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75 YEARS

of progress

THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS
AND THE CANADIAN FORCES
DENTAL SERVICES

by
Colonel (Ret'd)
D.H. Protheroe
DFC, CD, DDS, MPH, FICD

Canada



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40 YEARS of progress

YEARS

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A Foreword by the Director General

The writing of any history is no easy task. This is especially true if the author must undertake such a monumental effort without the benefit of research assistants and the resources necessary to collect, scrutinize, collate, and file the vast amount of available material. In writing this history of the Dental Services covering the period 1946 to 1986, Dr. Protheroe did not have the benefit of research assistance. He was provided only with guidelines that this volume was not to be a pedantic recounting of every historical fact but was to include anecdotes surrounding the history of the units and the people who devoted their time and energy to promoting the dental health of the Canadian Forces.

More than anyone, I am in a position to recognize the outstanding contribution made by Dr. Protheroe in fostering the esprit de corps of the Dental Service by this publication. The final result represents innumerable visits to the archives; a large number of interviews; the reading of thousands of historical documents, liaison letters, RCDC and CFDS Bulletins and Newsletters; as well as correspondence from serving and former members. It was truly a labour of love. All those who serve today and those who preceded us owe Dr. Protheroe a great debt of gratitude for having recorded, in essence, what many will describe as the good years of the Dental Services.

For many, this history will represent a nostalgic trip through the past and will bring to mind the friends and colleagues with whom one worked many years ago in detachments which were sparsely equipped, with limited supplies, difficult communication and transportation, and in the absence of a programmed approach to dental care. That the personnel of those early years accomplished as much as they did attests to their professional competence, dedication and devotion. Later generations have benefited from the advances in technology, new material and changes in training. Regardless, the Canadian Forces were well served throughout the period.

From the early years of demobilization in 1946 through to the 1980s, the reader will be struck by the triumphs and failures, the goals and achievements, and will note the tremendous progress which has taken place during these years of rapid change. Throughout it all, one remains impressed by the calibre of the people who served. Every member made a personal and unique contribution to the well-being of the RCDC and CFDS, and to the success of our treatment programs.

The reader will also recognize in these pages the distinct leadership styles and accomplishments of all Directors General Dental Services during the period. They may also come to know the other senior members of the organization who served throughout the past 40 years.

Each member of the RCDC and CFDS has every right to be proud of the history of the Dental Services. Readers at all levels within the Department of National Defence have been unanimous over the years in their recognition of the valuable contribution that the Canadian forces Dental Services and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps have made to the operational readiness of the Forces. It is now up to the succeeding generations to continue in the same tradition of devotion to service by providing the highest level of dental care to all members of the Canadian forces wherever they may serve. In this manner, a future historian will find ease in writing the next chapter in our glorious history.

Ottawa
November 1989

J.F. Begin
Brigadier General
Director General of Dental Services

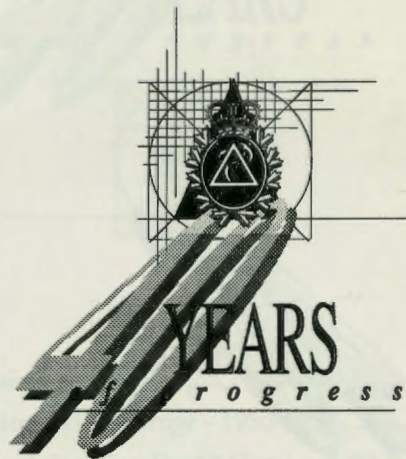
forty years of progress



This book is dedicated with much love to my wife Jean and her contemporaries affectionately known as the “dental wives”. These wonderful ladies, the wives of RCDC/CFDS officers and non-commissioned members, contributed immeasurably to the achievements of their husbands and the Corps.

In the early days they were often left to raise their families alone for prolonged periods while their husbands were on unaccompanied tours to Korea and Germany and later in the Middle East and Cyprus. Most were unable to pursue a career of their own and endured low incomes, substandard housing and frequent moves. This was done with few complaints and they contributed to social and community activities wherever they were located.

The “dental wives” have indeed earned their husband’s gratitude for their love, support and loyalty.



Preface

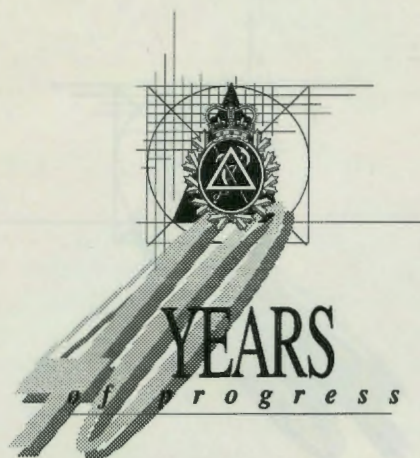
My aim in writing this oral history of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps/Canadian Forces Dental Service was to present an accurate and interesting account of the main events which occurred, and the most important achievements accomplished during the forty years following the reorganization of the Canadian Army on 1 October 1946.

I recognized that most people who read this book will be serving or retired members of the Corps which is a relatively small organization with approximately 550 members serving at any one time. In an organization of this size most members know each other and I felt it was very important to mention as many people as possible. Thus, the names of most personnel who achieved the rank of sergeant or above are included. I regret that space would not permit me to go further than this, however, the names of many corporals and privates are included in relating specific events.

The RCDC/CFDS is, by the nature of the service provided, an officer-oriented Corps and, as a result, some readers may feel that too much attention has been paid to officer activities. This was impossible to avoid but every effort was made to include as much as possible about non-commissioned members.

The reader will also observe that not much attention was paid to the introduction of new techniques or dental products. I consider that these parallel those in dentistry generally and are part of the history of the profession as a whole not just the RCDC/CFDS.

Forty years is a long time and there are undoubtedly errors or omissions, however, I am convinced that the history is as accurate as extensive research can make it. Please enjoy!



Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to:

- the present Director General of Dental Services, Brigadier General JF Begin and his predecessor Brigadier General (Ret'd) JN Wright for the administrative support they provided during the four years required to research and write this book;
- former Directors General KM Baird, BP Kearney, GC Evans, WR Thompson and JN Wright for their careful reviews of the manuscript and for coming to Ottawa to meet with the author to make constructive suggestions;
- Major Julia Sutherland for her imaginative efforts to obtain funding;
- Mrs Armanda Tomei, Mrs Bonnie Lecompte and Ms Maria L'Orfano for their many hours of typing; and last but certainly not least;
- my wife Jean for giving me the privacy necessary for writing.

Ottawa, Canada
12 June 1989

DH Protheroe



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**UNCERTAINTY
AND
FRUSTRATION
1946 - 1949**



c h a p t e r o n e

UNCERTAINTY AND FRUSTRATION 1946 - 1949 UNCERTAINTY AND FRUSTRATION 1946 - 1949



Introduction

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps and its successor, the Canadian Forces Dental Services, are unique amongst the world's military dental services. In all other armed forces, the dental service is a branch of the medical services. In Canada, the Canadian Forces

Dental Services is autonomous and functions separately from the Canadian Forces Medical Services, although there is a close and friendly liaison between the two. This independence of operation, along with excellent leadership and a high standard of personnel, have led to the Royal Canadian Dental Corps and then the Canadian Forces Dental Services being not only unique but perhaps the best military dental service in the world.

Lieutenant-Colonel H.M. Jackson's book entitled "The Story of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps" covers the history of the Corps from its establishment in April 1915 through the second world war to the early post-war period. This history begins in 1946 and covers the events of the following forty years.

Brigadier Frank M. Lott, who had served as Director and later as Director General of Dental Services throughout the Second World War returned to reserve status on 1 February 1946. He was succeeded as Director General by Colonel Dwight S Coons who served in that capacity until 28 September 1946 when the appointment was assumed by Colonel Elgin M Wansbrough.

Following the cessation of hostilities, and the period of demobilization there emerged, for the first time in Canadian military history, a peacetime dental establishment comprised of both active and reserve components. On 1 October 1946, the date of reorganization of the Canadian Army, an establishment of 88 dental officers, five non-dental officers, and 147 men was authorized for the Canadian Dental Corps as part of the Canadian Army Active Force. The standard organization of the field dental companies developed during the war was preserved in reserve companies established in major centres across Canada.

The Directorate of Dental Services was a directorate in the Adjutant-General's Branch at Army Headquarters. The Director General of Dental Services was responsible to the Adjutant-General for administering the Corps, however, because he was also responsible for providing dental services to the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force, Deputy Directors of Dental Services were assigned responsibility for maintaining liaison with the Navy and Air Force. Three dental companies were established. No. 11 Company with headquarters in Calgary was responsible for dental services in Western Canada, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. No. 12 Dental Company, headquartered in Halifax, was responsible for Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces while No. 13 Company, in Trenton, served all personnel in Ontario. In addition, Central Dental Stores was established at Plouffe Park in Ottawa and quartermaster stores were located with each company headquarters.

On paper this looks like a very smooth transition from a wartime to peacetime footing. Unfortunately, such was not the case. There were many problems and frustrations caused by demobilization,

obtaining establishments, staffing, pay, financial restraints, and general political antipathy toward maintaining military forces following the victory.

Colonel Wansbrough, in recounting his experiences as Director General Dental Services at the time, outlined his philosophy on military dentistry and the problems encountered in accomplishing his objective:

- ▲ *“Military dentistry is little different in its professional and technical aspects from routine civilian dentistry. However, it must be regulated and managed in any military situation so that it will be available wherever our forces happen to be located. It must be of such scope as to prevent dental suffering and assure a minimum loss of duty time by our troops. The training of personnel both professional and non-professional, the proper assignment of such to assure the full utilization of each individual’s talents, the provision of suitable working locations with the best military equipment, summarize the factors that govern the practice of military dentistry. Our objective, in every instance, is to provide the best possible dental care for the largest number in any situation.”*
- ▲ *“To accomplish this task for the post-war Canadian Armed Services, the Canadian Dental Corps, after many months of uncertainty, planning, and re-planning, etc. was granted an establishment of 88 professional officers in October, 1946. Our actual strength, due to post-war influence, etc. was 27 dental officers in the Active Force. Many of those who had wanted to remain had not been acceptable due to medical and other reasons, and no assurance could be given that the Corps would even be established in the Permanent Forces of Canada”.*
- ▲ *“Our rank structure in 1946 was: one colonel, seven lieutenant-colonels, 23 majors, and 57 captains. When I submitted a recommendation for an improvement in this rank structure, I was bluntly told that next year we were likely to have an even less favourable establishment. Such was the outlook and planning of the military forces for Canada in 1946-47”.*

Royal Warrant Granted

All was not gloom and doom at this time however. A very significant event occurred on 15 January 1947, when His Majesty King George VI granted the Royal Warrant to the Canadian Dental Corps in recognition of outstanding service. Thus the Royal Canadian Dental Corps came into being. However, it was only destined to last for 23 years until 1970 when the Canadian Armed Forces (Navy, Army, and Air Force) were unified and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps was renamed the Canadian Forces Dental Services. The details of that change will be dealt with in a later chapter. There were 39 dental officers, four non-dental officers and 93 other ranks on strength of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps at its birth. A nominal/roll of the “Originals” is contained in Annex A to this Chapter.

Staffing Problems

The addition of “Royal” to its title, unfortunately, did nothing to resolve the problems that faced the Corps. The most serious, by far, was that of staffing. The severity of the problem can best be illustrated by quoting a letter written by the Adjutant-General, Major-General E.G. Weeks to the Chief of the General Staff (S 404-0-13(AG) 1 Nov 46).

- ▲ *“The situation has now been reached, as I always knew it would, that we have insufficient dental officers to look after the dental treatment of personnel of the three armed services”.*
- ▲ *“You will note at folio 13 that the Air Officer Commanding, Eastern Command, reports that Air Force personnel will shortly have to go without dental treatment. At folio 14, the Commanding Officer, RCN College, Royal Roads, B.C., reports that dental officers*

are not available to attend to the dental treatment of cadets. At folio 15, the Commanding Officer HMCS Nootka reports that dental treatment is not available to personnel”.

- ▲ *“As the Canadian Dental Corps is an army organization, the other two services look to us to take the lead to correct, what is admitted, a most unsatisfactory situation”.*
- ▲ *“I have discussed this problem with the DGDS on many occasions and apparently the only solution is to adjust the rates of pay to make service in the Canadian Dental Corps more attractive. As you know, the whole matter is before the Chiefs of Staff Committee. The Personnel Members Committee considers that there must be an increase of rates of pay for Medical and Dental Officers and a system of short-service commissions with substantial gratuities”.*
- ▲ *“With respect to the Canadian Dental Corps our plan “H” establishment calls for a total of 81 operating dental officers. We have, in Canada today for the three services, a total of 22 accepted for the CAAF plus seven who have signed up for the interim force only. This leaves a shortage of 52 operating dentists”.*
- ▲ *“The DGDS informs me that, even if the rates of pay were increased, there would be little hope of now attracting dentists who have recently left the army to rejoin. The reason being that all dentists on leaving the army had little difficulty in establishing themselves in civilian practice and have more patients than they can handle, and he considers that not until the next graduating class leaves the university in May 47, will there be any hope of obtaining young dental officers for the CAAF to fill plan “H” vacancies. I, therefore, feel that immediate action is necessary to increase the pay so that we can approach the 1947 graduating class and, if possible, obtain some prospective candidates for the army”.*
- ▲ *“In the meantime, I am taking up with the Deputy Minister (Army) the question of employing civilians but our present scale of fees, as authorized, is obviously inadequate and I doubt if civilian dentists will be willing to take on service personnel because of the large number of civilians who are waiting for dental treatment”.*
- ▲ *“Finally, I must observe that on the eve of embarking on a National Recruiting Campaign, it would be most unfortunate if we had no answer to the question that is bound to arise: “Why does the army not have sufficient dentists to live up to their promise of no dental bills on joining the army?” I suggest that this matter should be brought to the attention of the minister”.*

The Canadian Dental Association was also active at this time and on October 3, 1946, representatives of the Association met with the Minister of National Defence and presented a memorandum* on the peacetime Dental Corps. The memorandum expressed the associations’ desire to assist in the formation of a high-calibre peacetime dental corps. Concern was expressed that the rates of pay offered were inadequate to attract the proper type and number of personnel involved. It was recommended that retirement ages should be raised for captains from 47 to 50 years; majors from 49 to 55 years; lieutenant-colonels from 51 to 60 years; and colonels from 53 to 60 years. Further, the memorandum recommended the establishment of “short-time” commissions. These would have the advantage of creating a well trained reserve of officers available in time of national emergency; assisting in filling established requirements; and permitting a degree of selection both at the time of initial appointment and later for long-term appointment.

Thus we see the Royal Canadian Dental Corps was indeed in a desperate situation on its formation on 15 January, 1947. There was a shortage of 52 out of an establishment of 81 operating dental

* The Canadian Dental Association, Governors’ Letter #17
9 October 1946.

officers and the immediate prospect of recruiting young wartime dental officers was not good even with increased pay and short service commissions.

There were other conditions of service which worked against retention of older wartime dental officers. A number of these officers who were in their forties had only four or five years service toward pension and would reach retirement age before having the ten years necessary to qualify for a pension. They could hardly be expected to continue to serve under those conditions.

Also, the very small establishment of dental officers and limited rank structure authorized for the Corps in October, 1946, made promotion prospects very poor. Colonel (Ret'd) G. MacDougall recalls that in those days promotions were based mainly on seniority and when the first seniority list was produced in 1947 he was at the bottom of the list and losing ground because when wartime dental officers came back into the service they retained their seniority. It looked like it would take 15 years to make major with normal attrition. When the establishment was increased after the Korean war started, opportunities opened up and being promoted major early in 1950 was a real boost to his morale.

Another irritant to married officers and other ranks was the housing situation on bases. Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) DH Hillier remembers his experience at Camp Borden and he was one of the lucky ones; he at least got housing. "My own experience on this topic involves the "re-furbishing" of the six-chair dental clinic I inherited from Captain B. Johnson in October 1946. It was Building P140, at the corner of Dieppe and Waterloo Streets in Borden which, as far as I know, is still standing. We left it as a two-chair clinic, put up a full partition and Bay No. 3 became our kitchen, 4 and 5 Bays (half partition removed) was our living room, No. 6 was our bedroom and the staff room became our infant Glen's bedroom. We lived there until May 1950. Captain Brown had his clinic in the Service Corps School lines done over in the same way".

The team at National Defence Headquarters who had the responsibility for solving these problems was headed by the Director General, Colonel EM Wansbrough. Others included Lieutenant-Colonels CBH Climo, KM Baird and WE Meldrum, as well as Majors JA MacGowan and BP Kearney. Captain JK McNally completed the team. They had their work cut out for them.

The first problem to be resolved was that of the older wartime dental officers who would reach retirement age before having sufficient service to qualify for a pension. On 6 February 1947, the Adjutant-General advised in a letter (HQS 8151-9 Vol 3 (Pers A1) 6 Feb 47) that officers of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps (excluding non-professional officers of the Corps) who served on active service during the war would be permitted to serve irrespective of rank until they completed ten years service in the Active Force or until they attained the age of 55 years, whichever was earlier. This satisfied most of the older officers and they continued to serve under these circumstances.

The problem of the pay package for dental officers was more complicated. The dental and medical services combined their efforts on this since they both were faced with similar situations. The initial submission on the proposal for increased pay for dental and medical officers was made to the Personnel Members Committee on 10 May 1946. The final submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council was signed by the Minister of National Defence a year later. In between it was bounced back and forth between various high level committees and numerous requests for further information were received and acted upon by the Director General and his staff.

The proposals submitted by the Inter-Service Medical Committee to the Personnel Members Committee involved a sixty dollars per month pay increase (responsibility allowance) and the introduction of short-service commissions with a \$1,000.00 per year gratuity. It was considered these two actions would greatly improve the retention and recruitment of dental and medical officers. Unfortunately, it appears that the gratuity for short-service commissions was not approved and the Minister of National Defence proposed the following insofar as dental officers were concerned:

- responsibility allowance at the rate of \$60.00 per month be granted to dental officers up to and including the rank of colonel; and
- first appointment of dental officers shall be to the Royal Canadian Dental Corps in the rank of captain, if a licence to practise in one of the provinces of Canada is held for a minimum of one year. Candidates who have held such licence for a period less than one year shall be

appointed in the rank of lieutenant and after the expiration of one year as a licentiate may be promoted to the rank of captain on qualification and recommendation.

The submission was approved and dental officers began to draw "responsibility allowance" of \$60.00 per month.

Whether due to the introduction of responsibility allowance or the terms of service related to qualification for pension, there were 18 dental officers appointed in 1947. Six were in the rank of major and 12 were captains. This was a net gain of 16 dental officers since two captains left the service. There was one promotion in 1947. Major FJ MacLean was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Thus, at the end of 1947 the dental officer strength was 56, a shortfall of 22. In 1948 only eight dental officers were recruited most of whom were wartime graduates. There was no dental officer attrition in 1948 so the dental officer strength rose to 64 against an establishment of 88.

This continued shortfall of dental officers, combined with a less than adequate establishment and no gratuity for short-service officers, caused the Director General and his staff to consider other methods for attracting new graduates to the RCDC. The method chosen to improve recruiting was the introduction of a subsidization plan for final year dental undergraduates. The candidates were commissioned as second-lieutenants at the commencement of their final year at university and received the salary for that rank plus tuition, books, and instruments. They were obligated to three years service following graduation and promoted to captain when they received a licence to practice in a province of Canada. The first subsidized undergraduates were enrolled in September 1948 and graduated in the spring of 1949. The first year of the plan was considered successful in that 12 new graduates came to service in 1949 which, along with two direct entries, reduced the shortage of dental officers to eight. The program was even more successful in 1949 when 25 final year undergraduates were enrolled in the plan. The subsidization program in various forms has remained the main source of dental officers to this day.

During 1948 and 1949 promotions were still scarce. Major LC Cameron was promoted to that rank and Staff-Sergeant JW Fletcher was commissioned from the ranks as a lieutenant. In 1949 CBH Climo was promoted to colonel; HL Harris to lieutenant-colonel; FM Murray to major; and JW Fletcher to captain.

In November 1946 the manpower ceiling of the Canadian Forces was 48,400 personnel and the establishment of dental officers was 88. Eighty-one of these were clinically employed giving an established dental officer/patient ratio of 1:600. However, the actual strength of clinically employed dental officers was only 29 which is a real dental officer-patient ratio of 1:1700. This improved to 1:1000 by the end of 1947, 1:700 at the end of 1948 and 1:500 at the end of 1949. Progress was being made.

Dental Companies

As stated previously there were three Active Force Dental Companies. The most striking impression one gets in looking at this deployment is the vast areas for which the company commanding officers were responsible. The travel required to cover these



Dental Clinic Staff HMCS Naden, Esquimalt, B.C. - 1947
 Seated (L-R): Cpl Bradley, Cpl Greco, Cpl Toole, Cpl Shiner
 Standing: Cpl Bilbey, Capt Murray, Capt Evans, Maj Millar, Lt-Col Drewry

areas must have been awesome, especially when it is considered that most of it had to be done by train or automobile.

Lieutenant-Colonel FR Drewry was commanding officer of 11 Dental Company and had his headquarters and quartermaster stores in Calgary in 1946. The headquarters moved to Western Command Headquarters, Edmonton in 1949. The Company was responsible for dental services for all military personnel as well as dependants and natives in certain isolated areas. Dental treatment was provided at Navy, Army, and Air Force bases in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. Among Lieutenant-Colonel Drewry's accomplishments during his tenure as Commanding Officer 11 Company was the recruitment of two future Directors General of Dental Services, namely, Drs GC Evans and LG Craigie.

Lieutenant-Colonel RE Carroll was the Commanding Officer of 13 Dental Company with responsibility for dental services in the province of Ontario. His headquarters was located at RCAF Trenton.

12 Dental Company, with headquarters in Halifax, also covered a huge area. Lieutenant-Colonel CBH Climo was Commanding Officer until April 1947 when he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel FJ MacLean. The Company was responsible for dental services in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces.

Central Dental Stores was commanded by Major JK McNally and located at Plouffe Park in Ottawa. He was also the procurement officer in the Directorate of Dental Services. Central Dental Stores received all stores and issued them to quartermaster stores in each company who, in turn, distributed them to dental clinics. Captain JG Hamilton was the 11 Dental Company quartermaster; Captain BJH Marchant held the same appointment with 12 Company; and Captain AW Brusso was with 13 Dental Company.

One of the most important events to occur during the late 1940s was the establishment of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School. Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird was appointed Commandant on 15 November 1947. Personnel on his staff included Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington and Majors



Third Phase Training - RCDC School, Ottawa - May 1949

Back Row (L-R): 2/Lts J Harms, HR Kettys, KM Thompson, JG MacIntosh, JM Donely, J Hughson, WR Thompson, IAC MacDonald
Middle Row: 2/Lts AG Andrews, WO Mulligan, DH Protheroe, Porterfield JM Smith, DC Deedrick, PS Sills, Spacklin, Graff
Front Row: 2/Lts J Galvin, Cooke, J Harris, Peterkin, SW Muller, Patterson, L Crowley, Banks

BP Kearney and TL Marsh. The Royal Canadian Dental Corps School and its successor the Canadian Forces Dental Services School have been central to the professional development of the Corps. The School has also contributed a great deal to the enhancement of the esprit de corps of dental personnel. Details of the history of the School in both Ottawa and Borden are contained in Appendix V.

The first dental officers to receive post-graduate training were Lieutenant-Colonels KM Baird and GB Shillington in 1947. The former took operative dentistry at the University of Alberta and the latter prosthetic dentistry at the University of Toronto. In 1949 Major TL Marsh attended the United States Navy Dental School in Bethesda, Maryland; Major IA Millar was at the United States Army Institute of Research (Walter Reed) Washington D.C.; and in 1950 Major SK Oldfield took training at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington. This was the start of a specialty training program that has greatly increased over the years.

There were five classifications of dental tradesmen serving in the Royal Canadian Dental Corps during the immediate post-war period. These included dental assistants, laboratory technicians, dental storemen, instrument repairmen, and administrative clerks. The contribution that tradesmen have made to all aspects of the Corps cannot be overemphasized. The Corps could simply not function without these very talented personnel.

Dental Practice

So far this narrative has dealt mainly with administrative matters. These are important but it is also important to consider what it was like to be a dental officer or dental tradesman during the late 1940s. The dental clinic of forty years ago would be hardly recognizable today. With rare exceptions, it was located in a wartime temporary building which was cold or desperately hot in the winter and air conditioning was unheard of. The majority of clinics were 2-chair, one dental officer, and one dental assistant affairs. The 2-chair clinics on Air Force stations were quite good having been built as dental clinics during the war, others were much less satisfactory. Larger clinics were often open or had semi-partitions between operatories. The floors were covered with linoleum or, in some cases, bare wood. The paint was dark "Dental Corps" green and the lighting was usually poor.

There were very few dental operating units. The typical operatory contained a motor on a pedestal, a pump chair, and pedestal cuspidor. There was not likely to be an instrument cabinet and since the "A" kit had been designed for this purpose in the field, it was also used in the static clinics. The operating light was not good, however, later the "panavision" began to make its appearance. Also there was usually only water to the cuspidor and sink. Water for oral rinsing was administered by syringe. There was no compressed air in most clinics and the chip blower met this requirement. Suction was very weak and ran off the cuspidor. All clinics were equipped with x-ray equipment, however, the time required to expose films would give today's practitioners fits. Operating stools were not generally available or needed because the pump chairs were not suitable for "sit-down" dentistry.

Each dental officer was issued his own "A" kit which contained his operating instruments. This kit was issued to him personally and he was responsible for its contents. Each instrument was listed on an inventory sheet and signed for. Usually a kit check was carried out by the dental assistant once a month. When the dental officer was posted a kit check was carried by the company quartermaster or a member of his staff. Any shortages were charged to the dental officer and new instruments issued. This could be a problem in larger clinics with "borrowed" items. The kit followed the dental officer on his posting. If the shipment was late he could not work until it arrived because there were no instruments on clinic charge. Fortunately, this situation was eventually corrected. It was changed so that an incoming dental officer took over the kit of a departing officer. However, the dental officer still signed for and was responsible for the contents of the kit. The selection of instruments available would be considered very limited by today's standards.

Consumable dental supplies were not a problem. Each dental officer indented for those he required monthly. The indent was normally completed by his dental assistant and the service from company quartermaster stores was excellent. Quartermasters and their staffs were well-motivated and would do everything they could to ensure that dental officers had adequate supplies.

Dental practice then was much different than it is today. The dental condition of many servicemen was extremely poor and as a result much more time was spent on extractions (endodontic procedures were rare) and complete dentures than now. Most partial dentures had wrought clasps. Amalgam was triturated with a mortar and pestle. Disposable hypodermic needles had not been invented and needles had to be sharpened. Surgical suction was not available. There were no belt-driven high speed handpieces and the air-driven handpiece was not even a dream. Most impressions were taken with alginate or dental compound. Authority had to be obtained to use gold for crowns, inlays, and bridges. The dental officer and his assistant worked from a standing position. The work week was 5 1/2 days and after working Saturday mornings many Saturday afternoons were spent in messes and Sundays in the "dog house". Yet in spite of all this, the amount of dentistry done was impressive and esprit was high among dental personnel.



Dental Laboratory Halifax - 1949
L-R: Sgt Hussey, Sgt Hughes, Capt d'Entremont, Sgt Marchand

Providing continuous coverage for one-officer clinics was also a problem and the burden fell on dental personnel at multiple-officer clinics. As previously stated there were many of these small clinics and every time the dental officer went on leave or course it was necessary to replace him with someone on temporary duty.

Pay

The system and rates of pay at the time are interesting. Single and married personnel received different amounts in that there was a marriage allowance of \$30.00 per month. The few single officers who lived off the base were given an allowance the same as married personnel. Responsibility allowance of \$60.00 per month was introduced in 1947, but it was not included in the pay and allowances on which the pension was based. The total pay and allowances for a married dental officer in January, 1947, were as follows:

	Annual	Monthly
Captain	\$3,360.00 - \$3,720.00	\$280.00 - \$310.00
Major	\$4,260.00 - \$4,620.00	\$355.00 - \$385.00
Lieutenant-Colonel	\$4,860.00 - \$5,460.00	\$405.00 - \$455.00
By 1950 these rates had risen to the following levels:		
Captain	\$4,392.00 - \$4,752.00	\$366.00 - \$396.00
Major	\$5,292.00 - \$5,652.00	\$441.00 - \$471.00
Lieutenant-Colonel	\$5,892.00 - \$6,492.00	\$491.00 - \$541.00
I recall as a young Captain in 1950, married with three children, that we had difficulty making ends meet, yet we were much envied by officers in other Corps who did not receive responsibility allowance.		

Postings and Temporary Duty

During the period 1947 to 1950 there were no overseas postings available for dental personnel and unique service was considered to be postings and temporary duty trips to isolated areas in northern Canada and aboard the larger Royal Canadian Navy ships.

One of the most interesting temporary duty trips was to provide dental services for personnel of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System which provided communications for the north. The personnel of this organization were a special group. Most loved the north and were reluctant to

accept a posting "south". There was no local dental service so it was necessary for 11 Dental Company to provide it. The first trip to the north for this purpose was carried out in 1947 by Captain JW Turner and his dental assistant Sergeant HR Enders. Captain Turner repeated the trip in 1948 with Sergeant Jones as his dental assistant. In 1949 and 1950 the trip was carried out by Captain GC Evans and his assistant Sergeant P Jones in 1949 and Sergeant Keogh in 1950. The aircraft used for the 1947 trip was a RCAF Norseman. In 1949 and 1950 Captain Evans travelled in a RCAF Canso flying boat.

In a report on his trip, written in September, 1949, Captain Evans mentioned that there were eight water-stops on the trip, namely: Brochet, Fort Norman, Aklavik, Fort Good Hope, Fort Reliance, Port Radium, and Goldfields. Ten other points were close to landing strips, namely: Yellowknife, Norman Wells, Fort Wrigley, Fort Simpson, Providence, Hay River, Resolution, Fort Smith, Embarrass, and Fort McMurray.

The object of the trip, according to Captain Evans, was to render comprehensive dental treatment, excluding prosthetics, to approximately 175 Royal Canadian Corps of Signals personnel and their dependants in the Northwest Territories, Northern Alberta, and Northern Manitoba. The trip lasted approximately six weeks.

One thing that bothered Captain Evans was the bulk and weight of the field equipment carried. The A, B, and H trunks, each fully loaded, weighed over 800 pounds. These kits along with personal baggage and bed rolls had to be handled several times at each stop which prompted Captain Evans to observe that there was almost more lifting and carrying involved in the trip than actual dentistry. As a result of this, he recommended that the "A" kit be stripped of all extraneous instruments except those required to perform exodontia and operative work. The space thus gained would almost be enough for all consumables stores required. Supplementary supplies could be cartoned and left in the aircraft for restocking when needed. He further considered that the "B" kit could be eliminated, except for the chair, which could be carried with straps and a portable electric engine be substituted for the heavy foot engine. These recommendations were very useful to future teams.

The author did this trip in the summers of 1955 and 1956. I enjoyed it very much and some recollections may be of interest to the reader. There were two teams on the 1955 trip. One was headed by Colonel GB Shillington, who was Commanding Officer of 11 Dental Company at the time, and myself, a major. Colonel Shillington's team of Sergeant HC Bilbey and a dental assistant, whose name I cannot recall, visited the locations served by Canadian Pacific Airlines Dakota and I, accompanied by Staff-Sergeant EM Lobb, travelled by RCAF Otter to the remainder of the outposts.

Colonel Shillington had a laboratory technician with him so he was able to do some prosthetic dentistry and he told of one of his patients, an older man named Tex. The latter had been in the north for many years and had long since been edentulous. Tex had lived with a local lady for 20-odd years and had 16 children by her. He decided that it was time they got married and he presented himself to Colonel Shillington and said he wished to have dentures for this important event. The colonel could not turn down such a request and the task was accomplished. The dental team was invited and attended the happy event, pleased that they had contributed to northern morality and participated enthusiastically in the wedding festivities.

Aklavik, on the delta of the MacKenzie river, was a most interesting settlement. It was fairly large by northern standards at that time with a population of possibly 200 people. Our military patient responsibility was about 50 Signal Corps and Naval personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In addition, we did as much work as possible for service dependents, natives and other civilians. Since there was very little else to do, and because dental treatment was so desperately needed we usually worked until 9 p.m. or later. It was never dark.

Because there was no liquor store or tavern in Aklavik things were usually very quiet, however, one day about noon a Canadian Pacific Airlines aircraft landed carrying the liquor supplies that had been ordered some time earlier in the year. I have never seen such a transformation in activity in a community. By late afternoon the influence of over-proof rum had affected the behaviour of nearly everyone. It was difficult to work and certainly little anaesthetic was required. Staff Sergeant Lobb and I were invited to a party after we finished working, by the school principal, whose nickname was "Moose". When we arrived, Moose told us where to put our coats away and, while we were doing

this, poured us a drink. We should have known better but both Lobb and I were thirsty and took a big swig of what we thought was rum and coke. Unfortunately, it was straight black over-proof rum and after much gasping and loss of mucous membrane we convinced Moose that adding a little water would make the drink more palatable. However, the party was on and we experienced the outstanding hospitality of northern people on this and many other occasions.

Dental personnel were also located permanently in full-time clinics in other northern bases, namely, the Northwest Highway System, Goose Bay Labrador, and Churchill Manitoba. These postings were not particularly sought after by most dental personnel, however, those who served there look back on them with affection, recalling the wonderful community spirit which developed because of the hardships involved. Also, of course, they remember the unparalleled outdoor activities such as hunting and fishing.

The Canadian Army took over responsibility for the Canadian portion of the Alaska Highway on 1 April 1946, and the organization formed to maintain and improve the 1,200 miles of gravel road and associated facilities was named the Northwest Highway System. This task was carried out by the Royal Canadian Engineers supported by various other Corps including the Royal Canadian Dental Corps.

Dental services for the Northwest Highway System (NWS) were the responsibility of 11 Dental Company and the first dental clinic in Whitehorse commenced operation on 8 April 1946. The history of RCDC service with the NWS was recorded in two excellent articles written by Colonel BP Kearney and Captain TJ Eskine which were published in the RCDC Quarterly. They have been condensed and form Appendix I.

During the Second World War, Goose Bay, Labrador, had been an important Canadian and American Airbase with large dental clinics operated by both countries. The base was rapidly run down at the end of the war and dental services were taken over by 12 Dental Company on 1 October 1946, when the Canadian Dental Corps was re-organized. The post-war history of the dental clinic at Goose Bay was published in the RCDC Quarterly in articles written by Lieutenant-Colonels JM Smith and RA Fell. Condensations of these articles are also contained in Appendix I.

Fort Churchill, Manitoba, was another "hardship" posting for dental personnel in the late nineteen forties and later. It had probably the severest climate of any of Canada's permanent northern bases served by the Corps. As was the case for the Northwest Highway System and Goose Bay, articles were published on the history of dental services at Fort Churchill. These were written by Lieutenant-Colonel LR Pierce, Major JW Jolly and Major KPH Bucholz. A condensation of these articles is also contained in Appendix I.

Dental Service at Sea

A more sought after appointment in the later forties, particularly among unmarried dental personnel, was service aboard ship. The primary attraction of this service was, of course, the opportunity to visit ports in many parts of the world. Also important, considering the low pay that existed at the time, was the low cost on board of duty free gift items, booze, and cigarettes.

Dental clinics aboard ship were generally well equipped, however, performing dentistry at sea was a trial on a rolling and pitching ship. The saving grace was that the dental officer and patient moved at the same pace. It was often necessary to cock one leg around the chair to remain upright. There were many occasions when it was impossible to operate at sea, particularly during rough weather. On these occasions it was necessary to batten down any equipment that could move to prevent damage.

A report by Captain AG Andrews serving aboard HMCS Magnificent in 1951 illustrates what conditions for dental personnel at sea could be like.

- ▲ *"Corporal Gardiner has been ill ever since the ship left Halifax and has been unable to do any work. As a matter of fact, I doubt if he will be able to do any work during the entire cruise".*
- ▲ *"The trip to Norfolk, Va. was uneventful. We remained there for two days and left on Sunday, 5 November. Two hours out of Norfolk we ran into a violent storm which is still raging eight days later. To give you an idea how bad it is waves are pouring into*

the ship over the gun sponsons which are 45 feet above the water line. As soon as I heard about what was in store I went into the dental clinic and lashed down all the equipment. The next morning when I opened up the clinic this is what I found" :

- ▲ *"The x-ray machine had torn through the lashings and was smashed to pieces"*.
- ▲ *"The rheostat was torn away from its wire extension and was badly damaged"*.
- ▲ *"The deck was flooded with a mixture of oil and salt water. Lying in this oily slime was a collection of broken anaesthetic carpules, silicate cements, cotton rolls, spatulas, mixing slabs, burs, hand instruments, towels, gowns and two of my sports jackets"*.
- ▲ *"On several occasions I have attempted to work while the ship is rolling about, but I have found it is almost impossible to stand up let alone operate with any degree of safety. If my daily returns for November show many blank spaces please bear with me, and if any eyebrows are raised up in Ottawa, please extend my sincere invitation to anyone to operate in this clinic in the face of a sixty mile per hour gale hitting us broadside in a sea of forty-foot waves"*.

The dental officer and his assistant were the only army personnel on board and this sometimes led to unusual situations. Colonel (Ret'd) CM Cornish relates an incident concerning a captain in the corps aboard a ship approaching Portsmouth, England. He decided to signal the senior dental officer ashore of his arrival. He was met at the jetty by a driver in a Rolls Royce and driven to the dental clinic. However, when the admiral realized that he was an army captain his transportation back to the ship was by jeep.

Generally speaking, dental personnel were made to feel comfortable in the naval environment, however, there was a period of adjustment during the first few days aboard. Naval personnel were quick to inform that you were on a ship not a boat; it was starboard not right; port not left; forward not front; aft not rear, deck not floor; galley not kitchen; etc. The Captain of the ship was God and his executive officer (No. 1), who the dental officer reported to, was on his right hand. The dental officer usually had his own cabin (not room) but the dental assistant was less fortunate being assigned to much less comfortable accommodation. Because of this, dental assistants were frequently promoted to acting sergeant so that they could be part of the Petty Officers' Mess.

There is a story about a dental officer aboard HMCS Ontario when the ship was visiting Rio de Janeiro. This officer went ashore one evening on his own and after visiting several bars and being a horse lover had the opportunity to buy a saddle horse. This was accomplished at a good price and he rode the beast back to the ship thinking that it would be a good idea to show his shipmates his purchase. In his condition, he was not satisfied to tie the animal up on the jetty but attempted to take the animal across the officers' gangway onto the quarterdeck. This was done with the assistance of a petty officer returning to the ship in a similar condition.

The problem was that the horse was shod and on the steel quarterdeck this made an awful clatter, particularly in the Captain's cabin immediately below the quarterdeck. The Captain awakened from a sound sleep and rang for his steward. He said: "Steward, it sounds for all the world like there is a horse on the quarterdeck. Go see what the hell is going on". The steward returned to his Captain in a very excited condition and reported: "Captain, there is a horse on the quarterdeck; the dental officer has a horse". Needless to say this situation was quickly corrected and the dental officer's conduct on shore leave for the remainder of the cruise was more circumspect.

Dental personnel were only assigned to the larger ships which in the late forties included aircraft carriers and cruisers. The aircraft carrier HMCS Magnificent and the cruiser HMCS Uganda (later renamed HMCS Quebec) operated from Halifax and the cruiser HMCS Ontario was on the west coast. The names of all the dental personnel who served aboard during the period are not available, however, they included Captains RB Jackson, JW Turner, GC Evans, CM Cornish and J Durand as well as Sergeants G Bradley, D Murley, R Peebles, F Johnson, N Senek, G McKay and W Powers.

Militia

In the early post-war years the Royal Canadian Dental Corps (Militia) was a much more important part of the corps than it is today. Dental Units were included for the first time in Canada's peacetime reserve forces when the Canadian Army was re-organized on 1 October 1946. At that time eight dental companies patterned after the wartime field dental Company were authorized as follows:

No. 1 Coy - London	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel CL Strachan
No. 2 Coy - Toronto	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel LA Kilburn
No. 3 Coy - Montreal	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel LE Kent
No. 4 Coy - Quebec City	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel A Moisan
No. 5 Coy - Halifax	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel WG Dawson
No. 6 Coy - Winnipeg	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel JE Abra
No. 7 Coy - Ottawa	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel WH Smith
No. 8 Coy - Vancouver	-Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel HA Simmons

The history of the RCDC Militia is contained in Appendix II.

Personnel Information 1947 - 1949

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

1947

Majors -JC Duff, JM Gabriel, LM Gray, GE Shragge, WO Gardner, AC Leman.
Captains -WW Anglin, SG Bagnall, JG Butler, LC Cameron, RE Dyer, ED Fraser, HW Hart, FM Murray, AR Smith, GB Crutchfield, AA Paquin, GC Evans.

1948

Major -RS Kinney
Captains -JG Andrews, HR Brown, JL Craig, GL Finkbeiner, CGB Grant, HS Lankin, LG Craigie.

1949

Captains -JC Brick, FD Charman, JE Hughson, LR Pierce, AR Ramsay, LA Richardson, WR Thompson, GE Windsor, HJ Chartrand, LA Crowley, HA Ferguson, JRM Gordeau, JAA Patenaude, GC Russel

Officer Promotions

1947

Nil

1948

To Major - LC Cameron
To Lieutenant - JW Fletcher

1949

To Colonel - CBH Climo
To Lieutenant-Colonel - HL Harris
To Major - FM Murray
To Captain - JW Fletcher

Officer Retirements/Releases

1947

Captains

- BD Friesen, JA Allan

1948

Nil

1949

Captain

- AA Paquin

At the end of 1949 after three years of existence the young peacetime Royal Canadian Dental Corps had made significant progress. The strength had grown from 27 Active Force Dental Officers on 1 October 1946 to 76 on 31 December 1949. Professional pay (responsibility allowance) had been authorized and a suitable career program established for older wartime dental officers who wished to continue service. Further, a subsidization plan for fourth year dental students was introduced which attracted young officers into the Corps and was to become, in modified formats, the primary means for staffing the Corps. All in all, Colonel EM Wansbrough, the Director General and all ranks could be very proud of their achievements in such a short period of time.

“THE ORIGINALS”

Royal Canadian Dental Corps Officers - 15 January 1947

Colonels

EM Wansbrough

Lieutenant-Colonels

CBH Climo
RE Carroll
FR Drewry
WE Meldrum
KM Baird
GB Shillington
FJ MacLean

Majors

HL Harris
BP Kearney
JA MacGowan
EC Purdy
OW Crummey
IAL Millar
WM Sinclair
SK Oldfield
GA Barber
GR Covey
WR Cunningham
VR Farrell
TL Marsh
CW McCrary
WI Whitehead
PR La Salle

Captains

AW Brusso
JK McNally
JG Hamilton
BJH Marchant
CM Cornish
EJ Hyde
RB Jackson
JW Turner
J Durand
RHG Cunningham
DH Hillier
CL Johnson
G MacDougall
RE Brown
TM Walker
NA Butcher
EP D'entremont
BD Friesen
JA Allan

THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

Other Ranks - 15 January 1947

AJ Arsenault	VO Bergland	RA Malpas
TL Batten	CA Casterton	CH Adams
VO Bergland	EA Church	AH Nixon
GEC Bradley	GH Couture	CA Chartier
EC Carpenter	HF Doyle	VH Shaw
E Clark	PA Egan	WB Gilbert
AC Cross	MB Fisk	FG Grundy
DH Evans	AM Gareau	T Paquette
JW Fletcher	AH Green	E Lane
RG Fortin	JWR Harrison	DW Timbres
PL Gourlay	IP Hunter	J Seeman
AJ Greco	JAL Jacob	DG Cartwright
AJ Hughes	M Kostyniuk	O Plumber
H Hodkinson	CH Loken	A Morritt
FM Kennedy	J Lavery	J Sherry
GK Libby	EB Morse	G Armstrong
EM Lobb	JF Mullins	HC Bilbey
ESW Moore	CD Mann	V Blackmore
JF Marchand	DT McRoberts	J Cahill
GJ Moore	RG Peebles	D Casson
FL Martell	DW Riddell	RH Daw
EL Proudfoot	RG Stewart	MF Conkey
JH Quackenbush	JS Wentzell	H Hodkinson
DD Robertson	GR Woodcock	H Latham
WJ Thompson	WB Weir	J Lincoln
LK Wansbrough	AF Davison	S Madge
CR White	EE Mazerall	E Moore
JR Card	W McMichael	P Mulholland
MG Dean	TE Conboy	E Tullis
F Johnson	JF Heard	R Pelltier
BW Holtham	HH Chadwick	AC Vout
RWM Hall	AE Pritchard	W Powers
HJ Stokes	MA Craig	GF Keough
AL Ferguson	EE Davis	
GL Gibson	F Johnson	
LG Brown	CA Young	
GW Murphy	J Seeman	
A Rew	EJ Lalonde	
FA O'Brien	WD MacDonald	
WJ Bignell	FH Habart	
A. Bourgeois	JA Gravelle	

Author's Note

Unfortunately this list may not be complete. I apologize to members whose names were missed.

c h a p t e r
t w o

**EXPANSION
AND
CHALLENGE
1950-1954**



chapter two

EXPANSION AND CHALLENGE 1950-1954



Introduction

The period covered by chapter two (1950-1954 inclusive) was one of the most important in the post-war history of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps. It was a period of rapid expansion and many challenges. It started out very quietly with dental personnel working in static clinics and few could foresee the changes that were about to take place.

In January 1950 the establishment of the three dental companies was 89 officers and 164 other ranks. During the next four years two new companies were added in Canada and three field dental units established overseas. This gave an operational establishment of 210 officers, 399 other ranks and 47 civilians. During the same period the strength of the Canadian Forces increased from 48,000 to 120,400 personnel. The following table shows how the establishment changed. The Directorate, the RCDC School and Central Dental Stores are not included.

DENTAL UNIT ESTABLISHMENTS 1950-1954

Unit	1 January 1950			1 January 1952			1 January 1954		
	Officers	ORs	Civs	Officers	ORs	Civs	Officers	ORs	Civs
11 Coy	31	51	-	33	49	10	41	64	11
12 Coy	25	49	-	31	50	7	33	53	7
13 Coy	33	64	-	47	71	15	49	75	15
14 Coy	-	-	-	22	34	7	23	36	7
15 Coy	-	-	-	22	34	7	27	42	7
25 CFDU	-	-	-	11	40	-	11	41	-
27 CFDU	-	-	-	11	40	-	11	41	-
35 FDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	47	-
Total	89	164	-	177	318	46	210	399	47

The senior officer rank structure also improved as may be seen in the following table.

**ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS - SENIOR
OFFICER RANK STRUCTURE
1950 - 1954**

Rank	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Brigadier	-	1	1	1	1
Colonel	2	1	2	5	5
Lieutenant-Colonel	9	10	12	16	17
Major	29	33	41	41	44
	40	45	56	63	67

This resulted in many promotions and many dental officers who might otherwise have become discouraged and taken their releases decided on a military career. The policy was to keep the senior ranks filled and the shortages that occurred were in the captain rank. The strength versus establishment of clinically employed dental officers and the shortages are showed in the next table.

**STRENGTH VERSUS ESTABLISHMENT - CLINICALLY
EMPLOYED DENTAL OFFICERS
1950 - 1954**

Year	Establishment	Strength	Shortage
1 January 1950	83	69	14
1 January 1952	163	105	58
1 January 1954	194	138	56

This situation caused many problems, particularly for the dental companies in Canada, because in most cases overseas commitments received priority. Commanding Officers of the Canadian based companies made many comments in their weekly letters to the Director General on the difficulties they were having in providing an adequate dental service.

The officers who filled the senior appointments during the first half of the 1950s are shown in the next table. Many of these officers are deceased and none are still serving.

Captain to Major Qualification

The system of qualification for promotion in the early fifties was more stringent than it is today in that a captain could not be promoted to major until he passed captain to major qualifications. These were conducted in two parts. Part I consisted of purely military subjects (Common to All Arms) such as military law, organization and administration, current events, military history and tactics. Dental officers were not required to write tactics. The examinations, which were set at Army Headquarters, were difficult and many officers failed on their first attempt. They were of particular concern to dental officers serving with the Navy and Air Force because little help was available on those bases. As a result most dental company commanding officers arranged study sessions for them with knowledgeable Army officers. There was a huge sigh of relief when these examinations were discontinued after unification.

Part II of the qualification (Common to Corps) was more pleasant and took the form of a course at the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School which was located in Ottawa at the time. The course was primarily clinical with some corps organization and administration included. Most dental officers thoroughly enjoyed this course and returned to their clinics prepared to provide a better service. Candidates were evaluated on their potential and the direction their careers should take. This was recorded on their course reports.

**ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS
LIEUTENANT - COLONELS AND ABOVE
1950 - 1954 INCLUSIVE**

September 1950	September 1951	September 1952	September 1953	September 1954
	Brigadier	Brigadier	Brigadier	Brigadier
	EM Wansbrough	EM Wansbrough	EM Wansbrough	EM Wansbrough
Colonels	Colonels	Colonels	Colonels	Colonels
EM Wansbrough CBH Climo	CBH Climo	CBH Climo RE Carroll	CBH Climo RE Carroll FR Drewry WE Meldrum KM Baird	CBH Climo RE Carroll FR Drewry WE Meldrum KM Baird
Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels
RE Carroll FR Drewry WE Meldrum KM Baird GB Shillington FJ MacLean HL Harris JA MacGowan	RE Carroll FR Drewry WR Meldrum KM Baird GB Shillington FJ MacLean HL Harris JA MacGowan PR Lasalle GE Shragge	FR Drewry WE Meldrum KM Baird GB Shillington FJ MacLean HL Harris JA MacGowan PR Lasalle GE Shragge IAL Millar VR Farrell	GB Shillington FJ MacLean HL Harris JA MacGowan PR Lasalle GE Shragge IAL Millar VR Farrell SK Oldfield BP Kearney WR Cunningham AC Leman CW McCrary	GB Shillington FJ MacLean HL Harris JA MacGowan PR Lasalle GE Shragge IAL Millar VR Farrell SK Oldfield BP Kearney WR Cunningham AC Leman CW McCrary TL Marsh WM Sinclair OW Curmme JM Gabriel

1950

The most important event of 1950, as far as the Corps was concerned, was the Canadian Government's decision in August that Canadian troops would participate in the police action in Korea. It was decided that a brigade of ground troops would serve with the United Nations Force as part of a British Commonwealth Division and dental support would be required. A description of the RCDC participation in the Korean action is much too long for inclusion in this chapter and therefore will form chapter 3.

The expansion of the RCDC in 1950 also included the formation of two new dental companies in Canada, namely, 14 Dental Company based in Winnipeg and 15 Dental Company based in Montreal. 14 Company was activated on 15 June under command of Lieutenant-Colonel JA MacGowan, and 15 Company on 11 November with Lieutenant-Colonel PR LaSalle its commanding officer.

Winnipeg Flood

Another interesting occurrence in 1950 was the Winnipeg flood. Thousands of army personnel including dental personnel were involved in this disaster. The first report from Major WR Cunningham who ran the Winnipeg clinic was received by 11 Company headquarters in early May.

- ▲ *"The flood is on and growing worse daily. You no doubt are reading about it in the papers so I won't go into detail. The Army here has taken charge and the headquarters is set up and functioning as it would in a battle action."*
- ▲ *"The river is now five feet higher than the 1948 level and is still going up. We, on Renfrew Street, are in a fairly high area and are unaffected to date. Van Ryssel though, is fighting it in his own home, and Jerome and Cathcart are out on working parties. Miss Hardy and I are holding up the dental clinic, but dental appointments are naturally being broken left and right. I have been out the past few evenings assisting flood evacuees and Miss Hardy has been assisting evenings on the telephone at HQ Flood Control. She reports a pretty hectic time there."*
- ▲ *"Terry Cooke has moved out his family but he has stayed on in his home. His house is on a slight elevation and is surrounded by water as far as you can see. He has a pump in his basement going continuously What a time he must be having! The telephone service for that area has been blacked out and I haven't been able to contact him the last couple of days."*
- ▲ *"Miss Hardy has just reported that she has volunteered to work a telephone at Flood Control HQ every night from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. until the flood is over. I don't know when she expects to sleep but she has the right spirit."*

Captain LG Craigie at Shilo also reported his experience with the flood:

- ▲ *"Dental work at Shilo is at a standstill. Every soldier that can be spared has been sent to Winnipeg. This is the first time since I arrived here that we ever had to go around looking for something to do. Sgt Zeh and I have taken the odd convoy of vehicles into Winnipeg. We got our standing orders Monday morning and left Monday afternoon."*
- ▲ *"The work on our new clinic has stopped. The space is being used for evacuees from Winnipeg. The hospital is being equipped to maintain 300 bed patients from Winnipeg."*
- ▲ *"If the necessity should arise I would be quite willing to give Major Cunningham a hand in Winnipeg. He must be very busy as there are at least four to five thousand troops there. I was unable to contact Major Cunningham while in Winnipeg because we arrived late at night and left very early in the morning."*
- ▲ *"Everyone had a good laugh about RCDC personnel doing convoy duty. They said the authorities were really scraping the bottom of the barrel. However, Zeh and I managed to get our vehicles to the proper place without too much difficulty."*

Major Cunningham's last report of 25 May 1950, on the flood, read as follows:

- ▲ *"The flood level has dropped almost a foot the past few days and is pretty well under control now. The dikes are still being patrolled twenty-four hours a day to guard against leaks and weak spots but the picture is pretty hopeful."*
- ▲ *"The dental equipment requested through me arrived safely and is stored here in the clinic. Fortunately, only a little of it has been required. One "A" kit has been loaned to Dr. D.M. Boyd who was flooded out in Morris. His office was in his house and as you probably have read the whole town is under several feet of water. Dr. Boyd evacuated to Fort Frances, Ontario, and Dr. Reeves, who has two operating rooms in his office there, invited Dr. Boyd to move in temporarily with him. I complied with a request for hand instruments and forceps, etc. by loaning him an "A" kit. Dr. Boyd is an ex-dental officer of World War II whose personal loss as a result of the flood will amount to several thousand dollars. The loan is for the period of the flood only and the kit will be completely accounted for."*

▲ *“One other dental service is also being rendered and that is at Winnipeg Beach. A couple of days a week one of my staff Cpl Jerome, a qualified driver, has taken our equipped mobile dental clinic there and Dr. Romberg, an executive of the Winnipeg Dental Society and an ex-dental officer, has rendered emergency treatment to the several thousand evacuees there.”*

The Winnipeg flood of 1950 was a good example of the value of the Canadian Forces in aiding civilian authorities during an emergency and it is a source of pride that members of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps participated with great effectiveness.

Civilian Female Establishment Authorized

Another important event in 1950 occurred 8 March, 1950, when the establishments of 11, 12, and 13 Companies were amended and 35 military dental assistant positions were converted to civilian female Part V positions. These dedicated and loyal ladies have since made a tremendous contribution to the effectiveness of the Corps.

Annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The Annual Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 20-22 February, 1950, with the following officers in attendance:

Directorate

Colonel EM Wansbrough
 Colonel CB Climo
 Lieutenant-Colonel RE Carroll
 Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris
 Major JA MacGowan
 Major JK McNally

Unit Commanders

Lieutenant-Colonel FR Drewry - 13 Coy
 Lieutenant-Colonel WE Meldrum - 12 Coy
 Lieutenant-Colonel FJ MacLean - 11 Coy
 Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird - RCDC School
 Captain JG Hamilton 1 Central Dental Stores

The first post-war conference had been held two years earlier in 1948 but unfortunately the minutes could not be located. The most important items on the agenda for the 1950 conference were:

a. Administration Instructions

- In the interest of standardizing procedures, the army filing system was to be used;
- A “BF” system was to be initiated at dental clinics to ensure that reports and returns were submitted on time;
- Dental clinic working hours must conform to the working hours of the base;
- The new “Royal Canadian Dental Corps” cloth shoulder badges were now available through clothing stores;
- In situations where dental services were provided to Indians, the Indian agent must certify native status before free treatment could be provided; and
- Non-dental officers (now called Dental Administrative Officers) were required to serve 5 years in the rank of lieutenant before promotion to captain. These officers could only be chosen from RCDC other ranks.

b. Clinical

- Commanding officers were advised, concerning authority for the use of precious metals, that they could permit certain experienced dental officers to submit a request for authority for its use and start the case immediately without waiting for approval;
- Chrome - cobalt casting equipment had been installed at the RCDC School and the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird stated that companies would have access to it. The procedure was to cast the base at the School and return it to the company for completion.

c. Training

- Promotion to the rank of major after 31 May 1950 was dependent on successful completion of Part I and Part II of the Captain to Major qualifications.
- Trades training for dental assistant and laboratory technicians was the exclusive responsibility of the RCDC School. Until 1950 all courses had been assessment courses under the existing trade specification. The school was now ready to train new tradesmen.

d. Stores

- Special instruments such as Ferrier hand instruments and Hanau articulators were only to be issued to dental officers and technicians trained in their use.
- The procurement of gowns for Part I female civilian dental assistants was not possible because of the high cost and must remain the responsibility of the individual.

Authors Note:

The subject of gowns for female dental assistants and later pants suits, was an item on the agenda of most DGDS conferences for the next 35 years and became a standing joke.

- A draft catalogue of dental stores was presented. Submissions or suggestions for additions or deletions were requested. The Stores Committee would decide whether or not suggested items would be procured and catalogued.
- Indents for stores by companies would be permitted quarterly instead of the previous monthly requirement.

Company Commanders' Weekly Letters

The main source of information on the activities of individual dental personnel during the early 1950s, and up until the RCDC Quarterly was started in 1961, was the Weekly Letter or Progress Report submitted by company commanders to DGDS. The following pages contain information gained from those reports.

11 Dental Company

In January 1950, 11 Dental Company with an establishment of 31 officers and 51 other ranks, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. MacLean. As previously noted, his patient commitment was spread out through British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Yukon, and Northwest Territories which created a problem of communication and control. Fortunately, this would only last until 14 Dental Company was formed during the summer and the responsibility for clinics in Saskatchewan and Manitoba passed to the Officer Commanding 14 Company.

- January
- Captain GE Windsor took part in exercise "Sweetbriar" at Camp Wainwright and Whitehorse.
 - Majors SK Oldfield and OW Crummey attended courses at the University of Washington, Seattle and the RCDC School respectively.
 - Captain CM Cornish was posted to HMCS Naden and Major W Whitehead to Regina. The latter was replaced in Calgary by Captain RHG Cunningham.
 - Captain JW Turner was involved in a serious train accident south of Calgary. He took charge of aid to the injured and did an excellent job.
 - Private AG Ponton was nominated to attend the storeman clerk course at the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School. (Ponton retired as a Chief Warrant Officer in 1968).
- February
- Major WR Cunningham and Captain GC Evans were on course at the RCDC School
 - Captain RB Jackson and Corporal RH Daw completed the Parachute Jump course at Rivers, Manitoba.

Authors Note:

- The first dental officer to qualify for parachute wings was Major BP Kearney in 1947.
- March
- Captain GC Russell was relieving at HQ BC Area, Vancouver while Captain GC Evans was on course.
 - Captain JW Turner sailed on board HMCS Ontario for exercises in the Gulf of California.
 - Major JA MacGowan was taken on strength and employed in Edmonton.
 - Colonel CBH Climo, the Deputy Director General, inspected the company.
- April
- The new "Royal Canadian Dental Corps" shoulder flashes were issue to all personnel but difficulty was being experienced in obtaining buttons and badges.
 - A new SS White Master Unit was installed in the Western Command clinic in Edmonton.
 - Warrant Officer JW Lincoln was in charge of the laboratory at the HMCS Naden clinic
 - Sergeant GF Keogh was at Fort Nelson
 - Sergeants HC Bilbey and Jewson as well as Corporals Fox and Conkey were on the staff of the clinic at Currie Barracks in Calgary
- May
- Captain GC Evans assisted by Warrant Officer JW Lincoln presented a table clinic at the BC Dental Association Convention in Kamloops. Also attending were Lieutenant-Colonel FJ MacLean and Captains CM Cornish and JG Butler.
 - Captain LA Richardson and Sergeant EM Lobb were working on the Northwest Highway System.
 - Sergeant C Johnston replaced Sergeant G McKay aboard HMCS Ontario.
- June
- Three new graduates, Second-Lieutenants RA Gray, HR Kettlys and DH Protheroe left to attend a Common to All Arms Course at Royal Military College in Kingston.
 - Major SK Oldfield was employed at HQ BC Area in Vancouver following completion of his post-graduate course at the University of Washington.
 - Captain GC Evans was posted to HMCS Naden.
- July
- Captain NA Butcher was posted to Camp Borden and replaced at Fort Nelson by Captain RE Dyer.
 - Sergeant GEC Bradley was posted from HMCS Ontario to HQ BC Area.
 - Major WR Cunningham replaced Major Oldfield in Vancouver when the latter was posted to the RCDC School in Ottawa.
 - Captain GC Evans and Sergeant GF Keogh left aboard an RCAF Canso flying boat for the northern trip.
 - Captain JW Turner was posted to RCAF Sea Island from HMCS Ontario and was replaced by Captain GC Evans.
- August
- Captain JR Harms proceeded on temporary duty to Currie Barracks to assist Major RHG Cunningham and Captains GE Windsor, RA Gray and DH Protheroe handle a staggering workload created by the treatment requirements of recruits for the Special Force destined for service in Korea.
- September
- The Director General, Colonel EM Wansbrough inspected the unit.
 - Major BP Kearney replaced Major AC Leman in Whitehorse

- November - Major LM Gray, Captain JR Harms and Sergeants RG Stewart and EE Davis were sent to Fort Lewis, Washington as part of the newly formed Field Dental Detachment which was to provide dental support for the Special Force in Korea.
- Major CL Johnston replaced Major RHG Cunningham as senior dental officer at Currie Barracks.
- December - Major CM Cornish was posted to Workpoint Barracks in Esquimalt.
- Captain HR Kettlys replaced Captain JG Butler at Chilliwack.
- A new clinic was opened at No. 10 Repair depot RCAF in Calgary. Captain DH Protheroe and Corporal MF Conkey comprised the dental staff.

Authors Note:

No. 10 Repair depot was an interesting location. Canadian Pacific Airlines had a contract with the Royal Canadian Air Force to carry out the repair function of the base. Mr. "Wop" May, the legendary Canadian bush pilot was in charge and Mr. "Conn" Farrell, another pioneer pilot, was his deputy. It was a great honour to become well acquainted with these fine gentlemen. Mr. May wore complete upper and lower dentures with plastic teeth which were prone to wear rather badly. About twice a year a runner would appear at the clinic carrying a bag containing the dentures. Inside was a note from "Wop" May that read: "Hap, would you please sharpen up my teeth". This was done and he was happy for another few months.

No. 12 Dental Company

Lieutenant-Colonel W.E. Meldrum was Officer Commanding 12 Dental Company in 1950. At that time he was still responsible for dental services in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. The company establishment was 25 officers and 49 other ranks.

- January - Majors LM Gray and WM Sinclair were on course at the RCDC School.
- Captain J Durand and Sergeant RA Dolling reported aboard HMCS Magnificent.
- Captain HJ Chartrand was attached to HMCS Shearwater.
- February - DGDS inspected the company.
- Captain AR Smith was posted to Goose Bay to replace Captain WW Anglin who was transferred to 13 Company.
- Staff Sergeant DG Cartwright was supervising the installation of equipment at the Dorval clinic.
- March - Captain AR Ramsay and Sergeant J Bignell took over the Dorval clinic but also provided dental services at St Hubert.
- Corporal Woodcock was posted to the Directorate in Ottawa.
- Captain GL Finkbeiner was posted to HMCS Shearwater.
- Corporal VH Shaw and Private McHugh were promoted to Sergeant and Corporal respectively.
- Arrangements were made for civilian dentists to handle emergency treatment for the Royal 22nd Regiment (Van Doos) at St Jean, Quebec.
- April - The Navy went on a 5-day work week. The Army was still working 5 1/2 days.
- Major WM Sinclair introduced a "blitz" program for reducing the number of category 1, personnel on ships.
- Captain JMR Gourdeau was attached to HMCS Shearwater to replace Captain HJ Chartrand who moved to HMCS Stadacona.

Authors Note:

In 1950 patient selection was according to category which indicated treatment priority. Category 1 was immediate treatment required; category 2 was treatment required at earliest convenience and category 3 was no apparent requirement for treatment.

- May
- Sergeant AL MacIsaac was posted to HMCS Cornwallis to replace Sergeant VH Shaw who went to HMCS Magnificent
 - Captain HW Hart was promoted to Major.
 - Staff Sergeant N Curran was taken on strength to run the central laboratory at HMCS Stadacona.
 - Corporal Paquette and Private Wentzell were upgraded to Storeman Clerk, Group II.
- June
- Three new graduates, namely, Second-Lieutenants AG Andrews, JA Lauziere and JMA Donely were taken on strength
 - Captain AR Ramsay left to attend the Common to All Arms Course at Royal Military College.
 - The clinic at RCAF Station Summerside, PEI became a full-time clinic with Captain HR Brown as dental officer.
- July
- Lieutenant-Colonel Meldrum visited Ottawa as well as 12 Company clinics in Montreal, Quebec City, St Jean, St Hubert, Dorval, Fredericton, Saint John, Chatham, Cornwallis, Greenwood and Summerside.
 - Three more new graduates arrived to take up their duties. They were Second-Lieutenants FB Lavoie, WH Harrington and WH Carter.
 - Major GR Covey reported for duty at HMCS Stadacona.
 - Major WM Sinclair was appointed second in command of 12 Company.
- August
- As in the other Dental Companies, the workload imposed by the Canadian Army Special Force was creating a real problem, especially, at Valcartier. As a result, Major HW Hart with his dental assistant, Corporal Parmentier were sent to Val cartier to apprise the situation and remain as dental staff at the Military Hospital in Quebec. Major WM Sinclair followed and reported that the average number of operations required per man was seven and 90 percent were classified as being category 1.
 - Another trouble spot in 12 Company was HMCS Cornwallis where Captain SG Bagnall was in charge. The navy had increased its intake to 150 per week which was more than could be handled by the staff there.
 - Major LC Cameron, Captain JM Donely and Sergeants TL Batten, VH Shaw and Bourgeois sailed on board HMCS Magnificent for a European cruise.
 - Captain FD Charman and Sergeant Boulay comprised the staff of the clinic in Fredericton.
- October
- The crisis in Valcartier continued. Two mobile clinics were released for use there and were manned by Captains WH Harrington and J Durand.
 - The RCDC School volunteered to take the overflow from the dental laboratory at Valcartier.
 - Captains JM Smith and JGS MacIntosh were sent to help out at HMCS Cornwallis.
 - Lieutenant-Colonel Meldrum expressed his concern about the rate at which leave was accumulating because of the heavy commitment.
 - Sergeant JM Champoux was posted to 14 dental Company.
- November
- The dental staff at HMCS Stadacona carried out a "blitz" on the personnel of HMCS NOOTKA prior to her departure for far eastern waters. During a ten-day period they worked from 0830 to 2100 hours Monday to Friday and 0830 to 1630 hours on Saturday. They heaved a big sigh of relief when Nootka sailed on 25 November. During the blitz 206 personnel were raised to category 3 (dentally fit)

and the following work was done.

151 extractions

892 fillings

13 dentures

5 bridges

- Major Kinney was posted to 14 Company

- Captain PH Guevremont and Corporal RF Gardiner were taken on strength.

December - Lieutenant-Colonel Meldrum visited Montreal to confer with Lieutenant-Colonel PR LaSalle on the handover of the clinics in Quebec and Labrador to the new 15 Dental Company.

No. 13 Dental Company 1950

Lieutenant-Colonel FR Drewry was Officer Commanding No. 13 Dental Company during 1950. The company was responsible for all dental services in the province of Ontario including Ottawa and Camp Borden which are now the responsibility of 1 Dental Unit and the Canadian Forces Dental Services School respectively. 13 Company was the largest company with an establishment of 33 officers and 64 other ranks. The strength, however, on 1 March 1950 was only 27 officers and 41 other ranks. The result, as in the other companies, was inadequate coverage. In 1950 clinics were located in Trenton (2), Ottawa, Clinton, Petawawa, Toronto (2), London (2), Barriefield, Hagersville, Oakville, Mount Hope, Kingston, Rockcliffe, Centralia, Hamilton, Aylmer, and Camp Borden (2). An officer strength return of early 1950 showed that in addition to the Officer Commanding and Quartermaster Captain AW Brusso, the following officers were on strength:

Majors GR Covey, JC Duff, VR Farrell, JM Gabriel, A Gardiner, WO Gardiner, CW McCrary and CE Purdy and Captains JG Andrews, WW Anglin, JC Brick, RE Brown, MC Cole, JL Craig, LV Crowley, HA Ferguson, ED Fraser, CGB Grant, DH Hillier, JE Hughson, CL Johnston, HS Lankin, LR Pierce, WR Thompson, and TM Walker.

January - A new clinic at Toronto Military Hospital was completed; equipment was being installed in the Oakville clinic; and plans were received for clinics at Rockcliffe and Mount Hope.
- The patient strength in Ottawa was 3,871.

February - Major GR Covey and Captain TM Walker were on course at the School; Captain MC Cole was employed at Trenton, Captain CL Johnston at Chorley Park Toronto and Captain WW Anglin replaced Captain GL Finkbeiner at Centralia.

March - A new clinic was opened at Hagersville with Captain JC Brick as dental officer. He also looked after Mount Hope. Captain HS Lankin was posted to Petawawa, Captain WW Anglin to Ottawa, Captain JL Craig to Centralia and Captain ED Fraser to Trenton. The Oakville clinic was opened by Captain TM Walker who operated it on a part-time basis from RCAF Station, Toronto.

April - Captain WR Thompson replaced Captain MC Cole in Trenton. Warrant Officer CA Casterton was posted to Edmonton and was replaced by Warrant Officer DH Evans.

July - Two new clinics were opened, a six-chair clinic in Trenton and a two-chair clinic at Rockcliffe. Captains JM Galvin and JE Graff were taken on strength and employed at Trenton and Centralia respectively. Major GR Covey was posted to Halifax.
- The organization of the Canadian Army Special Force also hit 13 Company hard at Petawawa and Camp Borden. On 1 September there were 4,600 troops at Petawawa. Captain HS Lankin had three dental officers with him but they could

barely handle the load working 0800 to 2100 hours daily. A similar situation existed at Camp Borden where all except emergency treatment for other than Special Force personnel was withdrawn. Instructions were issued to modify comprehensive treatment for Special Force personnel. Patients were to be made orally healthy and capable of masticating reasonably well and only anterior partials and bridges were to be constructed. Locations such as Hagersville, Mount Hope, and Hamilton were informed that they would have to rely on civilian dentists until the situation improved.

No. 14 Dental Company

No. 14 Dental Company, with Lieutenant-Colonel JA MacGowan as Officer Commanding, was formed effective 15 June, 1950. The establishment approved for the new company was 14 officers, 23 other ranks, and 4 civilian dental assistants.

Dental clinics were located at Winnipeg, Fort Churchill, Shilo, Rivers, and Regina. Consideration was also being given to opening clinics in Saskatoon and Gimli.

Although the complete list of members who were with 14 Dental Company at its inception is not available, some of the members were: Captain G MacDougall, Sergeant Gilbert and Corporal Day at Fort Churchill; Major WR Cunningham and Sergeant Van Ryssel in Winnipeg; Captain R.B. Jackson and Corporal J Greco at Rivers; and Captain LG Craigie and Sergeant Zeh at Shilo. Warrant Officer CA Casterton was on loan from 11 Company in Edmonton to set up the orderly room prior to the arrival of Staff Sergeant E Tullis.

Shilo was the only concentration point for the Canadian Army Special Force in 14 Company and it was necessary to augment the dental service there. Capt PS Sills was posted to Shilo in August and Captain G MacDougall and Sergeant AD Brown spent time there on temporary duty. Others who joined the company in 1950 included Captain Straite, Sergeant JM Champoux and Privates WA Bennett and JM Roberts.

No. 15 Dental Company 1950

The formation of 15 Dental Company was authorized on 11 November 1950. Major PR LaSalle was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and assumed command of the new Company on 7 November 1950. The company was assigned responsibility for military dental services in the Province of Quebec and Goose Bay Labrador. Lieutenant-Colonel LaSalle's headquarters was located in Montreal and the company was granted an establishment of 15 officers, 26 other ranks and 4 civilian Part V dental assistants. Most of these positions came out of the establishment of 12 Company.

Personnel Information 1950

Dental Officer Taken on Strength

Captains: MC Cole, AG Andrews, WH Carter, JMA Donely, HR Kettlys, JA Lauziere, FB Lavoie, WO Mulligan, PH Guevremont, F.M. Nesbitt, DH Prothro, PS Sills, JM Smith, JG MacIntosh, RA Fell, WH Harrington, KM Thompson, JM Galvin, JE Graff, J Harms, EJ McNiece, RA Gray, EK Straite.

Officer Promotions

To Lieutenant-Colonel - JA MacGowan, PR LaSalle
 To Major - CL Johnston, RHG Cunningham, AR Smith, HW Hart,
 CM Cornish, RB Jackson, JG Hamilton
 To Lieutenant - WJ Thompson

Officer Retirements/Releases

Captain EP d'Entremont

1951

The most important event in 1951 was the formation of 27 Canadian Field Dental Detachment for service with the Canadian Brigade in Europe as Canada's contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This dental unit provided a high standard of service to personnel of the Brigade and their dependants in Germany until it was disbanded in 1970. During that period 87 officers and 141 other ranks saw service with 27 Field Dental Detachment, 27 Field Dental Unit, 1 Field Dental Unit and 4 Field Dental Company as the unit was variously named. Since the unit was operational for a much longer period than that covered by this Chapter, its history is contained as Appendix III.

Further activity overseas occurred with the establishment of No. 1 Fighter Wing RCAF at North Luffenham, England in November 1951. Dental support was provided by Major JG Butler, Sergeant AD Brown and Sergeant AC Vout. This detachment would later become part of 35 Field Dental Unit when it was formed in 1953.

DGDS Rank Increased

Another important milestone in 1951 was the promotion of Colonel EM Wansbrough to brigadier. This recognized the increase in size and importance of the corps in the Canadian military establishment. It also made him the same rank as the Army Director General of Medical Services.

There is no record of a Unit Commanders' Conference held in 1951, if indeed there was one, so it is again necessary to rely on the Company Commander's Weekly letters for information on corps activities during the year.

11 Dental Company - 1951

11 Dental Company started out 1951 concentrating many of its resources on the Canadian Army Special Force and planning was underway for opening new clinics at Camp Wainwright and Claresholm, Alberta. Wainwright was to be the staging area for the brigade slated for duty in Korea and it was expected that the strength there would increase to 5600 troops. Claresholm was a wartime RCAF Station and it was to be re-opened for the pilot training required for an increase in the size of the Air Force. A patient commitment of 1500 was expected.

- January
- Sgt Zeh reported to Currie Barracks on posting from Shilo.
 - Private Hopkins was employed in Whitehorse and Private Fogg at Quartermaster stores in Calgary.
 - A part-time clinic was opened at Camp Gordon Head (now part of the University of Victoria). Major CM Cornish operated there two days a week out of Workpoint Barracks.
 - Warrant Officer Casterton was commissioned as a lieutenant and posted to Ottawa. He was replaced as chief clerk by Sergeant JH Quackenbush.
 - Captain GC Evans, Sergeants F Johnson and G Murphy sailed in HMCS ON TARIO for Australia in early January.
- March
- Sergeant MF Conkey was posted from Calgary to Esquimalt.
- April
- Captain DH Hillier attended a course at the RCDC School.
 - Captain RA Gray was posted to Calgary and Captain DJ Carmichael to Esquimalt.
- May
- Captain GC Evans was promoted to major
 - The new clinic at Camp Wainwright was opened
 - Difficulty was being experienced in Edmonton filling female dental assistant positions, and no wonder, the pay was 135 dollars a month.
 - The clinic at HMCS Naden was conducting a blitz on HMCS Sioux similar to those carried out in Halifax. Her personnel were considered in good dental condition following 383 fillings, 134 extractions, 14 dentures and 5 denture repairs.
 - Corporals Fox, Keogh and Shiner completed the dental assistant course at the RCDC School.

- June - Captain DC Elliott and Sergeant Semple were on temporary duty in Camp Wainwright to help Captain JR Harms who was the only officer of 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment not on embarkation leave.
- July - The Reserve Force held a successful summer camp at Vernon BC. Seventeen officers and nine other ranks attended.
- Captain RE Dyer and Private Borsholt left for the northern tour.
- August - The Wainwright clinic was staffed by Captains KM Thompson, DC Elliott and CL Gulleckson.
- October - Postings included Major WR Cunningham to Ottawa. He was replaced by Major CM Cornish at HQ B.C. Area in Vancouver. Captain KM Thompson took over the clinics at Workpoint and Gordon Head from Major Cornish. Captain CL Gulleckson replaced Captain LA Richardson at Whitehorse. The latter was posted to 27 Field Dental Detachment. The clinic at Wainwright was closed for the winter. Major FM Murray was on course at the U.S. Navy Dental School in Bethesda, Maryland. Sergeant JH Quackenbush was promoted to Staff Sergeant.
- November - Colonel CBH Climo, the Deputy Director General carried out an inspection tour of 11 Dental Company. The new clinic at Claresholm was opened with Captain DC Elliot as dental officer. Major RE Dyer was posted to Calgary.
- December - Captain FM Nesbitt completed his tour in Korea and was posted to Chilliwack to replace Captain HR Kettlys who was moved to Calgary. Staff Sergeant EM Lobb was making instructional visits to clinics.

12 Dental Company 1951

Lieutenant-Colonel WE Meldrum continued as commanding officer of 12 Company throughout 1951 but the company was reduced in size geographically and numerically because of the formation of 15 Dental Company. As a result 12 Company was only responsible for military dental services in the Atlantic Provinces.

Colonel Meldrum's report to Naval authorities for the period 1951-52 describes the situation in 12 Company.

- ▲ *"Due to greatly increased tri-service commitments, the year 1951-52 was a particularly difficult one for the Royal Canadian Dental Corps as a whole and these difficulties were directly reflected in the affairs of 12 Company RCDC (RCN). Despite the fact that five newly graduated dentists were appointed to our strength in June-July and three others at different times, the withdrawal of more experienced officers for service in Europe and to balance the relative need across Canada actually resulted in no increase at 31 March 1952. Out of an authorized complement of thirty one officers only sixteen were on strength 31 March 1952, which was the strength at the beginning of the year. In June and July 1951 a maximum strength of 22 was attained for a few weeks. This shortage of dental officers has had a corresponding effect on the availability of treatment, which was partly offset by the fact that many officers and other ranks had annual leave deferred and most worked correspondingly harder."*

- January - A blitz was carried out on HMCS Huron with seven dental officers involved working 12 hour days.
- Staff Sergeant VO Bergland arrived to take up duties in quartermaster stores.
- Sergeant AD Brown was posted to 421 Squadron RCAF bound for North Luffenham, England.

- February
- An extreme shortage of laboratory technicians was reported.
 - Captain JM Donely and Sergeant VH Shaw left HMCS MAGNIFICENT. They were replaced on "Maggie" by Captain AG Andrews and Corporal SL MacLean.
 - Staff Sergeant DW Riddell was taken on strength and employed as senior dental assistant at HMCS Stadacona.
- April
- The new stores catalogue was received.
 - Staff Sergeant Riddell and Sergeant Cross attended the Senior Dental Assistant Course at the RCDC School.
 - Sergeants TA Jones and Gourlay left for employment on administration and training staffs with militia dental companies.
- May
- Corporal HC Kirby, laboratory technician was posted to HMCS Cornwallis.
 - Private TW Sullivan successfully completed the Storeman Clerk Course.
- June
- A new clinic was opened at Garrison Barracks, Halifax. It was staffed by Captain PH Guevremout and Private Real.
 - Several new officers were taken on strength, namely, Major RB Jackson, Captain JCE McDonald and new graduates Second-Lieutenants JD Bourque, WH Murray and J McGaughey.
 - Losses included Major LC Cameron and Captain SG Bagnall who were both posted to 14 Dental Company.
- August
- Major GR Covey was on course in Washington DC.
 - New arrivals included Captain JT Marshall, Sergeant Murphy and Private Donovan.
 - Postings included Sergeants JA Fraser and KE Laurence both of whom went to 27 Canadian Field Dental Detachment at Valcartier.
- September
- Captain AG Andrews reported an epidemic of Vincent's Infection in the crew of HMCS Magnificent. Seventy seven cases were seen during a crossing from Halifax to Gibraltar.
 - Corporal Martell was on a laboratory technician course at the RCDC School.
- October
- There were eight postings in October. Captains BJH Marchant and JAA Pate naude, Corporal SL MacLean and Private TW Sullivan moved to 27 Field; Captain JMR Gourdeau and Sergeant G Shand to Korea; Sergeant V Blackmore to the School and Sergeant A Cross to 14 Company.
- November
- Captain WH Harrington was posted to RCAF Chatham and Captain FD Charman to 27 Field Dental Detachment.
 - Corporal Martell was promoted to sergeant
 - A message was received from RCN Headquarters to the effect that personnel posted to Halifax and Cornwallis would not be allowed to bring their families until they were certain of accommodation.
- December
- 27 Canadian Field Dental Unit sailed from Halifax on 8 December enroute from Valcartier to Germany.

No. 13 Dental Company - 1951

A change of command of 13 Company was completed in March 1951 when Lieutenant-Colonel H.L. Harris took over from Lieutenant-Colonel FR Drewry. The latter was posted to the Directorate. A new establishment was approved in July with 47 officers, 71 other ranks, and 15 civilian Part V dental assistants. A major change included in this establishment was the addition of a senior specialist in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel IAL Millar was appointed to fill the vacancy on 7 November.

Three former Canadian Dental Corps dental officers were taken on strength as well as five subsidized new graduates. Men recruited during 1951 included five veterans returning to service and 13 inexperienced personnel. Two new full-time clinics were opened at Picton and RCAF Station Uplands near Ottawa. As well, two part-time clinics were opened at No. 26 Central Ordnance Depot, Plouffe Park, Ottawa and Camp Ipperwash. 13 Dental Company in March 1951 had clinics at the following locations:

Air Force Headquarters	- Ottawa
RCAF Station	- Clinton
Royal Canadian Dragoons	- Petawawa
RCAF Station	- Trenton
No. 6 Repair Depot	- Trenton
No. 27 Central Ordnance Depot	- London *
Kingston Military Hospital	- Barriefield
Central Ordnance Depot	- Hagersville
Toronto Military Hospital	- Toronto
Headquarters Central Command	- Oakville *
RCAF Station	- Mt Hope *
Headquarters Eastern Ontario Area	- Kingston
RCAF Station	- Rockcliffe
RCAF Station	- Centralia
RCAF Station	- Aylmer
HMCS Star	- Hamilton *
No. 7 Personnel Depot	- London
Camp Borden	- Camp Borden (2)

* Part-Time

- April** - Captain NS Gage returned to the corps from civilian practice and two new recruits, namely Privates Turner and McGrath were enrolled.
 - A new clinic was opened at Picton with Captain JM Galvin and Sergeant CA Young the dental team.
- May** - Lieutenant DH Evans was commissioned from the ranks.
 - A new clinic was opened at RCAF Uplands
 - Major VR Farrell reported for duty at RCAF Trenton.
 - Captains JG Andrews and ED Fraser wrote Captain to Major Part I examinations.
- June** - Major AC Lemam was taken on strength and employed at Camp Borden.
 - Staff Sergeant AM Gareau was posted to RCAF Trenton.
- July** - The disposition of new dental officers was Captain GIJ Bisaillon to Camp Petawawa, Captain RG Docks to RCAF Trenton; Captain WR Paige to Camp Borden; Second Lieutenants JVP Chatwin and CJ Sivell to Camp Borden; and Second Lieutenant JW Jolly to RCAF Centralia.
- October** - Personnel posted to 27 Field Dental Detachment included Captains J Hughson and H Chartrand, Staff Sergeant W McMichael and Sergeants TM Jackson, WB Wein and EE Mazerall.

14 Dental Company 1951

Lieutenant-Colonel JA MacGowan was Officer Commanding 14 Company throughout 1951. His Weekly Letters did not contain a great deal of personnel and company activities, however, what there was follows.

- January - Captain EK Straite and Corporal DD Carson opened a new clinic at RCAF Station Gimli.
- February - Corporal DD Casson was posted to 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment (Korea) and replaced by Private WFE Hutton.
- March - Major JM Gabriel arrived for duty in Winnipeg and Captain SW Muller was posted to Shilo to replace Captain PS Sills who departed for 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment.
- April - Private AJC Gagnon, a new recruit, reported for duty in Winnipeg.
- June - Captain LG Craigie presented a table clinic at the Western Canada Dental Society entitled "Alginate Impressions for Cast Restorations".
- Major SG Bagnall arrived in Rivers from 12 Company to replace Major RB Jackson who was posted to HMCS Cornwallis.
- Second Lieutenants TD Joslin, DH Skinner, and EM Shaunessy were taken on strength from university and employed at RCAF Winnipeg, RCAF Gimli, and Camp Shilo respectively.
- July - Major LC Cameron reported for duty in Shilo to replace Captain LG Craigie who was posted to 27 Canadian Field Dental Detachment.
- A new clinic was opened at RCAF MacDonald, Manitoba with Captain EF Shaunessy as dental officer.
- August - A new clinic was opened at RCAF Portage La Prairie.
- Second Lieutenant RL Vallard was taken on strength and employed at Shilo.
- Sergeant RH Daw was posted to 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment from Rivers.
- A severe dental assistant shortage was reported with nine dental assistants available for 12 dental officers.
- October - Renovations to the clinic at Rivers were completed and a new clinic at Fort Churchill was nearly ready.
- Captain G MacDougall was posted to 27 Canadian Field Dental Detachment.

15 Dental Company 1951

The recently formed 15 Dental Company started out 1951 with the usual growing pains. Lieutenant-Colonel PR LaSalle was busy setting up his headquarters and becoming familiar with his company. Clinics were located as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Headquarters Quebec Command | - Montreal |
| 25 Central Ordnance Depot | - Longue Pointe |
| RCAF Station | - St Jean |
| Canadian Army Training School | - St Jean |
| RCAF Station | - St Hubert |
| RCAF Station | - Lachine |

Quebec Military Hospital	- Quebec City
Quebec Command Camp	- Valcartier
RCAF Station	- Goose Bay, Labrador

The location of 15 Company clinics, with the exception of Goose Bay, were within a few hours drive of the headquarters which made it much easier for Lieutenant-Colonel LaSalle to command and administer his company. The trip to Goose Bay, however, could be another matter. Lieutenant-Colonel LaSalle described his first trip to Goose Bay, and indeed, his first flight ever, in his weekly letter of 29 January. Extracts from his letter follow.

- ▲ *"The flight (the first for the undersigned) was long and very tedious, lasting six hours, which seemed an eternity to one who was experiencing it for the first time, and to make it even more so, the heating system in the aircraft failed less than ten air miles from Quebec City and did not get back into operation for the rest of the flight. The temperature in the aircraft fell to below zero (F), in fact, it felt as though the mercury had dropped out of the thermometer. At times I wondered if we would ever land safely and prayed that we would and it would be warmer on the ground. We landed safely, but as the aircraft descended so did hope for warmer weather, it was 28 degrees below."*
- ▲ *"On deplaning into this freezing cold I felt like an iceberg but managed to recognize Major AR Smith and his charming wife who were there to meet me. The warmth of their welcome assisted by a defrosting liquid with an alcoholic flavour, which was taken orally, soon brought me into some semblance of my old self, which permitted me to enjoy the open hospitality of Major and Mrs. Smith."*
- ▲ *"The return flight was a little more comfortable but longer as the aircraft bucked headwinds all the way and the journey took eight hours and twenty minutes."*

A review of the Weekly Letters revealed the following information:

- | | |
|-------|---|
| March | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Captain CB Crutchfield, Quebec city, was promoted to major. - Staff-Sergeant L Jacob was preparing for the opening of quartermaster stores at RCAF St Jean. - Major HW Hart took over the clinic at Headquarters Quebec Command in Montreal. - Sergeant Desjardin, laboratory technician, was posted to Goose Bay. - The company headquarters was moved on short notice from Quebec Command to 4 Personnel Depot. |
| April | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major GA Barber and Captain EJ Hyde were on course at the Corps School. - New recruits taken on strength included Privates GR Jennings and JCA Therrien. |
| May | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new Manning Depot was established at Longue Pointe. The dental examining centre expected to deal with 200 recruits per day. - Staff Sergeant Mulholland was promoted to warrant officer. - The clinic at RCAF Lachine was closed temporarily and Major AR Ramsay and Sergeant PAA Egan moved to St Hubert. |
| June | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Captain J Durand was promoted to major and moved to Valcartier as part of 27 Field Dental Detachment. |

July

- Captain RJK Pyne, a direct entry officer, was taken on strength and employed at RCAF Station Lachine.
- A new five chair clinic was opened in Valcartier.
- Major GB Crutchfield retired.
- A nominal roll of 15 Company personnel read as follows:

Headquarters Quebec Command, Montreal

Lieutenant-Colonel	PR Lasalle	Private JFFA Fournier
Major	HW Hart	Miss A Chretien
Staff Sergeant	WJ Bignell	

25 Central Ordnance Depot, Longue Pointe

Captain	EJ Hyde
Sergeant	T Hussey
Miss	F Fortin

RCAF Station St Jean

Major	P Manseau	Sergeant	L Parmentier
Captain	J Vincelli	Private	JCA Therrien
Sergeant	RA Dalling	Private	E D'Avignon

Canadian Army Training School, St Jean

Major	GA Barber
Corporal	GW Blanke

RCAF Station St-Hubert

Captain	AL Ramsay
Mrs	.I Johnston

RCAF Station Lachine

Captain	RJK Pyne
Sergeant	PAA Egan

RCAF Station Goose Bay

Major	AR Smith
Private	RK Jones

Quebec Military Hospital, Quebec City

Major	CB Crutchfield
Sergeant	C Desjardins
Corporal	JG Riverin

Camp Valcartier

Major	J Durand
Captain	JA Lauziere
Captain	P Fafard
Sergeant	GH Couture
Private	RA Charbonneau

Unposted

Second-Lieutenant RG McNab
Second-Lieutenant HJ Smart

The establishment of the Company was 15 officers, 26 other ranks, and four civilians. The above nominal roll shows a strength of 15 officers, 17 other ranks, and three civilians. This was soon to be depleted by postings and releases.

- August - Sergeant Dalling was struck off strength on release.
- September - Major CW McCrary arrived from 13 Company and attached to Quebec Command Clinic to replace Major HW Hart who was posted to the RCDC School in Ottawa.
- A new two-chair clinic was opened at RCAF Bagotville.
- November - Postings included Captain JPR Guay to 14 Company and Sergeant Couture and Private Therrien to 27 Canadian Field Dental Company.
- Sergeant L Palmentier took his release.
- Sergeant Desjardins was moved to Goose Bay and Sergeant Egan to RCAF Lachine.
- December - Captain EJ Hyde was posted to 11 Company.
- Warrant Officer DB Cooper was struck off strength on release.

Personnel Information - 1951

Dental Officer Taken on Strength

- Major - AT Roger
- Captains - JD Bourque, DJ Carmichael, PL Falkner, HE McKenna, DH Skinner, JVP Chatwin, PA Gelin, WR Paige, NS Gage, CL Gullekson, JPR Guay, JT Marshall, RJK Pyne, EJC Small, JW Jolly, DC Elliott, RG Docks, EF Shaunessy, PE Fafard, GJ Bisailon, RL Vallard, TD Joslin, JCE McDonald, J McGaughey, WH Murray, CJ Sivell, HJ Smart, JE Gauthier, RG McNab, J Vincelli.

Officer Promotions

- To Brigadier - EM Wansbrough
To Lieutenant-Colonel - GE Shragge, IAL Millar
To Major - RE Brown, NA Butcher, HS Lankin, JG Butler, GC Evans, WW Anglin, J Durand, RE Dyer.
To Lieutenant - CA Casterton, LK Wansbrough, DH Evans

Officer Retirements/Releases

- Major - GB Crutchfield.

1952

Compared to 1950 and 1951 the Corps situation remained relatively stable in 1952. There were no new units formed but the acute shortage of dental officers continued. In spite of this, replacements were somehow found for personnel returning to Canada from overseas tours which at that time were only one year. The rank structure improved somewhat in 1952 with the addition of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels and eight majors.

In April 1952 the directorate published a list of RCDC dental clinics in Canada with the number of operatories in each as follows:

British Columbia

HMCS Naden	5	Chilliwack	2
HMCS Ontario	1	Workpoint Barracks	2
HQ BC Area, Vancouver	2	Gordon Head	1
Fort Nelson	2	Comox	2
Sea Island	2	Boundary Bay	1

Alberta

Currie Barracks, Calgary	6	25 AMB, Calgary	2
Suffield	1	Wainwright	7
RCAF Edmonton	2	RCAF Claresholm	2
HQ Western Command, Edmonton	2	Whitehorse, YT	3

Saskatchewan

HQ Sask Area, Regina	2	RCAF Saskatoon	2
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Manitoba

Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg	3	Camp Shilo	7
Rivers	5	Fort Churchill	2
RCAF Winnipeg	1	RCAF Gimli	2
RCAF MacDonald	2	Portage La Prairie	2

Ontario

HMCS Star, Hamilton	2	Camp Petawawa	6
27 COD, London	1	Kingston Military Hospital	4
HQ Eastern Ontario, Kingston	3	27 COD, Hagerville	1
HQ Central Command, Oakville	1	RCSA, Picton	2
7 Pers Dep, London	1	Camp Ipperwash	1
RCAC School, Camp Borden	5	RCASC School, Camp Borden	5
RCAF Camp Borden	2	Toronto Military Hospital	2
26 COD, Ottawa	1	6 Pers Dep, Toronto	3
AFHQ, Ottawa	6	RCAF Clinton	2
RCAF Trenton	3	6RD Trenton	2
Trenton Hospital	3	RCAF Toronto	2
Mount Hope	1	Rockcliffe Hospital	1
RCAF Rockcliffe	2	RCAF Uplands	2
RCAF Centralia	2	RCAF Aylmer	2
RCAF Hospital, London	2	RCDC School, Ottawa	12

Quebec

HQ Que Command, Montreal	2	Camp Valcartier	6
25 COD, Longueil	3	CMR St Jean	2
Quebec Military Hospital, Quebec City	3	RCAF, Dorval	1
RCAF Bagotville	2	RCAF St Denis	2

New Brunswick

HQ NB Area Fredricton	1	Saint John	3
RCAF Chatham	2	RCAF Moncton	1

Nova Scotia

HMCS Stadacona, Halifax	7	HMCS Magnificent	1
HMCS Shearwater Dartmouth	4	HMCS Cornwallis	6
Garrison Barracks	2	RCAF Greenwood	2

Prince Edward Island

RCAF Summerside	2
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Newfoundland and Labrador

HQ NFLD Area, St John's	1	RCAF Goose Bay	5
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DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The Unit Commanders' Conferences resumed in 1952 in Ottawa January 14 to 17. The Directorate staff included Brigadier EM Wansbrough, Colonel CBH Climo, Lieutenant-Colonels RE Carroll, FR Drewry and GB Shillington; Majors WR Cunningham, VR Farrell and JK McNally; and Warrant Officer E Clark. Unit Commanders attending were Lieutenant-Colonels FJ MacLean, WE Meldrum, HL Harris, JA MacGowan, PR LaSalle and KM Baird and Major JG Hamilton. Quartermasters included Captains AW Brusso and JW Fletcher as well as Lieutenant LK Wansbrough. Observers were Lieutenant-Colonel IAL Millar, Lieutenant CA Casterton and Staff Sergeants I Hunter and L Jacob. An innovation in the 1952 conference was the participation of the Reserve Force Advisory Staff comprised of Colonels JF Edgecombe, LE Kent, CL Strachan, JP Whyte and WE Addinell.

Perusal of the minutes of the conference revealed the following:

- Lieutenant-Colonel Shillington announced that he was developing a manual of instruction for the corps to be called the RCDC Manual. No definite date of publication was given.
- Store items included:
 - A new CAFB 2039B Stores and Equipment List was being developed.
 - The number of instruments being returned as unserviceable was considered excessive.
 - Accounting for stores items on clinic or laboratory charge versus individual charge was considered. The consensus of opinion was that items in multiple-chair clinics such as vibrators, surveyors, instrument sharpeners, furnaces, etc. could be on clinic charge,
 - A two-year supply of mobilization stores at Central Dental Stores and Company stores was planned.
- The minimum size of clinics in the future would be two chairs and the approval of the Director General would be required for major alterations.
- Chrome cobalt laboratories were in operation at HMCS Naden, Trenton, HMCS Stadacona and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School.
- The feasibility of creating central laboratories was discussed. The opinion was that this action would facilitate training and economy, however it would not be possible to close all small laboratories. As a starting point commanding officers were told to attempt to employ 50 percent of their laboratory technicians in a central laboratory.
- The terms of reference of senior specialists who had been established in 11, 12, and 13 Companies in 1951 were discussed. It was envisaged that the senior specialist would:
 - serve as an additional source of consultation for the commanding officer;

- work with junior dental officers to increase their confidence in matters of treatment planning and clinic management;
- provide leadership with respect to service study clubs;
- visit clinics to provide treatment and consultative services; and
- provide dental treatment, particularly in any specialty in which qualified.

In effect, the senior specialist was an experienced dental officer rather than a "specialist" in the strict meaning of the word.

- The subject of postings outside Canada was discussed and the Director General directed company commanders to submit a list of their personnel indicating priority for overseas posting and update it each month. On receipt of these nominal rolls the directorate would advise companies of selections made. Personnel with no prior overseas service were to be given the highest priority.
- A technical library was to be started in each company. Two copies of the most popular journals would be provided; one for company HQ and the other issued to clinics on request. As it turned out the journals were circulated to clinics.
- The problems encountered by company commanders when other rank personnel were superseded was another agenda item. The existing practice of by-passing personnel without explanation tended to put the commanding officer in an uncomfortable position, in that, he was unable to provide the by-passed individual with a satisfactory reason for the supercession. The Director General agreed to provide an explanation on request.
- The subject of preparation of confidential reports for officers made its appearance for the first time. The tardiness of commanding officers was criticized as well as recommendations for promotion based solely on clinical ability and the personal appraisals of officers were poor.

11 Dental Company 1952

Lieutenant-Colonel FJ MacLean continued as commanding officer of 11 Company throughout 1952. There were no changes in establishment, however, a new clinic was opened at RCAF Station Comox and at RCAF Station Penhold a clinic was completed but not opened. A summary of activities in 11 Company in 1952 follows.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| January | - Dr. RB Telford, a graduate of Portland, Oregon, applied for appointment. |
| February | - Captains RA Gray, HR Kettlys and DH Protheroe passed Captain to Major Part I examinations.
- Sergeants JE Shiner and P Fox successfully completed a Senior Non-Commissioned Officers Course. |
| April | - Captains DH Hillier, FM Nesbitt, DJ Carmichael, KM Thompson, JW Fletcher and JW Muller were studying for captain to major examinations.
- Captain Telford was accepted for appointment as a dental officer and employed at HMCS Naden. Captain JL Craig was attached to the Camp Wainwright clinic. |
| May | - The new clinic at RCAF Comox was opened with Captain KM Thompson as dental officer.
- Second-Lieutenants GK Minty and LA Mosnier were taken on strength from the University of Alberta.
- Sergeant Toole was posted to Whitehorse. |

- June
- Major BP Kearney was posted to Trenton and Sergeant AM Jerome to Vancouver.
 - Captain FM Nesbitt was in Kingston attending the Common to All Arms Course at Royal Military College.
 - The Director General visited the Company.
- July
- Captain DH Hillier and Staff Sergeant EM Lobb carried out the annual trip to provide treatment for personnel of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System.
 - Major JG Andrews was taken on strength and posted to Whitehorse to replace Major BP Kearney.
 - Warrant Officer R Hall was senior laboratory technician at HMCS Naden.
- August
- Captain LV Crowley was employed in Vancouver pending release.
 - Lieutenant-Colonel GE Shragge was posted to HMCS Naden as senior dental officer and 11 Company senior specialist.
 - Captain JW Fletcher was posted to Korea.
 - New graduate, Second-Lieutenant AG Taylor, reported and was posted to HMCS Naden.
 - Renovations of the HMCS Naden laboratory were completed.
 - Captain DC Elliot took over the new clinic at RCAF Claresholm.
- September
- Captain GC Russell was struck off strength on release.
 - Major FM Murray moved to Vancouver to replace Major CM Cornish who returned to Victoria.
 - Sergeant A Cross replaced Corporal EK Abernathy aboard HMCS Ontario.
- October
- Major GC Evans and Captain JR Harms returned from Korea and were employed in Edmonton clinics.
 - Lieutenant WJ Thompson reported for duty as quartermaster in Calgary.
 - Major RE Dyer left Calgary for duty with 27 Canadian Field Dental Detachment in Germany.

12 Dental Company - 1952

Lieutenant-Colonel WE Meldrum remained as commanding officer until August 1952 when he was replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird who was previously commandant of the RCDC School in Ottawa. Lieutenant-Colonel Meldrum became the new commandant of the RCDC School.

The shortage of dental personnel was severe in 12 Company. The strength on 1 January was 18 dental officers, 27 other ranks and five civilian dental assistants out of an establishment of 31 dental officers, 50 other ranks and seven civilian dental assistants. Dental treatment for personnel aboard HMCS Quebec became a responsibility in 1952 and a clinic aboard was opened in June. Excerpts from weekly letters follow.

- March
- Lieutenant LK Wansbrough assumed the appointment of 12 Company quartermaster.
 - A blitz was carried out on HMCS Iroquois.
 - Private Lillico was posted to Winnipeg.
- April
- Major GR Covey was posted to Korea as commanding officer.
 - The laboratory in HMCS Stadacona was being altered to accommodate ticonium equipment.
 - Second Lieutenants EMC Franklin and TD Cobb were taken on strength.

- May - Captain AG Andrews was posted to 13 Company and Corporal JL Lefebvre to 15 Company.
- June - Captain JM Smith was attached to HMCS Magnificent.
- July - Captain JT Marshall and Private Naugher opened a new clinic at Camp Aldershot.
- Captains TD Cobb and EMC Franklin were employed at HMCS Cornwallis.
- August - Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird assumed command of 12 Company.
- September - HMCS Quebec sailed with Captain TC Gaudet and Sergeant Marchand on board.
- November - Captain EMC Franklin was posted to HMCS Magnificent.
- December - Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington visited the Company to present a three-day training session on ticonium partial dentures.
- The dental officer shortage in Halifax was acute with only four officers to provide treatment for 7,500 personnel.

13 Dental Company 1952

Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris remained commanding officer of 13 Company throughout 1952. The major problem facing him was a shortage of dental personnel and increasing commitments. Company strength in March was 31 officers, 48 other ranks and 12 civilian dental assistants against an establishment of 47, 71, and 15 respectively. Four new clinics were opened. North Bay was the location of a full-time clinic with Captain GI Bisailon in charge. Three part-time clinics were opened to serve RCAF Air Control and Warning Squadrons at Edgar, Foymount, and Falconbridge. These units, along with Mount Hope, were serviced by Captain PS Sills on a monthly rotation basis. In addition, a ticonium laboratory was installed at RCAF Station Trenton.

Items from the 13 Company weekly letters follow.

- January - A number of personnel were on course during the month. Private MA James attended the Basic Clerk Administrative Course in Borden; Privates AF Semple and GP Costello were on the Storeman Clerk Course in Montreal; and Privates White and MacDaw were on the Dental Assistant Course at the Corps School in Ottawa.
- February - Personnel taken on strength included Sergeant WE Gilbert from Korea and Corporal JM Moore from 6 Personnel Depot was posted to Petawawa.
- Major WW Anglin and Captain JM Galvin exchanged postings with Anglin going to Picton and Galvin to London.
- Privates GT McGrath and H Roberts were attending a Junior Non-Commissioned Officers Course at Camp Borden.
- March - Captains ED Fraser and CGB Grant were promoted to major.
- Staff Sergeant Ferguson was appointed company senior dental assistant.
- Captain HA Ferguson and Sergeant DR Piche were posted to Korea.
- April - Captain LR Pierce, Sergeant AJ Hughes and Private LW White departed for Korea. Private GP Costello was posted to Winnipeg.
- New arrivals included Sergeant J Card and Corporal RA Malpas.
- Private GT McGrath was promoted to corporal.
- Warrant Officer AM Gareau was appointed company senior technician.

- May

 - Majors RHG Cunningham and CL Johnston completed the Officers' Clinical Special Course at the Corps School.
 - Captain AG Andrews arrived from 12 Company for employment at Toronto Military Hospital.

- June

 - Captain JMA Donely returned from Korea and was posted to RCAF Station Aylmer.
 - Three new graduates reported for duty, namely, Second Lieutenants JJ Bisailon, G Truscott, and G Lahaye. They were posted to Petawawa, RCAF Clinton and Camp Borden respectively.

- July

 - Captain JG Andrews departed on posting to Whitehorse.
 - Captain TM Walker was struck off strength on release.
 - Major OW Crummey was taken on strength from Fort Churchill and employed at the Air Force Headquarters clinic in Ottawa.
 - Captain G Docks left for three months temporary duty at Goose Bay.

- August

 - Major BP Kearney reported for duty in Trenton from Whitehorse.
 - Major WW Anglin, Captain WR Thompson, Captain AG Andrews and Warrant Officer AM Gareau left for duty in Korea.

- September

 - Major RHG Cunningham moved from Trenton to Toronto Military Hospital and Captain RA Fell replaced Captain JE Graff at Centralia.

- October

 - Captain AW Brusso was posted to Ottawa with no replacement.
 - Warrant Officer AE Pritchard was taken on strength from Korea for employment as senior dental technician in Trenton.
 - Captain PS Sills and Sergeant VH Shaw reported following duty in Korea.

- November

 - Corporal CE MacDow and Private WR Baker were posted to 27 Field Dental Detachment in Germany.
 - Captain GIJ Bisailon and Private JF Kennedy proceeded to RCAF North Bay to operate the new clinic there.

- December

 - Sergeant VH Shaw was on the move again, this time to North Luffenham, England.
 - Sergeant CA Young was posted to the directorate in Ottawa.
 - A number of personnel completed training including Sergeant Lane, Corporal Tait, Private Smart and Private Pasquinni on the Dental Assistant Group I Course; and Corporal Southin and Privates Roberts, Waring, and Arnsby on the Group I Dental Technician Course.

14 Dental Company - 1952

There is not a great deal of information available on 14 Company in 1952. Lieutenant-Colonel JA MacGowan was commanding officer and he was in the same position as the other Commanding Officers as far as shortages of dental personnel was concerned. Two new clinics were opened; one at RCAF Saskatoon and the other at RCAF Portage La Prairie.

Major Randolph Sanford Kinney died in Regina on February 13 and was buried with full military honours on February 16. He was replaced in Regina by Captain JCE MacDonald from 12 Company. New arrivals in April included Privates JR Cahill, WJ Berry, AD Lillico, and GP Costello. In July Captain NS Gage arrived from 13 Company on posting to Regina. Warrant Officer E Tullis was

posted to the directorate and three new graduates were taken on strength, namely, Second-Lieutenants ED McDermott, IW Susser and JJ Walker. They were posted to RCAF MacDonald, Fort Churchill, and RCAF Gimli respectively. Captain C Brown was taken on strength and posted to RCAF Saskatoon in August. Warrant Officer TA Jones became senior clerk in company headquarters and Corporal Carrol arrived for employment in quartermaster stores. In November Captain EK Straite took his release and Captain ED McDermott opened the clinic in Portage La Prairie. Staff Sergeant IP Hunter was promoted to lieutenant in December.

15 Dental Company - 1952

Lieutenant-Colonel PR LaSalle was commanding officer of 15 Dental Unit throughout 1952. Unfortunately the Weekly Letters for the year are missing and it is not possible to record activities.

No. 2 Fighter Wing

The first continental base of 1 Air Division RCAF, No. 2 Fighter Wing, was opened at Grostenquin, France in November 1952 with dental support provided by Captain JC Brick, Sergeant WB Gilbert and Private W Baker.

Personnel Information 1952

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

Captains - C Brown, TD Cobb, TC Gaudet, GN Truscott, NC Baird, AJ Daly, LA Mosnier, RB Telford, RJ Bryant, RG Darling, GT Lahaye, JB Scott, P Vielleux, GJD Belanger, AD Smith, RS Warrington, HG Bunston, EMC Franklin, ED McDermott, AG Taylor, JJ Walker, GK Minty, RM Watson, IW Susser, F Messier.

Officer Promotions

To Colonel - RE Carroll
 To Lieutenant-Colonel - VR Farrell, SK Oldfield
 To Major - JW Turner, SG Bagnall, ED Fraser, G MacDougall, GL Finkbeiner, DH Hillier, LG Craigie, JGB Grant, JG Andrews.
 To Lieutenant - EM Clark, IP Hunter, JAL Jacob, JF Mullins.

Officer Retirements/Releases

Captains - TM Walker, EK Straite, LA Crowley, GC Russell.

1953

1953 was a year of further expansion, the most significant of which was the formation of 35 Field Dental Unit in April. In addition, the directorate staff was increased from nine to 12 officers; authority was granted for the addition of four so-called senior operators in the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and the commanding officers of 25 and 27 Canadian Field Dental Units were upgraded to lieutenant-colonels. Thus, at the end of 1953 the establishment of the corps, not counting the Directorate and Central Dental Stores was 210 officers, 399 other ranks, and 47 civilians, at total of 656 personnel.

