national body representing Dental Hygienists in Canada. The CDHA works closely with all provincial dental hygienists associations to promote oral health and the dental profession.



CDHA is directed by a board of 11 dental hygienists who represent the 10 provinces and three territories. The RCDC Senior Dental Hygienist has been invited to participate in their annual general meeting and the Provincial Presidents meeting to represent the RCDC.

CDHA celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2013 (coinciding with 100 years of the dental hygiene profession). Five RCDC dental hygienists participated in the opening ceremonies of the CDHA 50th Anniversary conference in Toronto.

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## Canadian Dental Assistants' Association (CDAA)



The Canadian Dental Assistants' Association (CDAA) is the national voice for dental assistants, supporting its Organizational Members by placing itself at the forefront of issues such as labour mobility, occupational analysis and workplace health and safety.

The CDAA advances the profession of dental

assisting by maintaining its involvement in these programs and remaining accessible to its Organizational Members, by offering information to dental assistants. The CDAA supports formal education for dental assistants, dental assisting program accreditation through the Commission of Dental Accreditation in Canada (CDAC) and national certification through the National Dental Assisting Examining Board (NDAEB).

At the 2005 Canadian Dental Assistants Association Annual General Meeting there was a unanimous vote that the RCDC be granted the status of Corporate Member of the CDAA. This marked the formalized beginning of a parallel and complimentary strategic partnership to the long held partnership RCDC Dental Officers have had with the CDA. To mark this formal association, the CDAA organized donations from manufacturers to assemble 2,000 oral health care kits for the Canadian troops in Afghanistan, which were delivered during 'Dental Assisting Recognition Week' in 2006. RCDC continues to be an Organizational Member (formerly known as Corporate Member) of CDAA. Furthermore, an RCDC representative is a voting member on the CDAA Board of Directors.

## Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association (RCDC)

The original dental corps association was comprised of retired CADC officers. These retired dental officers shared an interest in keeping alive the camaraderie, history and spirit of the Corps. They began to meet prior to World War II and were part of the Defence Medical Association (DMA). In 1947 the Dental Defence Association (DDA) was formed and was granted membership in the

Conference of Defence Associations (CDA), which was created in 1933 to advise the Minister of National Defence on matters concerning the Canadian Forces. In 1952 the DDA, with the approval of the CDA, was renamed the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association.



For many years the majority of RCDC members were WWII veterans, many of whom still served in Militia Dental Units. The RCDC leadership was provided by an executive who included a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and, from time to time as required, special appointees. The RCDC Constitution was drafted as the guiding document. The RCDC flag, cap badge and name were retained by the RCDC following the establishment of the CFDS. There was an annual general meeting with typical business discussions, elections and the creation of meeting minutes, and was always followed by a Mess Dinner.

Liaison with the RCDC and later the CFDS was maintained although, as the years went by, that relationship transformed as the RCDC became less focused on military issues and more oriented to social and sports (golf & curling) activities. Over the years the RCDC has modified its membership guidelines to include all ranks and civilian employees. The RCDC supports Dental Corps activities, particularly with respect to preserving Dental Corps heritage.



## Royal Army Dental Corps (RADC)

In October 1950 an alliance with the United Kingdom Royal Army Dental Corps was officially approved. The RADC and RCDC share a common heritage and many traditions, including the use of emerald green and royal blue as the official colours, which are used in the Corps flags, gorget patches, mess dress and other clothing items. The RADC Colonel-in-Chief also serves as the Colonel-in-Chief for the RCDC.



The RADC and RCDC have served together in Cyprus, Bosnia and most recently at the Multinational Role 3 Hospital in Kandahar.

## UNITED STATES FEDERAL SERVICES

### US Army Dental Corps

Shortly after WWII, the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. offered Canadian dental officers seats in their four-month "Advanced Dentistry" course. From 1949 to 1963, more than a dozen RCDC officers attended this training, returning to Canada with a wealth of advanced dental knowledge and skills that they could impart to their patients and colleagues. Major James



Wright, who went on to become the DGDS, received his post graduate training and residency in Periodontics from the same institution in 1964. In 1975 Major W (Bud) Budzinski and Major JOL Bourget became the first Canadian dental officers to graduate from the U.S. Army Advanced Education in General Dentistry Two-Year (AEGD-2) Program. Numerous RCDC specialists have trained in US Army Prosthodontics, Periodontics, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and AEGD-2 programs, at Walter Reed, Fort Gordon, Fort Hood, Fort Bragg and Fort Knox.

The benefits of this training relationship most recently were seen in Afghanistan when Canadian and American troops deployed, both as members of a multinational force. Here, RCDC Dental Officers, trained in US Army Residencies, deployed to theatre where they worked side-by-side with US Army DC officers, who at times, had been their previous class-mates.

Finally, our dental teams in Europe, who provide care to Canadian personnel stationed in Europe, have had the good fortune of working within the friendly confines of US Army DC clinics in Casteau and Brunsum.

### US Navy Dental Corps

Starting in 1957, Canadian dental officers began participating in a number of other courses, ranging in duration from one to eight months and given at a variety of Canadian and



American institutions, including the Naval Postgraduate Dental School in Bethesda. Presently, the US Navy graciously offers upwards of 60 seats on their superb three to five day Continuing Education Courses held at either Bethesda or San Diego.

Operationally, we deployed OMFS teams on board the USNS MERCY and USNS COMFORT Hospital ships during the first Gulf War. Since 2004, numerous RCDC personnel have sailed and provided dental care aboard US Navy ships, and today we participate with them on the humanitarian missions Pacific Partnership and Continuing Promise, providing oral health care and education to local populations in the Caribbean and South Pacific.

In 2009 the USN assumed command from the CAF of the Role 3 hospital in Kandahar. RCDC officers and non-commissioned members continued to work clinically within the USN-led hospital and took on command roles as well. As the mission transitioned to one of mentoring and training of the Afghan military, our personnel on Op ATTENTION in Kabul worked hand-in-glove with USN Dental Officers.

### US Air Force Dental Corps

Likewise, in the late 1950s and 1960s RCDC Dental Officers trained with the USAF at bases such as Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, CO. More recently we have had a number of residents graduate from their Prosthodontics and AEGD-2 residencies in



Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. Similar to our arrangement in SHAPE with the US Army DC, for a number of years we also worked alongside US Air Force DC personnel in their dental clinic in Geilenkirchen Germany until we moved into our own accommodation.

**INTERNATIONAL MILITARY DENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

On the international military dentistry stage the RCDC works in harmony and collaboration with other Dental Corps through a number of organizations.

**Section of Defence Forces Dental Services (SDFDS)**

The SDFDS, as with its predecessor, the Commission of Defence Forces, is the military component of the FDI World Dental Federation. It holds annual meetings in conjunction with the World Dental Congress and provides a global forum for the exchange of ideas, innovations and concepts within the areas of Military Dental Services. The RCDC, represented by the Director of Dental Services, attends the meetings annually and has hosted the SDFDS World Military Dental Congresses on the three occasions that the FDI World Dental Congress was held in Canada.

The first time the Dental Branch hosted the



Congress was in Toronto in 1977. Delegates were brought to Borden to visit CFDS before they participated in two days of continuing dental education in Toronto. The next Congress was in Vancouver in 1994, followed by one in Montreal in 2005.

The theme of the 2005 World Military Dental Congress was "Evolution in Military Dentistry." Sixty foreign delegates from 21 countries, many of them the chiefs of their respective Dental Corps, and 30 CFDS dental officers attended. The scientific sessions featured 22 presentations from delegates representing 12 countries and included four Canadian presenters.

Our Directors General and Directors of Dental Services have all held prominent positions on the SDFDS Executive, with several serving as its Chair.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services (COMEDS)**

The Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services (COMEDS) is the senior committee for health care within NATO. It acts as the central point for the development and coordination of military medical matters and for providing medical advice to the NATO Military Committee. The RCDC is an active member of NATO-COMEDS Expert Panel - Dental Services and has been particularly active in developing NATO Standards for Fitness Levels, Humanitarian Support, Oral



Maxillofacial Surgery, Disaster Victim Identification and Scope of Practice.

**American, British, Canadian, Australian Armies (ABCA) Program**



The ABCA Program's vision is to achieve the effective integration of the capabilities necessary to enable ABCA Armies to conduct the full spectrum of coalition land operations successfully in a Joint environment, now and into the future. Today, the focus of the Program is on interoperability, defined as: the ability of Alliance Forces, and when appropriate, forces of Partner and other Nations, to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks. ABCA is a group of traditional allies who are not necessarily part of NATO and includes the Armies of the US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand along with the US Marine Corps. The RCDC is active within ABCA, particularly as it relates to Disaster Victim Identification, leading our partners with the promulgation of the ABCA Standard as well as in common training through UBC and the Bureau of Legal Dentistry (see below).

**Association of Military Surgeons of the United States (AMSUS)**

AMSUS, the Society of Federal Health Professionals, is dedicated to all aspects of federal medicine— professional, scientific,



educational and administrative. Their members represent all healthcare disciplines. The RCDC leadership has been invited to their meetings, finding them an outstanding opportunity to liaise with senior dental leadership, not only from the US military, but with the military dental leadership of other invited nations as well. It has been customary for RCDC personnel to present at their continuing education sessions.



**Federal Services Region 17 of the Academy of General Dentistry (AGD)**

In 2005, at the invitation of the US Navy trustee for Region 17 of the AGD, the RCDC embarked on a journey for membership within the AGD. Three years later, the AGD House of Delegates approved the motion recognizing RCDC officers as being a part of a federal dental service on par with those of the US Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Health Services, National Guard and Veteran’s Affairs. The forum allows discussion on general dentistry particularly as it relates to military dentistry, deployments and training. RCDC officers have held leadership positions in the AGD.



**American Board of General Dentistry (ABGD)**

The American Board of General Dentistry is the organization responsible for promoting

higher standards of knowledge through postgraduate education and elevating the standards for the practice of general dentistry. It certifies and publicly recognizes those who have demonstrated exceptional knowledge and technical skill in all facets of general dentistry. In order to be recognized within the CAF as a clinical specialist, dental officers who have completed a two-year Advanced Education in General Dentistry, must successfully challenge the ABGD examinations. Since 1999 several former and current RCDC members have served on the ABGD as directors, deputy directors or graders.



**Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada (CDAC)**

The Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada (CDAC) was established in 1988 by the Canadian Dental Association as an autonomous body responsible for accrediting dental, dental specialty, dental hygiene and dental assisting education programs in Canada. Accreditation is a non-governmental, peer review process that measures education programs and hospital dental services against predetermined national requirements. CDAC acts as a partner with the profession, educational institutions and health facilities to protect and further the public’s interest through the



accreditation process.

In 2012 CDAC developed an accreditation program that could be applied to RCDC dental clinics. In October 2012 Dental Detachment Trenton became the first CAF dental clinic to be accredited by CDAC.

**Royal College of Dentists of Canada (RCDC)**

Established by an Act of Federal Government of Canada in 1965, the mission of The Royal College of Dentists of Canada is to maintain the high standards of practice of the recognized dental specialties by examining qualified candidates for admission to Fellowship, and by working with stakeholders to establish standards for dental specialty education, practice and certification.



In order to be recognized within the CAF as a dental clinical specialist, military Prosthodontists, Periodontists and Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons must successfully challenge the National Dental Specialty Examination (NDSE) administered by the Royal College of Dentists of Canada. Currently more than 40 serving and retired dentists are Fellows of the RCDC. The Dental Corps encourages its current and future leaders to contribute to Canada’s key dental organizations and institutional bodies; to that end six serving CAF dental specialists are involved as NDSE examiners and in other capacities with the College. Numerous other NDSE examiners obtained their specialty training while members of the CAF.



**National Dental Examining Board of Canada (NDEB)**



The National Dental Examining Board of Canada is the organization responsible for establishing and maintaining a national standard of competence for dentists in Canada. In 1951 the Canadian Dental Association encouraged the 10 Provincial Dental Regulatory Authorities (DRA) to meet in an attempt to develop a satisfactory plan for a National Examining Board. Its purpose was to provide a means by which members of the profession could become eligible, on a national basis, to apply for practice privileges in the province of their choice. This meeting resulted in the incorporation of the National Dental Examining Board of Canada (NDEB) in 1952 by an Act of Parliament of Canada. The Act was supported by all ten DRAs and by the CDA and this support continues today. Presently, a number of RCDC dental officers contribute as examiners on the NDEB.

**National Dental Hygiene Certification Board (NDHCB)**



National Dental Hygiene Certification Board  
Bureau national de la certification en hygiène dentaire

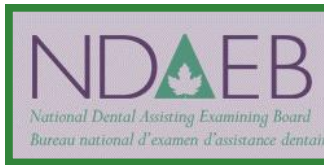
The NDHCB was developed in response to a priority concern of Canadian dental hygienists. In 1982, the Canadian Dental

Hygienists' Association (CDHA) began to investigate a certification process to enhance portability (the ability of dental hygienists to become licensed or registered in all Canadian jurisdictions) through a nationally recognized credential. The NDHCB was formed in 1994 and given the mandate to develop and administer the National Dental Hygiene Certification Examination (NDHCE).

The NDHCB offers a credential based on national practice and education standards. The National Dental Hygiene Certificate is issued based on successful completion of the NDHCE, a written examination, to assess a candidate's readiness for entry-to-practice. This enables the holder to obtain registration or licensure to practice dental hygiene in most Canadian provinces (the NDHCE is not currently required in Quebec), providing all other requirements of the regulatory authorities are also met.

**National Dental Assisting Examining Board (NDAEB)**

Dental assistants are regulated in all Canadian provinces except Ontario and Quebec. A key



concern for the community is labour mobility. The National Dental Assisting Examining Board (NDAEB) certificate provides a standard upon which to base competency throughout Canada. The NDAEB develops and maintains written examinations and Clinical Practice Evaluations (CPE), which are administered four times per year at sites across Canada. This requires volunteers from the dental assisting community to serve as item writers on the Written Exam

Committee (WEC); the Clinical Practice Evaluation Committee (CPEC); and, as clinical evaluators for the CPE. Several Dental Corps members have contributed to NDAEB activities as examination writers/reviewers for the CPEC and examiners on the CPE. Chief Warrant Officer (retired) Dave Lamb is the Chief Administrative Officer/Registrar of NDAEB.

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)**

While historically there were many instances of local police asking Dental Detachment Commanders for assistance with small-scale dental forensic identifications, the Swiss Air 111 Investigation, following a request by the Nova Scotia Medical Examiner, was the first time that the RCDC and RCMP worked together on an organizational basis.



The organizational collaboration proved very effective, and it was only 12 years later, when responding to the Haiti earthquake, that the RCDC and RCMP would work together again. After deploying to Haiti in small teams, working together in the operational HQs in Ottawa and Montreal, as well as coordinating Ante-mortem records through 1 Dental Unit Detachment St Jean, both organizations realized the significant benefit to be gained in developing a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

An MOU would allow the RCMP to quickly access RCDC forensic odontology resources when needed and would enable the two organizations to train and plan together.



Upon official formation of the Canadian Forces Forensic Odontology Response Team, RCDC dental officers began attending Canadian Police College courses such as the Forensic Post-Disaster Course and PLASS Data training. This only served to forge a closer relationship with the RCMP Forensic Science and Identification Section (FSIS). The RCMP called upon CF FORT personnel for potential missions following the Christchurch, NZ Earthquake and the Japan Tsunami. In 2012 CF FORT and deployed RCDC personnel supported with the RCMP in the 2012 Disaster Victim Identification for the First-Air Nunavut airplane crash. Again, in 2013, the RCMP requested, and received CF FORT support with Op SPEARMINT following a terrorist act in North Africa.

**British Columbia Forensic Odontology Response Team (BCFORT) / University of British Columbia Bureau of Legal Dentistry (BOLD)**

BOLD is a forensic odontology laboratory at the University of British Columbia. It is dedicated to full-time forensic dentistry research, casework and teaching. Dr David Sweet and his team are also responsible for the BC-FORT and dental corps members have been selected to attend their annual training sessions for a number of years.



In 2010 Dr Sweet created a five-day credentialing course specifically for the needs of the CF-FORT. In 2013 the course grew to

become the International Military Forensic Identification Training course and was opened to NATO and ABCA allies, some of whom have now adopted it as their own credentialing standard or benchmark. Several past and present RCDC personnel have taught with BOLD on this and other civilian courses.

**Federal Dental Care Advisory Committee (FDCAC) and Health Canada**

An RCDC representative sits on the Federal Dental Care Advisory Committee (FDCAC), which is a committee of oral health professionals who provide advice to the Office of the Chief Dental Officer and to the six Federal Departments that directly provide dental care services to clients. The advice provided by the FDCAC to the Chief Dental Officer and to the federal departments is based on current science in the dental field and takes the oral health needs of the federal clients of a dental program into consideration.

The RCDC and Health Canada, specifically the office of the Chief Dental Officer, have shared a long and symbiotic relationship. Between March 2007 and February 2009, RCDC dental officers examined over 6,000 Canadians collecting essential data on the Oral Health of Canadians for the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS). The two Organizations worked together once again, along with the Government of Nunavut, in an outreach program when an exercising RCDC team provided dental care support to the residents of the northern community of Resolute Bay.