The dental condition of recruits entering the service was a matter of some concern, particularly in Quebec. Major JW Turner reported the findings of a survey he conducted at RCAF Station St Jean in January 1953. The purpose of the survey was to determine the amount of treatment that recruits had received prior to enlistment. The results were as follows:

Number examined	1336
Number who had received previous treatment	515 - 38.5%
Category 1 (Immediate Treatment Required)	721 - 54%
Number wearing dentures	147 - 11%

DGDS/Unit Commanders Conference - 1953

The annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 19-22 January, 1953. Items discussed and announcements made included:

- Water fluoridation at military establishments was to be investigated;
- The initial trades training for all dental tradesmen was to be the Group I Dental Assistant Course at the RCDC School;
- Action was being taken to have Group IV authorized for laboratory technicians. This was the highest skill and pay level for army tradesmen at the time;
- The promotion policy for tradesmen was announced. Commands (commanding officers of dental companies) could promote from private to corporal provided the individual had the necessary trade level and the Junior Non-Commissioned Officers' Course. Promotion above the rank of corporal required directorate approval;
- DGDS promised a review of documentation procedures but qualified it by stating: "Documentation is important. I want to establish a log showing how dental officers are spending their time. If a dental officer is putting in one amalgam every hour and spending three-quarters of his time selling dentistry, he is talking too much"; and
- Summer training for undergraduates in the Regular Officer Training Program was considered. With the RCDC School located in Ottawa it was only possible to provide third year training there. As a result, undergraduates would have to undergo infantry training during their first two summers.

In early 1953 the Chief of the General Staff introduced a program in the Army to reduce the burgeoning production of paper. This program was named exercise "Paper Chase" and it effectively cut off the "Weekly Letters" from 11, 14, and 15 Companies who were located with Army Commands. As a result the activities of these units were not documented in 1953. 12 and 13 Companies continued this correspondence, however, and it is reviewed in the following paragraphs.

12 Dental Company 1953

Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird was commanding officer of 12 Company until August when he handed over command to Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris. The following activities were gleaned from the Weekly Letters.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| February | - HMCS Quebec sailed on February 6 with Captain J. Vincelli and Sergeant SG Fraser on board.
- Captain TC Gaudet was struck off strength on release. |
| March | - A serious shortage of dental officers at HMCS Stadacona was reported. There were only two dental officers to serve approximately 7000 personnel. They could only look after sick parade and some patients had to be referred to civilian practitioners.
- HMCS Iroquois was screened and of one hundred and sixty one examined, fifty six were classified Category I. |
| May | - The Director General inspected the Company.
- The Coronation Squadron sailed from Halifax on 7 May with Major CM Cornish aboard HMCS Ontario; Major RB Jackson in HMCS Magnificent and Captain WH Harrington in HMCS Quebec.
- Captain BJH Marchant was posted to Ottawa. |
| June | - Four new graduates were taken on strength. Three were employed at HMCS Stadacona and one at HMCS Cornwallis. This raised the Stadacona strength to five so that it was possible to start working on the heavy backlog. |

- July - Captain TD Cobb was aboard HMCS Magnificent; Captain JGS MacIntosh was moved to HMCS Stadacona and Captains J McGaughey and JT Marshall were at RCAF Greenwood.
- August - Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris assumed command of the company and Lieutenant-Colonel SK Oldfield was appointed senior specialist at HMCS Stadacona.
- September - Captain IAC MacDonald was taken on strength as a direct entry officer and posted to Camp Aldershot. Other new arrivals were Sergeant SL MacLean and Corporal H Roberts.
- Personnel posted included Major RB Jackson to No. 1 Fighter Wing RCAF in England; Captain JR Cowan to 14 Company and Corporal GM Hemlow to Korea.
- October - Major W Sinclair was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and appointed senior operator.
- Lieutenant GJ Moore became the new quartermaster.
- November - Major AR Smith was taken on strength from Korea for duty at HMCS Cornwallis.

13 Dental Company 1953

Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris handed over the command of 13 Company to Colonel KM Baird on 1 August, 1953. The latter was promoted to that rank on the same date. A review of the 1953 Weekly Letters follow:

- January - Captain PS Sills and Private JG Smart started a five-month temporary duty tour of Hamilton, Edgar, Foymount, and Falconbridge.
- Major CL Johnston was posted to RCAF Toronto and Sergeant Mazerall to Petawawa.
- New arrivals included Captain HJ Chartrand from Germany, Captain JMR Gourdeau from Korea and Captain HG Bunston from Valcartier.
- Privates AF Semple, WJ Arnsby, J Wareing, JG Smart, and A Pasquini were promoted to corporal.
- February - Corporals J Sherry and J Wareing completed the Junior Non-Commissioned Officers Course.
- Private VR Kidd was taken on strength on transfer from the infantry.
- March - Private AL Strub was employed in stores.
- April - Private JG Smart was posted to Korea.
- May - Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington presented three-day courses for company dental officers in Trenton and Ottawa.
- Corporal JE Raymond was promoted to sergeant.
- Postings included Major BP Kearney to Korea, Corporal WJ Arnsby to the Coronation Contingent and Captain RA Fell and Corporal EJ Lalonde to 35 Field Dental Unit at Zweibrucken.
- Captains LR Pierce and HA Ferguson reported from duty in Korea.
- Lieutenant-Colonel VR Farrell was appointed Senior Specialist vice Lieutenant-Colonel IAL Millar.

- July - Lieutenant-Colonel AC Leman and Lieutenant GR Woodcock were promoted to those ranks.
- A repair section was set up for Sergeant AH Nixon in quartermaster stores.
- August - Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris departed for Halifax and Colonel KM Baird assumed command of the Company.
- Sergeant T Paquette was promoted to Staff Sergeant.
- Staff Sergeant EL Proudfoot and Corporal JP Carrier, both administrative clerks, reported for duty in the orderly room.
- Postings to Korea included Sergeants JR Card, BH Holtham, and FM Kennedy, Corporal AF Semple, and Private JF Kennedy.
- September - Captain JJJ Bisaillon took his release.
- December - Lieutenant LK Wansbrough arrived as the new Quartermaster.

35 Field Dental Unit Formed

Authority was granted for the formation of 35 Field Dental Unit on 6 May, 1953, with effect from 29 April 1953. Its role was to provide dental support to 1 Air Division RCAF in England and Continental Europe. Headquarters were initially located in Paris but moved to Metz, France, in early 1953.

The first elements of the Air Division began at 1 Fighter Wing RCAF in North Luffenham, England, and as previously stated dental services were provided by Major JG Butler with Sergeant AD Brown as dental assistant and Sergeant AD Vout as laboratory technician.

The next wing to open was 2 Fighter Wing at Grostenquin, France. Work commenced on the base in early 1952. It rose as a tent city and had enough hangar space to bring the aircraft in for an official "fly-in" day in October 1952. In November, the dental detachment comprised of Captain JC Brick, with Private W Baker as dental assistant and Sergeant WB Gilbert as laboratory technician commenced dental services.

The first commanding officer of 35 Field Dental Unit, Lieutenant-Colonel WR Cunningham and his adjutant/quartermaster, Captain JF Mullin, arrived on 26 June and the new unit became operational.

It is interesting that during the period 29 April to 16 December, 1953, the official name of the unit was 35 Field Dental Company and was under command of Headquarters Base Units Europe and only under administrative control of the Air Officer Commanding 1 Air Division.

In July the first unit Part 2 Order was published and showed headquarters' personnel to be, in addition to the commanding officer and adjutant, Sergeant AG Ponton, dental storeman, Sergeant HG Stokes, dental assistant and Corporal RG Hopkins, administrative clerk.

In the spring of 1953 the dental clinic opened at 3 Fighter Wing, Zweibrucken, Germany with Captain RA Fell as dental officer, Corporal EJ Lalonde, dental assistant and Sergeant W Powers, dental technician. Then on 28 August 1953 Captain JCE MacDonald, Sergeant CD Mann and Corporal FB Edmonds opened the dental clinic at 4 Fighter Wing, Baden Soellingen, Germany. The latter clinic is the only one still in operation today.

Thus at the end of 1953, 35 Dental Unit was deployed as follows:

- Unit Headquarters - Air Division Headquarters, Metz, France.
- Clinics - Unit Headquarters, Metz
- North Luffenham, England
- Grostenquin, France
- Zweibrucken, Germany
- Baden-Soellingen, Germany

Personnel Information - 1953

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

Captains - JR Cowan, GT Crossman, HG Jorgenson, R Dufresne, JB Meunier, CR Pugh, MP Quinn, CE Gosselin, IAC MacDonald

Officer Promotions

To Colonel - FR Drewry, WE Meldrum, KM Baird
To Lieutenant-Colonel - BP Kearney, CW McCrary, OW Crummey, WR Cunningham, JM Gabriel, TL Marsh, JK McNally, AC Leman, WM Sinclair
To Major - AR Ramsay, LA Richardson, LR Pierce, HR Brown, WR Thompson, GE Windsor, JC Brick
To Lieutenant - WJ Bignell, JWR Harrison, GJ Moore, JH Quackenbush, GR Woodcock

Officer Retirements/Releases

Major - WI Whitehead
Captains - WO Mulligan, JM Galvin, J Harms, LA Mosnier, MC Cole, JJJ Bisailon

1954

Compared to all that had happened in the previous four years, 1954 was a quiet period. The corps establishment remained essentially the same and the shortage of dental personnel persisted throughout the year. Two important clinics were opened at RCAF Cold Lake, Alberta and Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick. The new Manual of Dental Services was delivered to all dental officers. This was an important step forward in that for the first time dental officers had complete guidelines for providing dental services.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The 1954 DGDS/Unit commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa. Brigadier Wansbrough's opening remarks reflected the situation at the time:

- ▲ *"Since our last conference in January of last year, a number of very significant changes have taken place".*
- ▲ *"First, I believe is the improvement in our senior rank structure. You may recall that in 1946 when the Active Force Corps was first organized, we had an establishment of 88 dental officers, with one colonel, seven lieutenant-colonels; now with an establishment of 213 and a strength of 154, we have one brigadier, five colonels and 17 lieutenant-colonels. This total of 23 senior ranks offers a much improved career opportunity. It has been a long hard struggle to achieve and though we are not finished, we feel it is a very tangible recognition of our part in the military forces of Canada".*
- ▲ *"My second thought is the strength of the corps. Some very pessimistic expressions of opinion have been made here and there, prompted by the number of resignations that have been approved during the past year. To me, the number is not alarming. Last year, for one reason or another, we lost a total of nine officers. This was particularly felt because our total intake was eight, the lowest in any year since 1947. However, the number of graduates from the five dental schools in Canada was the lowest since 1946. It is inevitable that we lose a number of these subsidized graduates. They accept the army only as a financial means of ensuring their graduation and far off fields are very green".*
- ▲ *"Our three overseas units are doing a good job. The provision of quarters for the dependents of the troops stationed in Europe, coupled with a two-year posting will cut down on the long periods of time lost due to the rapid change-over of personnel".*

- ▲ *"The Kennedy Report corroborates the opinions I have had expressed to me by general officers commanding commands that the RCDC Reserve Force is one of the most satisfactory and efficient in the reserve army. A very stimulating impetus has been given to reserve force training by the donation of two new trophies: The Trelford Trophy and the Saskatchewan Memorial Trophy, and in addition, two cash prizes donated by the RCDC Association"*.
- ▲ *"We have instituted a system of sending clinicians out from the RCDC School from time to time and having the company officers gather for a presentation on clinical dentistry. We believe this plan has much merit. Not only does it cut down on the unit clinical time lost by the dental officer due to travel to and from courses, but it is more economical and provides a medium for the unit dental officers to meet with each other and become better acquainted"*.
- ▲ *"I am happy to report that at long last some real progress seems to have developed on our new school. We have been given the "green light" by the "powers-that-be" and the money for the construction of an administrative and clinical building has been set aside. It will be real progress when the new school is established"*.

The following were the most important items discussed at the conference:

- A comprehensive revision of the new Manual of Dental Services was to be carried out;
- Unit commanders were again reminded to use greater care in preparing confidential reports;
- The time lag on reporting for duty following return from overseas was of concern. Thirty days leave was granted on return from Europe and sixty days on return from the Korean theatre;
- The large number of dental officers requesting release was discussed. The director general was of the opinion that some officers have been left too long in one place, particularly on initial postings;
- Qualified senior non-commissioned officers were to be given priority over new entries for remuster to the administrative clerk trade;
- The duties of senior dental assistant and senior dental technicians were discussed. They were expected to test Group I tradesmen prior to granting Group II. The Warrant Officer dental assistant should act as an instructor to new entries and maintain standing operating procedures for all dental assistants in the unit. The staff sergeant dental assistant was to be employed in a large clinic and work with the senior specialist or consultant;
- The high wastage of RCAF airwomen dental assistants was discussed. It was considered that this wastage was beyond the control of the corps. New airwomen were being recruited and trained constantly. It was expected that Womens' Royal Canadian Naval Service dental assistants would soon be available and trained by the RCDC;
- Unit Commanders were given authority to grant special leave to dental officers to attend dental conventions at their own expense;
- The commandant of the school was directed to prepare checklists for use on clinic inspections by commanding officers, senior dental assistants and quartermasters;
- The necessity for full use of category cards by all units was emphasized;
- Reasonable production by dental technicians was discussed but it was apparent that no basic level could be set;

- A new design for the CAFB465 Treatment Record was discussed; and
- Treatment studies had been carried out in the directorate and the following observations were made:
 - Dental officers were not devoting enough attention to detail when recording examinations on entry and release;
 - It was apparent that the intended purposes of having the unit commanders as signing authority for the use of precious metals was not being served;
 - Dental officers were misusing gold;
 - Faulty patient selection by dental officers was noted. It was mandatory that selection must be based on category and the treatment rendered governed by military necessity;
 - Too many dentures were being made in relation to the actual need indicated by a generous sampling of the "Condition on Entry" records; and
 - There was a slight increase in the productivity of dental officers in the past few years.



Dental Company Commanding Officers - 1954

L-R: Col KM Baird (13 Coy), Lt-Col JA MacGowan (14 Coy), Lt-Col HL Harris (12 Coy), Lt-Col JF MacLean (11 Coy), Lt-Col PR La Salle (15 Coy)

Items from Weekly Letters

Again in 1954, 12 and 13 Companies were the only ones who submitted Weekly Letters and these are summarized in the following paragraphs.

12 Dental Company 1954

Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris was Commanding Officer of 12 Company throughout 1954.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| January | - Captain GT Crossman was serving aboard HMCS Magnificent with Corporal AS Field as dental assistant and Corporal Crockett dental technician.
- Captain JM Smith was employed at Garrison Barracks, Halifax. |
| February | - Staff Sergeant F Heard was senior dental assistant at HMCS Stadacona. |
| March | - The dental detachment in HMCS Quebec was comprised of Captain TD Cobb, Private Matheson and Private Randall. |
| April | - Lieutenant-Colonel WM Sinclair and Captain JD Bourque were posted to Korea. |
| May | - Captain J Vincelli was released from the service.
- Captain FD Charman was posted to Summerside. |
| June | - New graduates taken on strength included Second-Lieutenants AL Kelland, WK Dickie, DA Stewart, MA Harquail, and WS MacIntyre. |

- July
 - Lieutenant-Colonel SK Oldfield presented a clinic on the use of alginates to a Nova Scotia Dental Association Meeting in Halifax.
 - Losses to Korea included Captains WH Murray and WH Harrington, Warrant Officer N Curran, Corporal McCuish and Private Matheson.
 - A "blitz" was carried out on HMCS Labrador and HMCS Huron by the HMCS Stadacona clinic personnel.

- October
 - Major SG Bagnall and Captain RJP Guay were employed at HMCS Stadacona.
 - Lieutenant-Colonel HL Harris was aboard HMCS Magnificent for a cruise. Lieutenant-Colonel SK Oldfield was acting commanding officer during his absence.

- November
 - Warrant Officer Van Ryssel took over the HMCS Stadacona laboratory on his return from Korea.
 - Staff Sergeant F Heard was moved to HMCS Cornwallis.
 - A clinic was opened in the RCN Hospital in Halifax with Major SG Bagnall as dental officer.

- December
 - Part-time clinics were opened at Debert and Sussex
 - Major LM Gray arrived from 11 Company for employment on HMCS Magnificent.
 - Captain GT Crossman was posted to Moncton to look after personnel in Moncton and the Black Watch Depot at Sussex, N.B.

13 Dental Company 1954

Colonel KM Baird was Commanding Officer of 13 Dental Unit during 1954 and reported the following activities.

- January
 - A new clinic for 6 Personnel Depot in Toronto was approved.

- February
 - Space was allocated for a part-time clinic at Cobourg.
 - Captain DH Skinner was posted to RCAF Toronto.

- June
 - Warrant Officer JW Lincoln was in charge of the ticonium laboratory in Trenton.

- August
 - Lieutenant-Colonel OW Crummey took over from Lieutenant-Colonel AC Leman in Camp Borden.

- November
 - A new SS White Master Unit was installed in London.

35 Field Dental Unit

In May 1954 the first airwoman dental assistant arrived in the person of Corporal VRG Just. She was followed later in the year by Sergeants CM Dickie and FJ Haugen, Corporals CA Miller, SA Morden and KP Palmer and Airwoman SL Coles.

RCDC personnel taken on strength included Major RB Jackson, Captains EF Shaunessy, GN Truscott, Sergeant KE Laurence and Corporal AL Strub.

The clinic at 1 Fighter Wing, North Luffenham in England officially became part of 35 Field Dental Unit in August. Prior to this it was carried on strength of the Canadian Army Liaison Establishment in London.

In September a new clinic was opened at the Air Materiel Base at Langar, England, with Captain GN Truscott as dental officer and Leading Airwoman SA Morden dental assistant.

Frequent Postings

It is evident on reading this and previous chapters that postings of dental personnel in the early 1950s were frequent and could occur at any time of the year. There was no such thing as an "Active Posting Season" as it is now called, which includes the summer months during which most postings take place. This luxury was not possible at that time due to the rapid expansion of the Armed Forces, acute shortage of dental personnel and rotation of overseas personnel. Also the war-time mentality of lack of concern for the effect of moves on families still existed and personnel went when and where they were told without question. Another factor was that the movement of personnel within a company was the prerogative of the commanding officer and the directorate might not even be aware of these moves until some time later.

As an example, I was posted to Victoria from Calgary in February, 1953, and was staying with my young family (three children) in a motel in Victoria when I was posted to Korea on short notice. As can be imagined this caused some consternation since I had no place to leave my family. Fortunately, the problem was resolved by delaying my posting for one year. It was discovered later that the directorate staff thought I was still stationed in Calgary.

This was not an isolated occurrence and the wives of this period put up with a great deal. They deserve much credit for their adaptability and loyalty. I consider that this type of personnel management was one of the primary causes for many competent personnel leaving the service. Fortunately, that situation has long since been corrected.

Personnel Information - 1954

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

Captain - MJ Albinati, LA Dutkowski, KE Leslie, DE Charlton, PP Filiatrault, RJ MacLelland, WK Dickie, JP Mergl, MA Harquail, WS MacIntyre, L Dombowsky, AL Kelland, DA Stewart.

Officer Promotions

To Lieutenant-Colonel - JW Gabriel

To Major - JE Hughson, JA Lauziere, DH Protheroe, WH Carter, HR Kettlys, RA Fell, RA Gray, WH Harrington.

Thus ended the first half of the 1950s, a very exciting period indeed. Two new dental companies were opened in Canada and three overseas. The establishment had more than doubled and the rank structure much improved. The main problem at the end of 1954 was the same as it had been in 1949; a severe shortage of dental personnel.



Non-Dental Officers - 1954

L-R: Lt CA Casterson, Capt A Brusso, Lt JF Mullins, Lt DH Evans, Lt E Clark

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t h r e e



**THE ROYAL
CANADIAN DENTAL
CORPS AND THE
KOREAN WAR**

forty years of progress

c h a p t e r
t h r e e



**THE ROYAL CANADIAN
DENTAL CORPS AND
THE KOREAN WAR**

25 Canadian Field Dental Unit

The participation of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps in the Korean War was of enormous importance to the growth of the corps. During this action the strength of the Canadian Forces more than doubled and a similar increase in the size of the corps occurred. This permitted a much better rank

structure and improved 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 and, as a result, obtaining desired improvements and benefits was facilitated.

The first dental detachment comprised of Captain F Nesbitt and Sergeants DLG Flesher and WB Gilbert arrived in Pusan on 7 November 1950. The last detachment of Captain L Dombowsky, Sergeant MD Crockett and Sergeant RK Jones departed Korea on 1 July 1957. During the intervening six years and seven months 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.

In early August 1950 the Canadian government decided that Canada would participate in the United Nations police action in Korea. Within months a brigade of ground troops was in Korea as part of a Commonwealth Division; RCN destroyers were patrolling the enemy coastline; RCAF fighter pilots were flying sorties with the United States Air Force; and RCAF Air Transport Command was flying an airlift of men and materiel from Canada to Tokyo.

The brigade was comprised of three infantry battalions, one regiment of artillery, a squadron each of tanks, engineers and signals. Support services included a Royal Canadian Army Service Corps Transport Company, a Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Workshop, a Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps Field Ambulance and detachments of Dental, Intelligence, Provost, Pay and Chaplain services.

The Director General, Colonel EM Wansbrough, originally proposed an independent dental unit of 14 officers and 52 other ranks to provide dental services for the Canadian Brigade. These numbers were based on dental officer:patient ratios similar to those used during the Second World War. Unfortunately, the War Establishment Committee reduced this establishment to two officers and six other ranks to provide emergency service only. Thus, on 16 August 1950, 20 Canadian Field Dental detachment was approved. During September the personnel selected for the detachment were staged at the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School in Ottawa. One team consisted of Captain FM Nesbitt, his dental assistant Sergeant DLC Flesher and laboratory technician Sergeant WB Gilbert. The other team was made up Captain JR Harms and Privates WCH Sawyer and G Jennings.

The second "staging area" was located at Fort Lewis near Tacoma, Washington and it was there on 8 October 1950, that Captain Nesbitt and Sergeant Flesher set up the first clinic in the medical inspection room with the assistance of the United States Army Dental Corps who loaned them a field

Author's Note:

Much of the information contained in this chapter is taken from an article written by Colonel GR Covey which was published in the October 1966 issue of the RCDC Quarterly.

chair for the short period they were there. Nesbitt and Flesher departed for Korea on 21 October 1950 to be joined a bit later by Sergeant Gilbert. The experiences of this trio are unique in that they were the only Canadian Dental detachment in Korea for several months. Fortunately, Captain Nesbitt kept a war diary of his experiences. Excerpts from this most interesting journal are printed in Annex A to this chapter.

It should be mentioned that during the time the dental component was being assembled for service in Korea there was frantic activity at dental clinics located on army bases in Canada. Dental personnel were working long hours performing the dental procedures required before troops could proceed overseas. Many of the army personnel who went to Korea were veterans of the Second World War, the majority of whom had gone five years without dental care. Others were young volunteers who were in dreadful dental condition. As a result, much time was spent on extractions and dentures. Because time was not available to undertake extensive restorative dentistry it was necessary to take the approach: "When in doubt, take it out".

Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) DH Hillier then a Captain, provided an anecdote concerning the pressure of getting recruits "dentally fit" for service in Korea: "While still at Borden I had a dental officer named Larry Crowley as a junior officer and he was a southpaw. Our orders were to remove all necessary teeth before the recruits left us for Wainwright where supposedly, they would get their dentures. To expedite matters we would extract all the necessary teeth on one side of the mouth one week and then have them back the following week to do the other side. However, we really streamlined the procedure. I did the left hand side which was easier for a right hander and Crowley did the right side the following week. The "kicker" to the story is that a couple of months later, I was on temporary duty in Wainwright trying to fulfill the denture part of the exercise".

On 4 November 1950, the director general was notified that approval had been granted to increase the establishment of 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment by two dental officers, two dental assistants, one laboratory technician and two drivers. As a result Captain J Harms and his assistant Corporal RG Stewart proceeded to Fort Lewis. They were followed a week later by Captain V Gladu and Sergeants RC Vickers, WB Gilbert, PL Wilson, and VO Blackmore.

At the same time Colonel Wansbrough requested that one captain on the establishment be upgraded to major and Major LM Gray was dispatched from Edmonton to Fort Lewis as temporary officer commanding.

In a letter to the director dated 1 December 1950, Major Gray described the situation he found. He wrote that the first day Captains Harms and Gladu began to operate they turned away approximately 100 patients. He went on to report that many members of the PPCLI departed for Korea edentulous. He considered this a scandalous situation and wondered what these personnel would do if forced to live on "iron rations". He also commented that there were twice as many padres with the Special Force as dental officers and did this mean that their souls were in worse condition than their mouths. If so, they must be in one hell of a state because their teeth certainly were.

Captain HS Lankin was promoted to major on 3 December to take over the detachment from Major Gray. He was accompanied by his assistant Sergeant CA Chartier.

Colonel CB Climo, Deputy Director General of Dental Services, visited Fort Lewis in January 1951 and noted that the dental detachment was woefully undermanned and the three dental officers in Fort Lewis could not possibly cope with the situation. Fortunately, in early February the establishment was substantially increased to 11 dental officers and 40 other ranks. Just prior to this Captain Nesbitt and members of his detachment in Korea were struck off strength 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment and taken on strength of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. This had the effect of adding one dental officer, one dental assistant, and one laboratory technician to the dental detachment.

Major GE Shragge was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed to command the enlarged dental detachment. He took up his duties in Fort Lewis on 29 February accompanied by Lieutenant WJ Thompson who had been appointed adjutant and quartermaster. Also, about this time Captains LV Crowley, JMA Donely and PS Sills joined the detachment in Fort Lewis.

The United States Army Dental Corps was very kind to the Canadians during this difficult period. In addition to loaning accommodation, equipment, and supplies, the senior US dental officer, Colonel Fulton, put his laboratory at their disposal and offered to process as many cases as the Canadian

dental officers could send. The Canadian clinic working hours were 0730 to 1130, 1230 to 1630, and 1800 to 2000 hours daily. The detachment was enlarged further on 6 March with the arrival of Captain WO Mulligan, Warrant Officer AW Pritchard, and Corporals M Kostyniuk, and MB Fisk. Major RE Brown arrived 19 March.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge visited Army Headquarters in early March for a conference and was astounded to learn that 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group was to move to Wainwright, Alberta, rather than to Korea as originally planned. Personnel of the detachment were very disappointed but



prepared for the trip to Wainwright and detachment personnel were allocated to brigade units as per the following nominal roll.

20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment - Fort Lewis, Washington - 1951

*Seated (L-R): Capt Sills, Capt Harms Capt Crowley, Maj Lankin, Lt-Col Shragge, Maj Brown Capt Donely, Lt Thompson, WO2 Prichard
Second Row: Sgts Andie, Kostyniuk, Fisk, Chartier, Fortin, Vickers, Casson, Winslow, Shaw, Davis
Third Row: Pte Cantley, Pte Coderre, Cpl Guindon, Cpl Duchesne, Cpl Fraser, Cpl Finn, Cpl Bennett, Pte Ouderikik, Pte Lowell
Fourth and Fifth Rows: Army Service Corps drivers*

**NOMINAL ROLL
NO. 20 CDN FD DENTAL DET, RCDC, CASF
AS AT 31 MARCH 1951
- HEADQUARTERS STAFF -**

Rank	Name	Duty
Lieutenant-Colonel	GE Shragge	Officer Commanding
Lieutenant	WJ Thompson	Adjutant/Quartermaster
Sergeant	MB Fisk	Storeman-Clerk
Sergeant	M Kostyniuk	Administrative Clerk
Corporal	WA Bennett	Storeman-Clerk
Private	JP Carrier	Administrative Clerk
Private	JR Yeates	Storeman-Clerk

- HEADQUARTERS DENTAL CLINIC -

Major	HS Lankin	Dental Officer
Captain	JR Harms	Dental Officer
Captain	PS Sills	Dental Officer
Warrant Officer	AE Pritchard	Dental Technician
Sergeant	CA Chartier	Dental Assistant
Corporal	JG Finn	Dental Assistant
Corporal	JA Fraser	Dental Assistant

- 25 CANADIAN REINFORCEMENT GROUP -

Captain	LV Crowley	Dental Officer
Sergeant	VH Shaw	Dental Assistant
Sergeant	RC Vickers	Dental Technician

- ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT -

Captain	JM Donely	Dental Officer
Sergeant	DD Casson	Dental Assistant
Sergeant	DA Winslow	Dental Technician

- ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY -

Captain	WO Mulligan	Dental Officer
Sergeant	RG Stewart	Dental Assistant

- ROYAL 22e REGIMENT -

Major	RE Brown	Dental Officer
Sergeant	RG Fortin	Dental Assistant
Sergeant	EE Davies	Dental Technician

During March and April four sub-sections were dispatched to the Far East, one of which went to Japan and the other three to Korea. Captain Mulligan and Sergeant Stewart left Seattle on 28 March and arrived in Pusan three weeks later. Major Brown and Sergeants Fortin and Davis left on 19 April and arrived in Pusan with the "Van Doos" on 4 May. Captain Crowley, along with Sergeants Shaw and Vickers, sailed on 21 April and arrived in Kure, Japan 6 May. Captain Donely, accompanied by Sergeants Casson and Winslow, also sailed 21 April but on a different ship and arrived in Pusan on 5 May to provide dental services for the Royal Canadian Regiment. The remainder of the detachment left Fort Lewis on 7 May and arrived in Wainwright on 9 May. They found Wainwright Camp a far cry from Fort Lewis with only the town of Wainwright (population 1750) to break the monotony of camp life.

Shortly after arriving in Wainwright, Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge received instructions to proceed to Korea to study the situation and report to the director general on his return. He appointed Major Lankin acting officer commanding and departed 11 May but did not return to Wainwright until late July. In the interval work at Wainwright continued at a frantic pace getting the troops in shape before proceeding to Korea. Dental personnel from other dental companies were employed on temporary duty at Wainwright to assist personnel of the field detachment.

On 13 July Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge called Major Lankin in Wainwright from Ottawa and dropped a bombshell. The detachment was to be ready to depart for Korea on 1 August. This provoked great activity in getting personnel away on embarkation leave, arranging transport and vehicle repairs, bringing stores and equipment to required levels, packing, kit checks, inoculations, etc. Major GC Evans joined the detachment about this time and on 3 August 1951 the movement order was received. It gave authority for Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge and Lieutenant Thompson to fly to the far east as advance party.

The detachment arrived in Vancouver on 10 August. Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge and Lieutenant Thompson departed by air for Tokyo the same day. Major Lankin was again appointed acting commanding officer and charged with the responsibility of taking the detachment to Korea. Sergeants Madge and Daw joined the detachment in Vancouver minus clothing, equipment, and inoculations. These minor problems and others were solved and the detachment sailed from Seattle aboard the General Freeman, a US troopship, on 21 August.

The trip across the Pacific to Yokohama, Japan was relatively uneventful. Dental personnel manned the ship's dental clinic and provided emergency treatment for the troops on board. The ship docked in Yokohama on 3 September after 13 days at sea. After a night in Yokohama they proceeded to Sasebo by train where they boarded another ship and arrived in Pusan, Korea on 7 September. Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge was on hand to meet his personnel.

The early part of September was spent getting vehicles, supplies, and personnel ready for the trip north and on 20 September the officer commanding led a convoy to dock-side where 147 pieces of baggage were unloaded from the ship and put on trucks. The next day the convoy started north and after several breakdowns on atrocious roads the convoy arrived in Seoul three days later. There were no spare tires for the mobile clinics and the tires on these vehicles dated back to 1942. After a night in Seoul the convoy proceeded to Uyonbu where they were met by Major Brown. The next day Captain Sills took his vehicle to the artillery lines and Captain Harms proceeded to 25 Canadian Field Ambulance.



Korea - March 1952
Capt WO Mulligans mobile clinic on the Imjin river. Note the outdoor waiting room

During the period while the convoy was going north Major Evans and Sergeant Daw left for Kure, Japan and the 25 Canadian Reinforcement Group where Captain Crowley was located. Major Lankin stayed in Pusan and set up a clinic for Canadian personnel in that area.

There remained now only the task of consolidating the dental headquarters and in early October Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge went to Pusan to supervise the conveying of the remaining dental vehicles

to the brigade area. The convoy arrived 12 October at a field location with "hard standing" above the 38th parallel near the Advanced Reinforcement Depot. Thus, arrangements were completed for provision of dental treatment for all Canadian personnel in the far east and 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment became a truly functional field unit. It had been almost a year since Captain Frank Nesbitt left Canada. It cannot be said that the Cunard Line's slogan "getting there is half the fun" applied in the case of the dental detachment.



Korea - December 1951
Mobile dental clinic and staff accomidation under winter conditions

The detachment remained pretty well in this configuration for the next few months except that Major Lankin moved from Pusan up to the headquarters clinic. On 19 October Captain Nesbitt and Sergeant Flesher completed their tours and returned to Canada. A central dental laboratory was established at headquarters and proved to be very successful.

During the latter part of November the tempo of the war was increased and four dental officers experienced shelling for the first time. Captain Sills, for example, had his laundry ripped to shreds while hanging out to dry. Another problem during the period was the unserviceability of ancient generators and winter temperatures. Anaesthetic and other dental supplies froze in clinics because of the scarcity of kerosene stoves. Some officers took their local anaesthetic to their tents at night. The workload continued very heavy. Captain JMR Gourdeau and Sergeants G Shand and B Moore joined the detachment on 1 December.

In January 1952, 20 Canadian Field Dental Detachment officially became of age when it was redesignated 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit. During the same month the unit was honoured by a visit from the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable Brooke Claxton, who inspected the unit headquarters and spoke to all ranks.

The first of March was also a memorable day for the dental unit as the date on which Brigadier EM Wansbrough arrived to visit the unit. He was met in Seoul by Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge and driven 50 miles by jeep to unit headquarters. During the next five days he visited all the Canadian Brigade Units in the field and on his way back to Tokyo he paid a visit to Kure.

During the first week of May, Dental Unit Headquarters moved from its first location near the Advanced Reinforcement Company to a new area next to the Indian Field Ambulance at the entrance to the famous Gloucester valley. The second, and what turned out to be the final move came in mid-June and was to a flat area next to Rear Brigade Headquarters. Those who were there at the time will recall a very efficient move since the convoy left the Gloucester Valley site at 1030 hours and by 1300 hours the cooks had a hot meal ready, and by 1700 hours all tents had been erected.

25 Canadian Infantry Brigade came out on rest in June which necessitated dental sections moving to new locations. Fortunately, this positioned the dental clinics closer to dental headquarters and made communication easier. Most dental personnel spent Sundays at headquarters where they had lunch and talked shop. Since the brigade was in rest, troops had more time to seek out dental treatment and the workload increased accordingly. The detachment in Kure was also very busy. Major Lankin and Captain Sills, in addition to personnel of the Reinforcement Group, were responsible for Royal Canadian Navy personnel serving on Canadian destroyers in far east waters.

On 17 July 1952 Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge handed over command of the unit to Major GR Covey. The new commanding officer paid tribute to his predecessor in his first report to DGDS. He observed that Lieutenant-Colonel Shragge was largely responsible for the progress the unit had made since its inception and had devoted a great deal of time and effort in establishing the respect with which dental personnel in Korea were held. He had all the headaches, trials and tribulations of setting up a unit of this type and to him should go the credit.

Following the build up of personnel and consolidation of the deployment of dental sub-sections in early 1952 a routine of living under war conditions developed and it is appropriate at this time to look at the conditions under which dental personnel functioned. As far as the combat units were concerned, i.e. infantry, artillery and armoured, dental clinics were normally located with "B" echelon. This accounted for four clinics. There was also a clinic at the dental headquarters, the field ambulance and in the rear area at the Advanced Dressing Station or Transport Company and in Kure, Japan with the Canadian Reinforcement Group.

Some idea of what service in Korea was like can be gained by considering Captain WO Mulligan's recollections. He was dental officer with the artillery regiment in 1951-52 and recalls that everything was under canvas except the dental clinic itself. "Most clinics did not keep a strict appointment schedule, usually the "up-front" company commander or company sergeant major was asked to send down six or seven patients per day. Since the dental clinic was most often in "B" echelon, where the regimental canteen was located, everybody was glad to get back for "shopping", plus a few fillings. Captain Mulligan further noted that the Canadian dental service was far superior to that of all other nations. RCDC mobile clinics were often as far forward as "A" echelon and it was never very difficult for the front line troops to get back for treatment. We had a well equipped laboratory that could supply a wide range of services from partial dentures to bridgework. United States Army dental clinics were part of the Medical Corps and were well back of the front lines with the Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals (MASH) making it difficult for the fighting troops to obtain dental care".

"British, Australian, New Zealand, and Indian dental services were equally meagre. True, our drills were operated by foot-pedal power but with good foot-men like Private Everett, (later chief warrant officer), it was more than adequate. About the only thing lacking for first-rate service was an X-ray. The Canadian Field Ambulance had one that could be used by Captain J Harms, their dental officer".

"One curious aspect of the Korean War was the almost total absence of security, especially compared to the Second World War. Good Japanese cameras were everywhere and everyone took pictures of everything. Officially it was not war but a "police action". In the winter a hockey league was formed and played on a frozen part of the Imjin river called the "Imjin Gardens". Soccer, baseball and other sports were also played".

“Although Seoul had been liberated, visits there were discouraged because it was badly damaged having been fought over twice and services such as water and sanitation were not fully restored. However, everyone got five days leave in Tokyo called “Rest and Recreation” or “R&R”. Tokyo was a great place to visit with infinite shopping and entertainment facilities so the five days passed all too soon”.

“Getting back to routine in Canada after a month’s leave took a bit of adjustment. However, in retrospect most of us considered a Korean tour was a great experience and had no regrets”.

Captain Mulligan’s recollections do not include some of the hardships associated with service in Korea. The heat in the summer was oppressive and this, along with a vast variety of hungry insects, a limited supply of water which made cleanliness a problem and in certain areas the overwhelming odor of rice paddies and honey wagons, made living difficult. During rainy periods the roads and “hard-standing” areas became a sea of mud and in dry periods dust became a menace to movement. In the winter cold and heat were a problem, particularly in the mobile clinics. Later on kerosene heaters were provided and they prevented water pipes and supplies in the mobile clinics from freezing.

During the remainder of 1952 the war continued and dental personnel continued to provide a high calibre of dental service. During 1952 the following personnel arrived from Canada to replace those serving with 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit.

- Majors - GR Covey, ED Fraser, WW Anglin, AR Smith
- Captains - HR Ketyls, LR Pierce, JW Fletcher, WR Thompson, AG Andrews, FB Lavoie, HA Ferguson,
- Sergeants - DR Piche, AJ Hughes, RR Claydon, ESW Moore, A Bourgeois, HCBilbey
- Corporals - WFE Hutton, SL MacLean, WH Fougere, JAR Shields, AR Borsholt
- Privates - WE Hill, LW White, HJ Gethings, GI Costello, GW Adams, RH Palmer, JM Tapp, M Beauvais,

Service in the field in Korea did not preclude the necessity for dental officers to write captain to major qualification examinations and in early January 1952 Captains AG Andrews and HA Ferguson wrote military law and military history. Their only complaints were that studying for the examinations was very difficult and the examination room was so cold that it was necessary to wear parkas and write with gloves on. It is not known whether they passed these examinations.

In early January the Commonwealth Division including the Canadian Brigade went into reserve with a coincidental increase in demand for dental treatment and laboratory service. Prosthetic cases were limited to essential complete and partial dentures. During the period 29 January to 28 February Warrant Officer B Gareau and Sergeants H Bilbey, AJ Hughes and A Bourgeois received 107 cases not counting repairs.

Dental service for Korean civilians was practically non-existent and Canadian dental personnel did whatever they could do to relieve suffering. Captain AG Andrews reported a case where an old gentleman, 73 years of age, walked 15 miles to have a tooth extracted. He was stone blind and was led all the way by his five year old grandson and he did this three times in one week.

On 27 April, Major Covey handed over command of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit to the new temporary commanding officer Major AR Smith. A parade was held at unit headquarters during which Major Covey bade farewell to unit personnel and signed over the unit. Major Covey’s distinguished service as commanding officer of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit was recognized later when he was awarded the MBE.

An idea of the condition of troops arriving in Korea from Canada is indicated by the results of examinations carried out by Captain FB Lavoie on 462 newly arrived R22R (Van Doos) personnel. He found the following treatment requirements: 789 extractions, 2072 fillings, 84 complete dentures, 38 partial dentures, 17 rebases and 113 periodontal cases. About 75 per cent of these personnel had not received any dental care before leaving Canada and company commanders were told by dental

officers in Wainwright and Valcartier that it was impossible to treat their men and everything would be looked after in Korea.

Although most dental officers had "gerry-rigged" motors on their foot engines, they were pleased to receive proper ones with rheostats in May of 1953. It is not known why it took so long to supply this very important item of equipment.

Major Smith's tenure of command was short lived. Lieutenant-Colonel BP Kearney arrived in the Far East on 19 May and after a few days familiarizing himself with the situation at 25 Canadian Reinforcement Group in Kure, arrived at dental headquarters on 25 May and officially took over command of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit from Major Smith on 1 June.

The most significant event since Canadian troops arrived in Korea occurred in July 1953 with the signing of the cease-fire after three years of fighting. According to Lieutenant-Colonel Kearney the news was received with little or no apparent enthusiasm but with a feeling of thankfulness. The main conjecture was what effect a cease-fire and eventual truce would have on the date of the return of troops to Canada.

Captain WR Thompson was promoted to Major in May 1953. His promotion party took the form of a mess dinner for unit officers which he paid for. This sounds like an expensive way to celebrate a promotion, but there was no cost for the food and liquor was duty-free, which reduced the financial impact. In any event, it was a good party.

In August British Commonwealth prisoners of war were given a dental examination on their return from captivity. Major WW Anglin and a British dental officer performed the examinations, paying particular attention to the soft tissues. They found no evidence of oral manifestation of nutritional deficiencies.

As with troops everywhere, when the fighting is over, they turn their attention to improving their living conditions. Headquarters 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit was no exception and Lieutenant-Colonel Kearney reported that further face-lifting continued with the erection of quonset huts. One was erected to house quartermaster stores. The second was the Sergeants' Mess with similar accommodation planned for the Mens' Canteen and the Officers' Mess. The latter opened on 18 August with a party of say farewell to Major Anglin and Captain Fletcher who were shortly to return to Canada.

The first (and last) Interservice Dental Professional Meeting of the United Nations Forces in Korea was held in Seoul on 28-29 November. Five Canadian dental officers, along with American, British, Columbian, Greek, Korean, and Philippine dental officers attended and found it an enjoyable and profitable experience.

Christmas Day 1953 was celebrated in the traditional manner at unit headquarters. An all-out effort was made to make the mens' dinner a memorable occasion. Sheets were scrounged for use as table linen, crockery was contributed by the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes and the cooks outdid themselves. As is custom the officers and sergeants served the men and everyone enjoyed themselves.

A recent communication with Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney revealed that Christmas Eve was also memorable. Even though illegal, a stately evergreen was acquired by dental headquarters. Tree cutting had been banned but it did not seem to be a major contravention of regulations if it brightened the spirits of troops far away from home. Light bulbs dipped in a variety of brightly coloured cans of "acquired" paint were hung on the tree. The adorned tree, brightly lighted, became a focal point on Christmas Eve and over the Christmas period for troops travelling the MSR (Military Supply Route). Dental headquarters was located just off the MSR which served the Commonwealth Division and the adjacent US Marine and Army Division. The dental tree accounted for innumerable rolls of expended photographic film.

Thus ended 1953 with a cease-fire in place. The following dental personnel were taken on strength on 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit during 1953.

Lieutenant-Colonel	- BP Kearney
Majors	- AR Ramsay, SG Bagnall
Captains	- KM Thompson, RA Gray, HE McKenna, TD Joslin, P Veilleux

- Lieutenant - DH Evans
- Warrant Officer 2 - A Van Ryssel
- Staff Sergeant - DW Riddell
- Sergeants - GW Murphy, B McLeod, BW Holtham, JR Card, MG Dean, FM Kennedy, C Johnston
- Corporals - JG Smart, JA Roberts, AF Semple, MM Feduik, DP White
- Privates - JE Clarke, WJ Parker, JF Kennedy

Early 1954 was a busy time with a continuing heavy demand for dental service and a number of other events. On 27 January a ceremony took place at unit headquarters to raise the new official Royal Canadian Dental Corps flag which had been designed at unit headquarters and fabricated in Japan. This was a source of pride to all dental personnel. There were also a number of important visitors. Major-General J Wren, the Director General of Dental Services of the British army visited unit headquarters in February and appeared impressed with the set up. He was followed later in February by Colonel CBH Climo the Canadian Deputy Director General of Dental Services. Despite monsoon rains which made travel hazardous, he managed to visit all clinics and talk to most dental personnel.

One of the more significant events in the history of the Canadian Brigade in Korea was the visit on 8-9 March by the Prime Minister, The Right Honourable Louis St Laurent. The main purpose of the visit was to unveil a memorial at Maple Leaf Park to Canadians who died in the Korean war. All officers attended a luncheon in his honour at brigade headquarters and all commanding officers were present at a mess dinner the same day.

Although not in the same category of importance, the author, then Captain DH Protheroe arrived at unit headquarters on 13 March. My own personal recollections may reveal what life was like for a dental officer in Korea in 1954. My first assignment was with "A" Squadron of the Lord Strathcona Horse and I was directed to provide as much dental treatment as possible to personnel of the squadron prior to their return to Canada. They were in poor condition, not having had the benefit of their own dental team during their service in Korea. They made me very welcome and I made many good friends.

All ranks were anxious to have their dental work completed before "home-go" and I received excellent cooperation from the officers and senior non-commissioned officers. As a result it was possible to accomplish a great deal in a relatively short time. I was surprised and pleased not long before leaving the squadron when one morning on approaching the clinic I noted a huge sign attached to it proclaiming "PAINLESS PROTHEROE".

After attending several parties given by the various Strathcona messes in order to run down their stocks of beer and liquor, I bade farewell to my good friends in the Lord Strathconas and proceeded to a new location with the Second Battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada commanded by a great character named Lieutenant-Colonel WH "Wild Bill" Mathews. Again I was welcomed enthusiastically by the officers and was immediately considered a member of the battalion. I located my mobile clinic on level ground near the medical inspection room and moved into a "hootchie" (tent) with the medical officer who had selected a location on top of a hill behind the officers' mess. It had a beautiful view and fresh breezes but unfortunately the climb to get there required a mountaineer's skills at the best of times, but after the Thursday night mess dinner or dining-in it was close to impossible.

The treatment workload that faced Private JF Kennedy, the dental assistant, and myself was extremely heavy so that we worked long hours to do as much as we could. Like everyone else we worked hard and we played hard.

There were many practical jokes played by members of the officers mess on each other and I was involved in one that may be of interest to the reader. As I said the commanding officer was a bit of a character much loved and respected by his officers and men. He had won two Military Crosses during the Second World War and was an extrovert and a real leader of men. He was also a handsome man, in great physical condition and quite vain about his appearance. He also wore a complete upper and lower denture and herein lay the basis for the practical joke.

During a period when he was away, a group of us were sitting around talking and I was approached to be the principal participant in a plan to make the "old man" (commanding officer) an "odd" set of dentures. The plan was that we would make friendly but pointed observations to him that lines around his mouth were making him look older than he should. He had previously remarked that he was going to ask me to make him new dentures. The plan worked and it was not very long until he appeared at the clinic and asked me to examine him with a view to constructing new dentures. I did so immediately and informed him that by opening his bite I could greatly improve his appearance and function. He was pleased and I proceeded to make two sets of dentures, one with the correct bite and one open in the extreme. I advised the laboratory technician what was going on and waited for delivery. Unfortunately, only the "odd" set arrived and I proceeded to insert them assuming the correct dentures would arrive the next day.

The Colonel was ecstatic when he looked in the mirror. I don't think he had an wrinkle between his eyebrows and his Adam's Apple and he could barely close his lips. He left the clinic and went to the mess to show off his "face lift". The officers all complimented him profusely knowing what had happened. He was convinced I was a genius and we broke out a bottle of champagne when I arrived at the mess later amid gales of laughter in the background.

I had only planned to let him wear the "odd" dentures until the next day, however, the correct set did not arrive, nor did I locate them for a week. In the meantime the commanding officer attended brigade conferences and parties still very pleased with his appearance, but by this time I think every officer in the brigade knew of the joke and could hardly contain themselves on these occasions.

I suspect that the non-appearance of the correct dentures was intentional and the joke was turned on me. In any event all is well that ends well and "Wild Bill" was pleased with the end result. We remained good friends and I was sorry to leave the Queen's Own when I was transferred to the field ambulance some time later.

The location of the field ambulance was beautiful and our mobile was parked beside a small stream. Corporal AJC Gagnon, the dental assistant had his tent pitched beside the clinic. The weather at this time was extremely hot. I can recall in one instance an individual lying on his canvas cot in the heat of the afternoon and sweat was dripping through the canvas onto the floor. Fortunately we had an excellent shower set up near the river. One of our diversions during idle periods was killing rats with shovels. Because of the heat, working hours were from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., then in the evening as required.

In order to keep the officers away from the bar in the evenings the commanding officer of the field ambulance, who shall go unnamed, devised a scheme whereby the officers would build a stone fence around the mess. This was very hard on the hands and served no useful purpose since it was only a matter of time until the brigade would be run-down and return to Canada. I often wonder if that stone fence is still standing like a Canadian "Stone Henge" in Korea.

During the final stages of my sojourn in Korea I was attached to the artillery regiment and participated in erecting a magnificent (by Korean standards) officers' mess. I hasten to add that these structures which a number of units constructed were self-help projects using local materials and no public funds were involved.

My stay with the gunners was brief and as second in command of the dental unit I was recalled to unit headquarters to assist in the break-up of the camp. Since Lieutenant-Colonel WM Sinclair was ordered to remain in Korea to oversee the completion of a Canadian sponsored school in a Korean village, I was designated to take the sea draft of dental personnel to Vancouver. We sailed from Inchon in early December and arrived in Seattle 17 days later after a rather rough voyage aboard an American troopship. The trip from Seattle to Vancouver was made by bus and after getting pay and leave passes at the personnel depot there, dental personnel dispersed to their homes throughout Canada. Thus ended my tour of duty with 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit.

Lieutenant-Colonel BP Kearney completed his tour as commanding officer and on 12 May 1954 handed over to Lieutenant-Colonel WM Sinclair in a simple ceremony at unit headquarters. Kearney had been a fine commanding officer well liked by all dental personnel and was a popular officer in the brigade. A mess dinner was held by Brigadier Allard, the brigade commander to honour Lieutenant-Colonel Kearney. Following the dinner the brigadier presented him with a carved wooden shield

with the dental corps badge at the top and the Commonwealth and Canadian Korean patches at each side. This plaque now hangs in the library at the Canadian Forces Dental Services School.

Shortly after his arrival in Korea Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair was appointed by Brigadier Allard to be chairman of a committee to raise money to help rebuild a Korean village, Chinmokchong. The village had been adopted by 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade. This appointment was to consume a great deal of Sinclair's time while he was in Korea.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair recorded an interesting observation on the drug paludrine which was taken daily by all troops as an anti-malaria agent. He noted in examining patients and talking to dental officers that Vincent's infection was absent in Canadian troops in Korea. In further discussions with the assistant director of medical services in the brigade, he determined that syphilis was also very rare in the Korean theatre. In view of the fact that both Vincent's and syphilis are manifestly spirochaetal, he wondered if there could be some connection between paludrine and these two diseases. Unfortunately, it was not possible to carry out controlled studies and the subject was not pursued further.

In his August 1954 Progress Report Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair tells of an experience that happened to his Korean "house-boy" Shorty. He was suffering from a very swollen hand and was sent to the field ambulance for treatment. The swelling was diagnosed as an allergy, but Sinclair was not satisfied with his condition and sent him to the Norwegian Mobile Army Surgical Hospital but they would not see him because he arrived after sick parade hours. By this time Shorty was "browned-off" so he went to a Korean doctor in Sinsani who, heaven knows why, diagnosed it as sub-acute appendicitis. When Sinclair heard that the Korean doctor intended to perform an appendectomy he rushed to Sinsani and rescued Shorty from the operating table. The next morning Captain DH Evans was sent with Shorty to the Norwegian hospital and he was admitted. Evans was advised that he would be in hospital for at least three days. Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair went to visit him on the third day but could not find him at first. However, after a long search he found him in bed groaning. The medical attendant told the Colonel he had been operated on but did not know what for, so Sinclair examined him and to his great surprise discovered that Shorty had been circumcised. This appeared to be rather unusual treatment for a swollen hand, however, the penicillin that had been administered both pre and post-operatively cured the hand and the circumcision healed uneventfully. In view of this event, Shorty was thereafter known as "Shorter".

In August 1954, the decision was made to run down the Commonwealth Division to Brigade strength and many planning conferences were held. This planning was made more difficult for the commanding officer and his staff because of lack of direction and policy from army headquarters. It was finally decided that one dental subsection would be located with the Canadian field ambulance and one with the Queen's Own Rifles at Maple Leaf Park.

The actual run-down of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit took place in October and November. It involved a great deal of work getting vehicles in shape, striking buildings, etc. while still maintaining a dental service. The unit was down to nil strength and most personnel embarked for Canada on 27 November 1954.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair remained in Korea until 11 December to complete his work with the Canadian sponsored Korean village. He had done an excellent job as commanding officer during a difficult period. This marked the end of a very fine field dental unit which had maintained the high standards set by similar units in the second world war.

The following dental personnel were taken on strength of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit during 1954;

- Lieutenant-Colonel - WM Sinclair
- Captains - DH Skinner, DH Protheroe, JD Bourque, AG Taylor, WH Murray, RL Villard, WH Harrington
- Lieutenant - IP Hunter
- Warrant Officer 2 - N Curran
- Staff Sergeant - VOBergland
- Sergeants - GF Keough, CA Young, FH Habart, T Hussey

- Corporals - GM Hemlow, JRA Deblois, KR Shappee, G MacCuish,
 AJC Gagnon, BM Roodman
 Privates - G Cote, RV Lafrance, TJ Matheson

Although 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit had ceased to exist, a small dental increment remained in Korea under Captain WH Harrington to provide treatment for the remaining Canadians in Korea and Japan. Captain Harrington, Sergeant MM Fediuk, dental assistant, and Sergeant FH Habart, laboratory technician, set up with the Canadian field ambulance and Captain DH Skinner moved into a new clinic with the Queen's Own Rifles at Maple Leaf Park. Incidentally, Sergeant Fediuk served in Korea for two years which was longer than any other dental corps member and may have been a record for all Canadians.

By the end of March 1955 the Queen's Own Rifles, including Captain Skinner, had left for Canada. This left a total of about 400 Canadians in Korea and Japan and the clinic in Kure was closed. It was during this period that Captain Harrington was promoted to Major and assumed command of the remaining Commonwealth dental officers, i.e. two British and one Australian.

In August Major JG Butler arrived in Korea and took over the dental detachment from Major Harrington. The new senior dental officer moved the clinic into a quonset hut which he found to be much more comfortable. The field ambulance camp was closed in April 1956 and the dental personnel moved in with the Cameron Highlanders and also set up a part-time clinic in Inchon.