In 2011, as part of RCDC contribution to Op ATTENTION, our efforts centred on creating a mid-level provider training package to

increase dental access to care for soldiers of the Afghan National Army. Health Canada provided the RCDC an established Dental Therapy curriculum from their programs that had been previously run through various education institutions in Canada. The deployed RCDC personnel adapted this curriculum, successfully implementing it within the Afghanistan's Armed Forces Academy of Medical Science.

**Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)**



The Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health provides Health Care decision-makers with the evidence, analysis, advice, and recommendations that they require to make informed decisions. The RCDC has used this valuable resource in its policy decision making thus, assuring that the oral health care provided to our patients is relevant and evidenced base. We have also facilitated CADTH information being broadcasted to the larger dental community through RCDC officers' commentary on CADTH products being published within the CDA on-line media tools.







## *APPENDICES*



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following resource material was invaluable in the production of this book:

Canadian Dental Association 1902-2002 – A Century of Service: Military Dentistry (Part Five of a Series), Doctor Ralph Crawford, 2002.

A-MD-007-089/JD-000, Canadian Forces Dental Care Program, 18 May 2004.

*The Story of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps*, Lieutenant-Colonel H.M. Jackson, MBE, ED, 1956.

*40 years of Progress: The Royal Canadian Dental Corps and the Canadian Forces Dental Services*, Colonel (Retired) D.H. Protheroe, DFC, CD, 1989.

*Canadian Forces Dental Services - 100 Years of Service*, Colonel Scott Becker, CD, QHDS, et al, 2004.

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps Quarterly

The CFDS Quarterly

The CFDS Newsletter

The Dental Corps Communiqué corps dentaire

The RCDCA Newsletter

Department of National Defence internet and intranet sites

### *Director General Dental Services / Director Dental Services Appointments*

Colonel John Alexander Armstrong, CMG, CBE, ED  
August 1915 - October 1919

Brigadier Frank Melville Lott, CBE, ED  
September 1939 - January 1946

Colonel Dwight S Coons, OBE, MM, ED  
February 1946 - September 1946

Brigadier Elgin McKinnon Wansbrough, OBE, MM, ED, CD, QHDS  
September 1946 - October 1958

Brigadier Kenneth Martin Baird, OBE, CD, QHDS  
November 1958 - December 1966

Brigadier-General Bertram Patrick Kearney, MBE, CD, QHDS  
December 1966 - July 1970

Brigadier-General Garth Cameron Evans, CD, QHDS  
July 1970 - November 1973

Brigadier-General Lawrence Glenn Craigie, CD, QHDS  
November 1973 - July 1976

Brigadier-General William Rae Thompson, CMM, OStJ, CD, QHDS  
August 76 - June 1982

Brigadier-General James Nelson Wright, CD, QHDS  
June 1982 - June 1986

Brigadier-General John Frederick Begin, CD, QHDS  
June 1986 - July 1993

Brigadier-General Victor Joseph Lanctis, MB, SBStJ, CD, QHDS  
July 1993 - August 1996

Colonel John Robert Ellwood Currah, CD, QHDS  
August 1996 - July 2002

Colonel Scott Alan Becker, OMM, CD, QHDS  
September 2002 - July 2010

Colonel James C Taylor, OMM, CD, QHDS  
July 2010 - present



# *Directors General Dental Services and Directors Dental Services of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps*



*Col James C Taylor  
2010 - present*



*Col Scott A Becker  
2002-2010*



*Col John RE Currah  
1996-2002*



*BGen Victor J Lanctis  
1993-1996*



*BGen J Fred Begin  
1986-1993*



*BGen James N Wright  
1982-1986*



*BGen William R Thompson  
1976-1982*



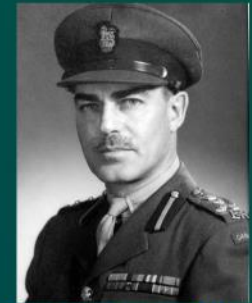
*BGen Lawrence G Craigie  
1973-1976*



*BGen Garth C Evans  
1970-1973*



*BGen Bertram P Kearney  
1966-1970*



*Brigadier Kenneth M Baird  
1958-1966*



*Brigadier Elgin M Wansbrough  
1946-1958*



*Col Dwight S Coons  
1946*



*Brigadier Frank M Lott  
1939-1946*



*Col John A Armstrong  
1915-1919*





*Various uniform accoutrements worn by Dental Corps personnel.*

**Dental Branch  
Chief Warrant Officer Appointments**

CWO JM Mark Arbour, CD  
July 1992 - May 1995

CWO Peter D Paige, CD  
May 1995 - Aug 1996

CWO David B Lamb, CD  
Aug 1996 - Nov 1998

CWO Andrew T Baird, CD  
Nov 1998 - June 2002

CWO M Lorraine Shirley, MMM, CD  
June 2002 - Feb 2004

CWO Leslie G Burton, CD  
April 2004 - July 2006

CWO Patricia Leitch, CD  
July 2006 - December 2009

CWO MM Julie Beach, CD  
December 2009 - present



# *Dental Branch Chief Warrant Officers*



*CWO MM Julie Beach  
2009 - present*



*CWO Patricia Leitch  
2006 - 2009*



*CWO Leslie G Burton  
2004 - 2006*



*CWO M Lorraine Shirley  
2002 - 2004*



*CWO Andrew T Baird  
1998 - 2002*



*CWO David B Lamb  
1996 - 1998*



*CWO Peter D Paige  
1995 - 1996*



*CWO JM Mark Arbour  
1992 - 1995*





*Various uniform accoutrements worn by Dental Corps personnel.*

***Colonels Commandant of the  
Royal Canadian Dental Corps and  
Canadian Forces Dental Services***

Brigadier Frank Melville Lott, CBE, ED  
1946 - 1955

Colonel George L Cameron, DSO, VD  
1955 - 1958

Colonel F John Edgecombe, OBE  
1960 - 1965

Brigadier Elgin McKinnon Wansbrough, OBE, MM, ED, CD  
1965 - 1970

Brigadier Kenneth Martin Baird, OBE, CD  
1974 - 1978

Brigadier-General Bertram Patrick Kearney, MBE, CD  
1978 - 1982

Colonel George Ross Covey, MBE, CD  
1983 - 1985

Brigadier-General William Rae Thompson, CMM, OstJ, CD  
1985 - 1990

Colonel John C Brick, CD  
1990 - 1995

Mister Jardine Neilson  
2000 - 2003

Lieutenant-Colonel William A MacInnis, CD  
2003 - 2009

Colonel John Robert Ellwood Currah, CD  
2009 - 2011

Brigadier-General Victor Joseph Lanctis, MB, SBStJ, CD  
2011 - present



# *Colonels Commandant of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps*



*BGen Victor J. Lanctis  
2011 - present*



*Colonel John RE Currah  
2009-2011*



*LCol William A. MacInnis  
2003 - 2009*



*Mister Jardine Neilson  
2000 - 2003*



*Colonel John C. Brick  
1990-1995*



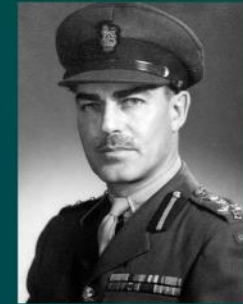
*BGen William R. Thompson  
1985 - 1990*



*Colonel G. Ross Covey  
1983 - 1985*



*BGen Bertram P. Kearney  
1978 - 1982*



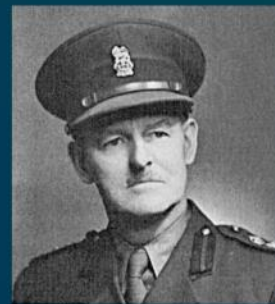
*Brigadier Kenneth M. Baird  
1974 - 1978*



*Brigadier Elgin M. Wansbrough  
1965 - 1970*



*Colonel F. John Edgecombe  
1960 - 1965*



*Colonel G.I. Cameron  
1955-1958*



*Brigadier Frank M. Lott  
1946-1955*



# Honours and Appointments

## QHDS

1953 Brigadier Wansbrough  
 1953 Colonel JF Edgecombe  
 1956 Colonel LE Kent  
 1958 Brigadier KM Baird  
 1958 Colonel JP Whyte  
 1959 Colonel CS Lea  
 1960 Colonel HL Harris  
 1961 Colonel HR McLaren  
 1961 Colonel DW Henry  
 1963 Colonel IAL Millar  
 1963 Colonel JE Merritt  
 1964 Colonel CE Woods  
 1966 Brigadier General Kearney  
 1967 Colonel GR Covey  
 1967 Lieutenant-Colonel HJ Snidal  
 1970 Brigadier General Evans  
 1970 Colonel LG Craigie  
 1973 Brigadier General LG Craigie  
 1973 Colonel WR Thompson  
 1973 Colonel LR Pierce  
 1973 Colonel G MacDougall  
 1980 Colonel James Wright  
 1981 Colonel JM Donely  
 1981 Colonel LA Richardson  
 1983 Colonel JF Begin  
 1983 Colonel HW Brogan  
 1984 Colonel PR McQueen  
 1987 Colonel MN Deyette  
 1993 Brigadier General Victor Lanctis  
 1996 Colonel John Currah  
 2002 Colonel Scott Becker  
 2011 Colonel James C Taylor  
 Dates unknown:  
 Colonel CBH Climo  
 Colonel GB Shillington

## Military Medal (MM)

Brigadier EM Wansbrough OBE, MM, ED, CD  
 Colonel DJ Coombs OBE, MM, ED, CD



## Medal of Bravery (MB)

1989 Colonel Victor Lanctis, MB, CD



## Meritorious Service Medal (MSM)

2011 Lieutenant-Colonel Mike Kaiser, MSM, CD



## The US Presidential Unit Citation

1951 Captain Frank Nesbitt,  
 Sergeant Lloyd Flesher, Sergeant B Gilbert



## Order of Military Merit (CMM / OMM / MMM)

The Order of Military Merit was established to provide a worthy means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the Canadian Forces, both Regular and Reserve.