Major Butler had a surprise when he was in Tokyo in March. He was invited to a reception on board HMCS Ontario which was tied up in Yokohama harbor and discovered that the ship's dental officer was Major DH Protheroe.

On 5 July 1956, Major Butler and Sergeant JF Marchand were replaced by Captain L Dombowsky and Sergeant MD Crockett. This new team continued the practice of alternating dental services on a weekly basis between the clinic at the Cameron Highlanders and Inchon. The winter of 1956-57 was uneventful and the detachment managed a well-deserved leave in Hong Kong in January. By the end of April 1957 plans had been made for withdrawal of the Canadian dental detachment. The two clinics were closed in June and dental personnel returned to Canada on 3 July 1957.

The following dental personnel arrived in Korea during 1955 and 1956.

1955	1956
Major JG Butler	Captain L Dombowsky
Sergeant JF Marchand	Sergeant MD Crockett
Corporal WOlynik	Sergeant RK Jones
Private JH Patterson	

With the return to Canada of Captain Dombowsky and his staff the mission of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps to provide comprehensive treatment to Canadian troops during and following the Korean conflict was completed. All who served in the Korean theatre can be proud of their achievements.

Excerpts from Captain Frank Nesbitt's War Diary
KOREA 13 OCTOBER 1950 - 27 AUGUST 1951

Author's Note

The late Major (Ret'd) Frank Nesbitt wrote this diary on a stenographer's notebook and submitted it periodically to the Director General. Fortunately, it was retained and its succinct form describes the situation in the early part of the Korean War far better than a longer narrative. Even if some readers are unfamiliar with the acronyms used they cannot help but get the "feel" of Frank's experiences.

- 13 October 1950 - Arrived north Fort Lewis Camp 1700 hrs.
- 14 October 1950 - Set up temporary clinic in MIR and held first dental parade. Borrowed portable field chair from American Dental Corps.
- 17 October 1950 - Patient needing denture adjustment presented problem but denture was relieved with bone file and patient was relieved.
- 20 October 1950 - Warned for embarkation. Destination was in confusion but was told it was probably either Okinawa or Korea.
- 21 October 1950 - Left Fort Lewis 0700 hrs for Seattle. Boarded USNS James O'Hara 1000 hrs and departed 1130 hrs for Yokohama.
- 22 October 1950 - Set up clinic in well-equipped (Ritter unit and chair) ship's clinic. No ships dentist so worked dental parade with one of three US dental officers (other two seasick).
- 7 November 1950 - Arrive Pusan, Korea 0900 hrs.
- 10 November 1950 - No room available for dental clinic (or very little else). Spr Powell first on dental parade. Extracted tooth with patient sitting on box in quarters.
- 16 November 1950 - MIR and Dental clinic established in tent. Field portable chair obtained from Americans. Still working from "L" kit (emergency) and one or two on dental parade daily.
- 23 November 1950 - American Thanksgiving Day - Had a real thanksgiving dinner.
- 28 November 1950 - Alerted for North Korean guerilla forces offensive.
- 29 November 1950 - Organized into a mobile and a static force for defence of Canadian area in case of guerilla activity (10,000 guerillas within 50 miles of area). News that a mobile dental clinic may arrive with other vehicles expected within days. Still working from "L" kit.
- 13 December 1950 - PPCLI portion of advance party move to K9 airstrip (just north of Pusan) to prepare camp for 2 Bn PPCLI. All sergeants and officers of party received their liquor ration (one bottle of scotch or gin).
- 20 December 1950 - Received vehicle for mobile dental clinic. Expected modifications for X-ray not done and vehicle itself in poor shape. No generator with vehicle which has been turned over to RCEME.
- 21 December 1950 - Three patients (two of whom have been accidentally shot by GIs) evacuated to Tokyo.
- 22 December 1950 - PPCLI 2 Bn arrive and disembark. Sergeant Gilbert and L/Cpl Sawyer arrive with battalion.
- 24 December 1950 - Lt/Col J Stone, CO 2nd Bn PPCLI a patient (occlusal correction). Canadian soldier marries Swedish nurse.
- 25 December 1950 - Men received a very fine Christmas dinner and as is custom, were waited on by officers and sergeants.
- 28 December 1950 - 20 Field Detachment RCDC proceed to Miryang with HQ Coy PPCLI by convoy.

- 29 December 1950 - RCDC personnel spent day preparing clinic. No generator as yet but PPCLI have offered to loan one.
- 30 December 1950 - First dental parade working from "A" kit.
- 1 January 1951 - Weather around zero (F). Officers and sergeants joined for a New Year's Party. British Chief of staff visited camp. RCDC detachment finally received generator.
- 2 January 1951 - Dental parade quite slack so spoke to adjutant and he agreed to pass message to Coy commanders to allow patients time off for dental parades. Two prisoners broke free from detention camp and shot at guard - missed.
- 4 January 1951 - Improvement in dental parade noticed. Liquor ration issued today.
- 9 January 1951 - Received an indent from American stores.
- 14 January 1951 - Two New Zealand soldiers ambushed by guerillas and killed near here.
- 15 January 1951 - Weather becoming warmer (30F). Early this morning there was a terrific explosion. Later on we found out an ammunition train had collided with a petrol train.
- 17 January 1951 - RSM seriously injured by a mine blast. RCDC personnel paid a visit to New Zealand dental personnel. A few rounds were fired into camp last night.
- 18 January 1951 - RSM J Wood died in hospital at Taegu. Majority of battalions out of camp on training so dental parade light - Bath parade.
- 24 January 1951 - USS Missouri, five cruisers and many LSTs standing by in Pusan harbour (in case evacuation is necessary). Bath parade.
- 25 January 1951 - Major Brooks (DAQMG) has letter stating RCDC is over established in Korea. Letter states there should be one sergeant Tech, one Private DA, and one Private Driver. I gave him letter stating there should be two sergeants and to wire DGDS if he needed confirmation of that establishment. Mess dinner tonight.
- 26 January 1951 - Weather very mild. Three Korean bandits' heads found close to camp.
- 29 January 1951 - Bill Herbert (CBC) visits camp. Man accidentally shoots himself in foot.
- 9 February 1951 - Battalion warned of forthcoming move north and going into action with 27 Commonwealth Brigade. RCDC invited to various Coy smokers.
- 11 February 1951 - War news seems much brighter. Inchon recaptured and UN Forces enter Seoul.
- 15 February 1951 - Snow - Left Miryang 0700 hours. Arrive Hamchang (90 miles) 1700 hours.
- 17 February 1951 - Snow - Left Hamchang 0700 hours. "B" echelon arrived at Umsom at 1700 hours, cleared natives out and set up sleeping quarters, etc. in native huts.
- 22 February 1951 - First casualties reported - two men killed and three wounded.
- 23 February 1951 - Serious shortage of ammo and rations because bridge washed out.
- 25 February 1951 - Generator break down.
- 28 February 1951 - Generator repaired. Receive request from "A" echelon to work there for seven days.
- 5 March 1951 - Captain Nesbitt and Sergeant Flesher move back to "B" echelon.
- 7 March 1951 - Battalion moves into action and meets strong resistance. 36 casualties (including nine dead). Fail to take objective.
- 10 March 1951 - "B" echelon moved from Yoju at 1330 hours and arrived at Ch'onso-mi at 1700 hours.
- 15 March 1951 - RCDC personnel move from "B" echelon to battalion at rest in Yanpyong.
- 18 March 1951 - Palm Sunday. Memorial church parade for those of battalion killed in action (19 to this date).
- 21 March 1951 - Dental parades heavy while battalion is out on rest. Staff working long hours.
- 22 March 1951 - UN Forces reach 38th parallel.
- 25 March 1951 - RCDC personnel ordered back to "B" echelon after battalion warned for action.

- 26 March 1951 - RCDC move with "B" echelon from Ipo to Kuam-ni (NE of Seoul). Battalion move just a few miles from 38th parallel.
- 30 March 1951 - Brigadiers Fleury and Rockingham visit battalion. L/Cpl Sawyer placed on honour guard because "he is the smartest soldier in "B" echelon". Brig Rockingham somewhat surprised to see Dental Corps on guard.
- 3 April 1951 - Indent sent in to #6Base Medical Stores (US army) for acetylene, stone, alcohol, gold clasp wire, solder and cotton rolls.
- 4 April 1951 - Three men in battalion killed by mortar. Lighting in clinic now satisfactory after installing a sealed-beam headlight.
- 7 April 1951 - RCDC personnel move from "B" to "A" echelon at Kapyong 10 miles north. Battalion out for one day's rest.
- 9 April 1951 - Fire in camp in house containing ammunition. Shrapnel flying against dental vehicle. RCDC personnel move back to "B" echelon in late afternoon.
- 11 April 1951 - Received a lecture on prevention of malaria. Radio Tokyo reported McArthur had been relieved of his command.
- 17 April 1951 - Paludrine (anti-malaria) tablets now being issued to all troops.
- 21 April 1951 - First leave party (to Japan) returns and second one goes. Very large dental parades for last two days.
- 23 April 1951 - Sergeant Gilbert's term of enlistment ended today. Communist forces attack along whole front and break through our left flank. RCDC warned to move back to "B" echelon.
- 24 April 1951 - RCDC move from rest area to "B" echelon and then move back 15 miles more with "B" echelon (general retreat in area). Road is napalmed and strafed by mistake, by two American fighters and cause quite a little excitement although no one was hit. Chinese advance has been halted temporarily.
- 26 April 1951 - Bug-out still on. "B" echelon moves back 50 miles to Ichon. Seoul expected to fall any moment.
- 27 April 1951 - "B" echelon moves back a few more miles early this morning. Once more we are south of Han River. It looks as if the rainy season has started.
- 28 April 1951 - "A" and "F" echelons move back and whole front moving back rapidly.
- 29 April 1951 - Battalion now out on Army reserve. Twenty-one casualties in the battalion from last action.
- 30 April 1951 - Chinese area out of contact and cannot be seen.
- 1 May 1951 - Lack of contact with Chinese forces puzzling to UN forces.
- 3 May 1951 - Received RCDC Newsletter. Captain Nesbitt sick with touch of malaria.
- 4 May 1951 - Captain Nesbitt still sick. Still no action on front. All units warned against possible air attack.
- 5 May 1951 - Still no contact with enemy although heavy artillery fire lately. PPCLI will not allow RCDC personnel to come under their quota for leave so arrangements are being made to see if we can get our own quota from Brigade.
- 6 May 1951 - Medical Officer evacuated with malaria.
- 7 May 1951 - RCDC's six month anniversary in Korea.
- 8 May 1951 - Ran out of anaesthetic today. Had six cans but discovered on opening all corks had popped out of cartridges. Flew down to Survon to draw new batch.
- 9 May 1951 - Bde HQ and PPCLI refuse RCDC personnel a quota of leave until 25 CIB arrives up north because of lack of dental services. Patrols can still make no contact with enemy forces.

- 11 May 1951 - Chinese forces are expected to start a big push today. Much activity has been noted beyond their lines and they've covered the whole front with smoke. UN airforce very active lately.
- 13 May 1951 - Captain Nesbitt now secretary of "B" echelon officers' mess.
- 14 May 1951 - Small dental parades lately, probably due to great distance (45 miles) between "B" and "A" and "F" echelons.
- 15 May 1951 - First officer in 2 PPCLI died from wounds. Advance party 2 RCHA arrived.
- 16 May 1951 - There seems to be some concern about a possible air and guerilla attack in the area. Many small parties of Chinese are known to have infiltrated our rear areas. Colonel Ramsay, senior (American) dental officer, Far East Command dropped in for a short visit and to offer any assistance we might need. "B" echelon divided into three groups for defence of area. Captain Nesbitt 2 i/c of one group.
- 20 May 1951 - Officers of "B" echelons held a mortar shoot. Captain Nesbitt tied for second place.
- 21 May 1951 - "B" echelon warned for move. Life in Korea isn't so bad. Fresh strawberries and champagne for mess diner tonight.
- 25 May 1951 - "B" echelon moves from Sangjong-ni to rest area on north bank of Han River. Heard over radio that General Ridgeway had received peace proposals from C.C.F. (Chinese Communist Forces). It is believed C.C.F. are out of food - thus the reason for their hasty retreat.
- 27 May 1951 - The campsite greatly resembles a small lake at present - the consequences of setting up in a rice paddy (although there's little else around).
- 28 May 1951 - Day of rest. Drove over and met Major RE Brown and Captain JM Donely. PR officer killed today when his jeep ran over a mine.
- 29 May 1951 - Very hot - expect to have to stop working in afternoons - work evenings if necessary. Large parade because battalion on rest.
- 3 June 1951 - "B" echelon moved 40 miles NW to Tok-Chong which is 30 miles directly north of Seoul. Our detachment is just 500 yards from Major Brown and Captain Donely.
- 4 June 1951 - Lt/Col Shragge visited the detachment today. Captain Nesbitt told he is on next party of R&R leave to Tokyo.
- 12 June 1951 - The above blank is what Captain Nesbitt could remember of his leave in Tokyo. He returned at 1400 hours today.
- 14 June 1951 - RCDC detachment moves from "B" echelon to battalion rest area.
- 15 June 1951 - All officers and "Dog" Coy paraded to watch Captain Mills and Private Barton be presented with M.C. and M.M. respectively. Sergeant Flesher left tonight for R&R leave in Tokyo. Sergeant Gilbert now doing prosthetic work for Captain Mulligan.
- 21 June 1951 - "B" echelon moves at 0500 hours to new area. This makes fourth move in seven days - difficult to do any work under those conditions. The expected Chinese attack (during full moon) has failed to materialize - but no one is beefing. A very large percentage of the battalion is suffering from dysentery.
- 25 June 1951 - Today is first anniversary of the start of the Korean war. Let's hope its the last.
- 26 June 1951 - Very hot - so hot in fact, we separated compound from casts by setting them in the sun for a few minutes.
- 29 June 1951 - Our generator broke down today. It has been officially announced that 2 PPCLI has been awarded the President's Citation.
- 1 July 1951 - Very hot. Temp in dental van at 1100 hours was 98 - at 1400 hours 108. "Charlie Coy" was strafed by Chinese plane - two men hit. Clinic is still without power - generator will have to go to RCEME.

- 3 July 1951 - In the past few weeks, I have noticed in a few cases there has been considerable P.O. swelling after extraction of teeth. There is no pain - the patient just complains of being uncomfortable from the swelling. 2000 mg of aureomycin daily brings immediate reduction but I am worried over the number of cases.
- 4 July 1951 - Cloudy with rain in the evening. What a relief that rain is.
- 8 July 1951 - New duty hours went into effect today - 0800-1200 hours and 1800-2100 hours.
- 11 July 1951 - We got our generator back from RCEME today.
- 14 July 1951 - Received word today (via telegram) HQ (RCDC) would arrive here shortly.
- 15 July 1951 - Jack Benny and troupe gave a show in area to about 7000, 25 (Cdn Bde) and 25 (US) Div troops.
- 17 July 1951 - Sergeant Gilbert and L/Cpl Sawyer leave on R&R. A Chinese plane flew over A&B ech areas for a little more than an hour. It did not fire on us but did fire on 25 (Cdn) Fd Amb and caused two casualties.
- 18 July 1951 - "B" echelon moves South and West approx 40 miles. We are again south of 38th.
- 28 July 1951 - 1st Commonwealth Div officially came into being today.
- 3 August 1951 - The generator has broken down again - it's just about through. I'm trying to get a new one but they're very scarce here.
- 7 August 1951 - Should get generator (so power) today. Nine months ago today the detachment arrived in Korea.
- 10 August 1951 - Heavy rain. We are really in monsoon season now. Very small dental parade. 2 PPCLI received 1700 cases of Canadian beer today.
- 12 August 1951 - Received surveyor, Hepworth sharpener and handpiece from Ottawa today.
- 21 August 1951 - Major-General Cassels (Brit Comm Div Commander) has promised a bottle of whiskey to the man capturing most live Chinese.
- 26 August 1951 - RCDC Jeep has broken down - turned in for repair.
- 27 August 1951 - Lt/Col Shragge (CO Dent Coy) is in area (with Major Brown) but hasn't visited this detachment.

c h a p t e r
f o u r

**A NEW DIRECTOR
GENERAL, A NEW
SCHOOL, HYGIENISTS
AND AIROTORS
1955-1959**



forty years of progress

c h a p t e r *f o u r*

A NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL, A NEW SCHOOL, HYGIENISTS AND AIROTORS 1955-1959



Synopsis

The period 1955 to 1959, which is covered in this chapter, was marked by a continuing acute shortage of dental officers and tradesmen which made the provision of a comprehensive dental service very difficult. One of the contrib-

uting factors was the loss through retirement of many of the older wartime officers who reached their retirement ages. In spite of the shortages, there were several important accomplishments that would influence future operations. These included:

- the training and employment of dental hygienists (dental technicians clinical);
- the opening of a new Royal Canadian Dental Corps School at Camp Borden;
- the introduction of the air-driven handpiece;
- the introduction of dental public health programs;
- the participation of dental personnel in the United Nations peacekeeping force in the Middle East*; and
- the increase in post-graduate training for dental officers.

Situation

Although the shortage of dental officers obviously resulted in many patients not receiving the dental care they needed and there were long sick parades at many clinics, every effort was made not to compromise quality of dentistry in favour of quantity. The establishment of dental officers during the late fifties was approximately 215. The following table shows the actual strength which was augmented, starting in 1956, by a few of the retired officers who were hired as civilian dentists and worked in RCDC clinics.

*See Appendix IV

DENTAL OFFICER STRENGTH 1955-1959 INCLUSIVE

	March 1955	September 1956	February 1957	September 1958	September 1959
Brigadier	1	1	1	1	1
Colonel	5	6	6	6	6
Lieutenant-Colonel	17	17	16	16	16
Major	47	53	56	51	54
Captain	80	88	81	79	83
Total	150	165	160	153	160

New dental officers came to service on graduation from university as follows:

1955	- 12
1956	- 24
1957	- 17
1958	- 22
1959	- 12
Total	87

During the same period there was a loss of 81 dental officers for a net gain of six.

The officer establishment of the Directorate of Dental Services remained constant during the period. It was comprised of 11 officers in the following appointments:

Director General Dental Services	- Brigadier
Deputy Director General of Dental Services	- Colonel
Director of Dental Services	- Colonel
Senior Consultant	- Colonel
Dental Public Health Officer	- Lieutenant-Colonel
2 Deputy Directors of Dental Services	- Lieutenant-Colonels
2 Assistant Deputy Directors of Dental Services	- Majors
Stores Officer	- Captain
Administrative Officer	- Captain

Regular Force Royal Canadian Dental Corps units in 1955 were as follows:

UnitHQ	Location	Rank of Commanding Officer
No. 11 Dental Coy	Edmonton	Colonel
No. 12 Dental Coy	Halifax	Colonel
No. 13 Dental Coy	Trenton	Colonel
No. 14 Dental Coy	Winnipeg	Lieutenant-Colonel
No. 15 Dental Coy	Montreal	Lieutenant-Colonel
RCDC School	Ottawa	Lieutenant-Colonel
4 Field Dental Coy	Soest, Germany	Lieutenant-Colonel
35 Field Dental Unit	Metz, France	Lieutenant-Colonel
25 Field Dental Detachment	Korea	Major
Central Dental Stores	Ottawa	Major

The Militia component of the Corps was comprised of twelve companies located in major cities across Canada commanded by lieutenant-colonels. There was also an Assistant Director General of Dental Services appointment in each army command in the rank of colonel.

The names of individual officers who comprised the hierarchy of the corps, i.e. lieutenant-colonels and above, are shown in the following table.

ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS HIERARCHY 1955 - 1959 INCLUSIVE

September 1955	September 1956	September 1957	September 1958	September 1959
Brigadier	Brigadier	Brigadier	Brigadier	Brigadier
EM Wansbrough	EM Wansbrough	EM Wansbrough	EM Wansbrough	KM Baird
Colonels	Colonels	Colonels	Colonels	Colonels
CBH Climo RE Carroll FR Drewery WE Meldrum KM Baird GB Shillington	CBH Climo RE Carroll FR Drewery WE Meldrum KM Baird GB Shillington	CBH Climo RE Carroll WE Meldrum KM Baird GB Shillington HL Harris JA MacGowan	KM Baird GB Shillington HL Harris JA MacGowan IAL Millar BP Kearney	GB Shillington HL Harris IAL Millar BP Kearney AC Leman TL Marsh
Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels
FJMacLean HL Harris JA MacGowan PR LaSalle GEShragge IAL Millar VR Farrell SK Oldfield BP Kearney WR Cunningham AC Leman CW McCrary TL Marsh WM Sinclair OW Crummey JW Gabriel	FJ MacLean HL Harris JA MacGowan PR LaSalle GE Shragge IAL Millar VR Farrell SK Oldfield BP Kearney WR Cunningham AC Leman CW McCrary TL Marsh WM Sinclair OW Crummey JW Gabriel CEPurdy	FJ MacLean GE Shragge IAL Millar SK Oldfield PR LaSalle BP Kearney WR Cunningham AC Leman CW McCrary TL Marsh WM Sinclair OW Crummey JW Gabriel CE Purdy GR Covey LC Cameron	SK Oldfield WR Cunningham AC Leman CW McCrary TL Marsh WM Sinclair OW Crummey GR Covey LC Cameron RHG Cunningham AR Smith CM Cornish RB Jackson GC Evans CM Cornish RB Jackson GC Evans AT Roger LG Craigie	SK Oldfield WR Cunningham WM Sinclair OW Crummey CE Purdy GR Covey AT Roger RHG Cunningham CM Cornish RB Jackson GC Evans AR Smith RE Brown NA Butcher JG Butler

forty years of progress

NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL

Brigadier EM Wansbrough retired as Director General of Dental Services on 31 October 1958. He had held the appointment for 12 years and left large shoes to fill. His successor Brigadier KM Baird had been "heir-apparent to the throne" for several years and was equal to the task. He had been one of the youngest officers to command a field dental company during World War II and in the post-war period had been commandant of the RCDC School, commanding officer of two dental companies and Deputy Director General of Dental Services. Brigadier Baird will perhaps be best remembered for the changes that were made in the employment of auxiliary dental personnel during his administration.

Brigadier Wansbrough was suitably dined out by a large gathering of his officers and their ladies at a mixed mess dinner held in Ottawa. He was presented with his portrait which hangs in the library of the CFDS School. Following his death in 1970 the building which houses the CFDS School was named the Wansbrough Building in his honour.

DENTAL HYGIENISTS

The introduction of dental hygienist trade into the Corps in 1956 was one of the most important events in Royal Canadian Dental Corps' history. Without the contribution that these dedicated men and women have made it would have been impossible to have introduced the very successful Preventive Dentistry Program nor would it have been possible to develop the expanded duty hygienist.

Flight Sergeants PE Savage and CMB Torrens were the first dental hygienists to be employed by the Corps. They were, as the rank indicates, members of the Royal Canadian Air Force and received their hygiene training in England.

The first class of dental hygienists, then known as dental technicians clinical, were trained at the RCDC School in Ottawa in 1956. There were only two graduates, namely, Sergeants RH Daw and H Thorsson. They were followed in the next three years by Sergeants TL Batten, JE Shiner, AJ Greco, RG Fortin, SL MacLean, EK Abernathy, JM Sherry, GEC Bradley, VO Blackmore, HEG Franzgrote, JM Tapp, JM Sadler, JA Fraser, AS Field, SE Robertson, JCA Therrien, R Pelletier, VR Kidd, HEW Reid, RF Matheson, LR Barrett and MM Fediuk. All of these tradesmen rose to the rank of chief or master warrant officer and many returned to the school to be trained as expanded duty hygienists.

The dental hygiene course was six months in length and very difficult so that there were a number of failures. It included basic science subjects in addition to clinical training. Most of the candidates had been out of school for many years which made the basic science courses particularly difficult and many, many hours of home study were required. Also in most cases, the candidates were separated from their families which added to the hardship. On the other hand, many firm friendships were formed because of the shared experience.

The title dental hygienist was not used during the early years of the trade. This was because, at the time, all dental hygienists in Canada were trained in universities and normal university entrance requirements had to be met in order to take the training. On graduation civilian hygienists were granted a Registered Dental Hygienist (RDH) diploma and it was necessary to have this in order to obtain a licence to practise. The RCDC could not meet these requirements so it was decided to use the title Dental Technician Clinical. There is no doubt that the RCDC tradesmen had equal or greater skills than the university trained civilian dental hygienists, in fact, many RCDC tradesmen successfully entered civilian practice after the RCDC School was accredited and they were licensed to practise. Their contribution to the provision of dental services to the Canadian Forces should be a source of pride.

WARTIME OFFICERS RETIRE

It was stated in chapter 1 that wartime officers who joined the Canadian Army Active Force in 1946 and 1947 were offered terms of service that permitted them to serve 10 years or to age 55 years whichever came first. Many of these officers completed these terms of service during the late 1950s. In September 1955 there were 23 of these officers serving in the rank of lieutenant-colonel and above and by the end of the decade 16 had retired. However, everything has its good side and happiness prevailed among those officers promoted to take their places.

All members of the RCDC and CFDS owe a real debt of gratitude to these gentlemen who guided the corps through the difficult period of transition from wartime to peacetime operations. Their foresight and actions started the organization on the road to the high standards and esprit de corps that has been maintained and improved over the years. They were superb dedicated officers. Unfortunately, many are now deceased, but it is hoped that their contributions will not soon be forgotten.

Heading the list of those who retired during this period were the Director General of Dental Service, Brigadier EM Wansbrough, OBE, MM, ED, CD, DDS, QHDS, FICD, FACD and the Deputy Director General of Dental Services, Colonel C Bryce H Climo, DCM, ED, CD, DDS, FICD. Each of these officers was decorated for gallantry in the First World War with Brigadier Wansbrough receiving the Military Medal and Colonel Climo the Distinguished Conduct Medal, both as other ranks. They were a great team with Wansbrough the public relations and policy expert and Climo the one who worked in the background and got things done.

Other members of the group were perhaps not as prominent but were effective commanding officers and staff officers and included the following:

Colonel	RE Carroll,	ED, CD, (MSC), DDS
Colonel	FR Drewry,	ED, CD, (MSC), DDS
Colonel	WE Meldrum,	OBE, CD, DDS
Colonel	JA MacGowan,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	FJ MacLean,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	GE Shragge,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	PR LaSalle,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	VR Farrell,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	SK Oldfield,	ED, CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	CW McCrary,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	WM Sinclair,	CD, BDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	JM Gabriel,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	LC Cameron,	CD, DDS
Lieutenant-Colonel	JK McNally,	CD

NEW ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS SCHOOL

Early in the post-war period the requirement for a school to conduct Special to Corps training was recognized and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School was opened at 541 Sussex Street in Ottawa in November 1947. Although the accommodation and facilities left much to be desired, the energy and persistence of the staff under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird, the first commandant, resulted in the development of training courses which are the basis of courses still in existence today, forty years later.

In the early 1950s, because of the rapid expansion of the Corps and introduction of the dental hygiene trade, it became evident that the limited space and facilities at the school in Ottawa, could no longer cope with the increased requirement for training. Repeated submissions for larger and better quarters finally resulted in approval and construc-



Official Opening of the RCDC School - Camp Borden - June 1958
The Honourable George R Pearkes, VC is shown inspecting the Guard of Honour. The Guard commander (with sword) is Capt CA Casterson. Sgt VO Blackmore is on the extreme right.

tion on the new school started in Camp Borden in 1956. It was taken over and occupied in June 1957 and officially opened by Major-General the Honourable George R Pearkes VC, Minister of National Defence on 13 June 1958 in the presence of Brigadier EM Wansbrough and a distinguished gathering of military and civilian guests.

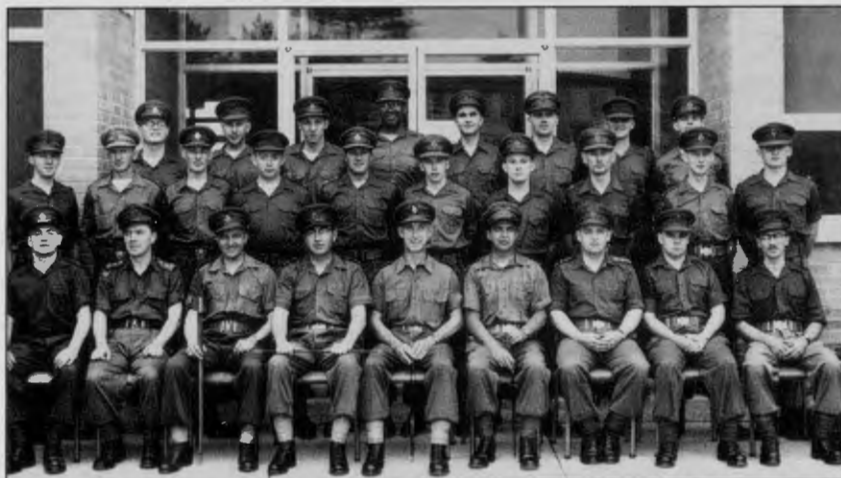
The staff of the school that moved from Ottawa to Camp Borden in 1957 was comprised of seven officers and twelve other ranks. In addition to the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel BP Kearney, these included Lieutenant-Colonel AT Roger; Majors HW Hart, GC Evans and LG Craigie; Captains JL Craig and JW Fletcher; Warrant Officer I HH Latham; Warrant Officers II RW Hall, HF Doyle and PJ Hulholland; Sergeants P Hoyt, VO Blackmore, RG Fortin, AJ Greco, CH Loken and DD Robertson; and Corporals AH Aubin and TW Sullivan.

Although training was the primary function of the new school, it also took over the treatment commitment for Camp Borden and the existing clinics were closed.

The move from Ottawa to Camp Borden had many benefits aside from simply improved facilities for instruction and treatment. The availability of living quarters and messes for example, provided a close association of candidates and staff which resulted in the development of an esprit de corps that could not be accomplished in an urban setting such as Ottawa. This was especially true in the summer training program for undergraduate dental students. Subjects such as drill and field exercises provided the young officer cadet with a much broader knowledge of general military and corps subjects.

Over the years the training provided by the RCDC/CFDS School has had a significant impact on all those who received it including dental officers who later entered private practice or became members of dental faculties. On the trades side, many school graduates have gone on to successful careers in the private sectors as dental hygienists, dental laboratory technicians, dental equipment repairman, instructors at community colleges and in the dental supply field.

Unlike any other location, every member of the dental service has either served on the staff or has attended courses there. Just as combat units have their "home stations", the RCDC School at CFB Borden has become the "home station" of RCDC/CFDS members. The history of the School is contained in Appendix V.



Third Phase Candidates - RCDC School - 1958

Seated (L-R): 2 Lt Gillis, Capt McMaster, WO1 Van Ryssel, LCol Evans, Col Kearney, Maj Craigie, Capt Meisner, 2 Lt Travis, 2 Lt Turcotte

Second Row: 2 Lts Roy, Collier, Wainberg, Moran, Morin, Warrick, Gardner, Lovely, Cashin, Hopkins

Third Row: 2 Lts Shaw, La Rose, Stewart, Lewis, Lanthier, Paturel, Brogan, Myles

INTRODUCTION OF THE AIROTOR

There are not many dental officers who were serving during the 1950s who would not agree that the introduction of the airtor was the greatest technical advance in dentistry during the decade or perhaps of all time. To them it was just as revolutionary as the change from foot powered to electrically powered engines many years earlier. These officers and their dental assistants will never forget the improvement in dental practice that resulted from its use. The most frequently mentioned advantages were improved patient response due to the reduction in vibration and the speed with which operative and crown and bridge procedures could be completed; the reduced tension at the end of the day because patients were more relaxed; less fatigue was evident due to the lighter pressure and the safety associated with the equipment; the extraction of impacted and ankylosed teeth was facilitated because bone and tooth structure was so easily removed; and the volume of dentistry performed could be increased.

The first airtor (Borden) was installed at the RCDC School in the late 1950s and soon after, three dental equipment technicians, namely, EA Church, WD Morris and EC Carpenter were sent for training on maintenance and repair of the airtor. Installation in clinics was phased in over the next few years until, by 1960, all clinics were equipped. The total cost of equipping the corps was approximately sixty thousand dollars which was considered a fairly large amount at the time. This amount did not include the cost of related training and installation.

The airtor would have been introduced for its advantages other than the potential for increased productivity, however, this was an important consideration and it is interesting to compare productivity before and after introduction of this instrument.

A study was carried out in 1960 to find out if this equipment, in addition to its other advantages, appreciably affected the number of operative and crown and bridge procedures performed by dental officers. The design of the study was simply to compare the number of the pertinent operations performed by individual officers before receiving an airtor, with those performed during a like period with an airtor available for use. Only data on those officers who remained in the same location and who completed more than 100 duty days during the period studied were considered. In addition, officers were not informed that the study was in progress.

It was realized when the study was designed that it probably would not be possible to produce data that would have statistical significance because variables such as illness, morale, quality of or lack of a dental assistant, and normal increase in productivity through experience might affect the amount of work performed. However, it was considered that the results would be sufficiently accurate to give an indication of this aspect of the value of the airtor to the corps. After analysing the data collected, it was considered that the increases shown tended to err on the low side. It was found that 43 dental officers operating for 6,861 duty days before and 7,063 days following installation of an airtor showed an increase in multiple surface amalgams of 15.8 percent and an increase of 18.2 percent in fixed bridges.

The introduction of the airtor may have also been the impetus that was required to start thinking about the expansion of procedures performed by dental auxiliary personnel. Prior to introduction of the air-driven handpiece the cavity preparation phase of a filling took a large proportion of the time required to complete the restoration whereas, after the advent of the airtor cavity preparation time was much reduced. Forward thinking dental officers could see the possibilities of having an auxiliary who could take over and perform the relatively mechanical procedures involved in completing the restoration following the cavity preparation, thus, freeing the dental officer to perform procedures demanding his or her level of skill.

DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

During the first few years following the formation of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps very little attention was paid to public health dentistry, including preventive dentistry. It was considered a desirable objective but the resources and procedures available, the operational situation and the training and motivation of dental personnel only permitted lip service to be paid to prevention. However, after the commitment to the special force in Korea was reduced and the requirements of the

army brigade and air division in Europe had stabilized, the Director General of Dental Services considered that more attention could be directed toward this branch of dentistry and the position of Dental Public Health Officer (DPHO) was created at the directorate in 1953.

Lieutenant-Colonel IAL Millar was the first officer to fill this position, however, he had not been trained in public health dentistry and was replaced in 1954 by the first qualified officer, Lieutenant-Colonel TL Marsh who had received his Diploma in Dental Public Health (DDPH) from the University of Toronto in 1953. In his four years as DPHO Marsh laid the ground work for public health activities in the corps and made the DPHO appointment an important position in the directorate.

The role of the dental public health officer at the time was to advise the director general on public health methods for maintaining, protecting and improving the dental health of the Canadian Forces. In order to fulfill this role his main activities were:

- gathering data to expose the dental health problems in the services;
- maintaining statistics on treatment performed and evaluating dental productivity;
- organizing dental health education programs; and
- investigating and evaluating preventive methods.

In 1957 funds were obtained and a position was secured on a course at the University of Michigan leading to a Masters Degree in Public Health (MPH). The author, then Major DH Protheroe, was fortunate enough to be selected to attend. I completed the course in 1958 and was appointed DPHO to replace Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh who was promoted and given command 15 Dental Company. I was given a free hand under the wise and friendly guidance of Brigadier KM Baird and Colonel GB Shillington, to develop a more comprehensive dental public health program.

One of my first assignments was to create an improved method for evaluating dental officer productivity. Prior to attending the University of Michigan I had been a clinical dental officer and was aware of the deep resentment of many dental officers to having their individual treatment productivity evaluated. Dental officers were the only officers in the services who were subject to this type of scrutiny and it particularly rankled them that medical officers, who they often worked with, were not similarly scrutinized. The feeling was, and still is in many cases, that they were professionals and as such they should be trusted to provide a productive, high quality service without question. To have their professional performance rated by someone sitting at a desk in Ottawa was considered degrading and I must admit I shared this feeling. However, when I occupied that desk I quickly learned that in any group, whether it be labourers or dental officers, there are "goof-offs" and "high achievers" with the majority somewhere in between. I also learned that in order for an organization to be effective it is essential to identify poor performers and take corrective action.

One of the problems in productivity analysis was that the system then used to evaluate individual productivity, operations per duty day, was perceived by most dental officers to be unfair. In that system one point was given for each dental operation completed. It did not matter whether it was a one-surface amalgam or a six-unit bridge. This led to the temptation for dental officers to be selective in the type of operation they performed in order to make their returns look good. There was also the temptation to "pad" returns since there was no way to check whether the work had actually been done. It is suspected that a certain amount of this still goes on. The end result was that the records of work done received at the directorate were probably not very accurate. It was obvious that an improved system was required, if indeed productivity analysis was required at all.

The first step was to justify the need for productivity analysis, and it was soon decided that it was required to support submissions on:

- staffing changes;
- obtaining benefits such as dental officers allowance; and
- procurement of equipment and supplies.

Having decided that productivity analysis was necessary, the next step was to develop a system that would:

- give appropriate credit for the type of dental operation performed;
- be perceived to be fair by dental officers;
- result in more accurate returns; and
- give a more accurate assessment of individual productivity.

The method that was developed was named the Time Points Rating System. As the name indicates, it was based on the average time required to complete a given dental operation, with one point being assigned for each 15 minutes of operating time required. It was necessary, at first, to base these values on the knowledge of several experienced dental officers. These values turned out to be fairly accurate and only minor changes were made until new equipment and techniques changed the time required to complete some procedures. At first only treatment performed by dental officers was rated. It was not until the 1960s that a similar system was developed for laboratory technicians.

A weakness of the new time points rating system was the desire on the part of several senior officers to keep it secret from operating dental officers. It is not understood why they had this attitude since it is a basic principle of management that an individual should be fully aware of any system that is used to evaluate his or her performance. Fortunately, common sense prevailed and dental officers soon learned of the values assigned and were happier with the new system. There were, however, many disagreements over the values assigned, a situation that still prevails.

A further weakness in my opinion with the time point system, when it was introduced, and it took many years to correct, was that the analysis on individual productivity was carried out at too high a level in the organization, that is at the directorate. This situation broke all the rules of delegation of responsibility.

DGDS concern should have been directed at company or unit productivity, the company commanding officer's responsibility was for clinic productivity and the senior dental officer for individual performance. Individual performance was mentioned on the individual's performance evaluation report but was only one consideration in overall evaluation. However, it is easy to criticize in retrospect. The director general was faced with a huge backlog of treatment and an acute shortage of dental officers. It was only natural that he wanted to be sure that every dental officer was doing his share.

In spite of its weaknesses, the Time Points System for evaluating dental productivity has stood the test of time and has been a very useful management tool.

RCDC DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

DGDS decided in 1959 to implement a corps-wide dental health program. it was basically a dental health education program and the objectives were:

- to impress on service members and their dependents the need for and value of the "home-care" measures that they could carry out to improve their dental health;
- to inform officers and NCOs of, and motivate them to accept, their responsibility for the dental health of personnel under their command;
- to impress on DND school teachers their responsibility in the field of dental health education and supply them with material to assist them in this task;
- to impress upon parents the necessity for regular dental examinations and treatment for their children;
- to provide a dental examination for all children attending DND schools, and where possible pre-school children, and to advise parents of their child's dental condition; and
- to enhance RCDC - service personnel relations.

A six-week period from 15 October to 1 December each year was set aside for a concentrated effort by clinics, however, it was also recognized that the program was a year-round responsibility. Masses of educational material and other training aids were obtained by the procurement staff at the directorate and shipped to unit supply sections for distribution to clinics.

The program was in effect until the new preventive dentistry program was introduced in 1968. It is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of the RCDC dental health program in preventing dental disease, however, it certainly did increase dental awareness and enhance the image of the RCDC and probably made introduction of the preventive dentistry program easier.

STANNOUS FLUORIDE STUDY

During the 1950s the prevention and control of dental caries in the Canadian Forces with the dental service committed to providing comprehensive treatment for all servicemen was a problem of enormous proportions. The RCDC, with a huge backlog of treatment requirements and limited resources, was barely able to exceed the requirements imposed by the incidence of new carious lesions, let alone reduce the backlog. Thus, it was obvious that the introduction of a preventive measure that would lower the incidence of dental caries would be of inestimable value to the corps. To be practical for use by the RCDC, it would be necessary for a caries preventive measure to meet the following criteria:

- require minimum manpower for maximum results;
- be easily performed, preferably by auxiliary dental personnel;
- be effective in duration;
- not be dependant upon the patient for its continued effectiveness; and
- be relatively inexpensive and readily available.

Of the agents available at the time, topical application of a 10 percent solution of stannous fluoride seemed most likely to meet these criteria. A study conducted at the University of Indiana had reported that a single application of a 10 percent solution of stannous fluoride to the teeth of adults 18-35 years of age resulted in a significant decrease in the incidence of dental caries. Since this was the age group the corps was particularly concerned about, DGDS decided that the RCDC would undertake a clinical investigation of its own to test this agent. Major DH Protheroe was appointed study director.

The study was carried on cadets at the Royal Military College at Kingston during the period 1958 to 1961. The most significant findings were:

- an average reduction of 54.0 percent decayed, missing and filled surfaces in the first year following application;
- an average reduction of 25.7 percent following a second application; and
- a greater effectiveness occurred in the posterior region of the mouth, particularly on posterior proximal and occlusal surfaces.

As a result of this study, DGDS directed that the topical application of stannous fluoride would be introduced on as wide a scale as possible. The first priority was recruits, then all members as indicated. It eventually became an integral part of Phase I of the Preventive Dentistry Program.

INCREASE IN POST-GRADUATE TRAINING

The earliest post-graduate training for most dental officers commenced with the founding of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School in Ottawa in 1947. These courses at the school were of 4-6 weeks duration and covered a wide variety of clinical subjects. These, of course, have continued up to the present time.

Starting in 1949, the United States Army Institute of Dental Research at Walter Reed in Washington, D.C. began a course entitled Dentistry Advanced and were kind enough to offer the course to a

limited number of RCDC dental officers. It was an excellent 4-month course and most of the officers who attended later served on the staff of the RCDC School. Candidates who attended included:

Major	TL Marsh	1949
Major	WM Sinclair	1951
Major	GR Covey	1951
Major	RHG Cunningham	1954
Lieutenant-Colonel	BP Kearney	1956
Major	JC Brick	1956
Major	GC Evans	1956
Major	G MacDougall	1957
Major	JW Turner	1959
Lieutenant-Colonel	CE Purdy	1960
Major	WR Thompson	1961
Major	PS Sills	1961
Major	DH Skinner	1963

In 1956 more funds for post-graduate training became available and it was possible to add courses at Canadian and American Universities; the US Navy Dental School, Bethesda, Md; Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, C.C.; Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Royal College of Surgeons, London, England; and a period of internship at the Doctor's Hospital, Toronto, Ontario.

The courses varied in duration from one week to eight months. Candidates were selected from information contained in the annual confidential reports (now personnel evaluation reports). It was the policy at the time that dental officers would attend a course at the RCDC School every four to five years with a shorter period in between to attend courses at a university or US service school. However, this pattern was varied in order to meet the requirement for instructors at the RCDC School

The following table shows the post-graduate training undertaken by dental officers during the five years period 1957 to 1962.

Teaching Institution	No. of Courses Attended
University of Toronto	7
University of Alberta	7
Royal College of Surgeons, England	6
University of Michigan	24
University of Pennsylvania	6
Tufts University	1
University of Washington	2
University of Chicago	3
The RCDC School	135
US Naval Dental School, Bethesda MD	29
US Army Institute of Dental Research	7
US Army Medical Services School Fort Sam Houston, Texas	1
US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC	4
US Ent Airforce Base, Colorado	2
Doctors' Hospital Toronto	1
	235

This was an enviable record of training, however, its direction was toward providing short courses in certain techniques as opposed to today's emphasis on training to specialty certification level, which reflects the changing requirements of dental practice.



**4 Field Dental
Company Officers -
1959**

*L-R: Capt L Dombowski,
Capt JB Scott,
Maj WH Murray,
LCol RHG Cunningham
Maj TD Cobb
Capt GIJ Bisailon*



Inspection Visit - Halifax 1959
Col HL Harris (centre) of Ottawa is shown with LCol WM Singclair and GC Macleod

Personnel Information

DENTAL OFFICERS TAKEN ON STRENGTH - 1955-1959

1955

DA Eisner
GA Taylor
JA Flemming
RM Hamel

R Laba
DE Williams
TS Kline
JN Duggan

MC Stroud
RG Perry
KN Munro
JNW Bradley

1956

JLM Masse
AT Hinch
JI Gordon
RVS Muscat
AP Menzies
RA Bell
ES Morrison
CJ Edwardh

O Chaikin
JG Hebert
WR Black
AGJ Laurin
JR Fraser
WD McGinnis
JJN Wright
RD Welsh

DJ Cherry
AG Vachon
CS Whitman
E Adler
LE Kelly
WA Sugars
DJ MacPhee
PNW Kurylłowics

forty years of progress

1957

RH Headley	HF McKay	JS Davis
VM McMaster	JE McNeilly	JA Haws
EG Baird	JA Pare	JL Bertrand
JF Eadon	SM Claman	HJ Sandham
VA Low	LA Campbell	LA Reynolds
JG Boucher	FC Buschlen	

1958

HK Meisner	MDG Conrad	WF Shaw
JO Bowman	JOL Bourget	DG Gardiner
WR Collier	WB Hudgins	CJL Dorval
MAJ Lachapelle	HJ Cashin	GG Tremblay
JH Marion	HC Stewart	FJ Curry
LJE Bosse	R Lanthier	WT Lesage
CD Mollins	JJY Turcotte	JLY Cyrenne
BA Gaudet		

1959

FW Lovely	JCRR Roy	RD Bunt
JB Wilcock	RJ Lewis	JSE Doiron
GR Myles	DA Warrick	JF Begin
CG Travis	RJ Gillis	JR Senechal
JJ Mitchison		

Dental Officer Retirements/Releases - 1955-1959

1955

Captains - JMR Gourdeau, JG MacIntosh, PA Gelinas, RG Docks, RL Villard, JE Gauthier, RG McNab, NC Baird, GJD Belanger, AD Smith, RS Warrington

1956

Colonels - RE Carroll, FR Drewry
 Major - GA Barber
 Captains - FB Lavoie, KM Thompson, EF Shaunessy, TD Joslin, AJ Smart, GT Lahaye, F Messier, JB Meunier, RM Hamel

1957

Colonels - CBH Climo, WE Meldrum
 Lieutenant-Colonels - VR Farrell, JK McNally, JM Gabriel, GE Shragge
 Majors - EJ Hyde, JC Duff, LM Gray, WO Gardiner, HW Hart, FM Murray, RA Gray
 Captains - P Vielleux, DE Charlton, LA Dutkowski, MA Harquail, WS MacIntyre, DA Stewart, JP Mergl

1958

Brigadier - EM Wansbrough
 Lieutenant-Colonel - FJ MacLean
 Major - RJ Bryant
 Captains - RG Dowling, CR Pugh, DA Eisner, R Laba, MC Stroud, GA Taylor, DF Williams, RG Perry, RM Hamel, JH Duggan, JNW Bradley, RVS Muscat

1959

Colonel - JA MacGowan
 Lieutenant-Colonels - SK Oldfield, CW McCrary, LC Cameron
 Majors - HR Brown, BJH Marchant

Captains - JR Cowan, HG Jorgenson, MJ Albernati, PP Filiatrault, KE Leslie, RJ MacLelland, AGJ Laurin, DJ Cherry, AC Vachon, CS Whitman, E Adler, PNW Kuryllowics

Deaths

1955

Major HS Lankin

1957

Major CL Johnston

DENTAL OFFICER PROMOTIONS - 1955-1959

1955

To Colonel

GB Shillington

To Major

FD Charman, JM Smith, SW Muller, FM Nesbitt, AG Andrews, PS Sills JMA Donely, PH Guevre-
mont

1956

To Colonel

HL Harris

To Lieutenant-Colonel

CE Purdy, GR Covey, LC Cameron

To Major

DJ Carmichael, CJ Sivell, RJK Pyne, JD Bourque, PL Falkner, WH Murray, EJC Small

To Captain

CA Casterton, DH Evans

1957

To Colonel

IAL Millar

To Lieutenant-Colonel

AT Roger, RHG Cunningham, CM Cornish, RB Jackson, GC Evans, JG Hamilton

To Major

JW Jolly, DH Skinner, EMC Franklin, TD Cobb, J McGaughey, AG Taylor

1958

To Brigadier

KM Baird

To Colonel

BP Kearney, AC Leman

To Lieutenant-Colonel

AR Smith, RE Brown, NA Butcher, JG Butler

To Major

JCE McDonald, DE McDermott, JJ Walker, MP Quinn, IW Susser, JVP Chatwin, WK Dickie

1959

To Colonel

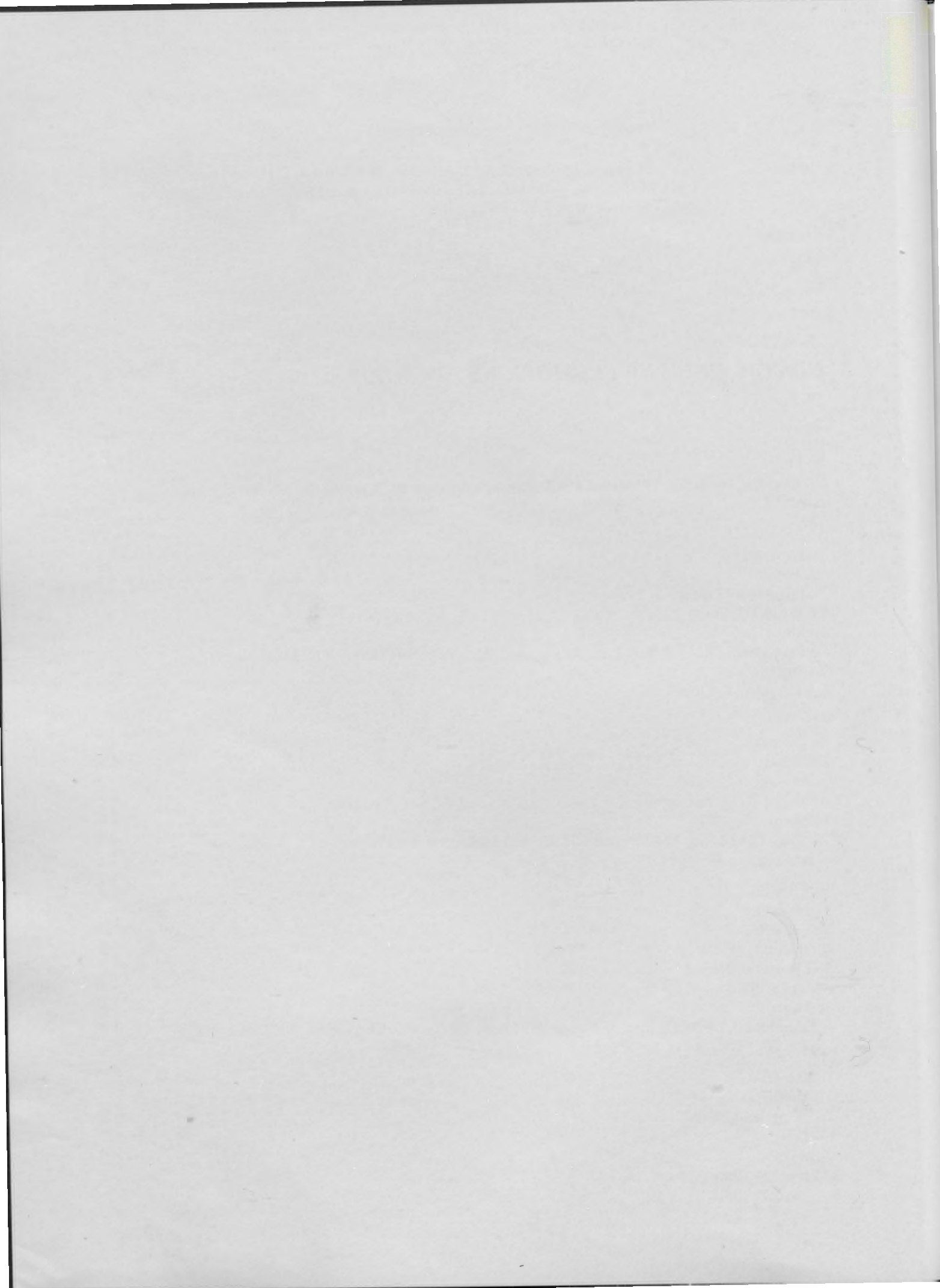
TL Marsh

To Lieutenant-Colonel

LG Craigie

To Major

C Brown, JL Craig



c h a p t e r
f i v e

**EXPANDED
EMPLOYMENT FOR
AUXILIARY DENTAL
PERSONNEL
1960-1964**



chapter five

EXPANDED EMPLOYMENT FOR AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL 1960-1964



Synopsis

Brigadier KM Baird was Director General of Dental Services throughout the first half of the 1960s. He was ably assisted by two Deputy Directors, namely, Colonel GB Shillington until his retirement in 1963, and then by Colonel IAL Millar.

A great deal was accomplished during this period, in large part due to the foresight and energetic leadership of these officers. The highlights of these accomplishments include the following:

- the introduction of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Quarterly in 1960;
- the introduction of National Survival Training in 1960;
- the opening of a new dental equipment depot at Camp Petawawa in 1960;
- the establishment of a civilian board of consultants in 1960;
- the implementation of studies on the employment of auxiliary dental personnel in 1961;
- the introduction of the new Dental Officer Subsidization Plan (DOSP) in 1961;
- the introduction of technical dental therapist (expanded function hygienist) training in 1962;
- the establishment of dental services at radar stations in 1963;
- the introduction of RCDC Bonspiels and Golf Tournaments in 1963;
- the provision of a dental detachment for service with United Nations Forces in Cyprus in 1964; and
- the establishment of No. 1 Dental Detachment in Ottawa in 1964.

1960

Brigadier Baird, in an article published in the January 1961 issue of the RCDC Quarterly, reviewed the situation in the Corps in 1960. He stated that by the end of 1960 every dental officer had been provided with an airtor and every dental officer and dental technician clinical (hygienist) had a dental unit and most had motor chairs. In addition, obsolete x-ray machines were gradually being replaced with newer models. Clinic accommodation was improved but the major advances in quartering were made when No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot occupied new construction at Camp Petawawa and No. 15 Company Stores moved into a completely renovated building at RCAF Station St Jean, Quebec.

Other accomplishments included introduction of the RCDC Quarterly; revised rates of pay and an increase in dental officer allowance; new badges for officers' service dress; publication of the "March Past of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps"; training dental storemen at the new No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot instead of the Ordnance Corps School; authorization for the officers casualty care course; and training of dental tradesmen in some of the basic nursing procedures.

Brigadier Baird further noted that the establishment was increased by the addition of a quartermaster to the staff of the RCDC School; a dental officer, dental assistant and laboratory technician to No. 4 Field Dental Unit; two classified officers to the laboratory trade; and the dental technician clinical trade was augmented by four positions.

A total of 111 clinics were maintained during 1960, of which 84 were full-time and 27 were part-time. Four dental officer-dental assistant teams were serving at sea with new clinics having been opened aboard HMCS Cape Breton and HMCS Cape Scott. A record was also established for northernmost treatment when dental teams were dispatched to Alert, 400 miles from the north pole.

Study on Dental Care Needs - 1960

A study was carried out in the Directorate in 1960 to determine the treatment requirements of service personnel. A 1:57 random sample was used and the following findings were reported.

- 86.6% of servicemen required treatment of some kind;
- an average of 6.2 dental operations were required per serviceman;
- an average of three hours treatment time was required per serviceman;
- the treatment required per 100 servicemen was:

Prophylaxis	-	66.8
Extractions	-	57.2
Fillings	-	373.3
Crown and Bridge	-	27.9
Complete Dentures	-	8.4
Partial Dentures	-	29.7
Rebases	-	4.5
Periodontal	-	50.0

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps Quarterly

The first issue of the Quarterly was published in April 1960. Brigadier Baird wrote the foreword which is quoted below:

- ▲ *"The RCDC Quarterly has been created with the principal aim of providing a means, where no other means exist, of circulating information of interest to all personnel of the Corps. In effect, it should permit us to keep ourselves informed on the general activities of the corps and its members and to interchange ideas and news in a manner which heretofore has not been possible. It should be an outlet for those of us who are interested in passing along our views on subjects of peculiar interest and of special concern to members of a dental service in the Armed Forces. Financial implications dictate both its size and its circulation and the editorial board will therefore be required to maintain a high standard for the papers which are selected for publication. The standard will, of course, be in keeping with all other endeavours of the corps and should furnish an incentive for the meticulous preparation of the material contributed"*.
- ▲ *"It is extremely gratifying to see this, the first issue of the Quarterly published and distributed and to be able to express the hope that it will maintain its purpose with increasing effectiveness for many years to come. The ultimate worth of the publication will depend on the enthusiasm of the contributors but on this account we have no real concern"*.

Most readers will agree that the aims and standards outlined by Brigadier Baird have been achieved or surpassed by the editors of, and contributors to the Quarterly and its successor, the Canadian Forces Dental Services Newsletter. These publications have been a cohesive force and a morale builder in the corps and consequently have contributed much to the effectiveness of the organization. As a member of the first editorial board, along with Colonel GB Shillington and Lieutenant-Colonel JG Butler, I take great satisfaction in the success of the Quarterly and the Newsletter.

When the Quarterly was first published there were no public funds available to support it. As a consequence, it was necessary to use the RCDC Fund. This was an officers' fund maintained by an annual contribution from each officer prorated by rank. Thus, for the first few years the Quarterly was paid for entirely by the officers. Later on the other ranks began small annual contributions. This gave a better financial base and it was possible to improve the appearance of the publication. Still later public funds were obtained and it was possible to produce the professional appearance that we see today.

Not many readers will know the story behind obtaining permission from Brigadier Baird to publish the Quarterly. I am not sure he does. In any event the need for such a publication was evident and had been discussed by many officers, but there was a shortage of money and requests had been refused.

Colonel Shillington, my boss, and I and perhaps others I cannot recall, were discussing the situation one day and we came up with the idea of publishing a journal in-house. All of the typing would be done in the directorate and other costs would be borne by the RCDC Officers' Fund, to which all officers contributed.

Colonel Shillington liked the idea but he didn't think the director general would buy it. Anyway, he bet me a bottle of whisky that I couldn't sell it. I bided my time until one day the director was in my office and in a very good mood. I explained our plan to him. To our surprise, and I don't know why, he agreed and said: "Okay I agree, but Shillington and you are appointed editors". Thus I gained a bottle of whisky and a lot of work and the corps got the Quarterly.

It also may not be well known that there was a predecessor to the RCDC Quarterly. In the late forties and up until 1953 there was an RCDC Newsletter produced at the directorate. It was a mimeographed format with several pages of news gathered mainly from the company commanders' weekly letters and was very popular. Unfortunately, it received the axe during "Exercise Paper Chase" in 1953.

National Survival Training

In the late 1950s and through most of the 1960s the "Cold War" was in full force and because of the very real threat of a nuclear attack, national survival was an important factor in governmental and military activities. An Emergency Measure Organization was established, alternate government headquarters were constructed and the Canadian Forces were assigned a primary role in national survival operations. Every serviceman received training in Nuclear, Bacterial and Chemical Defence (NBCD) and great emphasis was placed on casualty care.

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps, because of its health care orientation, was assigned an important paramedical role in support of the Canadian Forces Medical Service. Brigadier KM Baird and Major JC Brick described national survival training for the RCDC in an article that appeared in the July 1960 issue of the RCDC Quarterly.

The RCDC training program consisted of four parts:

- First Aid;
- Common to All Corps National Survival;
- 24 Basic Nursing Procedures; and
- Casualty Care.

The development and implementation of this program was slow because it was necessary to depend on other services for training RCDC instructors and guidance in formulating policy. The Canadian Forces Medical Service gave valuable assistance and made every effort to integrate medical and dental efforts where possible. The United States Navy Dental Corps and the United States Army Dental Corps were also very helpful in training RCDC personnel and in loaning instructors to initiate training at the RCDC School in Camp Borden.

The actual commencement of the overall program was initiated in 1957 when DGDS issued a directive requiring certification in first aid for all ranks of the Corps and by 1960 almost ninety percent had received this training.

In January 1960 an instruction was issued by Army Headquarters which outlined the role of the RCDC militia in national survival. Employment of the Corps in the early stages of a disaster was to assist the Canadian Forces Medical Services (CFMS) in their role in the care, sorting and evacuation of casualties. Subsequent to this phase the RCDC was to resume its normal role and to establish an emergency dental service as necessary. Training for dental officers was to be in the field of emergency health services in procedures recommended by the CFMS. Training for other ranks was to be that for a casualty aide man in the 24 basic procedures of nursing care for casualties.

In 1960 dental officer training in casualty care was progressing at the RCDC School for both militia and regular force officers. Training of instructors in the 24 basic nursing procedures had not started but was being planned for the following winter.

Fortunately, it was never necessary to put the casualty care training to use in a national emergency. However, the training could not help but make the dental officer and dental auxiliary a more useful member of the profession. It is interesting that the CFDS has again started training dental personnel in a paramedical role.

New Dental Equipment Depot

A major event of 1960 occurred on 18 July when No 1 Dental Equipment Depot and No. 1 Central Medical Equipment Depot moved into a new building at Camp Petawawa. Major JW Fletcher, writing in the July 1962 issue of the RCDC Quarterly provides us with some of the post-war history of the depot. He stated that in the winter of 1945 the stores section of the Canadian Dental Corps moved to the National Grocers Building on York Street in Ottawa. Then in the latter part of 1946, when empty "H" huts became available the depot was moved to RCAF Station Rockcliffe. There, under adverse conditions a proper depot was set up and functioned as such until 1947 when it was moved to Plouffe Park in Ottawa to occupy space made available by No. 26 Central Ordnance Depot. On 16 December 1953 the title of the unit was changed from No. 1 Central Dental Stores to No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot. In 1957, plans were prepared, approved and funds were allocated for a new combined dental and medical equipment depot at Camp Petawawa. Prior to the opening on 18 July 1960 twenty tractor-trailer loads with 6203 pieces of equipment and supplies weighing some 400,000 pounds were moved with breakage and losses amounting to only thirty-five dollars.

No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot no longer exists, having become redundant when the Canadian forces changed to a central computerized service in 1981. The depot, during the period it was in operation, played an extremely important role in the operation of the Corps. Its functions were listed in Major Fletcher's article as follows:

- Inspecting, receiving, maintaining, accounting and issuing dental stores.
- Repairing unserviceable dental equipment.
- Conducting courses, trades tests and assessments relating to the trades of dental storemen and dental equipment repairers.
- Familiarization training on new equipment.

The host of officers and other ranks who served at No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot can be proud of the contributions they made to the success of the corps.

Consulting Staff to the Royal Canadian Dental Corps

During the 1950s there were no certified specialists in the RCDC and because of this the DGDS initiated action to establish a staff of civilian consultants to the RCDC. Approval was granted on 5 January 1960. The function of this staff was to advise the DGDS in the various specialty fields which affected dental services in the Canadian forces. In addition, they were to assist in solving specific dental problems and advise on the broader aspects of treatment policy, and the training of dental officers and dental tradesmen.

Consultants were appointed in eight different specialties as follows:

Orthodontics	- Dr. JE Abra, Winnipeg
Periodontics	- Dr. JW Neilson, Winnipeg
Oral Surgery	- Dr. DM Tanner, Toronto
Prosthodontics	- Dr. RJ Godfrey, Toronto
Restorative Dentistry	- Dr. JD McLean, Halifax
Dental Research	- Dr. JP Lussier, Montreal
Oral Diagnosis and	
Roentgenology	- Dr. HR MacLean, Edmonton
Dental Ethics	- Dr. DW Gullett, Toronto

Since 1968 the Corps has trained many certified specialists of its own. As a result the program was discontinued in 1984.



Canadian Dental Association Convention - Ottawa 1960 or 1961

A group of dental officers are shown in front of the RCDC Exhibit.

L-R: Maj AG Andrews, LCol CM Cornish

Maj DH Protheroe, Maj JM Donely, LCol AT Roger, Maj JC Brick

Personnel Information 1960

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

LC Gray	BG Johnson	Y Kamachi
WTH Harley	JJB Houde	DS Campbell
FGC Arpin	M Petryk	JR Boulay
OA Tucker	JGB Parent	JRA Vincent
AJC Vachon	PJJ Coulombe	JJPG Houle
PP Morin	EW Gazo	

Classified Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

HF Doyle M Kostyniuk EL Proudfoot JW Lincoln

Dental Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonels - JG Hamilton, WM Sinclair
Majors - JE Hughson, JRP Guay
Captains - JR Fraser, JA Pare, JS Davis, HJ Sandham, JB Scott, VA Low,
 LA Campbell, JA Haws, GR Woodcock, CJ Edwardh, JE McNeily,
 FC Buschlen, JL Bertrand, FJ Curry

Colonel Commandant

Colonel JF Edgecombe, OBE, ED, CD, DDS, FICD of Saint John, New Brunswick was appointed Colonel Commandant of the RCDC on 6 January 1960. The appointment had been vacant since the death of Colonel GL Cameron in 1958.

Promotions - Officers

To Lieutenant-Colonel - SG Bagnall, JW Turner, WW Anglin, AW Brusso
To Major - PW Fafard, JW Fletcher, HE McKenna, TC Gaudet, IAC MacDonald
To Captain - A Van Ryssel

Senior Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel AT Roger - Commanding Officer, 12 Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel GC Evans - Commanding Officer, 4 Field Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel SG Bagnall - Chief Instructor, RCDC School

Honour and Awards

Colonel HL Harris - Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeon

Specialty Qualifications

Major DH Hillier - Dental Public Health

Undergraduate Awards - RCDC School

Honour Cadet - Officer Cadet HW Brogan
Chief Instructor's Trophy - Second Lieutenant JP Roussel
Field Exercise Trophy - Officer Cadet MN Deyette
 - Officer Cadet KSM Mathers

Promotions - Senior Non-Commissioned Officers

To Warrant Officer First Class - VO Bergland, A Jones, AM Gareau,
CH Loken
To Warrant Officer Second Class - TL Batten, VO Blackmore, R Fortin,
BA McLeod, JR Card
To Staff Sergeant - AJ Greco, AF Davison, JA Fraser, JM Sherry, RD McHugh, EB Morse
To Sergeant - CA Chartier, HEW Reid, SH Lunnin, KR Shappee, RB Innis,
A Bramble, GR Jennings

Retirement/Releases - Senior Non-Commissioned Officers

WO2 R Highgason
WO2 P Jones
Sgt JAM Mongeau

DGDS Conference - 1960

The annual DGDS Conference was held in Ottawa 28-30 September 1960. It was attended by the directorate officers, commanding officers and their quartermasters and members of the RCDC militia advisory staff. The most important items on the agenda were: national survival training; dental officer recruitment; professional extension courses; dental officer achievement analysis; dental treatment for dependents in isolated and semi-isolated areas; laboratory services; clinic accommodation; and extension of services by auxiliary dental personnel.

Items from the RCDC Quarterly

Major JC Brick accompanied the director of signals on an inspection trip inside the arctic circle which included stops at Alert Bay and Thule, Greenland. He provided dental treatment for personnel at the various signals detachments visited.

Major GE Windsor and Warrant Officer EM Lobb spent two weeks on the Italian island of Sardinia providing treatment to RCAF personnel there.

Major DH Hillier was appointed to the directorate staff following a year in the United States where he earned his Master's Degree in Public Health at the School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A chrome-cobalt laboratory was opened in 4 Field Dental Company. It also provided service for 35 Field Dental Unit.

The RCDC at Camp Wainwright, Alberta - 1960 - Major TD Cobb

The following is a condensation of an article that was published in the October 1960 issue of the RCDC Quarterly. It is the first record of the concept of the logistics battalion in field operations.

- ▲ *"The annual summer training concentration in Camp Wainwright for 1960 took place in June and July. Early in June the various units of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade began to arrive from their home stations and by 25 June all were bivouaced throughout the camp area ready for training as a brigade group".*
- ▲ *"The system of supply and maintenance was that of the "Logistics Battalion". In a nutshell this was simply the gathering of all the bits and pieces that formerly infested the old administrative area, i.e. transport platoons, ordnance, workshops, etc. and the forming of a logistics battalion with a battalion commander. One of the main advantages of this concept was the maximum use of transport facilities in the most economical way. Demands from the fighting troops were all channelled through the Forward Logistics Control Center (FLCC) located near the brigade headquarters. The logistics center then arranged delivery of service as required".*
- ▲ *"One of the most formidable units in the logistics battalion was the dental section. It was comprised of Major Ty Cobb, Sergeant Red Arnsby, Corporal John Dion and Private Roger Monahan together with their two dental vans, generators and jeep. They entered the field on 11 June and located themselves with the logistics battalion headquarters".*
- ▲ *"During the period of the concentration 304 patients were treated, all cases being of an acute or relatively emergent nature. Acute periodontal disease was prevalent but no more so than on any similar outdoor concentrations operating under field conditions. Some of this may be inevitable since, despite dental health education, the infantry soldier is not in a position or the mood for brushing his teeth after three days without sleep and having just finished a cold tin of meatballs at 3 a.m. in the rain. The demand for treatment varied with the exercises and general training activity. Camouflage was a problem with the large red crosses and white circles on the vans. Our brigade commander in his helicopter and the enemy "Fantasians" seemed to be drawn to these like ants to a picnic, much to the distress of the other vehicles of the*

logistics battalion headquarters. Several suggestions were offered for rendering the dental vans less obvious:

- *never enter the field unless the brigade commander is colour blind;*
- *paint all other vehicles in the brigade with red crosses;*
- *turn the vans upside down; or*
- *hold the concentration somewhere else where there are trees”.*

1961

Brigadier Baird prepared a report on the activities of the Corps for 1961 as he had done for 1960. It was published in the January 1962 issue of the RCDC Quarterly and highlights of the report follow.

- Dental Care
 - Dental officer productivity reached an all-time high.
 - Clinical technicians (hygienists) continued to extend their effectiveness and demonstrated increased productivity in all phases of their service.
 - The only area of concern was the decline in the amount of periodontal treatment performed. DGDS felt that more emphasis would have to be placed on training in this field at the RCDC School.
- Accommodation
 - Five new clinics were opened.
 - Eight clinics underwent renovations.
 - 4 Field Dental Company headquarters was relocated in improved facilities.
 - New construction of clinics for Camps Petawawa and Valcartier was in the planning stage.
- Equipment Program
 - During the year 23 motor chairs, 42 oral evacuators, 44 airtors, 23 operating units, 25 x-ray machines and 79 dry heat ovens were procured and distributed to clinics.
- Personnel
 - Overall corps strength declined slightly.
 - The new dental officer subsidization plan produced the largest number of undergraduate enrolments since subsidization began in 1948.
 - Eleven dental officers were promoted and one other rank was commissioned from the ranks.
 - there were 42 other rank promotions.
- Training RCDC Regular
 - Seventeen dental officers underwent the pre-course study program for qualification to the rank of major and 15 attended the qualifying course at the RCDC School.
 - Trades training at the RCDC School included 34 dental assistants, 30 laboratory technicians and five clinical technicians.

- Eight dental storemen were trained at No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot.
- Thirty-three dental officers received professional training of from one to 16 weeks at the RCDC School, Canadian and U.S. Universities, U.S. Services Schools, and the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in London, England.
- First Aid qualification for all ranks reached a level of 95%.

Critical Shortage of Dental Personnel in Canada

In the early sixties the Canadian dental profession was extremely concerned about the continuing shortage of trained dental personnel and its effect on the provision of an adequate dental service for the Canadian population. There was fear that if the profession did not take action itself to correct the situation, undesirable action might be taken by bodies outside the profession. The RCDC shared this concern and actively participated in conferences and workshops convened to come up with solutions. The corps was also in a position, by virtue of control of its resources, to conduct studies and provide leadership in developing measures that might be used to improve the situation. In this regard Brigadier Baird wrote an article for the July 1961 issue of the RCDC Quarterly in which he described the dilemma faced by the profession and the action the RCDC was taking to provide a more effective service for its patient commitment. A condensation of the article follows.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR THE CANADIAN FORCES

Brigadier KM Baird, OBE, CD, DDS, QHDS

- ▲ *“Last April in Toronto, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario convened a workshop which devoted a full day to the question of what additional measures, if any, should dental auxiliary personnel be permitted to carry out under the direct supervision of a dentist and in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Council on Dental Education in September 1960. This workshop was attended by upwards of 170 dentists, many of whom were representing organized dentistry throughout the province but also many of whom were private dentists sufficiently interested in the subject to take the necessary time to attend. It was another manifestation of the general concern of the profession as a whole about the persistent problem of the shortage of trained dental personnel and the provision of a more adequate dental service for the population”.*
- ▲ *“It was evident from the reaction at this meeting that there are some in the profession who believe that no real shortage of trained personnel exists and that the question is merely one of distribution. There are others who submit that the principal source of difficulty has a socio-economic basis and that all people who can afford treatment and are desirous of obtaining it are being cared for satisfactorily. However, there appears to be no doubt that the large majority of responsible members of the profession support the view that an acute shortage does exist; that a considerable proportion of the population is not receiving adequate dental treatment; and that there should be action taken now by the profession to improve the situation and to preclude undesirable action by bodies outside the profession”.*
- ▲ *“The considerations in providing a dental service for the Canadian forces are similar to those now facing the civilian profession with a few major differences. Distribution of dental personnel is more readily controlled in the RCDC and theoretically at least this should simplify the situation. However, where a shortage of such personnel exists, and it does in the RCDC, distribution is merely a stop-gap and not the final answer. Furthermore, the advantages of controlled distribution are more than offset by the*

other implications involved in dealing with service patients. These patients have no financial responsibility for the treatment and are, in a large measure, at the young adult stage where the treatment required is most time consuming. The Canadian Dental Association Survey of Dental Practice 1958 showed that Canadian dentists serve about 1,000 patients each, with about 35% of the population being cared for regularly. In the RCDC the present ratio of dental officers to patients is 1:950 and while the demand is not universal, it is almost so and at any rate, much higher than in civilian practice where the economic factor serves as a partial deterrent”.

- ▲ “The ultimate aim of the RCDC under ideal circumstances is, of course, to establish the highest standard of dental health for all members of the forces. This we appreciate is not realistic under existing conditions and so our policy is to treat as early as possible all Category I (immediate treatment required) patients in order to prevent or relieve pain and infection and to ensure that the minimum duty time is lost as a result of dental disability. Having accomplished this, treatment can then be planned for Category II patients (treatment required at earliest convenience) on the basis of need and demand and the maximum number of personnel then maintained in Category III (dentally fit)”.
- ▲ “The existence of a considerable backlog of treatment and the necessity for employing every available means to assist in overcoming this undesirable situation is recognized. An overall program consisting of five principal approaches has been established as a means of diminishing at least some of the undesirable effects of the situation. It is not expected that any one of these approaches will make a profound impression but collectively they may prove to be a positive contribution”.
- ▲ “The first approach is to increase the dental officer strength of the Corps by means of both an increased intake and an increased retention on a career basis. A revised dental officer subsidization plan has recently been adopted, replacing the two previous plans and offering terms which should provide a more satisfactory yearly intake. This plan, like those in the past, should also continue in the future to benefit the civilian population as well, since a good proportion of the subsidized officers are released and enter civilian practice after completion of their required tour of duty”.
- ▲ “The second approach is through dental health education. This is a continuous and systematic program with a six-week period set aside each year during which dental health education is stressed throughout the Forces. The aim is to impress on the serviceman and his dependents the need for and the benefits of the measures they can carry out to improve their own dental health”.
- ▲ “The third approach that is being investigated is preventive dentistry. A clinical investigation is being conducted by the RCDC on the effectiveness of topical applications of stannous fluoride in young adults. If it proves to be effective, it is intended to adopt this procedure as routine for all recruits and for other personnel in the age group where the principal menace is dental caries. A significant reduction in the incidence of this disease would form a substantial contribution toward resolving the problem and presenting it in more practical proportions”.
- ▲ “The fourth approach is through the provision of improved dental supplies and equipment and the adoption of the most efficient procedures. During the past year, as an example, the program of equipping the corps with airotors was completed”.
- ▲ “The fifth and final approach to be mentioned is through the employment of dental

auxiliary personnel. The RCDC is now carrying out a pilot study on the training and employment of the dental technician clinical (hygienist) in certain technical oral procedures which it is considered can be safely delegated and supervised by the dental officer. Should results disclose that auxiliary personnel can be trained economically to the desired standard and employed effectively in RCDC clinics then it is intended to expand the duties of these clinical assistants to include certain procedures normally performed by a dental officer”.

- ▲ *“Each of our five approaches has a counterpart in the civilian profession. However, in the RCDC there is a more direct control of the program and the results should be more apparent. The effectiveness of our methods will be proven or otherwise by time alone but for the present our aim is to ensure that every possible effort is being made towards meeting the challenge”.*

Thus, we see that the RCDC was cognizant of the problems facing the profession and it had its own plans for resolving them as far as the corps was concerned. One of the most important steps taken by the director general, in addition to the fluoride study, was to initiate in 1960 a pilot study on the advanced training and employment of auxiliary dental personnel. The findings of this and a subsequent study on employment of the dental section or team had a significant impact on the trade structure and clinical practice not only in the RCDC but in the military dental services of other nations as well.

The first study was carried out during the period 1960-1963 and the second during 1964-1965. The author, Major DH Protheroe at the time, was assistant study director and designed and carried out the studies under three different study directors at various times, namely, Colonels GB Shillington, CE Purdy and GR Covey. They, along with Brigadier Baird, maintained a keen interest in all activities and contributed to the design, methodology and reporting of the studies. The people, however, who deserve the greatest credit are the dental personnel who carried out the clinical portion of the studies. They performed magnificently under very stressful conditions.

Dental Officer Subsidization Program

A new plan for subsidizing dental undergraduates for service in the RCDC was authorized in early 1961. It was named the Dental Officer Subsidization Plan (DOSP) and replaced the Regular Officers' Training Plan and the 21-Month Subsidization Plan. The benefits of the new plan included:

- up to 45 months (4 academic years) free tuition;
- twenty-four months as an officer cadet with 63 dollars per month pay and 65 dollars per month allowance for food and quarters when these were not provided;
- twenty-one months as a second lieutenant with 225 dollars per month pay and 75 dollars per month allowance for food and quarters; or 375 dollars per month if married;
- the actual cost of dental instruments and supplies;
- an annual grant of 75 dollars for textbooks;
- enrolment was permitted at any level of dental undergraduate training;
- undergraduates enrolled in the ROTP or 21-month plan could transfer to the new plan;
- undergraduates were permitted to be married after commissioning as a second-lieutenant; and
- a five-year period of service following graduation was mandatory.



Dental Clinic Staff - Camp Petawawa - 1961

*Seated L-R: Capt Doiron, LCol Anglin, Capt Deyette
 Standing SSgt Fraser, Sgt Tremblay, Sgt Adams, Cpl Boucher, Cpl Dawson,
 Mrs Van-Scherrenburg, Cpl Loosely, Sgt Goodwin*

Personnel Information - 1961

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

JFR Marcil	HW Brogan	MN Deyette
RJ Patrel	JGB Dionne	JPP Prudhomme
AG Garden	RL Moran	KSM Mathers
MP Abramson	JPG Roussel	

Promotions - Officers

To Colonel - CE Purdy, AT Roger,
 To Lieutenant-Colonel - G MacDougall, DH Hillier
 To Major - HE McKenna, TC Gaudet, IAC MacDouald, AL Kelland, AT Hinch,
 JI Gordon, JN Wright, GIJ Bisailon

Classified Officers Commissioned From the Ranks

EA Church

Dental Officer Retirements/Releases

Colonels - HL Harris, TL Marsh
 Lieutenant-Colonel - WR Cunningham
 Majors - GL Finkbeiner, AR Ramsay, ES Morrison, WR Black,
 GG Tremblay, NS Gage, O Chaikin, RD Welsh, WT Lesage,
 RA Bell, JGG Hebert, CJL Dorval, DT Cook,

Senior Appointments

Colonel	BP Kearney	- Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Company
Colonel	IAL Millar	- Directorate of Dental Services
Colonel	CE Purdy	- Commandant, the RCDC School
Lieutenant-Colonel	JG Butler	- Commanding Officer, 15 Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel	GR Covey	- Directorate of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	RB Jackson	- Commanding Officer, 14 Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel	LG Craigie	- CO 35 Field Dental Unit

forty years of progress

Undergraduate Awards

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Honour Cadet | - Officer Cadet WE Russell |
| Chief Instructors Trophy | - Second Lieutenant GA Johnston |
| Field Exercise Trophy | - Officer Cadets NH Andrews and WE Russell |
| Outstanding Cadet, Second Phase | - Officer Cadet CM Mason |

Promotions - Senior Non-Commissioned Officers

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| To Warrant Officer First Class | - WD Morris |
| To Warrant Officer Second Class | - AG Ponton, JE Shiner, EK Abernathy,
AJ Arsenault, AJ Greco, SL MacLean, EB Morse, JM Sherry, |
| To Staff Sergeant | - R Claydon, GEC Bradley, MM Fediuk, JCA Therrien,
EMB Everett, HEG Franzgrote, R Pelletier, JM Tapp,
HEW Reid, |
| To Sergeant | - AF Semple, P Dignard, FK McKay, RF Matheson, EL Schell,
GW Wilkinson, GH Taylor, KPA Bucholz, G MacCuish,
JIJ Boulanger, HK Drawe, JG Moore, HH Nogler,
EV Tanner, HM McCurdie, |

Retirements/Releases - Senior Non-Commissioned Officers

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Sergeants | - A Pasquini, FH Habart |
|-----------|-------------------------|

Deaths

- Staff Sergeant R Claydon
AW1 MH Newton

DGDS Conference - 1961

The annual DGDS and unit commanders conference was held in Ottawa 4-6 December 1961. Among the items on the agenda were:

- current personnel situation;
- contributions by officers and other ranks to the RCDC Quarterly;
- revised treatment record;
- course reports;
- professional extension courses;
- analysis of laboratory service;
- evaluating the time points system;
- field exercises;
- RCAF radar stations;
- civilian practitioners accounts; and
- oxygen resuscitation equipment.

Items From the RCDC Quarterly - 1961

The first clinical course at the RCDC School attended by a US Army dental officer took place in early 1961.

Major G MacDougall attended a 12-week course in prosthodontics at the US Navy Dental School in Bethesda, Maryland.

A new clinic was opened at RCAF Station St Hubert.

As of November 1961 there were 504 military personnel employed in the Corps as follows: 155 regular dental officers; 1 dental officer call-out; 22 non-dental officers; 278 other ranks; and 48 airwomen. Civilian personnel numbered 81 including: eight dental surgeons (Part V); 10 dental surgeons (per diem); 46 dental nurses; and 17 other civilians.

In 1961 the corps operated 81 full-time and 30 part-time clinics. They were comprised of 32 one-chair, 38 two-chair, 9 three-chair, 9 four-chair, 12 five-chair, 4 six-chair, 2 seven-chair and 1 nine-chair clinics. In addition the RCDC School had 22 chairs.

Major WR Thompson attended the Advanced Dentistry Course at Walter Reed 26 July to 17 November.

The senior specialist appointment in dental companies was renamed senior clinician.

Major DH Protheroe presented a paper entitled "Dental Research in the Royal Canadian Dental Corps" at the First Canadian Conference on Dental Research in Toronto in October.

In August 1961 an exchange of dental officers between the RCDC and the US Navy Dental Corps took place. Commander RR Troxell became the first exchange officer to serve at the RCDC School in Camp Borden and Lieutenant-Colonel JW Turner was posted to the US Navy Dental School, Bethesda, Maryland.

A new part-time clinic was opened at the Canadian Joint Staff Headquarters in London, England. Major WH Harrington and Warrant Officer AG Cross formed the first dental team to use the new clinic.

A unique trophy emblematic of the curling championship between 4 Field Dental Company and 35 Field Dental Unit in Europe was introduced in November 1961. The trophy, or trophies in this case, were two shields upon which were mounted the front half and rear half of a horse. The appropriate shields were presented to the winners and losers respectively. This competition was carried on annually for nine years until the demise of 4 Field Dental Unit in 1970.



No. 1 Clinic Staff - NDHQ Ottawa - 1961

Seated L-R: Miss Hyndman, Maj Donely, LCol Cornish, Mrs Aubin, Mrs Ruffo

Second Row: Cpl Thrasher, Sgt Brown, WO2 Mann, SSgt Heard

Third Row: Sgt Minelli, Sgt Hill, SSgt Therrien

zation plan attracted a much higher number of dental undergraduates and the director general was optimistic that the dental officer strength would increase substantially in the next few years. The takeover by the RCAF of radar sites in Canada from the Americans continued. This added to the workload in that personnel at these locations had to be serviced part-time by dental teams on temporary duty.

One event of great importance was the first Technical Dental Therapist (Expanded Function Hygienists) Course which was held at the RCDC School 3 September to 7 December. The three candidates were Warrant Officers TL Batten, RH Daw and H Thorsson.

1962

The year 1962 could only be described as uneventful when compared to the two previous years. Financial constraints probably contributed to this. There were no changes in senior appointments and only three dental officer promotions. The shortage of dental officers continued, however, the new dental officer subsidi-

New Treatment Record

A new treatment record entitled "DND 422 Dental Record" was introduced in 1962 to replace the CAFB 465 for regular force personnel. It contained nine serials as follows:

- Category and Hygiene;
- Patient History Questionnaire
- Remarks;
- Soft Tissue Examination;
- Special Examination;
- Condition on Release;
- Condition on Entry;
- Tooth Diagrams; and
- Dental Treatment.

The new form was a much needed improvement on the CAFB 465 Dental Record which basically contained only a tooth diagram and description of treatment rendered. It was also used as the condition on entry and laboratory form.

One of the most important improvements was the disposal of the form, in that, for the first time the dental record followed the patient on postings so that a record of previous treatment was available to the next dental officer. No comment is necessary on the value of this information.

Personnel Information - 1962

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

NH Andrews	AB Perkins	WJ Froese
LTFB Archambault	JPA Legendre	WJ Sinclair
NA McFarlane	VD Kvedaras	WE Russell
GA Johnson	AP Dailyde	JML Rochefort

Classified Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

RG Peebles

Promotions - Officers

To Lieutenant-Colonel - WR Thompson, GE Windsor
 To Major - RJ Bryant, HG Bunston

Dental Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonels - AR Smith, LC Cameron
 Major - BJH Marchant
 Captains - EG Baird, SM Claman, LJE Bosse, JG Boucher, TM Johnston
 JO Bowman, AP Menzies, HF MacKay, FW Lovely
 Lieutenant - EI Tullis

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet Phase 3 - Second-Lieutenant CM Mason
 Honour Cadet Phase 2 - Officer Cadet H Griesbach
 Honour Cadet Phase 1 - Officer Cadet IC Wamberra
 Chief Instructor's Trophy - Second-Lieutenant JJB Houde

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers - Promotions

To Warrant Officer Second Class - HJ Stokes, EE Mazerall, RD McHugh
To Staff Sergeant - EL Schell, TW Sullivan, SM Toole
To Flight Sergeant - DJ Pierce, CMB Torrens
To Sergeant - G Dancer, J Dion, WR Dowell, P Fox, FJ Reid, EPH Sprathoff
HD Wagstaff, JG Moore, JWW Broomfield, HK Drawe, CC
Millard, DT Moran

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers - Retirement/Releases

Warrant Officer Second Class - PJ Mulholland, J Jones
Staff Sergeant - WB Weir
Sergeants - V Krymlack, GA Fogg, JA Brennan, MH Redmond,
GW Blanke, GS McConnell, WH Fougere

DGDS Conference - 1962

The 13th Annual DGDS Conference was held in Ottawa 3-5 December. Agenda items included:

- effects of current monetary restrictions on the provision of treatment and postings of personnel;
- RCAF radar stations and dependent treatment;
- preventive dentistry;
- the dental team concept; and
- dental treatment in the field.



Canadian Dental Detachment, Camp Rafah, Egypt - 1962

L-R: SSgt Murley, Sgt Duncer, Capt Bourget, Sgt Dion, Maj Kelland, Sgt Fox, Capt Conrad, Sgt Moran, Sgt Dumas

Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1962

The Directorate of Dental Services moved from "B" Building in downtown Ottawa to No. 8 Temporary Building on 19 April.

The responsibility for the dental clinic at RCAF Station Borden was transferred from 13 Dental Company

to the RCDC School.

Major JC Brick was captain of the army headquarters rifle team which won the army rifle championship and the right to represent the Canadian Army at Bisley, England, in 1963.

Two dental officers were serving as staff members at dental schools. Colonel AT Roger was lecturing in oral surgery at Dalhousie University and Major LA Richardson was seconded to the University of Manitoba to teach prosthodontics.

Lieutenant-Colonel LG Craigie, commanding officer of 35 Field Dental Unit visited the Congo in October to evaluate the dental condition of 301 Canadian troops serving there. He found that 90% were dentally fit.

Major WH Murray, senior dental officer, RCAF Station Camp Borden was very seriously injured in a car accident in December.

The need for instruction in public speaking at the RCDC School had long been recognized and to meet this need a modification of the format used by the Toastmasters' International organization was introduced for candidates on officers' clinical and clinical technicians' courses. Captain RR Troxell USN, who was familiar with the method, was in charge of the officers' course and Major DH Protheroe ran the training for the clinical technicians.

Safety spectacles were authorized for dental officers and clinical technicians and the film badge program was introduced.

A new dental stores section of the Manual of Dental Services was issued in 1962. Some of the stores procedures in use at that time and for several years thereafter may be interesting to present clinic staffs. The present computerized system is less time consuming and a great improvement over the old systems. Unfortunately, the benefits that accrued through personal communication between the clinic staff and quartermaster stores have been lost forever.

The instructions for handling indents for stores provide one example of how complicated the procedure was and the work involved. After preparing the indent itself the procedure was as follows:

- a. copies 1, 2 and 3 were sent to the unit headquarters;
- b. copy 4 was retained by the clinic;
- c. unit stores completed copies 1, 2 and 3 by recording the quantities of stores shipped and/or the quantities placed on back order;
- d. copy 3 was returned to the clinic with the stores. The clinic then checked the stores received against the quantity and retained this copy on the clinic indent file. Copy 4 was then destroyed;
- e. copy 1 was forwarded by mail to the indenting clinic to be receipted and returned to unit stores after it was checked with copy 3; and
- f. copy 2 was retained by unit stores for ledger postings.

1963

1963 will mainly be remembered as the year in which the First Annual Curling Bonspiel and Golf Tournament were held. These two events have been held every year since with increasing attendance and have contributed immeasurably to the fraternity and esprit de corps of RCDC/CFDS personnel.

The First Annual RCDC Bonspiel

The first Annual RCDC Bonspiel was held at Camp Borden on 9 March 1963. The idea of a corps-wide bonspiel was conceived by Colonel CE Purdy, Commandant of the RCDC School and approved by Brigadier KM Baird, DGDS. Twelve rinks competed for the Wansbrough Trophy which was donated by Brigadier (Ret'd) EM Wansbrough for annual competition by members of the RCDC Regular and Militia.

The twelve rinks entered, which is a small number by today's standards, included two from the directorate, four from the school, two from 14 Dental Company, two from 13 Dental Company, one from No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot and one from the militia. The winner of the bonspiel and the Wansbrough Trophy was Staff Sergeant AF Davison's rink from No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot. Other members of his team were Staff Sergeant TW Sullivan, Warrant Officer I VO Bergland and Captain MN Deyette. The runner-up rink was comprised of Major JN Wright, skip; Captain A VanRyssel, third; Lieutenant-Colonel WR Thompson, second; and Warrant Officer II EM Lobb, lead. Third prize went to a rink made up of Major PS Sills, skip, Captain CA Casterton, third; Major DH Protheroe, second; and Captain DG Cartwright, lead.

The bonspiel committee was under the chairmanship of Captain CA Casterton with Captain A

VanRyssel and Warrant Officers HC Bilbey and TM Jackson as members. They obtained the "Old Curling Club" for the exclusive use of the corps. Luncheon and dinner were served in the club lounge so it was not necessary for curlers to leave the building and not many did. Needless to say the bar profits were very high.

The first bonspiel was particularly significant in that it brought together 48 members of the Corps together as curlers, which in addition to non-curling members of the school staff and course candidates made it, up until that time, the largest post-war gathering of RCDC personnel.



First Annual RCDC Golf Tournament

The success of the RCDC Bonspiel in March provided the incentive and the first RCDC Golf Tournament was held at Camp Borden on 21 September 1963. The main prize was the new RCDC(R) Officers' Golf Trophy conceived by Brigadier KM Baird and donated by all RCDC (Regular) officers.

First Annual RCDC Bonspiel - Camp Borden - 9 March 1963

The three central figures are left to right Col CE Purdy, Brig (Ret'd) EM Wansbrough and Brig KM Baird

Competition for the trophy was open to teams of all ranks of the RCDC Regular, Militia and retired personnel. In 1963 teams were entered from the Directorate of Dental Services, 13 Dental Company, 15 Dental Company, No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot and the RCDC School. A total of 47 golfers took part.

Following play, an enjoyable banquet was held at the Medical-Dental Sergeants Mess and Brigadier Baird presented the trophy to Colonel AT Roger, Commanding Officer, 13 Dental Company and his winning team of Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor, Captain E Gazo and Sergeant W Hill. Prizes for the best scores were awarded to Captain E Gazo with an 82; Captain CA Casterton 83; Sergeant W Hill 83; and Warrant Officer TL Batten 86.

First Female Warrant Officer in the RCAF

The promotion in 1963 of Flight Sergeant PE (Pat) Savage, dental technician clinical at RCAF Station Trenton, to warrant officer marked the first time that there had been a female warrant officer in the peacetime RCAF. She enlisted as a dental assistant in October 1951 and in April 1954 was one of two airwomen who were sent to England and trained as dental hygienists with the Royal Air Force.

Radar Stations

Prior to 1962 the NORAD radar sites in Canada were manned by United States Air Force personnel. Then in 1962 and 1963 they were taken over by RCAF personnel and became a treatment commitment of the RCDC. There were 33 of these sites most of which were provided with dental service on a part-time basis. Fortunately, there was dental accommodation and equipment at these sites and the Americans turned it over to the RCAF who, in turn, transferred the equipment to RCDC charge.

There was hardly a dental officer who served during the period 1963 to 1986 who did not provide treatment at one or more of the radar stations. Generally speaking, visits of these stations were an enjoyable experience with the staffs very cooperative and grateful for the service.

Personnel Information 1963

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

PR McQueen	DR O'Hara	AN Swanzey
CM Mason	GW Hill	LW Armstrong
JEG Brissette	JHGR Charron	LJC Giguere
JL Girard	RWR Horn	MB Krichen
RT Moore	MD Taylor	PS Wade
RM MacDonald	WR Kyle	PG MacKenzie
IM Hamilton	JJB Houde	L Dombowsky

Promotions - Officers

To Colonel	- GR Covey, RHG Cunningham
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- JC Brick, LR Pierce, LA Richardson
To Major	- GT Crossman, LE Kelly, DJ MacPhee, WA Sugars

Classified Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

VO Bergland

Dental Officer Retirements/Releases

Colonels	- GB Shillington, CE Purdy
Lieutenant-Colonel	- OW Crummey
Majors	- JG Andrews, CGB Grant
Captains	- JO Bowman, MAJ Lachapelle, JT Marshall, CD Mollins, MDG Conrad, LJE Bosse, HC Stewart, R Lanthier, WB Hudgins, DG Gardner, FW Lovely, WE Shaw, JR Boulay, OA Tucker, LC Gray, PJJ Coulombe, JJPG Houle, AJCJ Vachon, WJ Bignell, D Bunt, MP Abramson, SM Claman, AG MacKenzie, JG Boucher

Senior Appointments - Officers

Colonel	IAL Millar	- Deputy Director General of Dental Services
Colonel	AC Leman	- Directorate of Dental Services
Colonel	AT Roger	- Commanding Officer, 13 Dental Company
Colonel	GR Covey	- Commandant, The RCDC School
Colonel	RHG Cunningham	- Commanding Officer, 12 Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel	JC Brick	- Senior Clinician, Ottawa Area
Lieutenant-Colonel	CM Cornish	- Senior Clinician, RCAF Station Trenton
Lieutenant-Colonel	GC Evans	- Directorate of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	G McDougall	- Commanding Officer, 4 Field Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel	JW Turner	- Chief Instructor, The RCDC School

Honours and Awards

Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeons	- Colonel IAL Millar
	- Colonel CE Woods (Militia)

Cadet Awards

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Honour Cadet - Third Phase | - Second Lieutenant MG McRae |
| Honour Cadet - Second Phase | - Second Lieutenant Z Tukums |
| Honour Cadet - First Phase | - Officer Cadet MC Devine |
| Chief Instructor's Trophy | - Second-Lieutenant JR Robertson |

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers - Promotions

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| To Warrant Officer First Class | - MB Fisk |
| To Warrant Officer Second Class | - PE Savage, JCA Therrien, R Pelletier, GEC Bradley, LA Lawson, JM Tapp, MM Fediuk, HEG Franzgrote |
| To Staff Sergeant | - AS Field, JH Sadler, RF Matheson, VR Kidd, VH Shaw
HEW Reid, SE Robertson, RJ Lowery, G Shand, HD Wagstaff |
| To Sergeant | - LR Barrett, N Demedash, EJ Lansey, JAJ Fret, EB Borden,
TY Dundas, G Sapergia, JIJ Boulanger, DL Fenton, EA
Werkman, H Chamberlain, WG Harmer, AH Green, JRM
Chayer, WA Jackson, RW McDonald, WR Dawson, EA
Jermain, SD Posylunzny |

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers - Retirements/Releases

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Staff Sergeant | -SM Toole |
| Sergeants | -DM Hamilton, DH Sims, DD Casson |

Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1963

Brigadier KM Baird was appointed to the Board of Governors of the Canadian Dental Association as the first representative of the federal government dental services.

Major HR Kettys was dispatched to Camp Gagetown for the summer concentration as senior officer in charge of the dental component of the experimental brigade service battalion.

The crest of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps in stained glass was unveiled and dedicated in Trinity Chapel, Camp Borden. In similar ceremonies in Edmonton RCDC flags were presented to the chapels at Griesbach Barracks.

Lieutenant-Colonel JC Brick competed in the Bisley Rifle Match in England.

Major WH Harrington was taking the Diploma in Dental Public Health course at the University of Toronto.

Deputy Director General Retires

Colonel Gordon B Shillington, CD, QHDS, DDS, BSc, FICD, Deputy Director General of Dental Services retired in 1963. He was one of the most popular officers in the corps at the time. He had been a field dental company commander during the Second World War and in the post-war period held appointments in the directorate, commandant and chief instructor the RCDC School, commanding officer of 11 Dental Company and deputy director general of dental services. His specialty was prosthodontics and he wrote an excellent handbook on removable partial dentures which was widely used throughout the Corps.

Second Phase Cadets Visit Europe

Second phase training in the 1960s was conducted in three stages: stage 1 with the RCN; stage 2 with the RCAF and stage 3 at The RCDC School. In 1963 it was decided that the RCAF stage would take the form of a visit to No. 1 Air Division in Europe. This was a very exciting prospect for the cadets since most of them had never been to Europe before. Major DH Protheroe was selected to be conducting officer and although he was looking forward to the trip, there was some apprehension about baby sitting 18 lively young men in Europe for two weeks.

The group arrived at No. 1 Fighter Wing, Marville, France, on 2 July after an uneventful 101/2 hour flight aboard an RCAF Yukon aircraft. On hand to meet the group was Lieutenant-Colonel LG Craigie, commanding officer of 35 Field Dental Unit.

The visit to Europe was divided into two parts: the first was a seven-day tour of Germany and France (paid for by the participants); the second consisted of a four-day tour of RCAF and RCDC facilities in the Air Division.

The bus tour began at Marville on 3 July and proceeded through Luxembourg, Trier, Cologne, Bonn, Koblenz, Rudesheim, Mainz, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Black Forest, Koenigsburg Castle and Strasbourg. The trip ended at No. 2 Fighter Wing Grostenquin, France.

It became evident after the first few stops that if the tour was to remain on schedule, some penalty for tardiness would have to be devised. The cadets considered that the most effective measure would be to fine any offender a round of beer for the whole group at the end of the day and this measure proved quite effective.

Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie joined the group at Grostenquin for the tour of the Air Division which included No. 3 Wing Zweibruchen, No. 4 Wing at Baden-Soellingen and Air Division Headquarters at Metz, France.

The members of the group were as follows:

Second-Lieutenants: GR Nye, RF Cooper, JAA Boucher, SWP Sapkos, JPDS Grise, JD McCallum, AF Brothers, GS Zwicker, Z Tukums, BB Berezan, IC Wambera, EF Foley, JL McNeill, DNH Charles, FH Harreman, JHJ Nadeau, EI Girard, DC Morgan. Only three, Lieutenant-Colonel EF Foley and Majors RF Cooper and JL MacNeill are still serving.

DGDS Conference - 1963

The 14th Annual DGDS and Unit Commanders' conference was held in Ottawa 24-27 November. Dealing in his opening remarks with corps plans for the employment of auxiliary personnel in the RCDC, the director general explained that based on the present pattern of dental officer releases, it is likely that the current shortage of dental officers will continue for an indeterminate period. Therefore, the only practical method for meeting the demand is by a wider use of dental auxiliaries.

The main items on the agenda were:

- militia reorganization;
- brigade service battalion;
- personnel situation;
- professional training;
- the dental health team;
- conversion of dental officer positions to auxiliary positions;
- productivity analysis;
- equipment forecast; and
- economy in use of consumable supplies.

1964

The word "integration" appeared for the first time at the 1964 DGDS Conference. It was to have a profound effect on the Canadian Forces and was the forerunner of "unification" which had an even greater effect five years later. In his opening remarks to the DGDS Conference Brigadier Baird stated: "Integration has, to date, concerned us primarily with our chain of command at CFHQ but very soon these organizational changes will reach out to the command structure and you as unit commanders will find your line of responsibility has been drastically altered. So far we have been able to avoid any changes in our internal organization but this is not to say it can't happen. Reductions are being imposed all around us, without any apparent logical basis - so let us hope that if we do become involved it won't be to any serious extent".

Fortunately, the RCDC was already a tri-service organization and integration and reorganization probably effected the RCDC less than most other groups in the Canadian Forces. The worst blow was to the RCDC Militia. In effect it was abandoned.

Brigadier Baird further stated: "Everything is not on the debit side. The corps really has done extremely well this year. Our officer rank structure received a healthy boost last spring and although this was perhaps overdue, it came at a time when most other corps were awaiting the chop. We have also done particularly well on clinic accommodation. We also have a new dental unit in the corps, i.e. No. 1 Dental Detachment here in Ottawa. This is purely an organizational change but one I think is proving to be to our advantage and to the more efficient operation of the dental service. Our professional training program has been expanded and we now have an exchange officer with the U.S. Army Dental Corps at Walter Reed (Major PS Sills) for a period of two years and in return Major DH Newell is with our school at Camp Borden; we have an officer on the long course at Walter Reed; one on the dental public health course at the University of Toronto; and one on a long course in orthodontics at the University of Freiburg in West Germany. All of these will, of course, pay off in long-term benefits for our own training programs".

Officer Rank Structure Improved

The first general revision of the dental officer establishment was announced by National Defence Headquarters early in 1964. It created one new position in the rank of colonel, four new lieutenant-colonels, and eight new majors.

New Dental Unit

No. 1 Dental Detachment, Ottawa (the name was later changed to 1 Dental Unit) was authorized on 14 April 1964. It was formed from the five clinics in the Ottawa area which were formerly part of 13 Dental Company. Lieutenant-Colonel JC Brick was appointed commanding officer, however, his tenure was very brief because he was appointed commanding officer, 35 Field Dental Unit that summer and was replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel CM Cornish.

Dental Section to Cyprus

As a member of the United Nations Organization, Canada had taken an active part in every UN peacekeeping operation since the Korean conflict. Hence, it was not surprising that when the crisis in Cyprus arose in late 1963 Canada expressed willingness to play its full part in establishing an effective UN force to keep the peace.

We were able to respond quickly to the request for troops because a stand-by duty battalion had been maintained for possible service with the United Nations and it had been especially trained for peacekeeping duties. The first contingent left for Cyprus on 13 March and consisted of the First Battalion Royal 22nd Regiment and a reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Prior to the contingent's departure a dental team at Camp Valcartier worked overtime to provide treatment and documentation and on 19 March 1964 an RCDC detachment comprised of Captain JML Rochefort, Sergeant MD Crockett and Corporal JF Giroux departed for Cyprus. No one at the time would have dreamed that the dental detachment would still be there today, nearly 25 years later.

Personnel Situation

At the end of 1964 the total establishment for dental officers both military and civilian was 205. Of these, 12 positions were blocked and four were to be converted to auxiliary positions. Thus, the effective establishment was 189. The strength was 165 military and 15 civilian for a total of 180, a shortage of nine dental officers.

The dental assistant situation was much better. There was an effective establishment of 214 and all of these positions were filled albeit 22 were untrained. The breakdown of dental assistants was: RCDC 139; RCAF 35; and civilians 40.

There were five technical dental therapists employed in the corps and 33 dental hygienists. The former were all RCDC whereas in the dental hygienist group 25 were RCDC, 3 RCAF and 5 civilian.

The situation with regard to laboratory technicians was a shortage of 13. The establishment was two officers and 98 non-commissioned officers. The strength was three officers and 84 non-commissioned officers for a total of 87, however, there were six candidates under training.

The dental equipment technician trade had an establishment of 19 and 14 positions were filled; a shortage of five.

The dental storeman and administrative clerk trades were in fair condition with all non-commissioned positions filled. However, there was a shortage of three private storemen and four private administrative clerk positions.

Personnel Information - 1964

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

H Griesbach	CJM Boston	GD Deppel
JR Robertson	RWC Adams	RH Crowson
WH Dunnigan	N Goldberg	HM Harrach
JPJ Laporte	MG McRae	RFS Oswin
JAGD Pigeon	GE Purcell	V Rausch
GR Rowe	JO Strom	TC Tervit
JW Walls	RE Warren	BH Weeks
PW Chernesky	JA Nattress	

Dental Officer Promotions

To Colonel	- RB Jackson
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- JA Lauziere, HR Kettys, DH Protheroe, RA Fell, FD Charman
To Major	- RH Headley, JLM Masse, DR Girard, JF Eadon, JJY Turcotte, HK Meisner, LA Reynolds, JF Begin, JH Marion, WR Collier, VR McMaster, JOL Bouget, BA Gaudet, VR McMaster, JLY Cyrenne, HJ Cashin

Classified Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

ESW Moore	MB Fisk	AM Gareau
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Dental Officers - Senior Appointments

Colonel	RB Jackson	- Commanding Officer, 15 Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel	WW Anglin	- Commanding Officer, 14 Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel	JG Butler	- Senior Clinician, HMCS Cornwallis
Lieutenant-Colonel	JC Brick	- Commanding Officer, 35 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	NA Butcher	- Senior Clinician, RCAF Trenton
Lieutenant-Colonel	FD Charman	- Senior Clinician, RCAF St-Jean
Lieutenant-Colonel	CM Cornish	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Detachment
Lieutenant-Colonel	LG Craigie	- Directorate of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	RA Fell	- Senior Clinician, Kingston
Lieutenant-Colonel	HR Kettys	- Senior Clinician, HMCS Stadacona

Specialty Qualifications

Major WH Harrington - Dental Public Health

Dental Officer - Honours and Awards

Fellow International College of Dentists: Colonel IAL Millar
Colonel BP Kearney

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet, Phase 3	- Second-Lieutenant RF Cooper
Honour Cadet, Phase 2	- Officer Cadet JE Stansfield
Honour Cadet, Phase 1	- Officer Cadet TJ Erskine
Chief Instructor's Trophy	- Second-Lieutenant GS Zwicker

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers Promotions

- To Warrant Officer First Class - HC Bilbey, TL Batten, RH Daw,
H Thorsson, EC Carpenter, TM Jackson
- To Warrant Officer Second Class - JS Wentzell, AF Davison, WA Bennett
- To Staff Sergeant - RG Hopkins, JP Carrier, LR Barrett, WA Jackson
CC Jewson, LG Brown, J Dion, EJ Lansey,
KJ Smallshaw, MA James, JAJ Fret, JM Roberts,
C Johnston
- To Sergeant - A Schuh, WL Wylie, AH Green, WJ Parker, JG MacPhee

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers - Retirement/Releases

- Warrant Officer Second Class - RWM Hall, GM Armstrong
- Sergeant - JRM Chayer, SG Fraser, KLM Wallace, MP Foley, BJ Lamose
MA Craig, AT Nicholson

Deaths

Sergeant AD Lillico



Colonel Millar and Kearney Receive FICD - 1964

Colonels IAL Millar (left) and BP Kearney (right) were presented with Fellowship in the International College of Dentists at the CDA Convention in Edmonton in 1964. Others in the photograph are, from left to right, Col GB Shillington, Mrs Kearney, Brig KM Baird and Mrs Shillington

Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1964

Major P Guevre-mont was attending the public health course at the University of Toronto.

New or renovated clinics were opened at RCAF Station Cold Lake, No. 1 Wing Marville, France, HQ BC Area, RCAF Station Clinton, Camp

Petawawa, National Defence Medical Center, and 100 Gloucester Street, Ottawa.

Major JN Wright left to attend the 44-week course in Advanced Theory and Science of Dental Practice at the United States Army Institute of Dental Research in Washington, DC.

Major PS Sills left for a two-year tour of duty at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, DC. Major DH Newell of the U.S. Army Dental Corps arrived in Camp Borden to serve a like period on the instructional staff of the RCDC School.