1973 Chief Warrant Officer Mike MacDonald, MMM, CD  
 1973 Master Warrant Officer Colleen Torrens, MMM, CD  
 1980 Colonel HW Brogan, OMM, CD  
 1981 Brigadier General WR Thompson, CMM, CD  
 1984 Chief Warrant Officer GG Albertson, MMM, CD  
 1984 Warrant Officer Hans-Karl Gapmann, MMM, CD  
 1985 Master Warrant Officer TA James, MMM, CD  
 1988 Master Warrant Officer WG Cudmore, MMM  
 1996 Lieutenant Colonel Ed Graham, OMM, CD  
 1996 Chief Warrant Officer Lorraine Shirley, MMM, CD  
 2006 Master Warrant Officer Mike Wilson, MMM, CD  
 2006 Lieutenant-Colonel Kevin Goheen, OMM, CD  
 2007 Chief Warrant Officer Dan Giroux, MMM, CD  
 2009 Colonel Scott Becker, OMM, CD  
 2013 Colonel James Taylor, OMM, CD





**Order of the British Empire  
(CBE, OBE, MBE)**

1916 Honorary Captain BL Neily, OBE  
 Major WJ Bentley, OBE  
 Captain John Hutchinson, MBE  
 Honorary Lieutenant Claude Brown, OBE  
 Major OK Gibson, OBE  
 Captain AW Winnet, OBE  
 1919 Colonel JA Armstrong, CBE  
 1945 Colonel John F Edgecombe, OBE  
 1945 Brigadier Frank Lott, CBE  
 1946 Brigadier Elgin Wansbrough, OBE  
 Brigadier KM Baird, OBE  
 Brigadier General Kearney, MBE  
 Colonel WE Meldrum, OBE  
 1945 Colonel AT Roger, MBE  
 Colonel GR Covey, MBE  
 1946 Colonel DS Coons, OBE



**Distinguished Conduct Medal  
(DCM)**

Colonel BH Climo, DCM, ED, CD



**Distinguished Service Order  
(DSO)**

Major John F Blair, DSO  
 Captain GL Cameron, DSO  
 Honorary Captain JA White, DSO



**Chief of Defence Staff Commendation**

1992 Captain Glen Joyce  
 2009 Master Corporal Andrea Plante  
 2012 Major Rachel Jetté



**W.R. Thompson Trophy**

1988 Chief Warrant Officer Gaylor  
 1989 Major LW Bailey  
 1990 Major Noel Audet  
 1992 Master Warrant Officer DLB Bungay  
 1993 Captain Glen Joyce, Sergeant Pam Keith  
 1994 Captain Michel Berger, Sergeant Mario Duguay  
 1998 CFDS Forensic Team  
 1999 Captain Jason Comeau, Sergeant Nora Larocque  
 2000 Captain Mike Moser, Sergeant Cathy Dwyre  
 2001 Captain Eric Garand, Sergeant Nora Larocque  
 2002 Captain Deidra McLean, Sergeant Kim Haley  
 2003 Major Sylvie Lavoie, Major Steve Molyneaux,  
 Major Carolyn Boyd, Master Warrant Officer Julie Beach  
 2004 Chief Warrant Officer Leslie Burton  
 2005 Major Ellen Sim  
 2006 Major Claude Guimond, Corporal Amy Kowalisyn  
 2007 1 Dental Unit  
 2010 Op HESTIA and Project COURAGE Team: Lieutenant-Colonel Dwayne Lemon,  
 Major Luc Langevin, Major Ellen Sim, Major Les Campbell, Major Tim Pohlman,  
 Major Richard Groves, Major Jacques Girard, Captain Corey Felix,  
 Captain Patrick Dorion, Captain Benoit Charette, Warrant Officer Guylaine Lamoureux,  
 Master Corporal Nathalie Robitaille, Master Corporal Marie-Claude Brulotte  
 2011 First Air DVI Team: Major Rachel Jette, Corporal Kelly Zseder,  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Dwayne Lemon, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Hedley,  
 Lieutenant-Colonel J-P Picard, Major Genevieve Bussiere, Major Richard Groves,  
 Major Sophie Toupin, Major Mario Mailhot, Warrant Officer Charles Burley  
 2013 Major Domenic Belcastro, Warrant Officer Shaun Molyneaux  
 2014 Health Canada, the Canadian Dental Association, and RCDC members deployed on  
 Op ATTENTION: Major Domenic Belcastro, Major Francois Theriault, Major Joe Franklin,  
 Warrant Officer Shaun Molyneaux, Sergeant Richard Ross, Sergeant Jolene Mudicka,  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Teo Russu, Major Richard Mansour, Major Mike Moser,  
 Major Christine Holmes, Sergeant Jody Snow, Master Corporal Maude Yargeau,  
 Sergeant Kathleen Trottier, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce Gerry, Major Joel Doucette,  
 Major Jerome Sylvain, Sergeant Karen Mackenzie, Major Ashley Mark,  
 Captain Peter Walker, Master Corporal Katrina Vasic



# Korean War

**Nov 1950:** Capt F Nesbitt, Sgt DLG Flesher, Sgt WB Gilbert, Pte WCH Sawyer

**1951:** LCol GE Shragge, Maj RE Brown, Maj HS Lankin, Maj GC Evans, Capt WO Mulligan, Capt JM Donely, Capt LV Crowley, Capt JR Harms, Capt PS Sills, Capt JMR Gourdeau, Lt WJ Thompson, WO AE Pritchard, Sgt MB Fisk, Sgt RG Stewart, Sgt RG Fortin, Sgt EE Davies, Sgt DD Casson, Sgt DA Winslow, Sgt VH Shaw, Sgt RC Vickers, Sgt S Madge, Sgt RH Daw, Sgt G Shand, Sgt EB Morse, Sgt M Kostyniuk, Sgt CA Chartier, Cpl WA Bennett, Cpl JG Finn, Cpl JA Fraser, Pte JP Carrier, Pte JR Yeates, Pte EA Jermain

**1952:** Maj GR Covey, Maj ED Fraser, Maj WW Anglin, Maj AR Smith, Capt HR Kettlys, Capt LR Pierce, Capt JW Fletcher, Capt WR Thompson, Capt AG Andrews, Capt FB Lavoie, Capt HA Ferguson, WO2 EB (Ben) Gareau, Sgt DR Piche, Sgt AJ Hughes, Sgt RR Claydon, Sgt ESW Moore, Sgt A Bourgeois, Sgt HC Bilbey, Cpl WFE Hutton, Sgt SL MacLean, Sgt WH Fourgere, Sgt JAR Shields, Sgt AR Borsholt, Pte WE Hill, Pte LW White, Pte HJ Gethings, Pte GI Costello, Pte GW Adams, Pte RH Palmer, Pte JM Tapp, Pte M Beauvais

**1953:** LCol BP Kearney, Maj AR Ramsay, Maj SG Bagnall, Capt KM Thompson, Capt RA Gray, Capt HE McKenna, Capt TD Joslin, Capt P Veilleux, Lt DH Evans, WO2 A Van Ryssel, SSgt DW Riddell, Sgt GW Murphy, Sgt B McLeod, Sgt L Lavictoire, Sgt BW Holtham, Sgt JR Card, Sgt MG Dean, Sgt FM Kennedy, Sgt C Johnston, Cpl JG Smart, Cpl JA Roberts, Cpl AF Semple, Cpl MM Fediuk, Cpl DP White, Pte JE Clarke, Pte WJ Parker, Pte JF Kennedy