Brigadier KM Baird presented a paper to a meeting of the Canadian Dental Association Auxiliary Services Committee on the results of current studies within the RCDC pertaining to the effective use of auxiliary dental personnel.

Major AG Taylor left Halifax for Easter Island in November aboard HMCS Cape Scott as part of the medical research team. The object was to assemble a biological portrait of an ancient and isolated society before changes were caused by the influence of modern civilization.

Sergeant Alfred Douglas Lillico of 14 Dental Company passed away on 21 November 1964.

The old RCDC School on Sussex Street in Ottawa, that became No. 1 Clinic, Air Force Headquarters in 1957, was vacated and the clinic relocated in a new air conditioned building at 100 Gloucester Street.

Second Annual RCDC Bonspiel

The second annual RCDC Bonspiel was a much larger event than the first. It was held at Camp Borden on 21-23 February with 24 rinks competing for the Wansbrough and RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy. The latter was donated by the officers of the Corps and presented for the first time in 1964. Winners were as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Wansbrough Trophy | - Major WH Carter | - Skip |
| | Major C Sivell | - Third |
| | Major AT Hinch | - Second |
| | Major AG Andrews | - Lead |
| RCDC(R) Trophy | - Colonel BP Kearney | - Skip |
| | Corporal R Neill | - Third |
| | Captain CM Mason | - Second |
| | Sergeant WJ Palmer | - Lead |

Second Annual RCDC Golf Tournament

The second annual RCDC Golf Tournament also had increased attendance with 56 competitors and became a two-day event. The winning team from 1 Dental Detachment was awarded the RCDC Officers' Trophy. The team was comprised of Major WH Carter, Major AG Andrews, and Sergeant WE Hill.

DGDS Conference

The 15th Annual DGDS and Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 22-25 November. The Deputy Chief of Personnel for the Canadian Forces, Air Vice Marshall Martin was the guest speaker and provided some insight into the task of integrating the Canadian Forces. He stated that nothing comparable had ever been attempted in modern times and although integration imposed a great load on those involved, it also provided a great challenge. Other main items on the agenda were:

- the reduction in the militia;
- summer concentrations;
- redistribution of positions within companies;
- personnel situation;
- corps transfers;
- DOSP situation and forecast;
- auxiliary dental personnel study;
- oral cytology program;
- productivity analysis;
- documentation problems;
- equipment situation and forecast;
- corps anniversary; and
- the RCDC fund.



Canadian Dental Association Convention - 1964

L-R: Capt Hill, Lt Proudfoot, Maj Jolly, Maj McDonald, Capt Kamachi, Maj Sivell, Col Kearney, Col Millar, Maj Hinch, Brig Baird, LCol Pierce, Capt Mason

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PROGRAM
INTRODUCED
1965-1969**



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PREVENTIVE PROGRAM INTRODUCED 1965-1969

Synopsis

Brigadier KM Baird remained DGDS until 9 December 1966 when he retired and accepted an appointment with the dental faculty at the University of Western Ontario. He was succeeded as DGDS by Brigadier BP Kearney whose most recent appointment had been Deputy Director General. Like his predecessor Brigadier Kearney was well qualified to

fill the appointment. In addition to wartime service with a field dental company, he had been commanding officer of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit and 11 Dental Company and commandant of the CFDS School.

The most important achievement of the late sixties by far was introduction of the Preventive Dentistry Program. Other notable events were:

- the fiftieth anniversary of the Corps;
- completion of the adjustments required because of unification of the Canadian Forces;
- the introduction of a specialty training program;
- the move of 35 Field Dental Unit from France to West Germany;
- successful completion of the Czechoslovakian Training Program;
- changes in the dental trades structure;
- completion of the first dental condition study; and
- the introduction of porcelain-fused-to-gold procedures.

1965

Personnel Situation

The strength of the Corps in 1965 was 178 dental officers including Part V civilians against an establishment of 196. Dental assistants numbered 221 with 15 on training for other dental trades for an effective total of 206. In addition, there were 9 therapists, 30 hygienists, 82 laboratory technicians, 15 equipment technicians, 31 dental storemen and 26 administrative clerks. The shortage of 14 dental officers was not a happy situation but the future looked promising with an anticipated 22 graduates in 1966 versus a wastage of 13 for a net gain of nine dental officers.

Annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

At the Annual DGDS and Unit Commanders Conference in November, Brigadier Baird expressed his pleasure at the progress made in the past year, particularly in respect to dental supplies and

accommodation. The latter was due in great part to the energetic efforts of the unit commanding officers. He also felt that recent improvements in the rank structure for auxiliary personnel would greatly improve career prospects.

The changed rank structure benefitted the laboratory and equipment technician trades particularly, however, to obtain these gains it was necessary to accept decreases in the rank structure for dental assistants. This was intentional and while it precluded the senior dental assistant from advancing beyond staff sergeant rank, it did provide a more favourable career outlook for those dental assistants whose performance was above average and had an aptitude for the more advanced trades. The senior dental assistant was recognized as an essential member of the clinic staff but staff sergeant rank was considered adequate for those individuals who had shown no particular talent for the more exacting trades.

The following table gives a comparison of the old and new rank structures. The old general duty trade was deleted.

NEW RANK STRUCTURE - RCDC TRADESMEN - 1965

Trade	WO 1		WO 2		SSgt		Sgt		Cpl		Pte		Totals	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Technical Dental Therapist	4	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13
Dental Technician Clinical	1	-	18	8	-	14	-	6	-	-	-	-	19	28
Dental Technician Laboratory	2	2	9	8	-	10	87	47	-	31	-	-	98	98
Dental Assistant	-	-	5	-	9	11	77	77	43	46	5	20	139	154
Dental Equipment Technician	1	1	1	6	6	1	2	2	7	7	2	2	19	19
General Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	-
Totals	8	8	37	30	15	36	166	132	50	84	36	22	312	312
NOT AFFECTED BY CHANGE														
Clerk Administrative	1	1	6	6	2	2	11	11	8	8	3	3	31	31
Dental Storemen	1	1	3	3	7	7	4	4	13	13	5	5	33	33
Totals	10	2	46	39	24	45	181	147	71	105	44	30	376	376

Patient Participation Study

Major WH Harrington, dental public health officer in the directorate carried out a Patient Participation Study in 1965 which was quite revealing. The objective of the study was to determine to what extent service personnel availed themselves of dental services. The survey was designed so that patients could be divided in the following groups:

- **Regular Treatment**

Patient visits clinic routinely and has necessary treatment completed.

- **Intermittent Treatment**

Patient visits clinic probably less than once a year and has some of necessary treatment completed. There may be a lapse of one or more years between visits.

- **Emergency treatment**

Patient visits clinic as a result of neglect and does not return until another emergency arises.

- **Nil Treatment**

Patients' records show only an examination on entry indicating treatment was avoided during service career.

Nineteen clinics were involved in the study and 3,421 dental charts were chosen for observation. The findings were as follows:

Regular Treatment - 32.3%
 Intermittent Treatment - 31.4%
 Emergency Treatment - 21.8%
 Nil Treatment - 14.5%

It would appear that in 1965 only one third of all servicemen received comprehensive care; another one third received occasional care and the remainder only emergency treatment or no treatment at all. This, of course, was the result of most clinics functioning on a voluntary first-come first-serve basis, even though the official policy was to give priority to Category 1 (immediate treatment required) patients. The findings of this study and others emphasized the need for a programmed approach to the provision of dental care and demonstrated that an effective dental care program cannot be achieved on a voluntary basis in a military population.

Dental Section Study

The Dental Section Study carried out by the author, then Major DH Protheroe, was completed at RCAF Station Borden in 1965 and a report on the findings was presented to the DGDS Conference by Colonel GR Covey, Commandant RCDC School. The Dental Section Study was a continuation of a previous pilot study on the employment of auxiliary dental personnel. The aim of the study was to determine the effect that the addition of various numbers and types of auxiliary dental personnel as well as increased accommodation and equipment would have on the productivity of an RCDC dental section comprised of one dental officer and one dental assistant. A summary of the findings is shown in the following table.

TABLE OF FINDINGS - DENTAL SECTION STUDY

Stage	Personnel	Accommodation and Equipment	Time Points Per Duty Day	Change in Productivity
Pre-Study	1 DO, 1 DA	1 operatory	72.6	-
1	1 DO, 1 DA	2 operatories (1 fully equipped)	92.9	+28.0%
2	1 DO, 2 DAs	2 operatories (1 fully equipped)	104.9	+12.9%
3	1 DO, 2 DAs	2 fully equipped operatories	110.1	+ 5.0%
4	1 DO, 2 DAs, 1 TDT	2 fully equipped operatories 1 TDT operatory	159.6	+45.0%
5	1 DO, 3 DAs, 1 TDT	2 fully equipped operatories 1 TDT operatory	152.3	- 4.6%
6	1 DO, 3 DAs, 1 TDT, 1 DTC1	2 fully equipped operatories 1 TDT operatory 1 DTC1 operatory	182.0	+19.5%

Dental Equipment and Supplies

In 1965 expenditures for equipment were \$78,000.00. This provided for the purchase of 20 motor chairs, 20 evacuators, 12 lights, 12 units, 10 lab duplicators, and six portable field units. Expenditures for consumable supplies and parts were \$360,000.00. The stores committee was considering the purchase of silver alloy in pellet form.



Gathering at the Medical-Dental Sergeants' Mess - Camp Borden - 1965
L-R: WO2 Ponton, WO1 Loken, Sgt Johnson, WO2 Blackmore, WO2 Fediuk, WO1 Bilbey, Lt Peebles, WO1 Batten, WO2 Morse

Personnel Information - 1965

Dental Officers Taken on Strength - 1965

AF Brothers	RF Cooper	EF Foley	GR Nye
HS Wood	GS Zwicker	JA Boucher	HJ Nadeau
DN Charles	Z Tukums	JC Wamberra	DG Jones
JD McCallum	RB Andrews	JJ Anderson	BB Berezan
WG Ebert	FH Harreman	KH Bucholz	EJ Girard
JCDC Grise	JC Thompson		

Officer Promotions

To Colonel - GC Evans, CM Cornish, LG Craigie
 Lieutenant-Colonel - AW Brusso, WH Carter, JM Smith
 To Major - JCRR Roy, Y Kamachi, EW Gazo, PP Morin
 To Captain - M Kostyniuk, HF Doyle, EL Proudfoot

Dental Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

CH Loken, EM Lobb

Senior Officer Appointments

Colonel	BP Kearney	- Deputy Director General of Dental Services
Colonel	LG Craigie	- Senior Consultant
Colonel	GC Evans	- Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Company
Colonel	CM Cornish	- Commanding Officer, 15 Dental Company
Lieutenant-Colonel	JW Turner	- Senior Clinician, RCDC School
Lieutenant-Colonel	DH Protheroe	- Chief Instructor, RCDC School
Lieutenant-Colonel	WR Thompson	- Directorate of Dental Services

Specialty Qualifications

Major P Guevremont - Dental Public Health

Officers Retirements/Releases

Colonel - AC Leman, IAL Millar
Lieutenant-Colonel - RE Brown
Major - HE McKenna
Captain - JW Lincoln, JH Quackenbush, JAL Jacob, GJ Moore

Undergraduate Awards

Phase III Honour Cadet - Second Lieutenant JF Stansfield
Phase II Honour Cadet - Officer Cadet HA Pankratz
Phase I Honour Cadet - Officer Cadet DJ Morrow
Chief instructor's Trophy - Second Lieutenant JW Bergerman

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Warrant Officer I - JE Shiner
- AJ Greco

To Warrant Officer II - JA Fraser, AS Field, VR Kidd, JH Sadler,
SE Robertson, CC Jewson, C Johnston, CA Young,
MF Conkey, RG Stewart, JW Hutchinson, EMB Everett

To Staff Sergeant - DR Piche, FM Kennedy, WD MacDougall, KE Laurence,
RH Palmer, TH Southin, A Bourgeois, GP Ryder,
GF Keogh, GH Storms, HC Kirby, JE Raymond,
JF Marchand, RJ Goodwin, DB Wood

To Sergeant - DL Fenton, PD Peterson, GAMJ Ridley, ADT Gardner,
RB Johnson, JC Bleakney, TJ Deloughery, RA Neill,
HC King, EA Duve

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

Warrant Officer II - W Powers, JR Card
Staff Sergeant - BW Holtham, GD Schwarze, JM Moore, AF Semple,
KC Vrooman, JIJ Boulanger, GE McGunigal

News Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1965

Fiftieth Anniversary

The 50th anniversary of dental services in the Canadian Forces occurred on 15 April 1965. The corps had been named the Canadian Dental Corps, Canadian Army Dental Corps and Royal Canadian Dental Corps at various times during the first 50 years, but be that as it may, it was celebrated as the 50th anniversary of the RCDC. A special edition of the RCDC Quarterly was produced in April 1965 which reviewed the history of the Corps and contained greetings from the Minister of National Defence, Paul T Hellyer; the Chief of the Defence Staff, Air Chief Marshall FR Miller; and the Director General of Dental Services, Brigadier KM Baird. Most units held anniversary celebrations of some kind and those that were reported in the Quarterly follow.

11 Dental Company's celebrations were held from 30 April to 2 May in Edmonton and included a mixed formal dinner at Western Command Officers' Mess with 73 in attendance; an all ranks mess dinner at the Griesbach Barracks Sergeants' Mess for 42 RCDC regular force personnel; and a church parade on the Sunday morning.

Colonel RHG Cunningham presented RCDC shields to the protestant and roman catholic chapels as part of the 12 Company celebrations.

The main 13 Company event took the form of a golf tournament at RCAF Station Trenton which, in addition to 13 Company personnel, members of the RCDC School, 1 Dental Detachment, Directorate and 1 Dental Equipment Depot were invited. Approximately 60 personnel took part in this very successful event. In London, Ontario members of the unit held a mixed all ranks party with attendees comprised of regular, militia and retired RCDC personnel. Colonel HL Harris (Ret'd) cut the anniversary cake and Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor was host.

15 Dental Unit held an all ranks formal dinner at RCAF Station St Jean as did 4 Field Dental Company in Germany.

The RCDC School held a number of activities including a reception at the school hosted by Colonel and Mrs. GR Covey and Warrant Officer I and Mrs. CH Loken which was followed by cocktail parties at the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes. In addition, there was an all ranks dance at the Sergeants' Mess and church parades.

It is assumed that other units held similar celebrations, although they were not reported in the Quarterly. There were also other momentos of the anniversary such as key chains and lighters with crests.

Dental Officer Subsidization Plan Training

Phase 1 training with 27 officer cadets candidates consisted of a ten-week basic training course at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry in Camp Borden.

Phase 2 candidates numbering 25 commenced training in early June. Stage 1 was RCAF indoctrination including a tour of air force establishments in Europe under the supervision of the conducting officer, Colonel IAL Millar. Stage 2 was conducted at the RCDC School and Stage 3 involved a visit to naval establishments and ships on the east coast. Stage 4 followed at the School and consisted of Corps and National Survival training ending in mid August.

Phase 3 training with 22 second lieutenants was conducted as usual at the RCDC School and included military and clinical subjects.

Third Annual RCDC Bonspiel

The third annual bonspiel was held at Camp Borden in February. The Wansbrough Trophy for "A" event was won by a team from the directorate skipped by Brigadier KM Baird with Major AW Brusso, third; Lieutenant-Colonel SG Bagnall, second; and Colonel IAL Millar, lead.

Third Annual RCDC Golf Tournament

Seventy-two golfers, the largest number to that date, teed off in Camp Borden on 24 September to compete in the third annual golf tournament. The RCDC(R) Trophy for team play was won by 1 Dental Detachment with a team comprised of Lieutenant-Colonel WH Carter, Major E Gazo and Sergeant W Hill.

The KM Baird Trophy, which was presented for the first time to the player with the low gross score for 36 holes, was won by Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor from Camp Petawawa. The GR Covey Trophy, also presented for the first time to the player with the low gross for 18 holes, was won by Captain JFA Marcil from St Jean, Quebec.

New and Renovated Clinics

A renovated and expanded 10-chair clinic was opened at HMCS Naden, Esquimalt, BC. The clinic staff included Lieutenant-Colonel LR Pierce, OIC, Major SW Muller, Captain MB Kricken, Dr. GE Shrage, Warrant Officer I AJ Greco; Warrant Officers II C Johnston, PL Gourlay, and W McMichael; Staff Sergeant RJ Lowery; Privates HB Sharp and P Bosch, Miss MJ Warnock and Mrs. D Howson.

A new clinic was opened in the station hospital at RCAF Station Summerside, PEI. This 4-operatory clinic was commanded by Major V McMaster.

Dependants' clinics were opened in Soest, Hemer, and Werl in 4 Field Dental Company. These clinics were set up in converted 2-bedroom permanent married quarters.



Dental Clinic Staff - HMCS Naden - 1965

*Seated L-R: Miss Warnock, LCol (Ret'd) Shragge, Maj Muller, LCol Pierce, Capt Kricken, Miss Howson
 Standing: SSgt Lowery, WO2 Johnston, Sgt McKay, WO1 Greco, WO2 Johnston, Pte Sharp, Pte Bosch, WO2 McMichael*

1966

Personnel Management Changes

The effects of integration began to be felt in earnest in 1966 particularly in the field of personnel management, in fact, the whole personnel management system was changed to a centralized system for all branches of the services. Prior to this time DGDS had controlled the careers of all RCDC personnel. With integration this function became the responsibility of the Director General of Postings and Careers with career managers for the various corps and services. This, of course, like most changes caused some problems and a period of adjustment. Probably the greatest single factor was the change from a seniority system for promotion to a merit and potential system. Naturally, some of the people at the top of the seniority list were somewhat unhappy when they were suddenly bypassed by confreres with greater merit and potential. On the other hand those who merited and received promotions were overjoyed. By and large, making merit the basis for promotion was a sound policy and could not help but enhance the quality of senior personnel in the corps.

This change in personnel management extended throughout the late sixties, and because of its importance and to give a complete picture of the events involved it will be dealt with at this point in the history. Personnel management is considered to include promotion policy, rank structure, postings, trade structure and training; in other words, everything that effects an individual's career.

Major CA Casterton was promoted to that rank and appointed the first dental career manager. He was on the staff of the Director General of Postings and Careers not on DGDS staff, although there was excellent communication between the two organizations.

In order to make the switch from seniority to merit promotion it was necessary to introduce a new form to evaluate performance and the old Confidential Report was replaced by the Performance Evaluation Report which required reporting officers to numerically rate (1 to 10) seventeen aspects of performance for officers. In addition, there was a narrative portion in which the reporting officer had to substantiate high or low numerical ratings. A similar form was introduced for other ranks. The reporting officers's report was reviewed by the base commander or his representative and the dental unit commanding officer. Finally, the report was forwarded to DGDS for review before it was sent to the career manager.

The next step in the process was monitoring by the career manager to ensure the form was properly completed, and if not, it was returned for correction. It was evident during the first year that there was considerable abuse of quantitative ratings and RCDC reporting officers were amongst the worst.

Approximately 85 per cent of dental officers were rated as bordering on the outstanding, even young officers with only one or two years experience. The result was that it was impossible to recognize the officer who was really worthy of such a rating. A great effort had to be put forth to educate reporting officers to accurately evaluate personnel and this was eventually accomplished.

The final step in the promotion process was the promotion board. The purpose of the promotion board was to establish a list, in order of merit, of personnel eligible for promotion to a given rank. A majority of the board was made up of officers from other corps or services to avoid bias. The merit list was valid until the next promotion board and promotions during that period were strictly according to the merit list. This was, and still is, one of the fairest systems that could have been devised for establishing merit and potential.

The following criteria had to be met before an officer was eligible for promotion. He or she had to:

- be recommended by the unit commanding officer;
- be in the promotion zone; and
- for the rank of major, be captain to major qualified.

The promotion zones were as follows:

- Captain to Major -4 years seniority in the rank of captain;
- Major to Lieutenant-Colonel -4 years in the rank of major and a total of 8 years as a dental officer; and
- Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel -3 years service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel and a total of 11 years as a dental officer.

As you can see seniority or experience was a consideration for entry into a promotion zone but not when merit list selections were made unless two candidates for promotion were judged to be equal in every other respect. A similar system was in effect for other ranks promotions.



Captain to Major Qualifying Corse - 1966

Staff L-R: Maj Murray, Maj Wright, LCol Protheroe, Col Covey, Maj Andrews Maj Sills, Maj Donely

Candidates: Capt McQueen, Capt Girard, Capt Legendre, Capt O'Hara, Capt Hill, Capt Mason

Dental Trades

The dental trades were also greatly affected by integration. Previously there were seven dental trades, namely, dental assistants, dental technicians clinical, technical dental therapists, dental equipment technicians, dental storeman, and clerks administrative. Following integration this was reduced to five as follows: dental assistants, dental laboratory technicians,

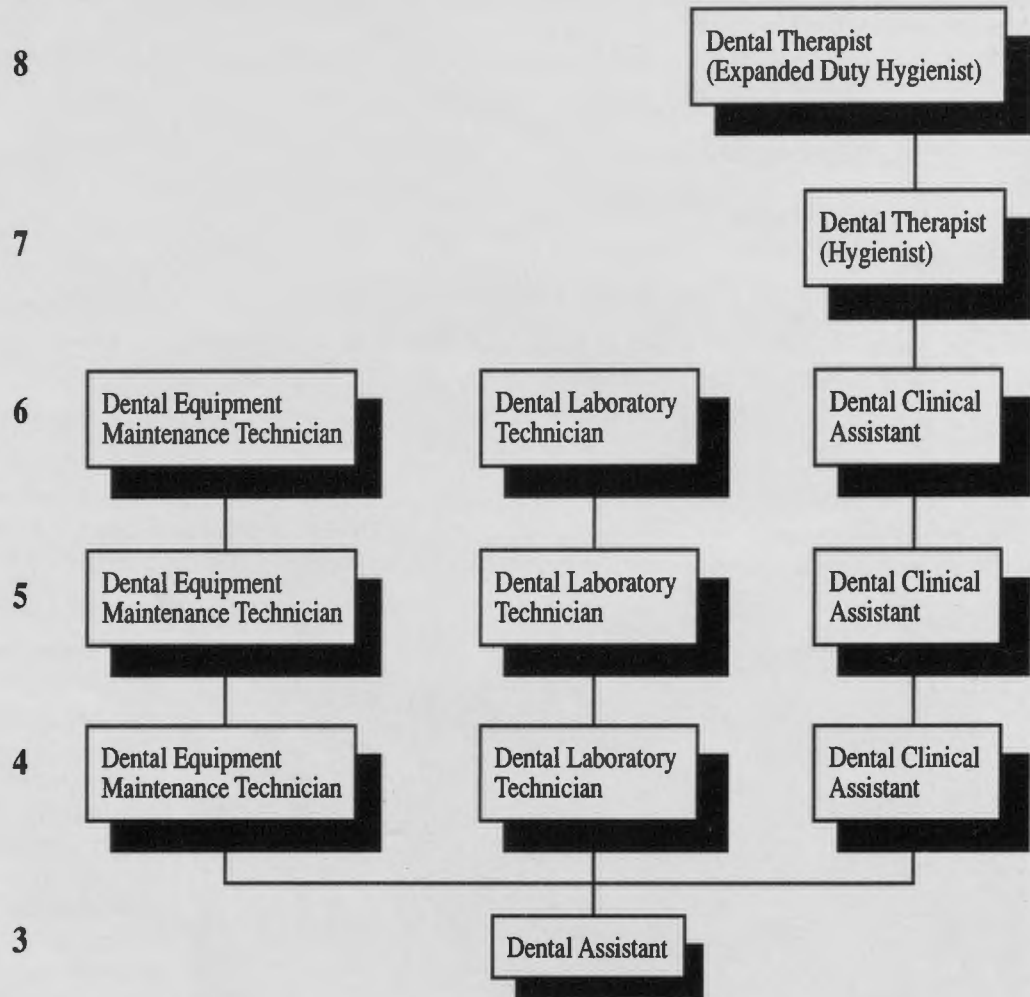
dental clinical assistants, dental therapists and dental equipment maintenance technicians. The dental storeman trade was amalgamated into the equipment trade and the administrative clerk disappeared as a dental trade. These latter RCDC members became part of a much larger organization named administrative support.

The trade groups, which indicated the level of skill achieved in the trade also disappeared, and were replaced by pay levels. While an individual could advance in a trade group without advancing in rank, pay levels were tied to both pay level and rank and a time factor was also involved in advancing

from one level to another. For example, a dental laboratory technician would have to qualify on a pay level 6 course to be eligible for promotion to sergeant. The following table shows the career progression chart for RCDC other ranks in 1966.

Career Progression Chart - RCDC Other Ranks

PAY LEVEL



It will be noted that the only dental trade that was rated higher than pay level 6 was the dental therapist. As before, the dental assistant at pay level 3 was the basic tradesman. The dental assistant then progressed to become a dental equipment maintenance technician, dental laboratory technician or dental clinical assistant. The latter was essentially a better trained dental assistant and after reaching pay level 6 the most talented were trained as dental therapists. The pay level 7 dental therapist was a dental hygienist and pay level 8 an expanded duty hygienist.

The change in the trade structure created an immense amount of work, particularly for the RCDC School staff. Trades specifications had to be rewritten and new course training standards produced for revised courses to say nothing of an increase in training requirements.

The assignment of pay levels to the various trades was a fairly complicated procedure. Trade evaluation boards were set up which were comprised of a chairman, who was an officer, and several senior tradesmen belonging to other trades. They reviewed the level of skill required to perform the functions of the trade and recommended the pay level for the trade.

Generally speaking, the centralized personnel management system, which is still in use with some modification, is an improvement over the old system where each corps managed its own personnel. The career managers over the years have been outstanding officers and senior non-commissioned officers who managed their resources fairly and impartially and maintained excellent communications with the Director General of Dental Services.

The job of spreading the word on the effects of the changes in personnel management fell to three officers who became known as the "Three Wise Men", namely, Colonel LG Craigie, Lieutenant-Colonel WR Thompson, and Major CA Casterton. They visited every dental unit and gave briefings on what was happening.

Dental Officer Training Plan

The Dental Officer Subsidization Plan was changed in name and substance in 1966. It became known as the Dental Officer Training Plan. The major difference in content was the period of time the candidate spent as a second lieutenant and consequently received higher pay. In the old plan the candidate was enrolled in the first dental year as an officer cadet and was not promoted to second lieutenant until his final dental year. In the new plan the candidate was enrolled as an officer cadet in his first dental year but promoted to second lieutenant on commencement of the second dental year. Enrolment was as a second lieutenant if entering the plan in the second or subsequent year.

Name Changes

Also in 1966 a Canadian Forces Organization Order for Dental Services directed that the name Dental Company would be dropped and replaced by Dental Unit. Further, the Command Dental Officer title was changed to Regional Dental Officer.

Personnel Information - 1966

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

HM Amos	JAR Fortier	JJ Bellerose	JF Stansfield
W Budzinski	VJ Lanctis	JL McNeill	GD Petrie
FI Girard	JW Bergerman	JL Berthiaume	JL Bourcier
JA Carrier	DA Humphries	JE Joubert	RG Kerr
DC Morgan	DL Poy	JA Shearer	JM Steadman
DG Wilson	WD MacKenzie		

Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

TM Jackson	JR Savoie
RW Bowness	DD Robertson

Officer Promotions

- To Brigadier - BP Kearney
- To Colonel - SG Bagnall, JW Turner
- To Lieutenant-Colonel - WH Harrington, AG Andrews, PS Sills
- To Major - MN Deyette, RJ Paturel, L Dombowsky, CA Casterton, JJB Houde, HW Brogan, JFA Marcil
- To Captain - EA Church

Officer Retirements/Releases

- Brigadier - KM Baird
- Colonel - AT Roger
- Lieutenant-Colonel - JA Lauziere
- Major - ED Fraser, WA Sugars, J Durand, JLM Masse
- Captain - LW Armstrong, NA McFarlane, PS Wade, GJB Dionne, RT Mori, GR Rowe, RWR Horn, RFC Oswin, JJ Anderson, WR Kyle, WJ Sinclair, IP Hunter, CH Loken, MD Taylor

Senior Officer Appointments

- Brigadier BP Kearney - Director General of Dental Services
- Colonel LG Craigie - Deputy Director General of Dental Services
- Colonel SG Bagnall - Commanding Officer, 12 Dental Company
- Colonel RHG Cunningham - Commanding Officer, 13 Dental Company
- Colonel JW Turner - Senior Consultant
- Lieutenant-Colonel LR Pierce - Directorate Dental Services
- Lieutenant-Colonel HR Ketyls - Directorate of Dental Services
- Lieutenant-Colonel WH Carter - Base Dental Officer, CFB St Jean
- Lieutenant-Colonel WH Harrington - Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Unit

Undergraduate Awards

- Honour Cadet - Third Phase - Second Lieutenant HA Pankratz
- Honour Cadet - Second Phase - Officer Cadet EL MacInnis
- Honour Cadet - First Phase - Officer Cadet J Steel
- Chief Instructor's Trophy - Second Lieutenant ED Cragg

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- To Warrant Officer I - AG Ponton
- To Warrant Officer II - KE Laurence
- To Staff Sergeant - CA Chartier, JR Yeates, A Tait, GKW Libby, SH Lunnin, CH Adams, AMC Jerome, EE McFadden
- To Sergeant - JF Kennedy, KJ Shergold, JM MacLean, LJ Peverill, DL Kerr, RS Walker, JB Arsenault, JF Giroux, RW McDonald, AW Bussey, B Hannay, N Cable, CE Schemlzie, DT McRoberts, GM Fathers, JFA Lambert, LH Pion, CVS Forsythe, WL Wylie, DE Fraser, A Pink, RJ Rutledge, NAJ Eady, R Roy, B Vandervaart

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- Warrant Officer II - HJ Stokes, BA McLeod
- Staff Sergeant - AD Brown, JF Heard
- Sergeant - T Hussey, GF McKay, WFE Hutton, DLG Flesher, FG Grundy

Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1966

Fourth Annual Bonspiel

One hundred and seventy personnel attended the 4th Annual RCDC Bonspiel in Camp Borden.

Winners were as follows:

Wansbrough Trophy

- "A" Event - Captain CM Mason, skip; Sergeant RA Neill, Sergeant KJ Shergold and Private RE Osborne.

RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy

- "B" Event - Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe, skip; Colonel GR Covey, Major JMA Donely and Major AG Andrews.

Warrant Officers' and Senior

Non-Commissioned Officers' Trophy

- "C" Event - Brigadier KM Baird, skip; Lieutenant-Colonel AW Brusso, Lieutenant-Colonel SG Bagnall and Mr. Al Griffin.

Exercises

Major RH Headley and Corporal JH Thorburn comprised the dental team that took part in exercise "White Caribou" in Newfoundland and exercise "White Express" in Norway.

Death

Major JH Cashin, 34, died on 11 April. Prior to his death he had been serving at HMC Dockyard, Halifax.

Professional Meetings - 4 Field Dental Company

Monthly professional meetings with Major JF Begin as chairman were continued in 4 Field Dental Company. The February meeting was hosted by Royal Army Dental Corps officers and held at the British Military Hospital at Iserlohn. In March, United States Army Dental Corps officers in Kassel were hosts. The Alston airtor connected to the air brake system of a Canadian mobile clinic attracted a great deal of attention, however, the presence of Colonel RB Shira USAEUR Dental Surgeon was the highlight.

At the same time a study group of senior non-commissioned officers chaired by Warrant Officer EK Abernathy were considering the benefits and technique of fluoride application and the role and employment of dental tradesmen.

New Clinic RCAF Station Winnipeg

A new multiple chair clinic was opened at RCAF Station Winnipeg on 26 April. One of the features of the clinic was a centrally located orderly room and service area.



Clinic Staff - RCAF Station Winnipeg - 1966

Seated L-R: Cpl Boles, Capt Petrie, Capt Poy, Maj Bryant, Capt McCallum, Capt Steadman, WO2 Savage
Standing: Mrs Lees, Cpl Morrisette, Cpl Hannah, Cpl Bristow, Sgt Demedash, SSgt Storms, Sgt Fenton, Cpl Challenger

Golf Tournament

The 4th Annual Golf Tournament was held at Camp Borden 23-24 September with 79 golfers participating. Winners were:

RCDC Officers, Trophy	- RCDC School - Major JN Wright, Warrant Officer I TL Batten and Sergeant R Walker.
KM Baird Trophy	- 36 Holes low gross - Lieutenant-Colonel WH Carter.
GR Covey Trophy	- 18 holes low gross - Sergeant W Hill.

Commemorative Wall - The RCDC School

A commemorative wall constructed by Warrant Officer II WD Morris, was erected at the main entrance to the RCDC School. It commemorated the 50th anniversary of the RCDC and was dedicated to all who served in the corps during its first 50 years.

New DGDS

Brigadier BP Kearney became Director General of Dental Services on 9 December replacing Brigadier KM Baird who retired from the Canadian Forces and accepted an appointment with the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario.

A formal dinner was held at RCAF Station Uplands on 23 November to honour the retiring DGDS. The dinner was held in conjunction with the Annual DGDS and Unit Commanders' Conference so that a large number of senior RCDC officers could attend. A portrait of Brigadier Baird, to be hung in the RCDC School, was presented to him by the Colonel Commandant Brigadier (Ret'd) EM Wansbrough.

1967

In Centennial year integration continued its relentless course and although the preventive dentistry program was not introduced until 1968, planning for it was the most important activity at the directorate. In his opening remarks to the DGDS annual conference Brigadier Kearney stated that preventive dentistry and the creation of a preventive program for servicemen was the most important issue facing the Corps. Two preventive program concepts were discussed at the conference. They were identified as the "Kearney Concept" and the "Craigie Concept". The program that was introduced the following year contained elements of both of these concepts and it is interesting to review them. They dealt primarily with recruits.

Preventive Dentistry Program Ideas

In the Kearney program all recruits would progress through a three-hour preventive program during recruit training. During these three hours they would also be examined and a treatment plan prepared for each. The only treatment provided would be of an emergency nature and done on sick parade.

On completion of recruit training and before leaving the recruit centre, all were to be rendered dentally fit to the extent that surgical, periodontal and operative treatment would be completed. Treatment partials would also be provided for esthetic reasons.

At the trades training centres, no treatment would be provided during training. However, if the training was over six months' duration, the individual would be brought into the clinic six months after arrival for a prophylaxis and topical fluoride, treatment of new carious lesions and oral hygiene reinforcement.

Following successful completion of trades training (Pay Level 3) and posting to a unit, required bridge work and chrome cobalt partial dentures would be provided and a continuing maintenance and preventive program established.

At the recruit centre in the Craigie concept the first hour of a three-hour compulsory program for recruits would be spent on preventive procedures. The remaining two hours would be used for a treatment program as follows:

- the completion of those patients with minimal requirements;

- the removal of gross caries and replacement with suitable cement;
- the removal of teeth diagnosed for extraction; and
- the fabrication of treatment partials for esthetic purposes.

Treatment at trades training centres would be provided with minimal interference with trades training.

Colonel Craigie also suggested that a system of coding or labelling dental documents could be set up at the recruit centre. This system would categorize the treatment requirements of the patient on a "time needed to complete" basis. It would place each patient in one of three categories, namely, completed, minimal (requiring less than three hours treatment time), and comprehensive (requiring more than three hours treatment time). Clinics would be organized to use the system to control patient-flow and appointments so that all patients could be completed. Ideally, patients would then only be recalled for preventive procedures and for maintenance care. For example, at the trades training level as many patients as possible coded as "minimal" on arrival would be appointed and placed in the "completed" category on leaving.

At the unit, using the code system, the clinic would complete all patients arriving as "minimal" and "comprehensive". In addition, the clinic would provide for a maintenance and preventive program based on a system that would recall the patient every year.

Those readers who are familiar with the preventive dentistry program that was introduced in 1968 will realize that a much broader program that included all service personnel, not just recruits, was introduced. It will also be evident that ideas from both the "Kearney Concept" and the "Craigie Concept" were incorporated in the program.

Dental Condition Study

Another important activity associated with the introduction of the preventive dentistry program was the development of a dental health index which would be the base line for evaluation of the program. Major JVP Chatwin was the study director and it was conducted in four parts as follows:

- Recruit Dental index;
- Patient Participation;
- Longer-Term Serviceman Survey; and
- Time Survey.

The Dental Health Index Study was a major undertaking by the corps and Major JVP Chatwin deserves much credit for designing and carrying it out. It also created many problems for the staffs of dental clinics in tracking down personnel and performing the study procedures. Their cooperation, in spite of the interruption in clinic routine, also deserves recognition.

The findings which were important to development of the preventive dentistry program were as follows:

- on the average, every recruit entering the service required 8.87 hours of clinical chair time to achieve optimal dental health;
- on the average, serving members required 5.93 hours of clinical chair time; and
- 1.99 hours of chair time per year were required to maintain the average serviceman in a state of dental fitness once he was made dentally fit.

Moonlighting

In 1967 "moonlighting" by dental officers was considered a serious problem. Colonel GC Evans who was commanding officer of 11 Dental Unit at the time made a comprehensive appreciation of the problem, as he saw it, and presented it at the 1967 DGDS Conference. Excerpts from his presentation follow.

- ▲ "Extracurricular dental practice by dental officers is a problem that has plagued the

RCDC since 1945. A large percentage of recent graduates consider it their right to conduct a civilian practice and are extremely uncooperative when the implications of the regulation prohibiting it are brought to their attention. Indeed, there is evidence that some career officers are also adopting such an attitude. It is apparent, therefore, that the RCDC can no longer ignore the subject”.

- ▲ *“That the problem exists, there can be no question and there are two alternatives: either sanction all dental officers to utilize their spare time as they see fit or rewrite the regulations in a clear, concise manner in order to provide a stiff penalty if they are contravened. A cash fine is suggested as preferable to general court martial and release because the threat of a dishonourable discharge is of very little concern to these young officers and in no way affects their rehabilitation into private practice. The possibility of a stiff fine and continued service would be a far greater deterrent than the current policy which provides for no effective deterrent whatsoever”.*
- ▲ *“Most senior officers in the corps are against all forms of moonlighting. However, the subject requires examination from both sides. Perhaps RCDC policy has been wrong for the past 22 years. Certainly there is every indication that the Canadian Forces Medical Service, at all levels of rank and responsibility, have paid little or no attention to regulations, and have augmented their service income whenever the opportunity presented itself”.*

Colonel Evans went on to describe the types of moonlighting dental officers were involved in. They included dental officers in isolated areas who were requested by the local commanding officer or provincial authorities to provide a service for dependants and other civilians. This practice was unofficially condoned by the RCDC in certain circumstances. The second type occurred when dental officers by virtue of specialized training or reputation were requested to teach at universities. There were only a small number of dental officers involved and because of the prestige accruing to the corps the practice was condoned. However, these officers were paid for their services and the compensation was not turned over to the receiver-general. The final group were the ones who concerned the corps. Most of these dental officers were located in urban centres and supplemented their service incomes through private practice. The main objection was that they could not conduct a private practice and devote their full energy to their service practice. Also in many cases moonlighting was carried out in RCDC facilities. It must be remembered that at the time the civilian dentist:patient ratio was low and civilian dentists welcomed any help they could get in meeting the demand for treatment.

Colonel Evans made two recommendations in his paper:

- *If extracurricular employment is to be condoned, firm guidelines must be drawn up which apply to all dental officers in all situations and in all dental units”.*
- *If extra-curricular employment is not to be condoned, new regulations are required which provide for meaningful and automatic forfeitures on conviction”.*

It was to be a number of years before this problem was finally resolved and dental officers were allowed to engage in private practice provided they did not use RCDC facilities and stores.

35 Field Dental Unit Leaves France

Prior to 31 March 1967, 35 Field Dental unit was located in Metz, France, with clinics at Air Division Headquarters, Metz; 1 Wing at Marville, France; 3 Wing at Zweibruchen, Germany; and 4 Wing at Baden-Soellingen, Germany.

In August 1966 General Charles De Gaulle, President of France, announced that NATO bases in France would be closed by 1 April 1967. Lieutenant-Colonel JC Brick was commanding officer of 35 Field Dental Unit at the time and during the move. His description of the events follows.

- ▲ *“Following long diplomatic negotiations which were mainly conveyed to us through*

the newspapers, the Canadian Forces were given the word to leave France by 31 March 1967. This caused a flurry of activity at Metz with teams going out in search of bases. This, of course, was complicated by the fact that the American Forces were also leaving France. Any chance whatever of sharing existing facilities with US Forces in Germany was precluded".

- ▲ *"During these periods of negotiation no planning was possible in 35 Field Dental Unit other than to reduce stocks, work out early rotations, and to keep abreast of developments. It began to appear that the bases in France would consolidate and split up between Zweibruchen and Baden-Soellingen with the air head in another region. About this time, the French base at Lahr was discussed".*
- ▲ *"After a long period of hard bargaining and dogged persistence on the part of the Air Division, agreement was reached that we would move to Lahr. This caused a flood of people on "recce" to the new base only to find that the base commander restricted entry. After long negotiation the regional surgeon and the commanding officer of 35 Field Dental Unit eventually made it into camp. They were met by the senior French medical officer who talked to some extent about facilities and then all went to lunch. It was obvious that lunch was intended to last throughout the afternoon but the issue was forced and the French agreed to show us the hospital. The dental wing of the hospital was not in use as the roof had collapsed, so consequently a building built by the US Air Force and later abandoned was accepted as all other accommodation on the base was committed".*
- ▲ *"Accommodation for 35 Field Dental Unit headquarters and stores eventually was obtained in the Menard Caserne. This accommodation was most inadequate, dirty and without any alternative. The staff pitched in, scrubbed and waxed, built shelving and kept the unit going without interruption of service to the clinics".*
- ▲ *"Personal accommodation was not available. Everyone lived and ate at German hotels. Each weekend the trek to Metz and back took place. It was at this stage that Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe assumed command of the unit".*

As the new commanding officer I was fortunate that my predecessor had obtained suitable accommodation for the clinic in Lahr but I was faced with the task of having the accommodation suitably renovated in the face of competition from many other priority projects. It was several months before the Lahr clinic was fully operational. Also, during this period much needed renovations were being carried out in the clinic at Baden-Soellingen.

The situation with regard to living accommodation for families was critical. Many personnel had their families in tents, trailers and hotels around Lahr; others remained in Metz. Fortunately, the summer of 1967 was beautiful and camping was not the hardship it would have been in cool, rainy weather. Readying married quarters for occupancy was slow because of the poor condition they were left in by the French Air Force. It was not until the end of September 1967 that all unit personnel had a roof over their heads and in some cases it was temporary. Many personnel, including myself, opted for housing on the civilian economy in the Lahr area. This turned out to be a blessing in disguise in that many lasting friendships with the local civilians were made and many Canadians learned to speak some German.

Accommodation for the unit headquarters and the stores section was offered and accepted in an excellent building at the Lahr airfield but it was subsequently decided that the headquarters should remain with air division headquarters and suitable space was occupied in April 1968. The unit was now fully functional as far as the air division was concerned.

When I became commanding officer of 35 Field Dental Unit I had a staff car and driver for the

first time in my life. I was most impressed with this convenience and enjoyed it immensely, however, it was not to last. It was decided that the car should be returned to the motor pool but the bureaucracy is strange, my driver stayed with me for a year after the car was taken away.

Personnel Information - 1967

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

BW Yates	ED Cragg	WA Gray	DL Brown
GRJ Pinsonneault	HA Pankratz	TJ Erskine	ME Blassetti
TM Clark	DA Devine	JS Dion	BLP Hart
GO Lepage	WJ Percival	TC Ringland	RJ Shirkey
RM Depledge	JYA Gagnon	NS Misura	JIN Montgomery
CJ Sharpe	JG Jaques	DGJ Chaussee	JFD Cormier
CW Kearns	GC Post	DA Stewart	WD Fiolek

Officer Promotions

To Lieutenant-Colonel	- JW Fletcher
To Major	- NH Andrews, CL Gullekson, JPA Legendre, CM Mason, DR O'Hara
To Captain	- VO Bergland, RC Peebles, MB Fisk

Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

JP Carrier, C Johnston

Senior Officer Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel	DH Protheroe	- Commanding Officer, 35 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	JC Brick	- Senior Dental Staff Officer, Mobile Command
Lieutenant-Colonel	AG Andrews	- Chief instructor, RCDC School
Lieutenant-Colonel	JW Fletcher	- Senior Procurement Officer, Directorate of Dental Services
Major PL Griffith		- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Equipment Depot

Honour and Awards

Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeon	- Colonel GR Covey
	- Lieutenant-Colonel HJ Snidal (Militia)

Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel	- AW Brusso
Major	- JL Craig, EJC Small, PH Guevremont, DJ McPhee, MP Quinn, PP Morin, LE Kelly
Captain	- LTFB Archambault, RH Crowson, H Goldberg, JA Nattress, TC Tervit, NA MacFarlane, RW Chernesky, GE Purcell, A Van Ryssel, GA Johnson, MH March, JML Rochefort, WE Russell
Lieutenant	- ESW Moore

Specialty Qualifications

Major SW Muller - Diploma in Dental Public Health

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet	- Third Phase	- Second Lieutenant RCA Fearon
Honour Cadet	- Second Phase	- Second Lieutenant JC Steel
Honour Cadet	- First Phase	- Officer Cadet BP Schow
Chief Instructor's Trophy		- Second Lieutenant DE Gibbs

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- To Warrant Officer I - EB Morse
To Warrant Officer II - MO MacDonald, JAR Shields, AL Strub, RK Jones, JV Minelli, ED
Tanner, EA Jermain, JRA Deblois, HC King, JG McPhee, JG MacDonald,
SD Pozyluzny, PD Peterson, AH Green, RA Neill, J Hossdorf
To Sergeant - PJ Dumas, JW Shore, GM Wadden, D Ellis, JG Hill, RA Garnham, RS
Lindsay, DH Hardy, DJ Davies, HJ McKinnon, RD Vienot

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- Warrant Officer I - EB Morse
Warrant Officer II - AG Cross, CC Jewson, PL Gourley
Staff Sergeants - WD MacDougall, VH Shaw, H Hodgkinson, GP Ryder, JRC Yeates, GF
Keogh, AJA MacFarlane, AJ Tait
Sergeant - MG Dean, WB Gilbert, DB Playford, AC Vout, JR Cahill, DL Fenton,
GW Wilkinson

Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1967

Fifth Annual Bonspiel

The Fifth Annual RCDC Bonspiel, with 128 curlers participating, was held at Canadian Forces Base Borden on 17-18 February. As usual competition was keen and winners of the three trophies were as follows:

- Wansbrough Trophy - "A" Event - Warrant Officer II JA Fraser, Skip; Staff
Sergeant RJ Goodwin, Corporal PD Whynott and Captain
JPA Legendre.
RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy - "B" Event - Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe, Skip;
Colonel GR Covey, Major JMA Donely and Captain DD
Robertson.
Warrant Officers and Senior
Non-Commissioned Officers Trophy - "C" Event - Major IAC MacDonald, Skip; Captain VO
Bergland, Second Lieutenant Percival and Major SW Muller.

Clinic Opened at Dental Division

Dental officers serving at the division were encouraged to put in some chair time when a new dental clinic was opened in No. 8 Temporary Building in March.

Special Conversion Course

Prior to 1966 the dental storeman and dental equipment maintenance technician were separate trades. They were then consolidated into one trade, dental equipment maintenance technician and it was necessary in late 1966 and 1967 to conduct special conversion courses to train dental storemen in the repair functions of their new trade. Three courses were held at No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot, Camp Petawawa. In all 13 dental storemen received this training.

Clinic Management Course

A clinic management workshop was held at the RCDC School 30 May - 1 June with 20 RCDC officers from clinics across Canada participating. The main objective was to encourage an inter-change of ideas on clinics between experienced dental officers in charge of clinics. The information gained was intended to serve as a basis for developing future courses on this subject for potential base dental officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe was chairman of the workshop. The format was round table discussion with 16 of the participants presenting papers including three from the directorate, namely Lieutenant-Colonel WR Thompson, Major JVP Chatwin and Major CA Casterton.

Centennial Golf Tournament

Centennial celebrations in 13 Dental Unit took the form of a golf tournament. It was held at

Trenton on 23 June. Fifty-six golfers from 13 Dental Unit, the RCDC School, the Division, No. 1 Dental Unit, and No. 1 Dental equipment Depot participated. Winners were Sergeant WE Hill, Captain MB Fisk and Corporal RW Danyluck in "A", "B", and "C" flights respectively.

Major EW Gazo Funeral

Members of the Corps paid their last respects with full military honours to Major EW Gazo who died on 26 June.

Fifth Annual RCDC Golf Tournament

The Fifth Annual Golf Tournament was held at CFB Borden 22-23 September with 72 golfers participating. The RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy was presented to the winning team from 15 Dental Unit comprised of Lieutenant-Colonel WH Carter, Major JFA Marcil and Captain CW Kearns. The KM Baird Trophy, which was awarded to the golfer with the best score over 36 holes, was won by Lieutenant-Colonel Carter and the GR Covey Trophy for the best score for 18 holes went to Major Marcil, a clean sweep by 15 Dental Unit.

Captain T Erskine Fishing Trip

An item in the October 1967 issue of the RCDC Quarterly describes Captain Tom Erskine's maiden fishing trip in the Yukon. "The station CO and supply officer took Captain Erskine on his maiden fishing trip on Discovery Day. He hooked a previously caught and cleaned fish, got a rock through his windshield and had two flat tires on the way home - with only one spare in the trunk."

Support for Pan American Games

The Pan American Games were held in Winnipeg 17 July to 4 August. The dental clinic at Fort Osborne Barracks provided emergency dental treatment for the athletes. Among those treated were representatives from Brazil, Cuba, USA, Trinidad, Argentina, Columbia, Chile, and Jamaica.

Porcelain Bonded to Gold

The first ceramics laboratory in the corps was opened in 1 Dental Unit in December.

Accommodation

Newly renovated clinics were opened in CFB Moose Jaw and CFB Baden.

Author's Note

The following article appeared in the October 1967 issue of the RCDC Quarterly. I believe it will be of interest to many readers.

A Visit to Remember

Lieutenant-Colonel JC Brick, CD, DDS

1967 was a year of anniversaries of famous battles and battlefields in Europe. This spring saw the fiftieth anniversary of the Battles of Verdun, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele and other familiar names of the First World War. In August, Canadians revisited the scene of the Dieppe Raid on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

The ceremonies were attended by an official party representing the Canadian Government; a Department of Veterans Affairs group consisting mainly of a member from each of the units that took part in the raid; and forty-five Regular Force personnel, whose group was labelled the "Serving Survivors Contingent". In addition, many regimental associations chartered planes and brought more than one hundred other veterans of the raid back to the scene.

The author, as a former officer of the Essex Scottish Regiment, now Senior Staff Officer Dental in HQ Mobile Command, was a member of the serving survivor contingent.

The contingent gathered at CFB Trenton and flew directly to Paris. At Orly Airport the French Air Force and Army provided buses and staff cars to transport the group to Dieppe. High above Dieppe, on the road to Rouen, a tent city sprang into being. This was to be the home of the Survivors. The 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry were our hosts. They provided a guard of honour, one hundred strong, and came equipped with kitchens, messes, and the staff required for a

small field operation such as this.

Unfortunately the PPCLI could not control the weather or change the fact that the camp site had been very recently used as a cow pasture. Preceding the ceremonies a briefing took place in the new Casino. The original Casino was a unit objective in the raid and was totally destroyed.

The ceremonies began at 1830 hours on 18 August on the Esplanade. The guard of honour from PPCLI and their corps of drums paraded for retreat and a feu-de-joie. Remembering the shambles of the beaches and the Esplanade on the original visit, the sight of this well turned out, precise, body of Canadian troops brought a feeling of pride for our Canadian Forces.

At 2100 hours a Night Watch took place in the cemetery. This moving ceremony has taken place every August 18th since 1945. It is staged by the citizens of Dieppe. Sentries are posted around the cemetery and a torch party arrives and lights the avenues between the graves. Prayers of honour and thanksgiving take place and the torches are extinguished one at a time to leave the area in quiet and darkness once again.

On the actual anniversary day of the raid, the 19th, a Canadian memorial service was held in the cemetery. This was followed by wreath laying ceremonies at the many regimental memorials erected along the beaches to honour Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, the Calgary Tank Regiment and the South Saskatchewan Regiment, to name but a few.

After these individual memorial ceremonies, all units reformed and paraded to Canada Square. Lord Louis Mountbatten, former Chief of Combined Operations, placed a wreath on the main Canadian cenotaph.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, during a minute of silence, three Dakota aircraft of No 1 Air Division RCAF from Lahr Germany dropped 10,000 poppies over Canada Square and along the beaches.

The military ceremonies concluded with a march past with Lord Mountbatten taking the salute on behalf of all representatives on the dias with him; including those from the French Government, Canada and Great Britain, and those from the Navy, Army, Air Force and Royal Marines.

The parade wound up the narrow streets of Dieppe. It is a small city but in mid August it is a very large tourist resort. The streets were jammed and on several occasions the parade was halted by the cheering throngs. Flowers were strewn along the route and rained from balconies. Many of the older citizens, themselves survivors of the raid, hung flowers on the troops and marched along with them. It was a moving sight to see blind men marching hand in hand with a buddy, to see men with artificial limbs striding with the band. Twenty-five years had not dimmed their courage.

Following the march past and parade, a reception was given, with the Canadian Government as the host, for all who took part in the ceremonies and for the citizens of Dieppe in general.

The day concluded with a Son et Lumière at 2200 hours. In the darkness there were thousands of people along the beaches, waiting. Out in the channel a red glow of dawn started to show. The music was from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, starting with his resounding V for victory chord. Suddenly in the Puis area rockets are fired from the sea to shore, then the beaches at Pourville waken, and finally the shore line of Dieppe bursts into flame and explosions. The defences reply with the most thunderous, explosive rockets ever heard. The music swells and a commentator calls the units by name as they land. The Churchill tanks of the Calgary Regiment appear, outlined in fireworks, each in turn exploding and burning. Then with one final indescribable explosion the fireworks stop, the music dies and the people leave. The beach is shrouded in smoke, the tank outlines are burning and all becomes quiet again.

Fortunately the realism stopped here. There was no trek to the top of the hill or to the prison camps. France and the citizens of Dieppe paid a great tribute to the Canadian Forces and to the members of the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force and the Royal Marines who took part in the raid. It was a most memorable and moving occasion.

1968

Preventive Dentistry Program

The first of April 1968 may well have been the most important day in the history of dental care in the Corps. The RCDC Preventive Dentistry Program was introduced on that day and it marked the beginning of a new era of programmed dental care, as opposed to the previous first come - first serve or voluntary system.

Brigadier-General Kearney in his preface to the first Preventive Dentistry Program Manual gave the background and his reasons for introducing the program.