**1954:** LCol WM Sinclair, Capt DH Skinner, Capt DH Protheroe, Capt JD Bourque, Capt AG Taylor, Capt WH Murray, Capt RL Villard, Capt WH Harrington, Lt IP Hunter, WO2 N Curran, SSgt VO Bergland, Sgt GF Keough, Sgt CA Young, Sgt FH Habart, Sgt T Hussey, Sgt MM Fediuk, Cpl GM Hemlow, Cpl JRA Deblois, Cpl KR Shappee, Cpl G MacCuish, Cpl AJC Gagnon, Cpl BM Roodman, Pte G Cote, Pte RV Lafrance, Pte TJ Matheson

**Jul 55-Jul 56:** Maj JG Butler, Sgt JF Marchand, Cpl W Olynyk, Pte JH Patterson

**Jul 56- Jul 57:** Capt Dombowsky, Sgt MD Crockett, Sgt RK Jones



# Egypt

## United Nations Emergency Force

### UNEF

- 1956-1957:** Maj Paul Sills, Capt DE Williams, Sgt AD Brown, Sgt MM Fediuk, Sgt EE McFadden, Sgt JAM Mongeau
- 1957-1958:** Maj Ross Kettlys, Capt KN Munro, Capt RG Perry, Sgt WJ Arnsby, Sgt CE MacDown, Sgt JM Tapp, Cpl RNJ Cordeau, Cpl GD Jollimore, Cpl RA Pentz
- 1958-1959:** Major G MacDougall, Capt FC Buschlen, Capt JN Wright, Sgt BG Bush, Sgt DD Casson, Sgt HG Dean, Sgt AJ Tait, Cpl GR Jennings, Cpl RF Matheson, Cpl A Semple
- 1959-1960:** Maj DJ Carmichael, Capt JS Davis, Capt LA Reynolds, Sgt MD Crockett, Sgt JV Minelli, Sgt G Shand, Cpl CC Eastwood, Cpl EA Jermain, Cpl RJ Lowery, Cpl JWW Broomfield
- 1960-1961:** Maj JCE MacDonald, Capt BA Gaudet, Capt R Lanthier, SSgt AJC Gagnon, Sgt WG Harmer, Sgt NC Petersen, Cpl ADT Gardner, Cpl G MacCuish
- 1961-1962:** Maj EJC Small, Capt FC Arpin, Capt RDH Bunt, SSgt EL Schell, Sgt JA Christiansen, Sgt HK Drawe, Sgt CM Martell, Sgt JIJ Boulanger, Sgt HEW Reid, Cpl EW Giles, Cpl JG MacPhee, Cpl AL Strub
- 1962-1963:** Maj AL Kelland, Capt JOL Bourget, Capt GMD Conrad, SSgt DT Murley, Sgt G Dancer, Sgt J Dion, Sgt P Fox, Sgt GH Storms, Cpl PJ Dumas, Cpl DT Moran
- 1963-1964:** Maj AL Kelland, Capt JLY Cyrenne, Capt RJ Paturel, SSgt HW Roberts, Sgt G Sapergia, Sgt G Schechosky, Sgt EPH Sprathoff, Cpl RB Johnson, Cpl RW MacDonald, Cpl B Vandervaart
- 1964-1965:** Maj TC Gaudet, Capt JHG Charron, Capt AP Dailyde, Sgt WF Chase, Sgt AH Green, Sgt FJ Reid, Sgt R Shappee, Cpl B Hannay, Cpl TJ Herrett, Cpl WL Wylie
- 1965-1967:** Maj GIJ Bisailon, Maj NH Andrews, Maj JCRR Roy, Capt RW Chernesky, Capt JA Nattress, SSgt JE Raymond, Sgt ES Beattie, Sgt JH Kay, Sgt CSTC Sabine-Paisley, Sgt RH Stenabaugh, Cpl NAJ Eady, Cpl RS Lindsay, Cpl LI MacLean, Cpl DH McKay



### UNEF II

- Nov 73-Apr 74:** Maj HG Griesbach, Capt JJ Lemieux, Sgt Nelson Highfield, Sgt TR O'Mara, Sgt H McRae, Sgt WE Tweed
- Apr 74-Oct 74:** Maj HJ Nadeau, Capt RJ Fennel, Sgt JJLL Ali Pouliot, Sgt J Cormie, Sgt PJ Mehler, Sgt GK MacDonald
- Oct 74-Apr 75:** Maj David Jones, Capt Marsh Garriott, Sgt GG Hildebrandt, Sgt GK MacDonald, Sgt WK Genereaux
- Apr 75-Oct 75:** Maj Ed Graham, Capt GR Bowes, Sgt DJ Hollins, Sgt P Fox
- Oct 75-Apr 76:** Maj JGRM Chagnon, Sgt GK MacDonald, Sgt TJ Parent
- Apr 76-Oct 76:** Maj P Wooding, Sgt HB Clifton, Sgt R Lindsay
- Oct 76-Apr 77:** Maj Justin MacNeill, WO A Jack, Sgt Wayne Cudmore
- Apr 77-Oct 77:** A/Maj TR Melbourne, Sgt JM MacLean
- Oct 77-Apr 78:** Maj D Morrow, Sgt G Porteus
- Apr 78-Oct 78:** Capt Peter Lobb, Sgt C Rheault
- Oct 78-Apr 79:** Maj Bill Fallon, Sgt (WSE) W Jackson
- Apr 79-Sep 79:** Capt Scott Stewart, Sgt JM MacLean



# Cyprus

## United Nations Force in Cyprus, Op SNOWGOOSE

(records are incomplete)

Mar 64-Oct 64: Capt JML Rochefort, Sgt MD Crockett, Cpl JF Giroux  
Oct 64-Apr 65: Capt R MacDonald, Cpl TR O'Mara, Cpl RJ Rutledge  
Apr 65-Oct 65: Capt PS Wade, Sgt JAR Shields, Cpl DC Hughes  
Oct 65-Apr 66: Capt H Griesbach, Cpl Forward, Cpl Mandrusiak  
Apr 66-Oct 66: Capt GR Nye, Cpl A Pink, Cpl RG O'Dell  
Oct 66-Apr 67: Capt JO Strom, Cpl RS Black, Cpl PA Timmers  
Apr 67-Oct 67: Capt DG Wilson, Sgt Wilkinson, Cpl Phil Bosch  
Oct 67-Mar 68: Capt Jack Thompson, Sgt Bleakney, Cpl Cliff Beauchamp  
Mar 68-Oct 68: Capt HJ Nadeau, Sgt CBS Forsyth, Cpl RW Danyluck  
Oct 68-Apr 69: Capt Dion, Cpl Stanaboug, Cpl Bernier  
Apr 69-Oct 69: Capt Z Tuckums, Cpl GN Challenger, Cpl JRAR Desgroseilliers  
Oct 69-Apr 70: Capt BL Hart, Sgt HJF Hope, Cpl K McDonald  
Apr 70-Sep 70: Capt TJ Erskine, Sgt Red Kerr, Cpl Mitrikas  
Sep 70-Apr 71: Capt D Watson, Major Vic Lanctis, Cpl B Kilgrain,  
Sgt Roy Todd, Cpl D Calnen  
Apr 71-Oct 71: Capt John Steele, Sgt Paul Mehler, Sgt Chris Heather  
Oct 71-Apr 72: Capt Mike Pilon, Sgt Dick Innis, Sgt Mac Allen  
Apr 72-Oct 72: Capt Greg Ames, Sgt Bruce Hannay, Sgt Harry Ayerst  
Oct 72-Apr 73: Capt Paul Williams, Sgt Barrie Mackie, Sgt Dan Hardy  
Apr 73-Oct 73: Sgt Peck  
Oct 73-Apr 74: Capt DM Spencer, Sgt Ron Lindsay, Sgt Dave Griffiths  
Apr 74-Oct 74: Capt Ken Musselman, Sgt Earl Borden, Sgt Ed Barnes  
Oct 74-Apr 75: Capt Jud Delong, Sgt George Carscadden, Sgt Bob Ritchie  
Apr 75-Oct 75: Capt Gagnon, Sgt Hannah, MCpl Chasse  
Oct 75-Apr 76: Capt Mel Kropinak, WO Don Hill, MCpl Skip Solomon  
Apr 76-Oct 76: Maj Ed Graham, Sgt Jerry Craig, Sgt Gary Bowser  
Oct 76-Apr 77: Capt Bays, Sgt Al Lambert, Cpl Joe Vasek  
Apr 77-Oct 77: Capt Grenier, Sgt Abfalter, Cpl Paquin  
Oct 77-Apr 78: Capt Ken MacDonald, Sgt Andy Baird,  
Sgt Bob Clarke  
Apr 78-Oct 78: Capt Eric Reid, Sgt Lou Petkov-Awramow,  
Sgt Pierre Laperle  
Oct 78-Apr 79: Maj Jim Stone, Sgt Larry Street, MCpl Joe Vasek  
Apr 79-Oct 79:  
Oct 79-Apr 80:  
Apr 80-Oct 80: Capt JP Ferland, Cpl Gignac  
Oct 80-Apr 81: Capt Jim Pyne, Sgt JGNW Moir  
Apr 81-Oct 81: Capt Bérubé, Sgt Morin  
Oct 81-Apr 82: Capt D Trempe, Sgt Côté  
Apr 82-Oct 82: Capt Martin Field, A/Sgt Dave Lamb