- ▲ *“Personnel of the Canadian Armed Forces are provided with free dental care. Not spelled out anywhere, but inferred, is a requirement for the dental service to make them dentally fit, to maintain them, and on completion of their service discharge them to the civilian economy in a dentally fit condition. Throughout the years since World War II, this has indeed been our goal, although knowing full well we must fall far short of it. No apologies are needed. During those years, and until recently, our dental officer strength remained well below our establishment figures and we were forced to provide treatment on the basis of the greatest good for the greatest number.”*
- ▲ *“At present we have a different situation, although our role and goal remain the same. Our dental officer strength has improved considerably and the service strength has been reduced, although this latter factor has had less impact than one might imagine, as our responsibility for dependant care has been increased. We have expanded the duties of our auxiliary personnel in the treatment area and we have available to us new and improved agents and methods for preventing and treating dental disease. Finally, for the first time as a result of corps studies we now have a sound statistical base from which to work. These studies show we have not made much impression on the dental problem facing the service. A new approach to service dentistry is needed.”*
- ▲ *“The Royal Canadian Canadian Dental Corps program has as its base four facets designed to achieve our goal of a dentally fit service. The program will involve the total service population, will incorporate both prevention and programmed treatment for a pre-determined portion of our working time and finally, once a service member becomes fit he will be so maintained for the rest of his military career.”*

The RCDC Preventive Dentistry Program was a two-phase program involving both prevention and treatment and was to be operative 40 percent of clinic time.

In Phase 1, the preventive phase, every serviceman was seen once a year and provided with:

- a prophylaxis;
- a dental examination with or without x-rays as indicated; and
- a topical fluoride application if the service member's age and caries activity indicated it should be done.

Following the examination, the dental condition of the patient was classified using color codes and the dental envelope was tagged with red or blue pressure sensitive tape or left uncoded as indicated by the dental condition as follows:

- red tape indicated that the patient was dentally fit according to the standard set forth for the program;
- blue tape indicated that the patient required minimal treatment, i.e. treatment which required less than three hours chair time to achieve dental fitness; and

- patients who required more than three hours treatment time were not coded.

All patients, when classified as being dentally fit during Phase 1, were placed on a birthday recall list for re-examination, prophylaxis, and a topical fluoride application during the month of their birthday. Recall lists were brought forward monthly in clinics and base orderly rooms notified that designated personnel were to report to the dental clinic at the prescribed time. Treatment for any deterioration noted during the annual recall examination had to be completed during the current month.

In Phase 2, the treatment phase, nine hours (1 1/2 days) of treatment time per week was to be utilized by all clinic officers for the maintenance of dental fitness in red-coded patients and the treatment of patients in the blue or minimal treatment group. The maintenance of dental fitness received first priority.

Those members who required more than three hours clinical treatment time at examination, and who requested treatment, were handled under the existing voluntary appointment system on a time available basis. This group would later be colour-coded yellow.

The program instructions were distributed on 26 February to be operative 1 April. This was very short notice for base dental officers to set up programs on their bases and as a result the program got off to a slow start. Also the human characteristic of resistance to change was in effect and also slowed progress.

The goals for the first year of the program were:

- to initiate an incremental dental care program and make 10,000 personnel dentally fit; and
- to give a degree of fluoride cariostatic protection to all younger servicemen.

The first goal was easily exceeded with a total of 15,816 patients classified as dentally fit at the end of the first year. Unfortunately, it was not known how many of those were already dentally fit when examined. With regard to the second goal, 41,072 servicemen received a topical application of topical fluoride. All in all, a creditable performance for the first year of the program, however, it was evident that a number of changes were required.

First, it was learned soon after introduction of the program that the time involved in providing a fluoride prophylaxis on an individual basis was too time consuming and it was necessary to introduce a self-preparation method in which groups of patients could perform their own prophylaxis and application of fluorides.

Secondly, it was very clear that the motivation of many RCDC personnel needed to be improved. Interest picked up following the Annual DGDS Conference in December. Pressure was generated with the requirement for monthly returns and associated feed-back reports. Additional impetus was given to the program by 20 visits by Major JVP Chatwin to bases and stations to discuss and explain the plan. Much credit is due to Brigadier-General BP Kearney and Major JVP Chatwin for developing and implementing the RCDC Preventive Dentistry Program.

Many changes were made to the preventive dentistry program over the years but the basic philosophy has remained the same and it proved to be an outstanding success.

Porcelain Service Introduced

Although the introduction of the RCDC Preventive Dentistry Program was undoubtedly the most important event of 1968, other activities were also taking place. One that was particularly welcomed by dental officers and laboratory technicians was the introduction of a Porcelain-Bonded-to-Gold-Service. It started slowly with the establishment of a porcelain laboratory in 1 Dental Unit in March 1968. The main mover behind the introduction of this much needed service was Colonel JW Turner, Director of Dental Treatment Services. The service was gradually expanded over the years until it became a routine procedure when indicated.

Canadian Forces Dental Orders

In 1968 the Manual of Dental Services was replaced with a publication entitled Canadian Forces Dental Orders. The reason for introducing a new publication was that the Manual of Dental Services was a source of information only, as opposed to being an authority for action and the latter was needed. Also the manual had become obsolete because of changes in documentation and policy;

reorganization resulting from unification; new fee schedules; the new preventive dentistry program; and revision of forms and accounting procedures.

New Clinics

Two new clinics were opened in Europe in 1968 and became part of 35 Field Dental Unit. One was located at Chievre, Belgium to provide dental services for Canadian personnel and their dependants at SHAPE Headquarters. It was staffed by Captain RM McDonald and Sergeants JF Giroux and WD Buxton. The other, staffed by Captain CJM Boston and Sergeant GN Fathers, was located at Brunssum, Holland and provided service for personnel and dependants serving at Headquarters Allied Forces Central Europe. As a result 35 Field Dental Unit was deployed as follows:

Headquarters	- Lahr Caserne
Full-Time Clinics	- Lahr Airfield
	- Baden-Soellingen
	- Zweibrucken
	- SHAPE
	- AFCENT
Part-Time Clinics	- London
	- Sardinia

Departure Assistance Teams

Lieutenant-Colonel JC Brick, who was Staff Officer Dental Services in Mobile Command (Army) at the time, outlined the type of dental support required for the command's operations in addition to normal dental care and keeping commanders informed of the dental condition of their troops. When a unit of Mobile Command was placed in a stand-by role departure assistance teams were assigned, one of which was a dental team composed of dental officers, dental assistants and a dental laboratory technician. The team's task was to examine every member of a departing unit to ensure a level of dental fitness that would permit the soldier to travel without dental pain and not require the services of a dental officer for up to 30 days.

First Dental Brigadier-General

As part of the process of integration the rank of brigadier in the Canadian forces was deleted and became brigadier-general. Thus the DGDS, Brigadier Kearney, became Brigadier-General Kearney, the first dental officer ever to hold that rank. All other dental officer ranks remained the same. Senior non-commissioned officer ranks also changed. warrant officers I became chief warrant officers; warrant officers II became master warrant officers; and staff sergeants became warrant officers.

Personnel Information - 1968

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

G Gunther	CH Hawkins	EL MacInnis	RCA Fearon
WEJ Nind	EG Schroeter	HW Wilford	JR Campbell
DE Gibbs	RP Meunier	DW Pettigrew	JF Stengl
PA Wood	JGL Dessurealt	G Jalbert	KEH Rosengart
PFG Stirling	PE Arnold	DA Graham	DJ Morrow

Officer Promotions

To Major	- GW Hill, PR McQueen, JJLG Girard, RM MacDonald, FC Arpin, GD Dippel, JR Robertson, AN Swanzey
To Captain	- EM Lobb

Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel	- WH Carter, FD Charman
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- Major - DR O'Hara, DJ Carmichael, PE Fafard, EMC Franklin, RJK Pyne, RJ Bryant, TC Gaudet, WH Murray, JLL Girard, AT Hinch
- Captain - JLC Giguere, JEG Brissette, IM Hamilton, JHGR Charron, AM Gareau, M Kostyniuk, MB Kricken, EL Proudfoot, JG Thompson

Senior Officer Appointments

- Colonel GR Covey - Director of Dental Staffing and Training
- Colonel LG Craigie - Commandant, RCDC School
- Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor - Commanding Officer 4 Field Dental Company
- Lieutenant-Colonel LA Richardson - Directorate of Dental Treatment Services
- Lieutenant-Colonel NA Butcher - Commanding Officer 14 Dental Unit
- Lieutenant-Colonel WW Anglin - Base Dental Officer - CFB Trenton

Specialty Qualifications

- Major JW Jolly - Diploma in Dental Public Health

Undergraduate Awards

- Honour Cadet Third Phase - Second Lieutenant JC Steel
- Honour Cadet Second Phase - Second Lieutenant FVR Jackson
- Honour Cadet First Phase - Officer Cadet JJJ Lemieux
- Chief Instructor's Trophy - Second Lieutenant R Gish

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- To Chief Warrant Officer - LA Lawson
- To Warrant Officer - FJ Reid, M Beauvais, JC Bleakney, JA Clark, EA Duve, DE Fraser, LG Peverill
- To Sergeant - WB Looker, LI MacLean, RC Wormington, CS Brown, TR O'Mara, HL Highfield, JA Atherton, MJ Hall, DJ Hollins

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- Chief Warrant Officer - EC Carpenter, AG Ponton, TL Batten
- Master Warrant Officer - FM Kennedy, JM Sherry, AJ Arsenault, WO Blackmore
- Warrant Officer - PAA Egan, CA Chartier
- Sergeant - JA Gravelle, ES Knoll, RA Malpas, HM McCurdie, WJ Arnsby, AJ Hughes, KS Rothwell, CE McDow

Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1968

Preventive Dentistry - A True Story

- Time: 11 December 1968 - 1330 hours
- Place: Dental Clinic, CFB Gagetown, NB

Major Cobb has just completed a description of fluoride protection to a platoon of infantry troops and had turned the group over to MWO Therrien for self-preparation and topical fluoride application.

MWO Therrien-"Has everyone got his toothbrush?"

Platoon Sergeant -"No Sir, only half the men."

MWO Therrien-"Why is this? They were all supposed to bring their toothbrushes."

Platoon Sergeant-"No Sir, we were told that only the single men were to have them and the married men did not need them."

MWO Therrien-"Double them back to their lines to get toothbrushes."

On checking out the situation, it seems that WO Shields' telephone call that morning had been taken with typical military efficiency. He asked the RSM to make sure that "every single man brings his toothbrush."

Sixth Annual Bonspiel

The sixth annual RCDC Bonspiel was held at CFB Borden 15-17 February with 32 rinks partici-

pating. The winners were:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Wansbrough Trophy | - "A" Event - MWO JA Fraser, Skip; WO RJ Goodwin, Major JIG Bisailon, Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor |
| RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy | - "B" Event - Corporal JE Clint, Skip; MWO EE Mazerall, MWO JH Sadler, Sgt B Vandervaart. |
| WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy | - "C" Event - Lieutenant TM Jackson, Skip; Colonel CM Cornish, Lieutenant McEwan and Sergeant JG Moore. |

Mess Closure

It was a sad day for officers of the RCDC and CFMS on 18 April which marked the closure of the Medical-Dental Officers' Mess at CFB Borden. Many retired and serving officers have happy memories of their membership in that mess and many stories could be told. Suffice to say life for dental and medical officers at Borden was never quite the same after its closure.

Sharp Shooting Dental Officer

Lieutenant-Colonel JC Brick was a member of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association team which represented Canada in the Commonwealth Rifle Match held in Melbourne, Australia on 12 March.

Academy of Dentistry Toronto Visits the RCDC School

On 21 March the school hosted 40 members of the Toronto Academy of Dentistry. Colonel GR Covey welcomed the group and Major SW Muller presented a resume of the preventive dentistry program soon to be initiated by the RCDC. Also a series of lectures were presented by Lieutenant-Colonels AG Andrews and PS Sills and Majors JN Wright and AG Taylor. This visit became an annual event and is still in effect.

Dental Clinic CFB Trenton

With completion of a new wing in April, the dental clinic at CFB Trenton became one of the most modern in the RCDC. The installation of modular wall mounted cabinets, folding doors, indirect lighting, plus a redesigned orderly room and waiting room gave a pleasant appearance as well as improved working conditions.

Fort Churchill Closed

Lieutenant-Colonel WW Anglin and Captain H Doyle visited Fort Churchill 14-15 May at which time all dental equipment was turned over to the Department of Public Works. Captain K Bucholz, and his staff of Corporal Bussel and Miss Beattie ceased duty on 1 July.

MWO RG Fortin

Members of the Corps were saddened by the death of one of its most colorful and popular senior NCOs, Master Warrant Officer RG (Roger) Fortin on 10 May.

Sixth Annual Golf Tournament

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| CFB Borden | - 20-21 September - 101 golfers |
| RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy | - RCDC School - Colonel LG Craigie, Chief Warrant Officer TL Batten, Corporal J Clint |
| KM Baird Trophy | - Chief Warrant Officer TL Batten |
| GR Covey Trophy | - Captain DA Devine |

Central Laboratory CFB Halifax

The laboratory in HMCS Stadacona was finally renovated. Major EMC Franklin and Master Warrant Officer K Lawrence were the designers.

1969

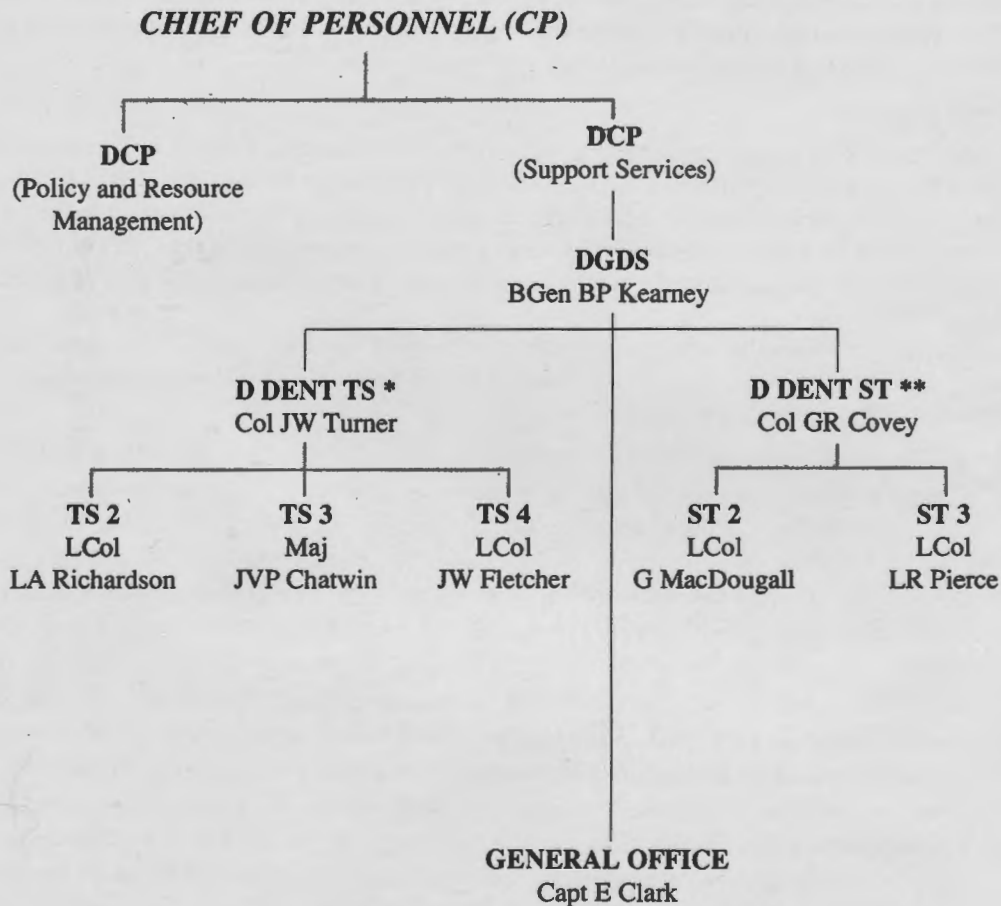
In 1969 the process of unification of the Canadian Armed Forces was nearing completion. Proba-

bly the greatest effect of unification from an organizational point of view was at Canadian Forces Headquarters (CFHQ) including the Directorate of Dental Services which was renamed the Division of Dental Services. Captain E Clark described the changes that occurred in an article which appeared in the January 1969 issue of the RCDC Quarterly. Excerpts from his article follow.

Division of Dental Services

The principal dental organizational element at CFHQ was the Division of Dental Services headed by the Director General of Dental Services. It was part of the Chief of Personnel (CP) Branch. The CP Branch was headed by a lieutenant-general with two major-generals as deputy chiefs. Next in the organizational structure were divisions headed by directors general in the rank of brigadier-general. Within each division were one or more directorates with an officer in the rank of colonel in charge with the title of director. Forming part of each directorate were one or more sections with, normally, a lieutenant-colonel in charge. The following diagram depicts the set up of the Division of Dental Services and its relationship to the CP Branch as it existed in 1969.

The responsibility of the director general and directors was for the first time clearly specified. The director general was responsible to the chief of personnel for all matters pertaining to the dental



*Director of Dental Treatment Services
 **Director of Dental Staffing and Training

forty years of progress

health of the Canadian Forces. This included documentation, statistics, materiel, clinic accommodation and liaison with the dental profession, universities, other government departments and the dental corps of other countries. DGDS was also head of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps.

The Director of Dental Staffing and Training (D Dent TS) was responsible to DGDS for the organization of the dental services; establishments and organizational charts; manning; recruitment; professional and technical training including trades specifications and courses; the dental officer training plan; mobilization planning; and the RCDC reserves.

The Director of Dental Treatment Services was responsible to DGDS for dental treatment services including the preventive dentistry program; dental documentation and statistics; radiation hazards; the provision and maintenance of, and accounting for, dental materiel, dental clinic accommodation; and financial estimates and encumbrances.

A small staff of military and civilian personnel were employed by the division to provide administrative support in the general office or orderly room.

Although not an integral part of the division, there were two other elements within the CP Branch concerned with the careers of RCDC personnel. There were two individuals involved known as career managers. They have become affectionately known as "career manglers". One looked after the careers of officers up to and including the rank of major; the other was concerned with the careers of other ranks. These positions were first held by Major CA Casterton and Captain Bowness. Careers of officers above the rank of major were handled by the Director of Senior Appointments. The same system for managing careers prevails today.

New Badge

As a result of the impending change in name from Royal Canadian Dental Corps to Canadian Forces Dental Service, DGDS was requested to provide a design for a new dental badge. Subsequent submissions of proposed designs from dental personnel yielded a great variety of ideas from which a new badge was evolved. A coloured hand-painted replica was approved by the Chief of the Defence Staff and forwarded through the Governor General to the Queen for approval. This was granted on 14 August 1969.

Most readers are familiar with the appearance of the CFDS Badge but how many know its significance? Colonel GR Covey, in an article that appeared in the January 1970 issue of the RCDC Quarterly, 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 contain 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."*



Czechoslovakian Training Program

The Corps was faced with an unusual situation in 1969. A group of 16 immigrant Czechoslovakian

dentists were denied permission to practice in Ontario. This became public knowledge which provoked protests of unfair treatment. As a result the 16 dentists were permitted to take a special licencing examination which, unfortunately, all of them failed. It was then decided to initiate a retraining program for the immigrant dentists, however, the Ontario Government did not have the resources to carry out the program and they approached the federal departments of Defence and Manpower and Immigration for assistance. As a result the Minister of National Defence authorized the Canadian Forces Dental Services to set up and conduct a program at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario. The graduate clinic was made available for this purpose.

The program started on 15 September 1969 and was completed 30 June 1970. Colonel LG Craigie, Commandant of the CFDS School was in charge. Major AG Taylor was chief instructor and Major JN Wright his assistant. The instructional staff was comprised of Colonel WR Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills; Majors DH Charles, JVP Chatwin, LA Reynolds, DH Skinner; Captains W Budzinski and HA Pankratz; Dr. KF Pownall, Master Warrant Officers M Beauvais, KE Lawrence, and JA Sadler; and Warrant Officer JG MacDonald. Auxiliary staff included Sergeants JA Atherton and G Albertson; Corporal T Cooper; Miss Lindsey Brown; and Miss Kitty Heenan.

The aim of the program was to prepare candidates to practice dentistry successfully in a community which might be isolated and where they might be the sole source of treatment. The main problem especially during the early months of the course was language, however, this was overcome and 12 of the 16 candidates were graduated.

In June 1970 the Royal College of Dental Surgeons expressed their appreciation for the work done in the program by the RCDC in a letter to the Minister of National Defence. There is no doubt that the reputation of the corps was greatly enhanced. The commandant and the instructional staff deserve much credit for planning and conducting a successful program on very short notice. Further details of this program are contained in Appendix V on the RCDC/CFDS School.

Preventive Dentistry Program

The Preventive Dentistry Program continued to gain momentum throughout 1969. Emphasis was placed on group "brush-ins" and as a result many more Phase 1 procedures were completed. Recruit Centers were opened at CFB St Jean, Quebec for francophone recruits and at CFB Cornwallis for anglophone recruits. These centers carried out the preventive program for all recruits. The program at CFB Cornwallis was described in an article by Lieutenant-Colonel JMA Donely in the October 1969 issue of the RCDC Quarterly. Similar procedures were carried out at CFB St Jean. Excerpts from Colonel Donely's article follow.

The Canadian Forces Recruit School was formed in 1968 at CFB Cornwallis to provide basic training for all English speaking recruits for the three elements of the Canadian Forces. Prior to this it had been the main recruit training base for the Royal Canadian Navy. In 1969 the old dental clinic plus a portion of the base hospital were completely renovated to provide facilities for a 60-seat lecture room, a self-preparation clinic to accommodate 12 recruits, a laboratory and a 14-chair clinic. The staff consisted of seven dental officers, three therapists, ten dental assistants, and two laboratory technicians.

There were three basic dental care programs running concurrently:

- in-routine preventive program for recruits;
- recruit holdover program; and
- base preventive program.

A new course of approximately 80 recruits started every Monday and each Monday afternoon the "in-routine" program began with a 45-minute lecture on preventive procedures and orientation to military dentistry. The recruits were then programmed through the clinic in groups of up to 40 individuals. Each group was further subdivided into subgroups and passed through four stages that operated concurrently:

- Stage 1 - Self-Preparation Clinic.

Following a cursory examination for gingival lesions that might preclude fluoride application recruits carried out a brushing procedure with a pumice paste in preparation for examination and topical application of fluoride.

- **Stage 2 - Examination.**

The examinations were carried out by two dental officers with dental assistants charting their findings. This was the only portion of the recruit "in-routine" in which dental officers participated.

- **Stage 3 - Topical Application.**

Acidulated phosphate fluoride was used and administered by dental assistants who had been trained in the procedure.

- **Stage 4 - X-Ray.**

Two posterior bite-wing x-rays were taken on each recruit by a hygienist. Later on, when the equipment became available, a panorex film was taken which formed part of each recruit's dental record.

The recruit holdover program involved the blue chart or minimal treatment (less than three hours treatment time) recruits. The dental staff had the authority to hold back, for one week following graduation, up to 40 blue chart recruits for definitive treatment prior to commencing trades training.

The base preventive program was carried out for staff personnel as on any other base in the Canadian Forces.

Preventive Dentistry Program on Regular Bases

The type of preventive program conducted at the recruit centres with their captive populations and scheduled activities could not be carried out at other bases. The program on other bases depended on the nature of the base, the dental resources available and the cooperation of base personnel. Major JF Begin, who was base dental officer at CFB Winnipeg, described the problems involved in setting up a program on a static base in the October 1969 issue of the RCDC Quarterly.

In setting up the program Major Begin considered that he had sufficient dental manpower to see base personnel on a man for man basis and decided to postpone self-preparation until the second year of the program. He felt there were two pressing questions to be answered:

- what orderly room control and documentation procedures would be most efficient; and
- in what way would the patients be contacted or recalled?

CFB Winnipeg was comprised of a headquarters and a number of smaller units and sections and it was originally thought that the answer to the first question was to bring patients into the clinic by unit or sections. It was found, however, that this would adversely affect their operational role by depleting their strength. It was finally decided, that because many patients were in the habit of an annual medical examination in the month of their birth, to call and recall patients during their birth month. The chart filing system was divided into twelve drawers, one for each month of the year, with an alphabetical cross-index file for reference.

It was planned at first to publish a list of patients who were to report each day in Daily Routine Orders. This was soon dropped when it was found that the dental staff never knew how many were available or would report. A notice in daily routine orders for patients to call the clinic in their birth month also left too great a margin for delinquency. The only method that worked was to contact each patient personally and set up a definite appointment. It was a time-consuming effort but proved effective.

Other problems also soon became evident:

- **Scheduling.**

In order to perform Phase 1 procedures on all base personnel it was necessary to do an average of 150 to 170 patients per month. This was accomplished by setting aside the first week of each month for this purpose. The remainder of the month was devoted to follow-up routine work.

- **Treatment.**

During the first few months of the program an effort was made to treat all blue coded patients in each month as well as Phase 1 but the workload was too great. The final arrangement was to perform the maximum number of Phase 1s each month and raise as many blues to red as possible, but not exclusive of patients requesting needed routine care.

- **Identification of Charts.**

Dental assistants were frustrated by the duplication of recalls because no provision had been made to distinguish between charts of patients who had Phase 1 completed but were neither red or blue-coded and those who had not as yet been contacted. The solution was to add the color code "yellow" for those patients who had Phase 1 and required more than three hours of treatment. This was later made part of the RCDC Preventive Dentistry Program and used at all clinics.

In the first year of the program Major Begin and his staff, with a patient commitment of 2,100 examined 2,050 patients, performed 1,827 Phase 1 procedures and brought 983 into the Red Category, a very creditable performance indeed.

Major TD Cobb, base dental officer, CFB Gagetown was faced with an entirely different situation. CFB Gagetown was mainly populated by combat units and their support. They were subject to exercises and operational commitments and very difficult to schedule through the dental clinic. Major Cobb described his experience in the October 1969 issue of the RCDC Quarterly.

In the early stages of the program at CFB Gagetown, attempts were made to obtain personnel from a unit by forwarding lists of names from clinic files to the unit. This approach failed completely. The problem was that units have training and other functions that are very important to them. If one or two men were pulled from each of the many different training activities, the unit activity suffered and cooperation became limited or non-existent. The answer was to use the natural breakdown of companies, batteries, platoons, etc. It was relatively easy to secure a commanding officer's cooperation when he could fit the dental program into his own operational or training program. For example, if the whole of No. 4 Platoon reports to the dental clinic at 1400, Thursday, what does it matter if two men have complete dentures out of a strength of 32? No. 4 Platoon has been processed and proceeds on with its training at full strength. An additional advantage was that the platoon was under unit control by an officer or non-commissioned officer. The self-preparation technique was used for processing larger groups.

Every base program had to be adapted to the role of the base and some of the problems involved were very difficult. Some of the most difficult were ships, isolated bases, and military colleges. In any event, initiative, innovation, and motivation were demonstrated by most base dental officers and their staffs in developing programs suited to the local situation.

Preventive Dentistry Workshop

A Preventive Dentistry Workshop was held at CFB Trenton in September 1969 bringing together unit public health dental officers and other unit representatives to discuss the program and plan a more effective implementation at Canadian Forces Bases and Stations.

Specialty Training Program Started

Prior to 1969 the only qualified specialists in the RCDC were public health dentists. In 1969, four dental officers completed training to certification level, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel WR Thompson in Oral Surgery, Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills in Prosthodontics, Major LA Reynolds in Periodontics

and Major JN Wright in Periodontics and Oral Pathology. These officers were the first of many officers who have since been trained as specialists.

The program was reviewed at the 1974 DGDS/Unit Commanders conference. It was agreed that the program must be continued but it was necessary to specify the requirements for each specialty and the following numbers were recommended and approved:

General Dentists	- 13
Periodontists	- 6
Oral Surgeons	- 5
Public Health Dentists	- 4
Prosthodontists	- 2

The CFDS Specialty Training Program could not have been carried out without the generous assistance of the US Army Dental Corps. Their help is greatly appreciated.

35 Field Dental Unit

There were more changes in 35 Field Dental Unit in 1969. The Air Division was reduced to two wings when 3 Wing at Zweibruchen closed in July 1969. Dental personnel who had completed their tours were rotated to Canada and the others were posted to Lahr or Baden-Soellingen to complete their tours. As a result, 35 Field Dental Unit in September consisted of the headquarters and stores in Lahr; full-time clinics at 1 Wing, Lahr, 4 Wing Baden-Soellingen, SHAPE, and AFCENT; and part-time clinics in London and Sardinia.

It had been thought for some time that there was merit in centralizing the laboratory service for clinics in the air division and the opportunity presented itself with the rotation of the technician in Zweibruchen and retirement of the technician in Baden-Soellingen. Their replacements were posted to Lahr and a central laboratory commenced operations with Warrant Officer HC Kirby as supervising technician. Although there was some loss of personal contact between dental officers and laboratory technicians, the central laboratory was more efficient.

Dependant care in 35 Field Dental Unit was a problem. After the move from France to Germany, dependants of service personnel received their dental care from CFDS personnel in Lahr and Baden-Soellingen and from a civilian dentist employed in Zweibruchen. In September 1968, Dr. Malcolm Stewart of Edmonton was touring Europe and paid a visit. He was willing to go to work, so a contract was signed, a dental assistant was hired and Dr. Stewart started working in Lahr.

This was very helpful but dental officers were still required to provide a considerable portion of the treatment and with the advent of the preventive dentistry program it was essential that more civilian dentists be employed. Dr. Chad McIntosh commenced work in Lahr in June and Dr. Ivor Hamilton moved from Zweibruchen to Lahr in September. At the same time, Dr. Peter Brymer and Dr. Peter Crack started employment in the Baden-Soellingen clinic.

Since clinic accommodation was not adequate in Lahr, a separate dependants' clinic was opened in the Caserne in December.

The Air Division Commander directed that the fees charged for dental services for dependants should be kept as low as possible so authority was obtained for the Canadian Forces Exchange System to operate the service on a break-even basis. Direction and control of the service remained the responsibility of 35 Field Dental Unit. In 1970 the service was increased and four civilian dentists were employed in Lahr and three in Baden-Soellingen. Later on a dental clinic manager was hired to coordinate the program. The first manager was Major (Ret'd) CJ Sivell. The dependent service in 35 Dental Unit is still run the same way today.

Personnel information 1969

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

RJ Burns	JR Cote	RY Gish	DK MacKenzie
MA Pilon	GE Rocque	RJ Stammers	RD Carver
JSHL Duschesne	GM Hodges	KR Morley	PP Psaila
JBCM Simoneau	JC Steel	MJ Cherun	JMA Fortier
P Kozak	CN Murray	RW Rix	DB Smith
DE Watson			

Officer Promotions

To Colonel	- WR Thompson
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- JMA Donely
To Major	- RB Andrews, JAA Boucher, FH Harreman, DG Jones, JD McCallum, DNH Charles, DG Cartwright, EF Foley, HS Wood, GS Zwicker, H Griesbach, CJM Boston, GR Nye, HJ Nadeau

Officers Commissioned from the Ranks

LR Hatcher, WA Jackson, B Vandervaart

Officer Retirements/Releases

Colonel	- CM Cornish
Lieutenant-Colonel	- JM Smith
Major	- PL Falkner, Y Kamachi, JR Robertson, GOVD Dippel, JD Bourque, SW Muller, DH Skinner, JI Gordon, HG Bunston, DDR Girard, JC Roy, CM Mason, PL Griffiths, V McMaster
Captain	- EI Gerard, V Rausch, RE Warren, G Jalbert, LPJ Laporte, JAGD Pigeon, WH Dunnigan, MG McRae, JWC Walls, RWC Adams, DD Robertson, JO Strom

Senior Officer Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel	G MacDougall	- Commanding Officer, 15 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	WH Harrington	- Base Dental Officer, CFB Petawawa
Lieutenant-Colonel	JMA Donely	- Base Dental Officer, CFB Cornwallis
Major	DG Cartwright	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Equipment Depot
Major	DE McDermott	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Unit

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet	- Third Phase	- Second Lieutenant FR Margetts
Honour Cadet	- Second Phase	- Second Lieutenant RA Hunt
Chief Instructor's Trophy		- Second Lieutenant BP Schow

Specialty Qualifications

Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills - Diplomate of the American Board of Prosthodontics
Lieutenant-Colonel WR Thompson - Certification in Oral Surgery,
Major JJN Wright - Master of Science in Dentistry Degree and Certification in Periodontics
Major LA Reynolds - Certification in Periodontics
Major IW Susser - Diploma in Dental Public Health

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Master Warrant Officer	- MO MacDonald, RJ Goodman, E McFadden, RL Barrett, HEW Reid, TW Sullivan, CM Torrens, AL Strub, JE Raymond, AMC Jerome, RK Jones
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- To Warrant Officer - DC Hughes, R Johnson, G Schechosky, WJ Parker
RJ Ruthledge, JA Christensen, JF Kennedy, N Cable, DJ
Davies, TJ Deloughery
- To Sergeant - GM Wadden, P Bosch, MT LaPointe, WE Tweed, WD
Bunston, TRJ Kukurudziak, JP Lambert, MD Longford, IA
Braslins, CSTC Sabine-Paisley, A Jack, EJ Putman, HKK
Gapman, RS Black, JRY Gratton, PE Harkin, DW Roy, NH
Hope, JR Ritchie, JAN Audet, RW Danyluck, RK James, DW
Mason, H McRae, PJ Armstrong, JA Boulianne, RG Brighty,
RK Delmage, AF Randall, DS Smith, GK MacDonald,
HE Ayerst, JD Cormie, ML Allen, GG Albertson, H Kalmet,
MG Olynyk, RE Todd

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- Chief Warrant Officer - JE Shiner, TA Jones, WD Morris
- Master Warrant Officer - CS Madge, P Savage, JF Marchand, JS Wentzell
- Warrant Officers - CR White, AD Bourgeois, TH Southin, GM Storms GH
Couture
- Sergeants - WF Chase, AJC Gagnon, Y Dundas, WE Hill, AE Werkmann,
J Leonard, WS Richardson, WR Dowell

Items from the RCDC Quarterly - 1969

Seventh Annual Bonspiel

The seventh Annual RCDC Bonspiel was held at CFB Borden with 160 curlers participating. The winners were:

- Wansbrough Trophy - "A" Event - Master Warrant Officer JA Fraser, Skip;
Warrant Officer RJ Goodwin, Captain CW Kearns and
Major GIJ Bisaillon.
- RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy - "B" Event - Warrant Officer PD Peterson, Skip;
Lieutenant R Savoie, Major JJB Houde and Captain JH
Nadeau.
- Warrant Officers' and Senior
Non-Commissioned Officers' Trophy - "C" Event - Corporal J Clint, Skip; Master Warrant
Officer EE Mazerall, Private A Lambert and Master
Warrant Officer J Sadler.

New Facility

A new training facility was built at the CFDS School under the direction of Captain DG Cartwright and Master Warrant Officer WD Morris to provide a modern layout and classroom for dental equipment maintenance technician course candidates.

First Male Hygienist to Earn RDH

Master Warrant Officer H Franzgrote became the first male hygienist in Canada to earn a Registered Dental Hygienist Certificate after passing the board examinations in dental hygiene set by the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

Fish Story

Lieutenant-Colonel RB Jackson and Master Warrant Officer E McFadden decided to do a little after-supper fishing at Cold Lake. They pushed off at approximately 1800 hours and in a very few minutes the colonel hooked his first big one weighing 22 lbs. Before you could say "Bob's your uncle" he had an 18 pounder on his line followed in rapid succession by five more weighing 15, 10, 11, 9, and 8 lbs. McFadden was not idle either as he landed four fish weighing 13, 11, and two 8 pounders. All in all, their total catch weighed 134 lbs and was accomplished in less than two hours.

DOTP Summer Training

As had been the practice in the past several years training in 1969 included clinical work at the CFDS School, where candidates worked in syndicates rotating through various dental team positions. As well, candidates spent several days at a time in the field on exercise learning the use of field equipment and operating in the field. An innovation was providing Phase 1 preventive dentistry under field conditions. Third phase candidates spent a week in Washington visiting US military dental facilities with Major NH Andrews as conducting officer.

Seventh Annual RCDC Golf Tournament

The seventh annual Golf Tournament was held at CFB Borden on 5-6 September 20th with 120 golfers participating. The CFDS School team comprised of Colonel LG Craigie, Captain D Devine and Corporal J Clint won the RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy. Captain W Kearns was awarded the KM Baird Trophy for lowest score over 36 holes and Captain D Devine received the GR Trophy for the best score for 18 holes.

Preventive Dentistry Workshop

Lieutenant-Colonel DH Hillier was chairman of the first Preventive Dentistry Workshop held at CFB Trenton 17-18 September.

Major JPA Legendre Killed

Major J Pierre A Legendre was killed in a car accident in Germany 22 October.

Preventive Dentistry Centre Opened

Brigadier-General BP Kearney officially opened the new clinic and Preventive Dentistry Centre at CFB Cornwallis on 12 November.

Dependents' Clinic Lahr

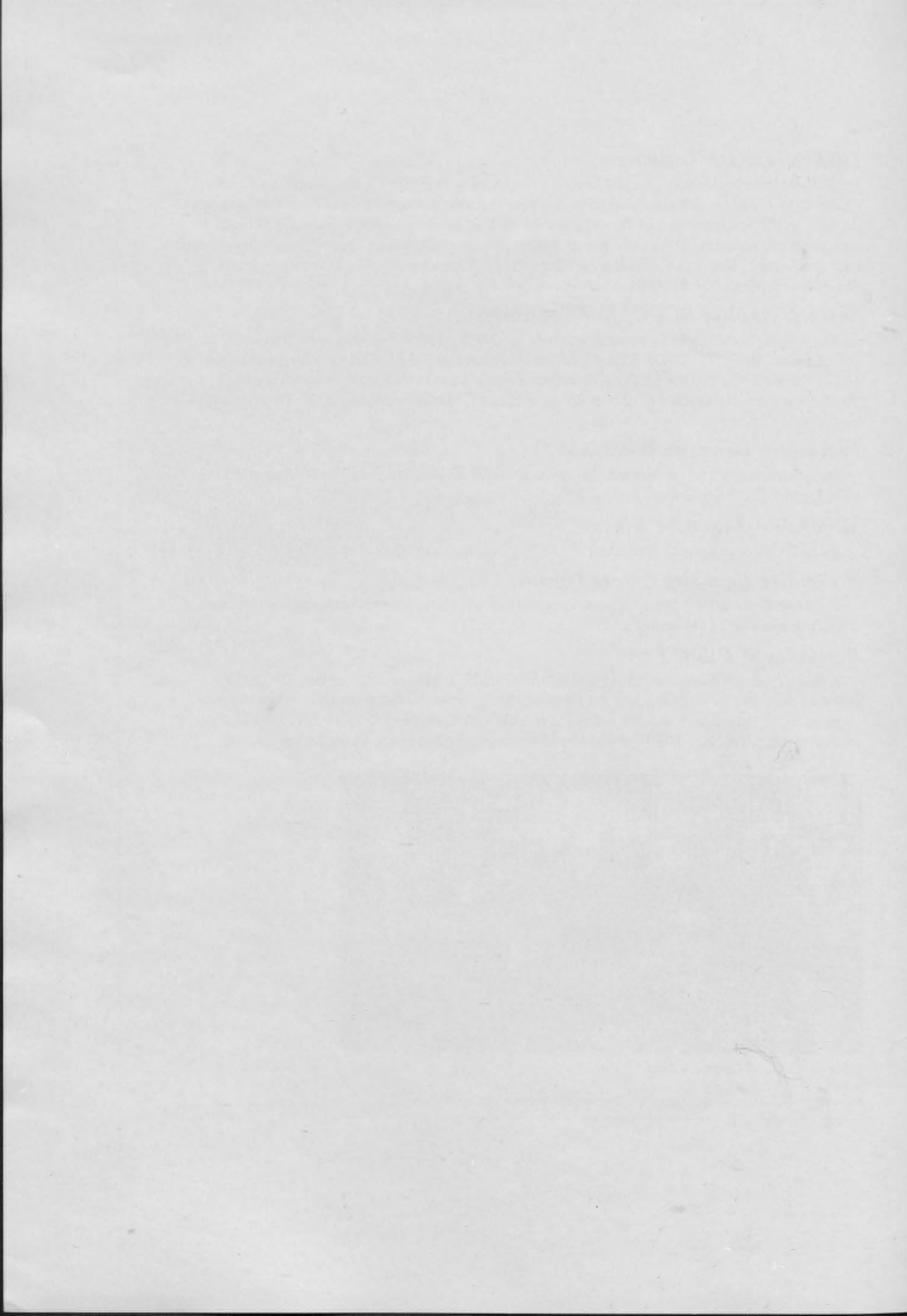
A new dental clinic was opened at the Canadian Caserne in Lahr on 2 December. The clinic provided treatment for servicemen at Air Division Headquarters as well as dependants and other civilians in the Lahr area. It was staffed by Captain WD McKenzie and Corporal ME Mahlitz. Two civilian dentists, Drs. Ivor Hamilton and Chad McIntosh provided treatment for dependants.



Officers Clinical Course - 1969

Seated L-R: Col Craigie, Maj Sills

Candidates Capt Bucholz, Maj Cobb, Capt Charles, Maj McDermott, Capt Nadeau



c h a p t e r
s e v e n



**CANADIAN FORCES
DENTAL SERVICES
1970-1974**

forty years of progress

chapter seven

CANADIAN FORCES DENTAL SERVICES 1970-1974

Synopsis

There were no less than three directors general during the five years covered by this chapter. Brigadier-General BP Kearney continued as DGDS until 1 July 1970 when he retired to accept a position as Chairman of the Department of Community Dentistry at Dalhousie University in Halifax. He was

followed by Brigadier-General GC Evans who served until November 1973 when he retired to enter private practice in Edmonton. Brigadier-General LG Craigie succeeded General Evans.

The most important occurrences during the period were:

- the name of the corps was changed from the Royal Canadian Dental Corps to the Canadian Forces Dental Services;
- the loss of the dental administrative officer classification;
- full acceptance of and increased achievement in the preventive dentistry program;
- introduction of time in rank requirements for non-commissioned members;
- dedication of the CFDS School building as the Wansbrough building; and
- for the first time CFDS personnel were allotted a full day at the Canadian Dental Association convention for professional presentations.

1970

It is difficult to determine the official date that the Royal Canadian Dental Corps was redesignated the Canadian Forces Dental Services but the date 1 January 1970 will be used for the purpose of this history. A rose by any other name is said to smell the same and the change of name did nothing to lessen effectiveness or esprit de corps.

In addition to the reorganization at Canadian Forces Headquarters described in the last chapter, changes in the command structure of the Canadian Forces in Canada and disbandment of the brigade in Europe necessitated a realignment of dental unit boundaries and responsibilities.

The CFDS was authorized six dental units in Canada and one in Europe, and DGDS wanted dental unit commanding officers located at major command headquarters. This necessitated changes in 11 and 14 Dental Units. Western Command Headquarters in Edmonton had been closed with the formation of Mobile Command at St Hubert, Quebec, and the closest major command HQ was Training Command Headquarters in Winnipeg (soon to become Air Command) and DGDS decided that 14 Dental Unit in Winnipeg would be expanded to provide service in the three prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories. The rank of the commanding officer was raised from lieutenant-colonel to colonel. Colonel LR Pierce took over the expanded unit in the summer of 1970.

Headquarters of 11 Dental Unit was moved from Edmonton to Maritime Command Pacific, Esquimalt, British Columbia and was responsible for dental services for the west coast fleet and all personnel serving in British Columbia. It became a smaller unit so the rank of the commanding officer was reduced from colonel to lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel NA Butcher became its first commanding officer in 1970.

In September 1969 the Minister of National Defence announced that the Canadian military establishment in Europe would be reduced and reorganized into Canadian Forces Europe effective 1 July 1970. The Air Division and 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group were disbanded and the new formation consisted basically of an Air Group and a smaller Mechanized Brigade Group and supporting elements. The headquarters was located in Lahr with bases at Lahr and Baden-Soellingen. Thus on 1 July 1970, 4 Field Dental Company ceased to exist and 35 Field Dental Unit became the only dental unit in Europe with Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe its commanding officer.

The closure of 4 Field Dental Company meant that most of its personnel, including the commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor, returned to Canada and a small rear party remained to provide treatment for the brigade rear party and dispose of equipment and supplies. The dental rear party was commanded by Captain EF Foley and members included Captain GD Petrie, Warrant Officer JD Hohsdorf, Sergeant MJ Hall, and Sergeant RA Garnham. Clinic equipment which could be used by 35 Field Dental Unit and field equipment, including clinic and laboratory vans, trailers with generators, etc., were shipped to Lahr. The disbandment of 4 Field Dental Company marked the end of 19 years of dental service to the Canadian brigade in Northern Germany.

New DGDS

Command of the dental services also changed on 1 July 1970 when Brigadier-General GC Evans replaced Brigadier-General BP Kearney as Director General of Dental Services. A formal dinner was held on 7 May during the annual DGDS Unit Commanders' Conference to honour General Kearney on his retirement following which he moved to Halifax and accepted a position as Chairman of the Department of Pediatric and Community Dentistry in the Faculty of Dentistry at Dalhousie University.

New Uniforms

By the end of 1970 most Canadian Forces personnel were wearing the new green uniform. To many it was a welcome change being more comfortable than the old battledress worn by army personnel. However, just as many were unhappy at losing the distinctive uniforms of the separate services and the traditions they represented. Personnel were classified by element or environment. The navy became the sea element, the army the land element and the airforce the air element CFDS members were part of the land element.



Clinic Staff - CFB Trenton - 1970
Seated L-R: Capt Psala, Maj Zwicker, LCol Anglin, Capt MacKenzie
Standing: MWO Kidd, MWO Matheson, MWO Raymond, Mrs Macklin, Miss Louckes, Pte
Rivers, Mrs Mitts, Cpl Gilkes, Cpl Stenabaugh, Sgt Schell, Cpl Anderson
Note the mixture of old and new uniforms

Preventive Dentistry

The second year of the preventive dentistry program was completed 31 March 1970 and the results showed a big improvement over its first year. Dental personnel were beginning to realize that it was here to stay and patient acceptance was good. Examples of the progress made included:

	1968/69	1969/70
Phase 1 Procedures	45,000	59,000
Self-Preparations	8,000	34,000
Topical Fluorides	41,000	57,000
Made Dentally-Fit	—	16,000
Red-Coded Charts	16,000	32,000
Blue-Coded Charts	12,000	18,000

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

Speaking at the DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference, Colonel JW Turner, Director of Dental Treatment Services, outlined the type of equipment being purchased and being planned for the future. As far as clinic equipment was concerned, he stated that it had become apparent over the past year that basic dental operatory equipment, as it was then known, was giving way to sit down and four-handed dentistry. Some of the new equipment in this category included dental units with umbilical cords, lounge-chairs, x-ray equipment, central evacuation systems, improved operating lights, etc.

Colonel Turner further informed the meeting that provision of "Pronto" equipment for dental laboratories was well advanced. Ceramco equipment had been issued to the Canadian Forces Dental Services School; and Pyroplast equipment was being used in all units.

Lieutenant-Colonel JW Fletcher advised the conference that the creation of dental depots instead of unit supply sections, which had been previously announced, was cancelled because of manpower shortages. Instead, two new supply sections were created by combining those in 11 and 14 units and 12 and 15 units. They were to be located in Edmonton and St Hubert respectively. The section in Edmonton was to supply clinics in 11 and 14 dental units and the one in St Hubert 12 and 15 unit clinics. The supply sections in 1 and 13 dental units were to be closed and No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot at CFB Petawawa would supply clinics in 1, 13 and 35 Dental Units.

Canadian Forces Dental Orders

The new Canadian Forces Dental Orders previously mentioned were published and issued. They superseded the Manual of Dental Services and provided authority for action as well as technical information.

Dental Officers Training Plan

A major change was made in first phase training in the Dental Officer Training Plan. For the first time DOTP and Medical Officer Training Plan candidates trained together at CFB Chilliwack. Second Phase candidates followed the same pattern as in 1969 in that they were sent to selected locations for indoctrination into clinic routine and to assist in base preventive dentistry programs. Following this they reported to the CFDS School for a further four weeks' training. All third phase training was conducted at the CFDS School and the field trip to Washington, DC was discontinued.

Colonel Commandant Passes

All members of the CFDS were saddened to learn of the death of Brigadier-General EM Wansbrough, OBE, MM, ED, CD, DDS, FICD, FACD, Colonel Commandant of the CFDS on 20 December 1970. Those who knew this fine gentleman will long remember his leadership, dedication, and contributions to military dentistry and to the esprit de corps of the CDC, RCDC, and CFDS.

Study on Panoramic Radiographs

The taking of panoramic radiographs as part of the Recruit Preventive Dentistry Program commenced at CFB Cornwallis in March 1970 replacing the routine bite-wing films which had been used up to that time as an aid in recruit treatment classification. Lieutenant-Colonel JM Donely, base dental officer, CFB Cornwallis at the time, carried out a study to determine what type of information

could be derived from this procedure. Panoramic radiographs on a sample of 997 recruits ranging in age from 17 to 31 years with an average age of 18.2 years were examined. A summary of the findings, which were reported in the January 1971 issue of the CFDS Quarterly, is shown in the following table.

Conditions Revealed by Radiographic Survey

Condition	No. of Recruits	Percent of Recruits
Dental Caries	774	77.6%
Periodontal Disease	12	1.2%
Missing Teeth	659	66.0%
Periapical Radiolucencies	145	14.5%
Impactions	715	71.7%
Radiolucent Lesions	254	25.5%
Radiopaque Lesions	37	3.7%
Retained Roots	48	4.8%
Retained Deciduous Teeth	34	3.4%
Restorative Overhangs	72	7.2%
Supernumerary Teeth	19	1.9%
Endodontically Treated Teeth	25	2.5%

New Dependents' Clinic CFB Cold Lake

On the occasion of the opening of a new dependents' clinic at CFB Cold Lake an article appeared in the CFDS Quarterly of January 1971, written by Captain AP Charlebois outlining the history of the clinic at that location.

"The original clinic was staffed by Major GE Windsor as dental officer, two dental assistants and one laboratory technician. The current strength (1970) includes eight dental officers, three therapists, three laboratory technicians and 14 dental assistants of which six are non-dental air element volunteers. The expansion of clinic space has been just as remarkable. The first clinic was located in the base hospital and had two small operatories, a laboratory and a patient reception room. The present clinic encompasses the entire ground floor of a barrack block and includes 18 operatories, two x-ray rooms, two offices, two waiting rooms, two orderly rooms, a conference room, a large laboratory, two staff rooms and a supply room".

Base Dental Officers up to that time had been:

Major	GE Windsor	- 1954-1958
Major	WH Carter	- 1958-1963
Major	AT Hinch	- 1963-1965
Lieutenant-Colonel	RB Jackson	- 1965-1970
Lieutenant-Colonel	JN Wright	- 1970

Author's Note

Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) GE Windsor informed me that when he first went to Cold Lake that, in addition to his normal duties as a dental officer, he was called upon to assist the medical officer in delivering several babies.

Personnel Information 1970

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

GA Ames	MS Bouris	AP Charlebois	PR Darlington
RJ Fennell	FF Griesbrecht	LR Holland	JRR Leberge
FR Margetts	JEF Paquin	JRL Salois	PR Wooding
JCAY Ayotte	TA Bradley	HA Chesnut	WO Donald
HV Ferber	EW Graham	LJ Hudgins	JJJ Lemieux
DA Meredith	JD Rowat	BP Schow	RWF Woodworth

forty years of progress

JAG Boulanger	ET Dalzell	JJPG Duford	HW Freedman
GPF Greenacre	FV Jackson	WA MacInnis	GG Milne
JJGN Roy	JRGB St Louis	JGRM Chagnon	

Commissioned from the Ranks

DE Fraser, FJ Reid, and RA Rutledge.

Officers' Promotions

To Brigadier-General - GC Evans
 To Colonel - LR Pierce
 To Lieutenant-Colonel - TD Cobb, JVP Chatwin, JJN Wright
 To Major - HA Pankratz, HM Amos, DL Poy, DG Petrie, VO Bergland
 To Captain - JP Carrier

Senior Officer Appointments

Brigadier-General	GC Evans	- Director General of Dental Services
Colonel	WR Thompson	- Commanding Officer 13 Dental Unit
Colonel	LR Pierce	- Commanding Officer 14 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	NA Butcher	- Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	JN Wright	- Base Dental Officer, Cold Lake

Officers Retirements/Releases

Brigadier-General	- BP Kearney
Colonel	- RHG Cunningham
Lieutenant-Colonel	- RB Jackson, RA Fell
Major	- RB Andrews, CA Casterton, WK Dickie, GT Crossman, VH McMaster, GW Hill, AN Swanzey, GS Zwicker, FM Nesbitt, RM MacDonald
Captains	- E Clark, JR Cowan, HF Doyle, BH Weeks, BB Berezon, AF Brothers, WG Ebert, Z Tuckums, IC Wambara, JF Mullins, EA Church

Honours and Awards

Brigadier-General	GC Evans	- Fellowship International College of Dentists, Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeon
Colonel	LG Craigie	- Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeon
Lieutenant-Colonel	JVP Chatwin	- Fellowship International College of Dentists

Undergraduate Awards

Third Phase Honour Cadet Trophy	- Second-Lieutenant RA Hunt
Second Phase Honour Cadet Trophy	- Second Lieutenant JCRP Larose
Chief Instructor's Trophy	- Second-Lieutenant JB Delong
Best Cadet Award - Chilliwack	- Second-Lieutenant JERJ Gauthier

Specialist Qualifications

Lieutenant-Colonel	AG Andrews	- Oral Surgery
Major	NH Andrews	- Periodontics
Major	JF Begin	- Public Health Dentistry
Major	MN Deyette	- Staff College

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Chief Warrant Officer	- JM Tapp
To Master Warrant Officer	- FJ Reid, SD Posyluzny, M Beauvais
To Warrant Officer	- JB Arsenaault, EPH Sprathoff, RM MacDonald, J Lambert, RD Vienot, GR Jennings, JA Atherton
To Sergeant	- SJ Kirby, VH Swiatkevick, JH Thorburn, PD Whyntott, JA Patterson, RH Stenabaugh, OW Mandrusiak, JA Larouche, GN Challenger, HB Clifton, CSB Heather, JG Proud

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers Retirements/Releases

Chief Warrant Officer	- RH Daw
Master Warrant Officer	- HE Franzgrote, DW Riddell, RG Stewart, AF Davidson, AM Jerome
Warrant Officer	- G Shand, RA Neill
Sergeant	- MTV Lapointe, J Lavery, G MacCuish, RL Thorton, GA Ridley

News Items from the CFDS Quarterly - 1970

The April 1970 issue of the Quarterly had a new name, i.e. The Canadian Forces Dental Services Quarterly. It was the tenth anniversary of the publication and it was appropriate for General Kearney to approve the change of name coincidental with the change in name of the dental services. The editorial board of the redesignated journal was comprised of Colonel JW Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel LA Richardson, and Major JVP Chatwin. Unit Associate Editors were: Master Warrant Officer RD McHugh, 11 Dental Unit; Sergeant ES Beattie, 13 Dental Unit; Warrant Officer JM Roberts, 14 Dental Unit; Master Warrant Officer AF Davison, 15 Dental Unit; Sergeant P Fox, 4 Field Dental Company; and Warrant Officer RJ Lowery, 35 Field Dental Unit. There was no one who could write in 12 Dental Unit.