Oct 82-Apr 83: Major Paturel  
Apr 83-Oct 83: Capt Pelletier, Sgt Girard  
Oct 83-Apr 84:  
Apr 84-Oct 84: Maj K Gravitis, WO W Skanes  
Oct 84-Apr 85: Capt Mark Mathews, Sgt RG Duffield  
Apr 85-Oct 85: Capt A Dallaire, Cpl P Kelly  
Oct 85-Apr 86: Capt AC Faith, Sgt H MacGillivray  
Apr 86-Oct 86: Capt WA Freeman, Sgt DG Bulloch  
Oct 86-Apr 87: Capt Robert Gillis, Sgt TG McGee  
Apr 87-Oct 87: Capt Poirier, Sgt Ashley  
Oct 87-Apr 88:  
Apr 88-Oct 88: Capt D Dion, Sgt I Kennedy  
Oct 88-Apr 89: Capt Jay MacKenzie, Sgt Wanda Paquin  
Apr 89-Oct 89: Capt Paul Jackson, Sgt Penny Harnett  
Oct 89-Apr 90: Capt Brenda Joy, Cpl Pam Keith  
Apr 90-Oct 90: Maj Ed Underwood, Sgt Linda Crowell  
Oct 90-Apr 91: Capt Mario Dumas, Cpl JLD Pelletier  
Apr 91-Oct 91: Capt EG McGrath, Sgt Maureen Caslake  
Oct 91-Apr 92: Capt Mark Prager, Sgt Dave Southall  
Apr 92-Oct 92: Capt Michel Maltais, Sgt Michelle Ashby  
Oct 92-Apr 93: Capt Richard Groves, Sgt Denis Tremblay  
Apr 93-Sep 93: Capt Marco Caminiti, Sgt JP Caron



## Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)

### Op HARMONY, UNPROFOR

Apr 92-Oct 92: Capt Heather Keswick, Cpl Nora Larocque

Nov 92-May 93: Capt Kean, Cpl Broderick

May 93-Oct 93: Capt Denis Gagnon, Sgt Serge Gignac

### Op CAVALIER, UNPROFOR

Nov 93-May 94: Capt Michel Berger, Sgt Mario Duguay

May 94-Oct 94: Capt Duncan Chambers, Sgt Lise Proulx

Oct 94-May 95: Capt Bruce Gerry, Sgt J-P Caron

May 95-Nov 95: Capt Tony Nguyen, Sgt Dan Giroux

### Op MANDARIN, UNPROFOR

Oct 93-Apr 94: Capt Marc Couture, Sgt René Lacasse

May 94-Oct 94: Maj Gord Jones, Sgt Hebert

Sep 94-Feb 95: Capt Lee Chamberlain, Sgt Dave Bullock

Feb 95-Sep95: Capt Steve Bureau, Sgt Mario Duguay

Sep 95-Dec 95: Capt Hein, Sgt St.Pierre

### Op ALLIANCE, NATO IFOR

Jan 96-Jul 96: Capt Dwayne Lemon, Sgt Mike Wilson

Jul 96-Jan 97: Capt Martin Brochu, Sgt Dave Southall

### Op PALLADIUM, NATO SFOR

Jan 97-Jun 97: Capt Charmaine Payne, Sgt Thibault

Jun 97-Dec 97: Capt Jean-Pierre Picard, Sgt Lise Boisjoly

Dec 97-Jun 98: Capt Claude Guimond, Sgt Carole Buxcey

Jun 98-Dec 98: Capt Alain Ouellette, Sgt Sylvain Luneau

Jan 99-Jul 99: Capt Carolyn Silver, Sgt Tim Morash

Jul 99-Feb 00: Capt Yanik Roussy, Sgt Mario Bizier

Feb 00-Sep 00: Capt Mike Moser, MCpl Cathy Dwyre

Sep 00-Feb 01: VK - Capt Mike Kaiser, MCpl Marilyn Ryan,

Zgon - Capt Colin Duffy, MCpl Sylvie Marcoux

Mar 01-Sep 01: Maj Francois Theriault, Sgt Dave Hall.

TAV: Capt Genevieve Bussieres, Sgt Richard Asselin

Sep 01-Apr 02: Capt Genevieve Bussieres, Sgt Richard Asselin

TAV: Capt Melanie Dumas, Sgt Roger Denault,

Mar 02-Oct 02: Capt Melanie Dumas, Sgt Roger Denault, Sgt Lacoursiere.

TAV: Capt Brad White, Sgt Brent Chaisson

Sep 02-Apr 03: Capt Brad White, Sgt Brent Chaisson.

TAV: Capt Rachel Jette, MCpl Andy Plante



*Captain Annick Gingras & Sergeant Andy Plante*

Mar 03-Oct 03: Capt Rachel Jette, Sgt Andy Plante.

TAV: Capt Annick Gingras, MCpl Bill Norris

Sep 03-Mar 04: Capt Annick Gingras, MCpl Bill Norris.

TAV: Capt Simon Gauthier, Sgt Pierre Blanchard

Role 3 MMU Sgt-Maj - MWO Leslie Burton

Mar 04-Sep 04: Capt Simon Gauthier, Sgt Pierre Blanchard.

TAV: Capt Roch Messier, Sgt Maryse Binette

### Op GUARANTOR, FYR of Macedonia

Jan 99-Apr 99: Capt Jason Comeau, Sgt Nora Larocque

### Op KINETIC, NATO KFOR (Kosovo)

Jun 99-Dec 99: Capt Ray Warmerdam, Sgt Chris Ingersol

Dec 99-Jun 00: Capt Tim Pohlman, Sgt Charlie Langlois



## South-West Asia and Afghanistan

### OP FRICTION, Op SCALPEL (Gulf War)

Sep 90-Jan 91: Captain Margaret Cupples, Sergeant Christine Simpson  
Major Paul Demers, Corporal Kim Smallman

Jan 91-Apr 91: Captain MP Lapointe, Sergeant John MacKenzie  
Major JGRM Chagnon, Corporal Dan Giroux  
Major Blair Fleming, Corporal DA Tarchuk

### Op APOLLO

Oct 01-Apr 02: HMCS *Preserver*: Captain Eric Garand,  
Sergeant Nora Larocque

Jan 02-Aug 02: 3 PPCLI BG: Captain Deidra McLean,  
Sergeant Kim Haley.

May 02-Dec 02: HMCS *Protecteur*: Captain Eugene Tang,  
Sergeant Remi Desmarais



### Op ATHENA Phase I (Kabul)

Jul 03-Feb 04: Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Field, Sergeant Linda White.  
TAV: Major Alain Ouellet, Sergeant Josée M Dubois

Jan 04-Sep 04: Major Alain Ouellet, Sergeant Josée M Dubois.  
TAV: Lieutenant-Colonel Michel Maltais, Master Corporal Sylvia Meade

Aug 04-Feb 05: Major Robert Hart, Sergeant Duane Forward.  
TAV: Major Martin Brochu, Sergeant Tom Johnson

Jan 05-Aug 05: Major Ray Warmerdam, Sergeant Tom Johnson.  
TAV: Major Glenda Ross, Sergeant Angie Martineau

### Op ATHENA Phase II (Kandahar Airfield)

Jul 06-Mar 07: Major Annie Larouche, Warrant Officer Jacques Tremblay.  
TAV: Major Mario Mailhot, Sergeant Val Moore

Feb 07-Aug 07: Captain Richard Mansour, Sergeant Leah Marche,  
Master Corporal Sylvia Meade, Master Corporal Crystal Cool,  
Corporal Jordana Malone, Corporal Misty Finnermore.  
TAV: Captain Simon Abbey

Aug 07-Feb 08: Major Terry Ratkowski, Major Alain Ross,  
Captain Laurent Richard, Master Corporal Alain Belhumeur,  
Master Corporal Andrea Plante, Master Corporal Nathalie Hancock,  
Corporal Tricia Soucy-Phillips, Corporal Sandra Pardy.  
TAV: Major Claude Guimond, Captain Sandra West,  
Master Corporal Paquette, Master Corporal Leona Kerr



Captain Nathan Elliot and  
Sergeant Melissa Pomeroy

Feb 08-Aug 08: Major Francois Theriault, Captain Luis Dasilva,  
Sergeant Shawna Thornhill, Master Corporal Louise Thomson,  
Corporal Kachur, Corporal Jennifer Lyons.  
TAV: Major Raegan Meadows, Major Claude Guimond,  
Corporal Gillian Nadeau (twice)

Aug 08 - Feb 09: Major Tim Barter, Master Corporal France Forget,  
Master Corporal Sherri MacEachern.  
TAV: Major Luc Langevin, Sergeant Glenn Miller,  
Master Corporal Christine Jack

Mar 09 - Oct 09: Major Antonella Trache, Major Terry Ratkowski,  
Captain Gerald Morissette, Sergeant Nathalie Veilleux,  
Master Corporal Carlo Belanger, Corporal Richard Ross,  
Corporal Line Siconelly.  
TAV: Captain Sophie Toupin, Corporal Gillian Kelly

Oct 09 - May 10: Major Claude Guimond, Major Francois Theriault,  
Major Mike Kaiser, Captain Kerr Williamson, Captain Ryan Sinotte,  
Warrant Officer Todd Sinclair, Corporal Christine Ivanovs,  
Master Corporal Andrea Izzard, Corporal Michelle Nantel.  
TAV: Sergeant Scott Swindells



# South-West Asia and Afghanistan

**May 10-Nov 10:** Captain Louis-Simon Roy, Captain Nathan Elliott, Sergeant Melissa Pomeroy, Corporal Stacey Williamson, Corporal Michelle Parnell  
TAV: Sergeant Glenn Miller, Master Corporal Misty Finnamore

**Nov 10-Jul 11:** Major Annik Gingras, Major Trenna Reeve, Major Antonella Trache, Major Francois Theriault, Major Sandeep Dhesi, Captain Benoit Caouette, Sergeant Manon Mailhot, Sergeant Suzanne Jean, Master Corporal Marie-Claude Brulotte, Corporal Katie Tracey  
TAV: Master Corporal Marie-Claude Desharnais

**Jul 11-Dec 11:** Colonel Kevin Goheen, Major Frederic Ferron, Major Eric Garand, Sergeant Amber Medcalfe, Corporal Shannon Steinke  
TAV: Lieutenant-Colonel Glenda Ross, Sergeant Dawn Reid

## Op ARCHER (Kandahar)

**Aug 05-Mar 06:** Major Ellen Sim, Sergeant Chuck Burley.  
TAV: Major Les Campbell, Sergeant Angie Martineau

**Feb 06-Sep 06:** Major Costa Batsos, Major Claude Guimond, Chief Warrant Officer Lorraine Shirley, Sergeant Andy Plante, Corporal Amy Kowalysin  
TAV: Major Sandra Labbé, Warrant Officer Anna Aldrich

**Aug 08 - Feb 09:**  
Master Warrant Officer Mike Wilson

## Op ALTAIR (Bahrain) HMCS *Protecteur*:

**Apr 08-Oct 08:** Captain David Lalande, Sergeant Bill Norris, Warrant Officer Richard Asselin.

## Op ATTENTION (NATO Training Mission - Afghanistan)

**Jul 11 - Feb 12:** Major Dominic Belcastro, Major Francois Theriault, Sergeant Shaun Molyneaux, Major Joseph Franklin, Master Corporal Richard Ross, Master Corporal Jolene Mudicka

**Feb 12 - Oct 12:** Major Teo Russu, Sergeant Jody Snow, Major Christine Holmes, Corporal Maude Yargeau, Major Richard Mansour, Major Mike Moser, Master Corporal Kathleen Trottier

**Nov 12 - Jun 13:** Major Joel Doucette, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce Gerry, Master Corporal Karen MacKenzie, Captain Jerome Sylvain

**Jun 13 - Oct 13:** Major Ashley Mark, Captain Peter Walker, Master Corporal Katrina Vasic



# Deployments with United States Navy



## Pacific Partnership

### 2006 USNS *MERCY*

Captain Tim Pohlman, Sergeant Marlene Bouchard, Captain Dominic Belcastro, Master Corporal Guylaine Lamoureux, Captain Benoit Caouette, Master Corporal Sherri MacEachern

### 2007 USS *PELELIU*

Captain Joel Doucette, Warrant Officer Cliff Gilholm, Captain Richard Dickinson, Warrant Officer Carole Buxcey, Captain Robert Gadza, Warrant Officer Patti Powell

### 2008 USNS *MERCY*

Captain David Lee, Sergeant Lisa Sheppard, Major Trenna Reeve, Corporal Laura Clark

### 2009 USS *ROBERT E BYRD*

Captain Jason Yee, Corporal Lori Nason, Captain Jason Felix, Corporal Katerina Vasic

### 2010 USNS *MERCY*

Captain Jeff Hall, Corporal Lori Scanlan, Major Dean Gresco, Master Corporal Eileen Kenny, Captain Isabelle Plasse, Corporal Marc Robert

### 2011 USS *CLEVELAND*

Captain Peter Walker, Captain Tiffany Kisway, Corporal Tracy Faught, Corporal Caroline Winters, Captain Jennilee Jamison, Captain Steffan Thomas, Corporal Elizabeth Hubley, Corporal Wendy Krause

### 2012

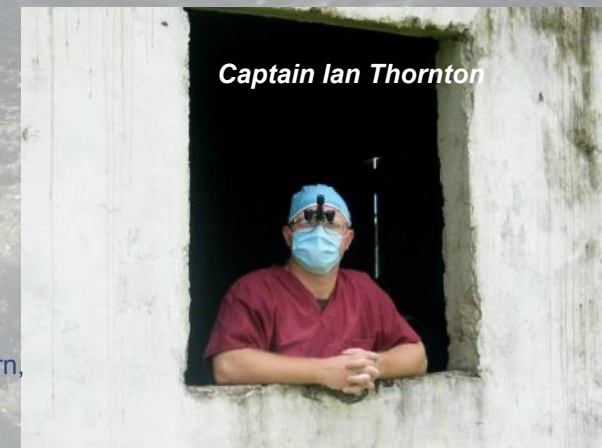
Sergeant Wanda Gulliford, Master Corporal Michell Nantel, Sergeant Steacy Hollands, Master Corporal Kathryn Leblanc

### 2013 USS *PEARL HARBOR*

Major Sophie Toupin, Captain Withney Dagrain, Sergeant Suzanne Jean, Sergeant Corrinne Burghardt, Sergeant Bonnie Bailey, Master Corporal Katie Tracey, Corporal Mélodie Dube-Belanger, Corporal Robert Lamontagne, Corporal Kristina McEachern, Sergeant Bugslag aboard UMAS *TOBRUK*



Captain Tim Pohlman



Captain Ian Thornton







## Deployments with United States Navy

### 2003 USNS *MERCY* CJ MedEx MARPAC

Captain Eugene Tang, Sergeant Remi Desmarais, Major Michel Maltais, Sergeant Cliff Gilholm, Major Terry Vankka, Sergeant Lisa Sheppard

### 2004 USNS *COMFORT* CJ MedEx MARLANT

Major Lee Chamberlain, Corporal Crystal Feltmate

### 2005 BALTOPS USS *TORTUGA*

Major Mike Moser

### 2007 USS *NASSAU* (Mediterranean)

Captain Raymond Liew, Sergeant Todd Sinclair



*Captain Isabelle Plasse, Continuing Promise 2011*



*Major Mike Moser*

## Continuing Promise

### 2006 USNS *COMFORT*

Captain Jodi Shaw, Sergeant Scott Swindells

### 2007 USNS *COMFORT*

Major Tim Barter, Master Corporal Marie-Claude Desharnais, Captain Mark Hopkins, Corporal Julie Belisle, Captain Aaron Cooper, Master Corporal Wanda Gulliford,

### 2008 USS *KEARSAGE*

Captain Mehmet Danis, Sergeant Arsenault, Captain Ian Thornton, Sergeant Scott Swindells, Captain Barbara Brigidear, Corporal Lucienne Ouellette

### 2009 USNS *COMFORT*

Major Colin Duffy, Master Corporal Bonnie Bailey, Captain Dominik Rudecki, Corporal Valerie Morin, Major Don Trider, Corporal Sandra Pardy

### 2010 USS *IWO JIMA*

Captain Davin Schmidt, Corporal Angela Smid, Captain Jeanette Johnson, Corporal Daniel Oake, Captain Peter Walker, Corporal Martina Resendiz-Lir

### 2011 USNS *COMFORT*

Captain Amir Mahmood, Master Corporal Eileen Kenny, Captain Isabelle Plasse, Corporal Maude Yargeau, Captain Alexandre Vo, Master Corporal Joan Flecknell



*Captain Domenic Belcastro performs an extraction*



## Other International Operations & Exercises

### Op DELIVERANCE, Somalia

December 1992 - April 1993

**CAR:** Major Ed Karpetz  
Corporal Mario Maggiolo

#### HMCS Preserver:

Captain Glen Joyce  
Sergeant P Keith



### Op HESTIA, Haiti

January-March 2010:

Major Luc Langevin  
Warrant Officer Guylaine Lamoureux  
Master Corporal Marie-Claude Brulotte  
Corporal Nathalie Robitaille



### Op TOUCAN, East Timor

UN Assistance Mission in East Timor  
September 1999-February 2000:

Captain Terry Ratkowski  
Sergeant Bill Cantwell



### Ex NEW HORIZONS 2011, Haiti

Captain Cyndie Dallaire-Giroux  
Captain Louis-Simon Roy  
Captain Jerome Sylvain  
Captain Withny Dagrain

### Op HALO, Haiti

June - August 2004:

Captain Kevin Warner  
Sergeant Marlene Bouchard



### Op SPEARMINT, DVI Algeria 2013

Major Genevieve Bussière  
Major Trenna Reeve

*Mention élogieuse du Commandant*



### Project Courage, DVI Haiti

January-March 2010:

Major Ellen Sim  
Major Les Campbell  
Major Tim Pohlman

### Ex NEW HORIZONS 2014, Belize

Sergeant Tammy Ross  
Master Corporal Glenn Keefe  
Corporal Tania Cogswell

### Op CARIBE 2014

Captain Steffan Thomas  
Sergeant Richard Ross



*Forst 6/11/85*



## Domestic Operations

### Op SALON, Oka, August - October 1990

Major James Taylor, Major LW Bailey, Lieutenant-Colonel HW Garland, Captain Denis Gagnon, Captain TW Hogan, Captain Michel Maltais, Captain JA Rioux, Captain Tony Nguyen, Master Warrant Officer JHG Gosselin, Master Warrant Officer WM Skanes, Warrant Officer JLT Leclerc, Corporal JM Champagne, Corporal Dan Giroux, Corporal JA Montgomery, Corporal JF Belanger, Corporal JLB Aubin, Corporal BP Hanlon, Pte MM Binette, Pte CM Yeo

### Op ASSISTANCE, Winnipeg Flood, May 1997

Captain Dan Stuart, Corporal Martin

### Op PERSISTENCE, DVI SwissAir 111, September- November 1998

Colonel John Currah, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Becker, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Field, Lieutenant-Colonel Gord Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hart, Major Tom Anderson, Major Jerry Collins, Major Gary Ford, Major Gray Lysechko, Major Neil MacArthur, Major Ray MacGillivray, Major Eric Reid, Major Tony MacIsaac, Major James Taylor, Captain Cynthia Aita, Captain Jason Comeau, Captain Colin Duffy, Captain Richard Groves, Captain Glenda Ross, Captain Dan Stuart, Captain AC Whiting, Master Warrant Officer John MacKenzie, Warrant Officer Julie Beach, Sergeant JG Beaudet, Sergeant Charles Langlois, Sergeant JP Caron, Sergeant Linda Crowell, Sergeant Carole Buxcey, Sergeant Nora Larocque, Sergeant Sharlene Tracey, Sergeant Steve Eils, Sergeant Tim Morash, Sergeant Beth Dubreuil, Sergeant LJM Youden, Corporal Brenda Galbraith, Corporal Cheryl Spring, Corporal Dave Hall, Corporal France Lebel, Corporal Jacqueline Steeves, Corporal Leah Marche, Corporal Marty Raymond, Corporal Sylvie Marcoux, Corporal Marilyn Ryan, Corporal Shawn Molyneaux, Corporal Tanya Gaudon, Corporal Tim Jordan, Corporal Todd Hall

### Op RECUPERATION, Ice Storm, January 1998

Major Greg Austin, Captain Mike Moser, Captain Carolyn Silver, Captain Yannik Roussy, Captain Ellen Sim, Warrant Officer Mark Horodecky, Sergeant Sylvain Luneau, Master Corporal Deslauriers, Corporal Cathy Dwyre, Corporal Mario Bizier, Corporal Cynthia Powell, Corporal Todd Sinclair

### Op PARASOL, Kosovar Refugees, April - May 1999

Major Tony Nguyen, Major Alain Ouellet, Captain Mike Kaiser, Master Corporal Deslauriers, Master Corporal Reardigan, Corporal Hagglund, Corporal Todd Sinclair

### Op PEREGRINE, August - September 2003

Major Costa Batsos, Sergeant Sylvie Marcoux, Master Corporal Andrea Plante, Corporal Nathalie Sauvageau

### Op PODIUM, Vancouver Winter Olympics, January-February 2010

Captain Jeff Hall, Sergeant Dawn Ingram

### DVI First Air 6560, Aug 2011

Major Rachel Jette, Corporal Kelly Zseder, Lieutenant-Colonel Dwayne Lemon, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Hedley, Lieutenant-Colonel J-P Picard, Major Genevieve Bussi re, Major Richard Groves, Major Mario Mailhot, Major Sophie Toupin, Warrant Officer Charles Burley



### Hat Badge, Collar Insignia and Dental Branch Flag

Approved  
Elizabeth R



Dental Branch

Canadian Forces Headquarters  
March 1969

Approved  
Director of Ceremonial

The Dental Branch hat badge is depicted to the left, and appears in the Dental Branch Flag, below. The cap badge is issued in cloth for all ranks. The collar dogs are issued for the left and right side with the serpents facing inwards and are the same for all ranks.

A heraldic description of the badge is 'Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves or, a cartouche vert edged or, changed with the rod of Aesculapius and a crusader sword in saltire argent, in front of which is the Greek symbol delta argent, the whole ensigned by the Royal Crown Proper.'

Colonel GR Covey, in the Jan 1970 RCDC Quarterly, articulately described its significance as follows: "The wreath of stylized gold maple leaves indicate that it is Canadian and although it has ten leaves, they do not represent the ten provinces by intention but are stylized because the leaf on the Canadian flag is stylized. The gold cartouche or oval ring has no real significance except to hold the 'device'. The device contains three parts. First, the rod of Aesculapius, a rod or staff with a single serpent entwined around, which appears in ancient representations of Aesculapius, the God of healing. Since it is the only true symbol of the healing arts, it appropriately identifies dentistry as one of the healing sciences. Secondly, the Crusader Sword depicts the military environment of the CFDS. Thirdly, the Delta is the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet which in this emblem represents dentistry. Finally, the Royal Crown Proper ensigns the whole and indicates allegiance to the Queen. Inherent also in the significance of the badge design is the fact that it maintains the general outline of the RCDC badge and thereby provides some measure of continuity. Further, the device is an adaptation of the recently approved Canadian Dental Association symbol for dentistry and finally, since the dental service for all elements of the Canadian Forces will continue to be provided from a single dental source, it is truly distinctive."

Dental Branch Flag



Approved  
Chief of the Defence Staff

National Defence Headquarters  
April, 1977

Approved  
Director of Ceremonial





*Notes from the Author:*

*I would like to thank the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association and acknowledge their significant support in the production of this publication. In particular, the RCDCA Executive provided invaluable assistance in researching and fact checking the historical milestones.*

*I would also like to acknowledge the significant contributions of Directorate staff and Regimental Headquarters in the content research, translation and review of the manuscript of this book.*

*Previous Dental Corps histories written by Lieutenant-Colonel HM Jackson and Colonel Hap Protheroe cover the period up to 1985 in great detail. The focus of this book is on the period since 1985, and I relied heavily on these books while summarizing the earlier history.*



Major Richard Groves enrolled in the Canadian Armed Forces in 1975 at Royal Roads Military College in Victoria, BC. After graduation from Royal Military College Kingston in 1979 he served as a Signals Officer at Calgary, UNFICYUP Cyprus, CFS Masset and CFS Alert.

Selected for the Military Dental Training Plan in 1985, Major Groves graduated from the University of Saskatchewan College of Dentistry in 1990. He subsequently served as a line dental officer in Shilo, Cyprus, Petawawa and Trenton. After being promoted to Major in 2001, he was posted to CFB Borden as OC Treatment Company at CFDSS and then to the Directorate of Dental Services as the staff officer responsible for dental policy in 2003.

While at the Directorate, Major Groves had a variety of interesting secondary duties, including the Forensic Odontology Advisor, the Editor of the Branch newsletter, the Directorate webmaster, the Liaison Officer to the RCDCA, and Project Director for CFHIS. He also produced a Dental Corps history book that was presented to the RCDCA Colonel-in-Chief in 2006.

Major Groves received Director's Commendations in 2005 for his efforts in updating and modernizing CFDOs and again in 2008 for his contribution to CFDS RESTORE. He has also been part of three WR Thompson Trophy winning teams: Swiss Air 111 CFDS Forensic Odontology in 1998, Project COURAGE DVI Haiti in 2010 and the First Air DVI Team in 2011.

In 2014 Major Groves was appointed as the new President of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association.