Eighth Annual Bonspiel

Warrant Officer PD Peterson wrote the Quarterly item on the annual bonspiel in the April issue and it is worth repeating:

- ▲ *“Once again from coast to coast, dental types ventured onto the hallowed ice of Base Borden for the eighth RCDC Bonspiel. Thirty-four rinks representing the Canadian based dental units made it the biggest and best yet”.*
- ▲ *“The pre-game festivities supplied impetus to the avid participants. The attire was unique. Master Warrant Officer Goodwin’s team wore “Gay Nineties” outfits complete with handlebar mustaches and sideburns. Corporal J Clint’s (pardon me MacLint’s) team wore kilts which seemed to attract the female spectators, and the CFDS School Laboratory team donned Mod Laboratory Technician outfits”.*
- ▲ *“The curling was great and the final games were viewed by a standing-room-only crowd. Winners of the “A” event and the Wansbrough Trophy, and the last time that General Wansbrough would present it in person, was the rink skipped by Corporal J MacClint’s team comprised of Sergeant D MacGardiner, Corporal P MacNadeau and Sergeant R MacDanyluck”.*
- ▲ *“The winners of the RCDC Officers’ Trophy for “B” event was a 12 Dental Unit team whose members were Sergeant R Tremblay, Lieutenant-Colonel JM Donely, Corporal P Whynott, and Corporal Solomon. The Warrant Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers’ Trophy for “C” event was captured by the bonspiel chairman Captain D Graham and his rink comprised of Master Warrant Officer E Mazerall, Major HW Brogan, and Warrant officer PD Peterson”.*

New Clinic - North Bay

Sergeant ES Beattie reported that after ten years of intermittent negotiations a new clinic was opened at CFB North Bay.

Last Visit

In May Captain JAR Fortier, Sergeant RW MacDonald, and Private MM Kent made the last dental visit to the Air Weapons Unit, Decimomannu, Sardinia, which was closing due to the reorganization of the Canadian Forces in Europe.

Dental Supply Officers' Conference

The last dental supply officers' conference, although not realized at the time, was held at 1 Dental Equipment Depot 11-13 May 1970. Supply and accounting procedures were reviewed by the attending officers including Lieutenant-Colonel JW Fletcher, Major DG Cartwright; Captains JF Mullins, MB Fisk, EA Church, EM Lobb, JR Savoie, VO Bergland; and Lieutenants LR Hatcher, B Vandervaart, and RD Townsend.

Death

Sergeant MD Crockett was fatally injured in an automobile accident on 27 June 1970.

Where, O Where Has My Old Car Gone?

Sergeant C Schmelzle had his car stolen right out of the office parking lot. A month later he got a cheque from the insurance company and bought a new car. You guessed it; the next day the police phoned to say they had found his stolen car.

FLQ Crisis

The FLQ crisis, which occurred in October, resulted in the displacement of troops from their home bases mainly to the Montreal area. As a result of reduced staffs on bases and stations together with the demand for increased security precautions, many members of 15 Dental Unit became involved in a variety of additional duties not normally required of them including orderly officer, guard duty and even members of courts martial. This provided experience which all concerned readily accepted with the same spirit of cooperation which typified the whole of Operation Essay.

Flying Equipment Repairman

Master Warrant Officer J Hutchinson, 35 Field Dental Unit repairman, spent 12 hours in one day aboard an air element 707 to do a twenty-minute repair job in Cyprus.

Golf Tournament

The CFDS Eighth Annual Golf Tournament was held at CFB Trenton for the first time. It attracted 100 golfers who played on the 24th and 25th of September under sunny skies and warm temperatures.

The RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy for team play was won by the 13 Dental Unit team comprised of Captain CW Kearns, Captain WJ Percival, and Corporal GM Anderson. Captain Percival won the KM Baird Trophy for the best score over 36 holes and Captain Kearns received the GR Covey Trophy for best score over 18 holes.



Senior Dental Assistant Course - 1971

Seated L-R: Sgt Busse, Col Craigie, Sgt Delmage

Middle Row: Cpl Dale, MCpl Frechette, Sgt Jack, MCpl Doucet, Sgt Alberton, Sgt Smith, Sgt Bosch

Back Row: MCpl Jenereaux, MCpl Corscadden, Sgt Garnhum, MCpl Frerichs, Sgt Hannay, Sgt Fox, Sgt Roy, Cpl Langford

Former Deputy Director

General Passes

Colonel CBH Climo, DCM, ED, CD, DDS, FICD, passed away in Ottawa 26 October 1970. He had held the position of Deputy Director General of Dental Services from 1947 to 1957.

1971

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The Annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held 10-12 May and Lieutenant-General JA Dextraze, who was Chief of Personnel at the time, was guest speaker. In his address, General Dextraze described the philosophy behind the recent reorganization within the personnel branch. He stressed that the requirement for DGDS to report organizationally through the surgeon general was merely part of the overall plan to utilize deputy chiefs and reduce the span of control. There was naturally some concern that the surgeon general would control the dental services, however, General Dextraze assured the conference that DGDS would continue to have direct access to the chief of personnel. He further stressed that the quasi marriage of the medical and dental services would be restricted to Canadian Forces Headquarters and there would be no change below that level. Fortunately, this posture has been maintained and DGDS has continued to function independently. To their credit, surgeons general have not interfered with the running of the dental services and a friendly, cooperative relationship has prevailed.

Preventive Dentistry Program

Lieutenant-Colonel JVP Chatwin reviewed the third year of the preventive dentistry program in his annual report on the program. Achievement fell short of objectives and this was attributed mainly to a shortage of auxiliary dental personnel, the continuing problem of providing service to ships and the consolidation of the forces in Europe. However, in spite of this, the results were impressive with 43,000 red (dentally-fit) charts in clinic files, 53,000 Phase I procedures completed and 59,000 topical fluoride applications.

Time in Rank Requirements

New minimum time in rank requirements were introduced effective 1 October 1971 as follows:

Private to Corporal	- 5 years
Corporal to Sergeant	- 4 years
Sergeant to Warrant Officer	- 3 years
Warrant Officer to Master Warrant Officer	- 2 years
Master Warrant Officer to Chief Warrant Officer	- 2 years

Critique of the Personnel Management System

An interesting critique of the personnel management system was presented to the conference by Colonel WR Thompson, commanding officer 13 Dental Unit. His stated aim was not to condemn the system but rather to improve it. He wished to prevent downgrading the commanding officers' position whose responsibility requires that matters dealing with individuals must be compatible with the interests of the unit, as must unit interests be compatible with CFDS interests and objectives.

Colonel Thompson's concern was that career managers were making career decisions about unit members without reference to the unit commander for concurrence. This undermined the commanding officer's position and did not make use of his knowledge of the individual or the needs of the unit. He recommended that:

- a meeting be held annually or semi-annually between career managers and unit commanding officers, prior to any final decisions being made on postings or training for the forthcoming year. The unit commanding officers would then be fully cognizant of all pertinent factors involving their personnel; and
- a written report be sent to the unit commanding officer by the career manager after a visit to unit personnel outlining decisions, promises or projections that had been rendered.

Fortunately, these recommendations were generally adhered to by career managers and the personnel management system became much more effective.

Clinic Equipment

The inventory of minor equipment in individual dental clinics had become a problem in 1971 in that many clinics had equipment from several manufacturers in place. This caused difficulties in maintenance and repairs. As a result, Brigadier-General Evans announced that henceforth the equipment in individual clinics would be standardized. He also proposed an equipment replacement program that would see equipment replaced on a seven year cycle.

Mercury Hygiene

Mercury hygiene was a matter of some concern in the CFDS and the profession as a whole in the early 1970s. There was an editorial on the subject in the April 1971 issue of *Quarterly*, as well as an article by Corporal RB Scheer. Then again in the October 1971 issue a comprehensive article appeared written by Herbert Buchwald, Ph.D, of the Department of National Health and Welfare, in which he explained the hazards of exposure to mercury and the precautions that could be taken by dental personnel.

Personnel Information 1971

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

GR Bowes	DF Graham	RA Hunt	EF Sasse
DF Clark	RS Haines	TA Rawlyck	DM Spencer
B Delong	PD Higgins	PW Williams	

Officers' Promotions

To Lieutenant-Colonel - HW Brogan, JJY Turcotte
 To Major - JM Trepanier, JR Bellerose, JE Joubert, JL McNeill, RG Peebles

Senior Officer Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel	JM Donely	- Commanding Officer, 35 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	G MacDougall	- Commanding Officer, 15 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	DH Protheroe	- Base Dental Officer, CFB Esquimalt
Lieutenant-Colonel	HR Ketyls	- Base Dental Officer, CFB Edmonton
Lieutenant-Colonel	JVP Chatwin	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	AG Andrews	- Base Dental Officer, CFB Halifax
Lieutenant-Colonel	PS Sills	- Chief Instructor, CFDS School

Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel	- JG Butler
Major	- JW Stansfield, WD MacKenzie, DL Poy, JM Trepanier, JR Bellerose, DG Cartwright, CJ Sivell
Captain	- JAR Shearer, RJ Kerr, DA Humphreys, DC Morgan, RF Cooper, JW Bergerman, OM Steadman, JL Bethiaume, JL Bourcier, TM Jackson, DG Wilson

Specialist Qualifications

Major HS Wood- Public Health Dentistry
 Major JH Marion - Orthodontics
 Major JF Marcil - Periodontics

Honours and Awards

Colonel JW Turner - Fellow International College of Dentists

Undergraduate Awards

Phase III Honour Cadet - Second-Lieutenant JCRP Larose
 Phase II Honour Cadet - Second-Lieutenant RA Hodge
 Best Candidate Award, Chilliwack - Officer Cadet RB Jackson

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Master Warrant Officer - EV Tanner
To Warrant Officer - RE Todd, GN Fathers, GM Wadden, CS Brown
To Sergeant - BL Mackie, ME Mahlitz, BA Gilkes, JP Cliche, JG Labrosse, RM Haiplik, PJ Mehler, GG Carscadden, TV Girdlestone, JC Doucet, JG Hughes, RB Scheer

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

Chief Warrant Officer - H Thorson
Master Warrant Officer - SD Posyluzny
Warrant Officer - G Jennings
Sergeant - G Sapergia, DT McRoberts, CVS Forsythe, JH Kay, E D'Avignon, KR Shappee, FK MacKay, CW Smith, A Bramble, GH Taylor, EL Schell, F Martell

Items from the CFDS Quarterly 1971

Ninth Annual Bonspiel - CFB Borden 26-27 February

Forty rinks participated in the bonspiel, the largest number to that date, and 225 attended the banquet on Saturday night. The winners were: The Wansbrough Trophy for "A" Event - Captain MB Fisk, skip, Corporal JA Clint, Master Warrant Officer EE Mazerall, and Sergeant RW Danyluck.

The RCDC Officers' Trophy for "B" Event - Sergeant RS Walker, skip, Captain RJ Fennel, Corporal RL Solomon, and Lieutenant-Colonel NA Butcher.

The Warrant Officers' NCOs' Trophy for "C" Event - Major WR Collier, skip, Captain RCA Fearon, Captain P Kozak, and Sergeant WE Tweed.

Snowstorm

A snowstorm which suspended treatment at CFB Clinton in January also stranded Master Warrant Officer RG Hopkins at a service station for two nights and a day while en route to CFB Clinton to repair equipment.

Cyprus

Brigadier-General GC Evans, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe and Major RG Peebles, visited the dental detachment in Cyprus. They were met by Major VJ Lanctis who was there on temporary duty. Since the minimum time for a visit was seven days, it was possible to work in a trip to Beirut.

War Story

35 Field Dental Unit personnel had their first taste of field training with 4 Canadian Mechanized Battle Group in January. The concentration was held at Grafenwohr, east of Nuremberg and was a real trial for the dental assistants and laboratory technicians who had been hastily trained as drivers. Driving time was approximately 16 hours except for Sergeant CSTC Sabine-Paisley, who is very short, making it difficult for him to reach the pedals and he spent 28 hours on route.

Major JAR Fortier was in charge of the dental group which included Captains JW Montgomery and EC Schroeter; Warrant Officer JAJ Fret; Sergeants LI MacLean and CSTC Sabine-Paisley; and Corporal RM Haiplik.

15 Dental Unit Supply Section

15 Dental Unit Supply Section was relocated from Montreal to St Hubert in January. The excellent new accommodation was officially opened by Brigadier-General GC Evans on 1 April. Captain JR Savoie was supply officer and his staff included Master Warrant Officer SD Posyluzny, Warrant Officer EA Jermain, and Corporal LJF Nadeau. The new supply section provided service to both 15 and 12 Dental Unit Detachments.

Life at Royal Military College

Captain BLP Hart, Dental Officer at RMC in 1971, provided some insight into the problems faced by the dental staff at a military college.

- ▲ *"As we near graduation, exams being over and with the coming of spring, an RMC cadet's thoughts turn to ideas of spring cleaning; a tune-up, one might call it"*.
- ▲ *"This might include exchanging for a new pair: one Adidas sneaker, 68 model (the other one having been left behind on a ping-pong excursion to Sandhurst) or perhaps a new swimsuit to replace the one slowly eaten away by the chlorine monster of the indoor pool"*.
- ▲ *"Cars and cycles are polished with loving care. Tennis clothes and sailing togs are reclaimed from the depths of the bottom drawer and thrown immediately into the laundry when it is realized that they were put away damp and unwashed after that last meetwondered what that hummy smell was in my room this year...."*.
- ▲ *"Invariably (and usually in this order unfortunately) he finally arrives at the dental clinic. He's the same cadet who has been sent 17 pink slips during the year to have his Phase I completed. Now he arrives all out of breath (he ran to the dental clinic)..." got to look after the bod, y' know" and positively demands that he be given priority dental care of the highest order. Tomorrow won't do... he'll be busy repairing his 10-speed... so it must be today and "if the dental officer is not too busy, why doesn't he do it right now? Have to be out by 1100 hours, though, because I must get my library books back". This makes a lot of sense as the books are four months overdue already"*.
- ▲ *"The coup finale comes when he says he's concerned about a missing tooth... "Knocked out at the gentlemen cadets' mess during a friendly brawl.... Spring '67, just after church parade, if I remember rightly". His room-mate, all knowledgeable that he is, told the cadet to ask for one of those "instant jobs" ... not one of those types that are "welded" to your own teeth, but..." you know, the kind you just screw in"*.
- ▲ *"Ah well, maybe next year"*.

Clinic Closures

Dental clinics at AFCENT, Brunssum, Holland; Oakville, Ontario, and CFB Gimli, Manitoba were closed. The clinic at AFCENT was staffed by Major CMJ Boston and Warrant Officer GN Fathers. CFB Gimli lost Captain T Ringland and Sergeant RB Scheer.

Division Moves

After nine years in the antiquated, cold, creaky, dark, decrepit, dirty, dismal, drafty, grimy, hot, noisy, shaky, sooty, stuffy accommodation in No. 8 Temporary Building (4th floor - no elevator), the division moved uptown to 171 Nepean, the "home" of the surgeon-general. It took some time to get used to the new accommodation and breathing cool, clean air, but parking was something else.

"Modern Equipment"

The dental detachment at CFB Chilliwack was equipped with air conditioning units, proudly installed in walls for all to see, but would you believe it, they didn't function for lack of 35 cent plugs... and this at the school of engineering.

Former DGDS Passes

Colonel DS Coons, OBE, MM, ED, DDS, MICD, Director General of Dental Services from February to September 1946, died in Rome, Italy, on 3 June 1971.

BC Centennial Canoe Project

Captain JL McNeill was captain of a canoe team the PPCLI entered on behalf of Prince Edward Island. The exhausting, hair raising and uniquely pleasurable 700 mile trip started at Fort St James and ended at Victoria, BC.

Annual Golf Tournament

A new record of 122 golfers participated in a most successful Ninth Annual Golf Tournament which was held for the second time at CFB Trenton. The RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy was won by the 13 Dental Unit team comprised of Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor, Captain CW Kearns, and Captain WJ Percival. Captain Kearns also won the KM Baird Trophy for low gross over 36 holes and Captain Percival the GR Covey Trophy for low gross over 18 holes.

New Detachment

Captain EW Graham and Sergeant JM MacLean were posted to CFB Gander, Newfoundland in August to open a new full-time clinic there.

Sea Duty

Three dental teams served aboard naval ships in 1971. Captain R Woodworth and Corporal RD Calnen did a trip to northern waters aboard HMCS PRESERVER. Captain ET Dalzell and Private D Bowering made a similar trip aboard HMCS PROTECTEUR. Since there were no dental clinics aboard these ships, mobile dental vans were chained down in the helicopter hangars. Meanwhile on the west coast Major JF Eadon and Master Corporal JH MacGillivray were on board HMCS COLUMBIA, a destroyer, to carry out the preventive dentistry program on HMCS COLUMBIA and HMCS ST CROIX, a sister ship, during a cruise to Hawaii and back.

A First

Lieutenant VL Kwasnik became the first female administrative officer to serve in the CFDS when she was posted to 15 Dental Unit from CFB Rockcliffe.

Death

The sudden passing of Captain JW Montgomery was announced in the October issue of the Quarterly. He was on leave from 35 Field Dental Unit when he and his father were killed in an automobile accident on 11 September 1971.

Dentistry in the Round

The official opening of the new dental and medical facilities at CFB Petawawa took place on 11 November 1971. The building was named in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, the medical officer who wrote "In Flanders Field" at Ypres in 1915. Many distinguished guests were present including a representative of the Minister of National Defence; Brigadier-General GC Evans, DGDS; Brigadier-General Leach, Deputy Surgeon General; Colonel WR Thompson, CO 13 Dental Unit; Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor, Base Dental Officer; and Lieutenant-Colonel JK Edwards, Base Surgeon.

The new clinic was unique in design; a circular building with the operatories and dental laboratory on the outside wall. The inner core contained the reception area, stores, X-ray facilities, and dental assistant work area. In addition to the base dental officer, Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor, the staff of the new clinic was comprised of Major GR Nye; Captains TM Clark, DM Hodges, PD Higgins, CW Kearns, and GE Rocque; Master Warrant Officer MM Fediuk; Warrant Officers GKW Libby, and JE Clarke; Sergeants IG Proud and M McRae; Corporals L Petkow-Awramow, AH Peck, VG Frank, HL Bodfield, WJ Darling, and RA Powell, and Private KLM Davis.

PDP Exported to UK

Lieutenant-Colonel JVP Chatwin and Warrant Officer HC King travelled to England to explain the CFDS Preventive Dentistry Program to dental personnel serving in the Royal Navy Dental Branch, the Royal Army Dental Corps, and the Royal Air Force Dental Branch.

1972

The most significant event of 1972 was the demise of the Dental Associate Officer classification. Major RG Peebles in his article in the CFDS Quarterly of January 1973, wrote that "From September 1939 to September 1972 and from the Canadian Army Dental Corps through the Canadian Dental Corps and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps to the Canadian Forces Dental Services, there was a group of officers who formed an integral part of the dental services, lately known as dental associate officers."

These officers variously classified previously as non-dental officers, adjutants and quartermasters, made an invaluable contribution to the effectiveness of the dental services. Part of their value, compared to their personnel support replacements, lay in their background in dentistry. They were nearly all former clinical, laboratory, supply tradesmen or clerks and were familiar with the profession and the problems of the other ranks in an officer-oriented corps. Further, the dental associate officer classification was an important career incentive for deserving dental trades personnel. Without exception, all of these officers were commissioned from the ranks of dental tradesmen and this was lost until the classification was reinstated eight years later in 1980. Dental unit commanding officers at the time were very unhappy when they lost the services of administrative officers with a dental background and their replacement by officers who did not know the difference between a natural or an artificial tooth.

The reason for the disbandment of the dental associate officer classification was two-fold. The CFDS supply system was being integrated with the computerized Canadian Forces Supply System and a manpower reduction in the Canadian Forces was taking place. As a result, the classification was no longer viable. It had become too small and the possibilities for promotion were almost non-existent.

The former dental associate officers at the time were able to transfer to logistics, personnel support, medical administrative or other classifications of their choice and have had successful careers. Also a number returned to the fold when the classification was reinstated.

Preventive Dentistry Symposium

A preventive dentistry symposium was held at the CFDS School, CFB Borden, 12-14 April. The program was organized by Major HS Wood, preventive dentistry officer on the staff of DGDS. Representatives were present from the division, the CFDS School, and each dental unit. The purpose of the symposium was to:

- give a critical analysis of the progress of the preventive dentistry program and to offer constructive criticism on it; and
- to determine what changes in the program were required in view of new information available on prevention.

In writing about the symposium in the April 1972 issue of the Quarterly, Lieutenant-Colonel JJJ Wright, chairman of the conference, observed that: "It is impossible for anyone connected with the program not to be impressed with the vast improvement which has occurred in the dental health of service personnel during the past four years. Nevertheless, the time has come to take a critical look at the program and to see if it still fulfills our objectives. Have we become so engrossed in chart and graph watching that we fail to realize that we have at best tackled 50 percent of the dental health problem? A discerning analysis of our program reveals it is almost totally oriented toward caries control. Periodontal disease has received little, if any attention."

Author's Note

It was to be another 12 years before this deficiency in the program was seriously addressed, at which time Lieutenant-Colonel Wright had become Brigadier-General Wright, DGDS.

In his presentation to the symposium, Major JF Begin compared the differences in our approach to dental care before and four years after introduction of the program.

Before the program:

- the emphasis was on treatment rather than prevention;
- the greatest effort was directed toward the worst dental condition;
- the dental effort was directed at the demand and not actual needs;
- we never knew how many were fit or unfit;
- there was confusion as to priority for care;
- we suffered the inefficiency of large irregular sick parades; and
- education and motivation were not stressed enough”.

Four years after introduction of the program:

- we have increased the combat readiness of the Canadian Forces;
- we have decreased the incidence of oral disease;
- we have decreased sick parade demands;
- what we are doing is more professional;
- a more logical, organized, and systematic approach is now in effect;
- definite objectives, improved morale, and a sense of accomplishment is evident;
- we have a better knowledge of the dental condition of our units;
- the patient is more involved in his own home care; and
- there is better motivation of both patients and dental staff”.

The author considers that one more benefit should be added to Major Begin's list. Commanders at all levels were impressed by the organized approach to dental care taken by the CFDS and the information given to them concerning the dental condition of personnel under their command. This greatly increased their interest in the dental condition of their personnel and enhanced their cooperation with dental authorities.

Plaque control was one of the most important subjects considered at the symposium since it affects both dental caries and periodontal disease. Papers were presented on this subject by Major LA Reynolds, Captain WA Gray, and Captain PE Arnold.

Major Wood reviewed the progress of the program and the following achievements:

Item	April 1969	April 1970	April 1971	April 1972
Patient Commitment*	97,726	93,029	89,239	83,806
Phase 1s Completed	45.8%	63.7%	62.7%	78.9%
Total Red Coded	15.9%	34.0%	48.1%	59.3%
Total Blue Coded	12.4%	19.3%	21.2%	19.1%
Total Red and Blue	28.2%	53.3%	69.3%	78.4%

* Service personnel only.

Thus, after four years of operation the preventive dentistry program was firmly entrenched and highly successful. It was also flexible and could be easily adjusted to meet the changing needs of the patient commitment and advances in professional knowledge and techniques.

CFDS Participation in the 1972 CDA Convention

The Canadian Dental Association Convention was held in Montreal in June 1972. It was unique in that the Canadian Forces Dental Services, for the first time, presented a full day of continuing education. The purpose of the program was to offer a professional, scientific contribution to the

national convention and permit an opportunity to exchange knowledge with civilian counterparts and to introduce the military approach to the management of oral disease.

Ten dental officers, all experts in their fields, and a dental therapist made presentations as follows:

Colonel WR Thompson, Commanding Officer, 13 Dental Unit, presented a paper on oral surgery dealing with treatment planning, surgical procedures, and complications in the removal of impacted teeth and post-surgical considerations.

Lieutenant-Colonel AG Andrews, Base Dental Officer, CFB Halifax, discussed the physiology of organic and psychic pain and methods of control in oral surgery.

Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills, Chief Instructor, CFDS School, provided a simplified method for designing removable partial dentures.

Lieutenant-Colonel JN Wright, Base Dental Officer, CFB Cold Lake, lectured on oral pathology.

Major AG Taylor, Base Dental Officer, CFB Chilliwack, reported on the findings of a dental survey of the inhabitants of Easter Island.

Major NH Andrews, periodontist at CFB Halifax, gave a presentation designed to acquaint the dental practitioner with the fundamentals of current periodontology and its clinical application.

Major JF Begin, CFDS School, discussed military dentistry relative to the CFDS Preventive Dentistry Program.

Major JOL Bourget, CFDS School, presented a lecture on pulpal biology and anatomy.

Major JG Marion, orthodontist at CFB Cold Lake, discussed the chronological stages in occlusal development and the recognition of dental irregularities and orthodontic treatment procedures.

Chief Warrant Officer JH Sadler, Therapist Instructor at the CFDS School, demonstrated the insertion of a restoration and provided a description of the training and duties required of a Canadian Forces Dental Therapist (Expanded Duty Hygienist).

Brigadier-General JF Begin who was one of the clinicians listed above tells a story about what happened after the presentations were over. Apparently the arrangement that Brigadier-General GC Evans, DGDS at the time, made was for the Canadian Dental Association to donate \$2,000.00 to the CFDS Fund rather than compensating the individual clinicians for their services. This did not sit well with the speakers who had worked hard on their presentations and felt they should have shared the money.

In any event, to make a long story short, DGDS tried to assuage their feelings by using \$300.00 of the money to take the speakers to dinner at one of Montreal's best restaurants, Les Halles.

This, unfortunately for the general, did not work as he intended. What he did not know was the clinicians had agreed amongst themselves beforehand that since they were not going to receive their share of the Canadian Dental Association money, they would make up for it by ordering the best



CFDS Clinicians - CDA Convention - Montreal - 1972

Seated L-R: Maj Bourget, LCol AG Andrews, Col Thompson, LCol Sills, LCol Wright

Standing: Maj Reynolds, CWO Sadler, Maj NH Andrews, Maj Taylor, Maj Marion, Maj Begin

wine and food on the menu. When the bill arrived it was much higher than the \$300.00 that had been set aside. There was much laughter and the dinner guests felt they had their revenge when DGDS had to use his own money to pay the difference. He did so with great reluctance and announced that his dinner companions could bloody well leave the tip because he sure as hell was not going to.

Wansbrough Building Dedicated

A ceremony conducted at the CFDS School, CFB Borden, on 20 October 1972 marked the dedication of the school building as "The Wansbrough Building". It was so named as a memorial to the late Brigadier-General EM Wansbrough in recognition of his contributions to dentistry in the Canadian Armed Forces.

An Ottawa area sculptor was commissioned to create a bronze plaque to be hung in the main vestibule of the School. The Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association provided the necessary funds.

The plaque was unveiled at the ceremony attended by Mrs Essie Wansbrough, other relatives, friends, colleagues, members of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association, and members of the Canadian Forces Dental Services.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The annual DGDS Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 8-10 May. For the first time at this conference each unit commander was required to present a situation report (SITREP) on his unit. Excerpts from these reports follow.

Situation Reports

Lieutenant-Colonel JVP Chatwin, 1 Dental Unit, observed that when a specialist was posted into a clinic, a general practitioner was lost. He suggested that perhaps an establishment change was indicated to reflect a basic dental officer:patient ratio with a superimposed unit specialist establishment. Chatwin was also concerned about the large number of user trials his unit was required to carry out. Further, he considered there was a major problem in laboratory services caused by changing treatment patterns. Two suggestions were made:

- specialize laboratories regionally with one doing only gold work, another dentures, and a third ceramco; or
- restrict CFDS laboratory services to dentures and send all other work to civilian dental laboratories.

Lieutenant-Colonel NA Butcher, 11 Dental Unit, reported that he had held a unit dental officers' conference at CFB Comox featuring Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills as guest clinician which was very well received by all attendees.

Colonel SG Bagnall, 12 Dental Unit, advised that his unit was investigating the possibility of a portable clinic that could be airlifted by Hercules aircraft or moved on a flat-bed truck. It would consist of two operatories and a small dental laboratory.

Colonel WR Thompson, 13 Dental Unit, reported that his unit had met the goals set in phase 1 and red coded category. He specified areas of concern as follows:

- lack of sufficient auxiliaries to adequately meet the increased demands of the preventive dentistry program, especially in light of future cuts in unit strength. He suggested that if increased personnel could not be supplied, that all comprehensive treatment for dependants should cease by mid-1973;
- the future lack of progression and training in other rank trades due to the age of incumbents and reductions in strength; and
- if there was no way of increasing establishment, certain tasks such as laboratory work should be contracted out.

Colonel LR Pierce, 14 Dental Unit, was also concerned about manpower shortages in his unit. He considered that the CFDS approach in certain areas intensified the problem and made some related observations:

- the yearly objectives of the preventive dentistry program have remained unchanged even though they have never been achieved;

- we must get away from our "tunnel vision" and dealing with problems in an isolated manner. As an example, the preventive dentistry symposium produced a number of sound recommendations, that if adopted, would require additional man-hours. It is questionable if the workload - manpower change required was fully explored;
- we continue to train officers in orthodontics and public health, even though known requirements are minimal. This is harmful to the CFDS, frustrating for the trained individual and creates an employment problem at the unit level; and
- in the face of our diminishing resources, we must move out of dependant care except for minimal emergency treatment.

Lieutenant-Colonel G MacDougall, 15 Dental Unit, remarked on the enthusiastic endorsement and support of the preventive dentistry program by senior Mobile Command officers. An example of this was a Mobile Command Administrative Instruction directing unit commanders "to provide the means of obtaining the program objectives".

Lieutenant-Colonel JMA Donely, 35 Field dental Unit, was particularly concerned about the poor condition of the unit's field equipment. The seven vehicles required constant attention and frequently broke down on exercises. It was possible to keep two vehicles field-worthy by cannibalizing the others.

Colonel LG Craigie, CFDS School, reported that 212 candidates had undergone training during the past 13 months.

Captain MB Fisk, 1 Dental Equipment Depot, explained that the role of the Depot had changed in the past year and was now responsible for direct supply to 1 and 13 Dental Units and 35 Field Dental Unit plus the Canadian Forces Europe CANEX Dependants' Clinic on a recoverable basis.

Master Warrant Officer CH Adams attended the conference as the new other ranks career manager replacing Captain RW Bowness. Having an other rank career manager was certainly a step forward, particularly in improved communications between other ranks and their career manager.

Personnel Information - 1972

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

SHPB Blain	KV Hansen	MM Kropinak	JPR Levesque
JBH Maurice	RS Sorochan	ST Gordon	CC Croll
WJ Jury	JIRP Larose	TP Levy	BE McPhee
RL Thompson	RE Fletcher	BD Kendall	JEP Lavallee
DM Moore	R Orenczuk	DR Wright	RJ Kokotailo

Officer Promotions

To Colonel	- G MacDougall
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- JF Begin, MN Deyette, LA Reynolds, AG Taylor
To Major	- JJ Jacques, BW Yates, GRJ Pinsonneault, ED Cragg, T Erskine, MB Fisk
To Captain	- B Vandervaart, LR Hatcher, WA Jackson

Senior Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel	DH Protheroe	- Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	LA Reynolds	- Chief Instructor, CFDS School
Lieutenant-Colonel	JF Begin	- Base Dental Officer, BFC St Jean
Major	MB Fisk	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Equipment Depot

Officer Retirements/Releases

Colonel	- SG Bagnall
Lieutenant-Colonel	- AG Andrews, NA Butcher, PS Sills,
Major	- JE Joubert, HA Pankratz, T Erskine, VO Bergland

Captain - WJ Percival, ME Blassetti, DA Devine, FD Cormier, DGJ Chaussee, JS Dion, RM Depledge, YJA Gagnon, WD Fiolek, CW Kearns, BLP Hart, NS Misura, GO Lepage, AD Stewart, GC Post, TM Clark, CJ Sharpe

Specialist Qualifications

Lieutenant-Colonel	JJY Turcotte	- Oral Surgery
Major	DG Jones	- Periodontics
Major	PR McQueen	- Public Health Dentistry

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet Phase III	- Second Lieutenant JERJ Gauthier
Honour Cadet Phase II	- Second Lieutenant RE Riley

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Chief Warrant Officer	- M MacDonald, KE Laurence
To Master Warrant Officer	- W Parker
To Warrant Officer	- JAN Audet, HJ McKinnon, JM Patterson, IA Braslins

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

Master Warrant Officer	- MF Conkey
Warrant Officer	- DR Piche
Sergeant	- TR Kukurudziak, M Tremblay, JR Roy, E Boulianne, H Chamberlain, AD Putman, JR D'Eon

Items from the CFDS Quarterly - 1972

Royal Air Force Visitor

Squadron Leader MA Ford, preventive dentistry officer for the Royal Air Force was in Canada in February to study the CFDS preventive dentistry program. This visit typified the interest of military dental services of other countries in the CFDS program.

Tenth Annual Bonspiel

The curlers from 12 Dental Unit will long remember the Tenth Annual Bonspiel held at CFB Borden 3-4 March. The story of their journey as related to the author by Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney follows.

According to the general a large number of 12 Dental Unit curlers gathered at CFB Shearwater on Thursday, 2 March for the service flight to Trenton. Unfortunately, the weather was bad and the flight was cancelled. Those who felt they could afford it decided they would fly Air Canada to Toronto but the weather also precluded that alternative. As a result, all but four of the group decided to give up and dispersed to their homes. The persistent four was comprised of General Kearney, Lieutenant-Colonels AG Andrews and TD Cobb and Major NH Andrews.

They reassembled at CFB Shearwater the next day, Friday, in hope of another flight to Trenton but no luck. However, they got word of an aircraft leaving Greenwood for Trenton via Bermuda later that day. After advising Borden that they would miss the first day of the bonspiel, the intrepid quartet set out by road for Greenwood in a freezing rainstorm. Upon arrival they boarded the aircraft which was about to be de-iced prior to take off. Unfortunately, there was not enough de-icing fluid to complete the job and the flight was cancelled. This was enough for Cobb and he headed for home.

The remaining threesome, however, only became more determined and after a night in Greenwood, they departed Saturday for a short stop in Bermuda en route to Trenton. It was arranged that a staff car would meet them in Trenton to take them on to Borden. Their luck was still not in and the flight was delayed in Bermuda and they arrived in Trenton later than expected. However, this did not matter much because the staff car was delayed, having lost a windshield en route, and had to return to Downsview for repairs. It finally arrived and they proceeded post-haste to Borden arriving just in

time for the final stages of the presentation banquet. After a warm reception and several libations, General Kearney presented DGDS with a handful of Bermuda grass. They had no difficulty sleeping in Borden that night.

To my knowledge the Corps did not give these three warriors any recognition for their outstanding achievement, however, they set an example that is unlikely to be surpassed in the history of the annual bonspiel. Seriously, the whole episode demonstrates how important attendance at the annual bonspiels and golf tournaments is to dental personnel.

The winners of the bonspiel events were:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Wansbrough Trophy "A" Event | - Captain W Percival, Captain D MacKenzie, Colonel WR Thompson, and Captain M Bouris. |
| RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy "B" Event | - Ken Kennedy, Tom Batten, Art Tait, and Blair Pollock. |
| WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy "C" Event | - Red Palmer, Bev Gilkes, Bob Mullins, and Helen Swiatkevich. |

Winter Woes in Winnipeg

The severe cold of the prairie winter was felt by all members of the unit but particularly by Colonel LR Pierce who froze his banana while waiting for a ride to work. The remainder of his lunch survived.

Washington Liaison Trip

Colonel LG Craigie and Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe were in Washington in February for discussions with the staff of the National Institutes of Health on the expanded duties of dental auxiliaries.

Laboratory Opening

Brigadier-General GC Evans opened the new laboratory facilities at 100 Gloucester Street, Ottawa, in February. It was air conditioned, had a heavy duty suction and an exhaust system for the boil-out; burn-out and acid pickling areas; a dust-free room for ceramco and pyroplast; and an office area complete with supply cupboard. Boil-out and plaster benches had stainless steel surfaces while other benches were covered with a material resistant to acids, alkalis and solvents. The staff of the new laboratory was comprised of MWO EE McFadden, WO CS Brown, Sergeant H Markwort, and Sergeant RJ Tremblay.

St Jean Clinic Renovated

The recently renovated clinic at CFB St Jean opened 2 June. The face-lifting of this old wartime building was amazing with the installation of picture windows, wall panelling, and a false ceiling with panel lights.

Clinic Closed

Lieutenant LR Hatcher and Master Warrant Officer RG Hopkins removed the dental equipment and closed out the Avenue Road clinic in Toronto in June.

Tenth Annual Golf Tournament

The commitment of aircraft to an exercise in Norway limited the attendance at the 1972 tournament to 85 golfers. Brigadier-General GC Evans presented the RCDC(R) Trophy for team play to the 13 Dental Unit team made up of Major IAC MacDonald, Warrant Officer RE Todd, and Sergeant GM Anderson. The KM Baird Trophy for the low gross score over 36 holes was won by Sergeant MJ Hall. The GR Covey Trophy for the best score over 18 holes went to Sergeant GM Anderson.

New Valcartier Clinic

The new hospital and dental clinic at CFB Valcartier were opened and named the Michel Sarrazin Building to honour the first professionally trained doctor to come to New France as a regimental medical officer in the late 17th century.

Another First

Warrant Officer June Patterson became the first female dental assistant to achieve that rank.

Sea Duty

Captain G Gunther and Captain F Jackson, assisted by Sergeant A Jack and Corporal T Mountain, sailed to Canada's northern waters on Exercise NORPLOY 1972. The dental team employed a two-shift schedule resulting in a complete dental survey of all ships on the exercise.

On Duty in US

Chief Warrant Officer JH Sadler spent June and July in Tennessee and Kentucky on loan to the US Institutes of Health. He spent his time as a dental therapist instructor on a pilot course for therapists in those states.

Clinics Open and Close

The clinic at CFS Gloucester closed in October. The equipment was installed in a new clinic at CFS Carp staffed on a one-day-per-week basis by Major HS Wood and Sergeant Hollins.

Gagetown Laboratory

A new dental laboratory was opened at CFB Gagetown. It was staffed by Warrant Officer JA Christiansen, Corporal RM Clarke, and Corporal DG Allen.

13 Dental Unit Conference

Twenty-one dental officers attended a unit dental officer conference in Trenton 30 November - 1 December.

Central Laboratory for 15 Dental Unit

A new central laboratory was opened at St Hubert in late 1972. The staff included Master Warrant Officer M Beauvais and Sergeants HK Gapmann, TR O'Mara, and A Schuh.

New DGDS

Brigadier-General Garth C Evans, Director General of Dental Services retired in November and was succeeded by Brigadier-General LG Craigie. A deserving tribute was paid to General Evans on 30 October when over 80 persons gathered at a formal dinner at the CFB Ottawa (North) Officers' Mess in his honour.

1973

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The new DGDS, Brigadier-General Craigie addressed the annual conference and outlined what his philosophy would be as director general. His remarks were particularly directed at the dental unit commanding officers. He wanted to create a hard core of personnel who were not only skilled in the practice of dentistry but trained in depth in military knowledge and skills. He discussed the need for a Base Dental Officers' Course and increased dental officer attendance on the Junior Staff Course and Staff College.

Dental Condition Study

An important Dental Condition Study was carried out in 1973 by Major HS Wood, dental public health officer in the division. The aim of the study was to determine the dental condition of recruits and serving members of the Canadian Forces in 1973 and to relate it to the condition prior to the initiation of the Preventive Dentistry Program.

The stated most important conclusion made in the study was that the new preventive program permitted the CFDS to achieve a higher level of dental fitness for its patient commitment than was previously possible. For example, the average 1973 serving member required 4.4 hours of treatment to reach optimal dental fitness compared to 5.9 hours in 1967, a decrease of 26 percent. Further, the average serving member received 1.2 hours more treatment time than did the 1967 serving member.

A review of the CFDS strength and the strength of the Canadian Forces during the period 1965 to 1973 was included in the findings and is shown in the following table.

CFDS Strength vs Patient Commitment 1965 - 1973

Year	Dental Officers	Therapists	Hygienists	Dental Assistants	Patient Commitment	DO:Patient Ratio
1965	180	9	30	206	114,000	1:633
1966	182	11	33	200	107,500	1:591
1967	192	11	39	193	105,500	1:549
1968	192	13	36	179	101,500	1:529
1969	191	11	41	175	98,500	1:516
1970	185	10	34	159	93,000	1:505
1971	199	9	31	164	89,500	1:450
1972	189	10	32	160	85,000	1:450
1973	181	10	31	151	82,500	1:456

Continuing Education Requirements

In 1973 most of the provincial licensing boards were considering, and some had already approved, continuing education requirements to maintain a licence to practise dentistry. The CFDS therefore, had to make plans for training in anticipation of this requirement.

Specialists

The requirement for specialists in the CFDS was discussed at the annual conference and it was determined that the following were needed.

Specialty	Needed	Trained	Under Training
Oral Surgeons	5	4	2
Periodontists	7	6	0
Orthodontists	2	2	0
General Dentists	11	0	2
Prosthodontists	2	1	0
Public Health Dentists	7	10	0

Dental Services in Ottawa

An interesting article written by Colonel CM Cornish entitled "The Birth of No. 1 Dental Unit" which appeared in the April 1973 issue of the CFDS Quarterly gives the history of dental services in Ottawa from 1949 to 1973. Excerpts from Colonel Cornish's article follow.

- ▲ "No. 1 Dental Unit originally came into being as a detachment formed from 13 Dental Company clinics in the Ottawa area. It was formed in April 1964 and its first commanding officer was Lieutenant-Colonel JC Brick".
- ▲ "Let us go back to the original clinics in Ottawa. There were two-chair clinics at RCAF Stations Rockcliffe and Uplands and a four-chair clinic at National Defence Headquarters in Cartier Square. The latter was known to one and all as No. 1 Dental Clinic and as the saying went, "Post me anywhere but No. 1 Clinic in Ottawa".

- ▲ *"In a headquarters such as NDHQ, dental treatment demands were much more complex than at a regimental or RCAF Station clinic. The admirals, generals, and air marshalls wanted to be treated yesterday. The RCDC School, located at 541 Sussex Drive, being staffed with specially trained officers, and using the most up to date equipment and supplies, looked after a large amount of this requirement and took a considerable load off No. 1 Clinic".*
- ▲ *"This happy state of affairs unfortunately came to an end with the move of the school to Camp Borden in 1957. To help No. 1 Clinic cope with its suddenly increased treatment load, it was moved into the space vacated by the school and with the larger accommodation, a concomitant expansion took place with more equipment, more personnel, personnel with specialty training and a stores NCO to handle the supplies. Of interest, in 1957 this clinic received the first airtor placed in a clinic in the Corps".*
- ▲ *"When the National Defence Medical Centre (NDMC) was opened in Ottawa in 1962 an RCDC officer was posted there as chief of the dental department".*
- ▲ *"In 1964 the Director General of Dental Services decided that the entire Ottawa area dental complex should be taken out of 13 Dental Company and No. 1 Dental Detachment was formed which included clinics at NDHQ, RCAF Rockcliffe, RCAF Uplands, HMCS Gloucester and NDMC. This meant more administrative personnel and included a dental equipment repair technician. For many years the senior dental officer in No. 1 Clinic had held the rank of lieutenant-colonel and with the formation of No. 1 Dental Detachment he became its commanding officer while continuing to be an operating dentist."*
- ▲ *"When I came to Ottawa in 1957, there were ten thousand servicemen in the area and prior to the preventive dentistry program the sick parades were enormous. It was totally different from any other military dental duty because it was strictly dental treatment oriented. There were no sports nor any organized activities as one found in camps or stations".*
- ▲ *"The unit has, of necessity, changed over the years since its inception. The unit headquarters was moved to NDMC. The "downtown" or NDHQ clinic has undergone radical renovations and a new, modern central laboratory was installed on the sixth floor of the same building".*

No. 1 Dental Clinic - Senior Dental Officers

Lieutenant-Colonel	JA MacGowan	1949
Major	CE Purdy	1949-1951
Major	WO Gardner	1951
Lieutenant-Colonel	IAL Millar	1952
Lieutenant-Colonel	VR Farrell	1952-1953
Lieutenant-Colonel	BP Kearney	1954-1957
Lieutenant-Colonel	RHG Cunningham	1958
Lieutenant-Colonel	CM Cornish	1959
Lieutenant-Colonel	RB Jackson	1959-1961
Lieutenant-Colonel	CM Cornish	1961-1963
Lieutenant-Colonel	JC Brick	1963-1964

No. 1 Dental Unit - Commanding Officers

Lieutenant-Colonel	JC Brick	1964
Lieutenant-Colonel	CM Cornish	1965
Lieutenant-Colonel	WH Carter	1966

Lieutenant-Colonel	WH Harrington	1966-1969
Major	DE McDermott	1969-1971
Lieutenant-Colonel	JVP Chatwin	1971

Personnel Information - 1973

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

RP Alberti	RA Hodge	KW Howie	JA Casey
CB Bullock	KD Musselman	WJ Dawson	GD Huff
MW Garriott	JWG Valois	JERJ Gauthier	JJMP Beauchemin
JRRL Trottier	JM Stone		

Officer Promotions

To Brigadier-General	- LG Craigie
To Colonel	- DH Protheroe, LA Richardson
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- JJB Houde, IAC MacDonald, CL Gullekson, PR McQueen
To Major	- DA Graham, G Gunther, JF Fearon, RD Carver, RI Stammers
To Captain	- DE Fraser, FJ Reid
To Lieutenant	- JW Shore, PD Peterson

Officer Retirements/Releases

Brigadier-General	- GC Evans
Colonel	- JW Turner, GR Covey
Lieutenant-Colonel	- TD Cobb, WW Anglin
Major	- JF Eadon, WR Collier, JAA Boucher, DNH Charles
Captain	- PA Wood, JP Meunier, EG Schroeter, JJ Campbell, WEJ Nind, DW Morrow, JGL Dessureault, DW Pettigrew, HW Wilford, DE Gibbs KEH Rosengart, RJ Kokotailo

Senior Appointments

Brigadier-General	LG Craigie	- Director General of Dental Services
Colonel	DH Protheroe	- Commanding Officer, 12 Dental Unit
Colonel	LA Richardson	- Commandant, CFDS School
Lieutenant-Colonel	AG Taylor	- Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	DH Hillier	- DGDS Staff
Lieutenant-Colonel	MN Deyette	- DGDS Staff

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet Third Phase	- Second Lieutenant RB Johnson
Honour Cadet Second Phase	- Second Lieutenant PM Lobb

Honours and Awards

Member, Order of Military Merit	- Chief Warrant Officer M McDonald
	- Master Warrant Officer CM Torrens
Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeons	- Brigadier-General LG Craigie
	- Colonel WR Thompson
	- Colonel LR Pierce
	- Colonel G MacDougall
Fellowship International College of Dentists	- Colonel WR Thompson

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

Chief Warrant Officer	- M Beauvais, LR Barrett
Master Warrant Officer	- RE Todd, DC Hughes, JO Bleakney
Warrant Officer	- JF Giroux, LI MacLean, HE Ayerst, WR Dawson
Sergeant	- EJ Schultz, JM Walker, JM McKenzie, RL MacLellan

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

Master Warrant Officer - RG Hopkins, RJ Goodwin, JH Hutchinson
Warrant Officer - AH Green, EA Jermain
Sergeant - JGA Cote, RJ Stenabaugh, JM Arbour, AW Hussey, RG Buxton

Items from the CFDS Quarterly 1973

11 Unit Hosts the Victoria Dental Society

On 18 January members of 11 Dental Unit presented a professional program to the Greater Victoria Dental Society. An afternoon session included lectures and a tour of the new preventive dentistry clinic at CFB Esquimalt. The program then shifted to the Workpoint Barracks Officers' Mess for table clinics, cocktail hour, and mess dinner.

Eleventh Annual Bonspiel

Once more the annual bonspiel proved that the esprit de corps of the CFDS was alive and well. Rinks from the length and breadth of Canada descended on Base Borden, determined to sweep all opposition aside. As usual there were mishaps. One group missed the Trenton-Borden bus. They claimed the bartender didn't know his bus schedule. Other personnel arrived so early the school staff thought of running a course for them to make their TD legal.

The Wansbrough Trophy for "A" Event went to an 11 Dental Unit rink comprised of Captains RJ Fennell, BD Kendall, DE Graham and DE Watson. The RCDC(R) Officers Trophy for "B" Event was won by MWO EE Mazerall, Captain Kokotailo, MCpl J Schultz and MWO JG MacDonald. The Senior NCO Trophy for "C" Event was presented to Cpl Peck, WO Clarke, MWO Jones, and Cpl Lambert.

Sea Duty

Captain D Moore and his assistant Sergeant K MacDonald departed Halifax aboard HMCS PROTECTEUR on 8 January for operations with the NATO Standing Naval Force Atlantic. They returned 28 May.

Accreditation Study

A Canadian Dental Association team comprised of Dr. BP Martinello and Mrs. S French visited the School 12-15 January to conduct an accreditation study of the dental assistant and dental therapist trades. Both programs were approved.

To Viet Nam

Lieutenant-Colonel HW Brogan made a two-week liaison visit to Viet Nam in February.

97 Years of Service Recognized

Recently at NDHQ three division officers were presented with second clasps to their Canadian Forces Decorations by Brigadier-General GC Evans.

The three officers were:

Colonel GR Covey - 32 years
Lieutenant-Colonel JW Fletcher - 33 years
Major PG Peebles - 32 years

Deaths Announced

Sergeant RG Brightly died suddenly on 6 May 1973 following a heart attack. Corporal WJ Mitrikas died suddenly at CFB Borden on 12 July.

Order of Military Merit

In a letter dated 13 June from Government House, Chief Warrant Officer MO MacDonald was advised of his appointment as a Member of the Order of Military Merit.

First Annual Unit Conference

A successful All Ranks 12 Dental Unit Conference was held at CFB Shearwater 7-8 June. Twenty-eight unit officers, and 61 other ranks and civilians attended. Guests included Colonel LG Craigie, Commandant CFDS School, Captain R Savoie, supply officer and the career managers Captain RD Carver and Master Warrant Officer CH Adams.



12 Dental Unit Conference - 1973

L-R: Maj Gunther, Maj Dyer, Col Protheroe, Maj Petrie, Maj Bucholz, Maj Carver, Capt Murray, Col Craigie, Maj Jolly, Capt Woodworth, Maj Gray

Trophy. The team was comprised of Major RH Headley, Captain DR Wright, and Corporal GR Lamontagne. The KM Baird Trophy for the low gross score for 36 holes was presented to Warrant Officer (Ret'd) W Hill. Major MB Fisk claimed the GR Covey Trophy for the best score over 18 holes.

Denture Therapists

Master Warrant Officer EE McFadden and Sergeants H Markwort and RJ Tremblay recently qualified as denture therapists and registered dental technicians in the Province of Ontario.

New Clinic at Greenwood

The new CFB Greenwood Dental Clinic was opened on 31 July by Colonel HE Smale, the base commander with Colonel DH Protheroe, commanding officer 12 Dental Unit and Major AL Kelland, base dental officer, in attendance. The new air-conditioned clinic was located in the completely renovated dental clinic building.

MWO C Torrens, MMM

Master Warrant Officer Colleen Torrens was presented with Membership in the Order of Military Merit by Her Majesty the Queen in an investiture held at Government House in Ottawa on 2 August.

15 Dental Unit Conference

A 15 Dental Unit Dental Officers' Conference was held at St Hubert, 13-14 September. Attendees included Colonel G MacDougall; Lieutenant-Colonels JF Begin and J Turcotte; Majors Nadeau, Gaudet, Jacques, and Arpin; and Captains Maurice, Savoie, Ayotte, St Louis, Laberge, and Blain.

Dental Hygiene Qualification

Chief Warrant Officer JH Sadler became the first serving member, who received his entire training in the CFDS, to qualify as a dental hygienist in Ontario and receive his licence to practise in that province.

13 Dental Unit Annual Conference

13 Dental Unit held its annual conference 22-23 November. Sixty officers and other ranks attended, representing every detachment in the unit. Major-General H McLachlan, Commander Air

Eleventh Annual golf Tournament

This year's tournament attracted 89 golfers of various skills and 115 personnel attended the presentation dinner. All units including 35 Field Dental Unit were represented. A team from 14 Dental Unit won the RCDC(R) Officers'

Transport Command, opened the conference and Brigadier-General LG Craigie participated. Guest speakers were Major H Wood, Major MB Fisk, and Master Warrant Officer CH Adams.

Tournament of Roses Parade

Sergeant DA Roy, Dental Assistant at CFB Shilo, was a member of the Winnipeg Massed Pipe and Drum Band that led the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California, on New Year's Day 1974. Sergeant Roy was taught to play the bagpipes by his father, Pipe Major Wallace Roy, who was the original "Border Piper" of Nova Scotia.

Dental Detachment Middle East

The first dental personnel, since Major NH Andrews and his staff were forced to depart, returned to the Middle East to support a new Canadian Contingent to the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East. For Major H Griesbach of North Bay and Sergeant TR O'Mara of St Hubert, such an assignment was not new, both having served in Cyprus. The other three members of the staff were Captain JJ Lemieux, Sergeant N Highfield, and Sergeant H McRae.

The Dental clinic was established at the Nadi Shaws racetrack in Heliopolis, a suburb of Cairo. Reports point out the difficulty in setting up a dental service with a scarcity of electricity and drifting sand. Major Griesbach's admonition to his successors was appropriate: "The old-type field equipment should always accompany the new equipment since it can be operated in conditions which might rapidly ruin the new equipment."

Investiture

Chief Warrant officer MO McDonald was installed as a member of the Order of Military merit by Governor General Roland Michener during ceremonies at Government House on 19 September. As noted in the Quarterly"- a devoted soldier - a fine man."

1974

The minister of National Defence announced the appointment of Brigadier-General (Ret'd) KM Baird as Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Forces Dental Service effective July 1974. The position had been vacant since the death of Brigadier EM Wansbrough in 1970.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The Annual DGDS and Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 28-31 May. A new format was used in this conference with the employment of syndicates to discuss and recommend solutions to the major problems facing the CFDS. The syndicates were made up as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Syndicate 1 | - Colonel WR Thompson, Colonel DH Protheroe, Lieutenant-Colonel AG Taylor, Captain WA Jackson, Lieutenant JW Shore, and Lieutenant JLL Lamontagne. |
| Syndicate 2 | - Colonel LR Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel JVP Chatwin, Lieutenant-Colonel JM Donely, Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds, Captain EM Lobb, Captain FJ Reid, and Lieutenant PD Peterson. |
| Syndicate 3 | - Colonel G MacDougall, Colonel LA Richardson, Lieutenant-Colonel HW Brogan, Major V Lanctis, Captain R Savoie, Captain DE Fraser, and Lieutenant M Gelinis |

The subjects under discussion were:

- Specialty Program;
- DOTP Training;
- DOTP Recruiting and Obligatory Service;
- Base Dental Officers' Course; and
- Career Structure and Trades Training Profile.

There was general agreement that the CFDS must have a specialty program and the requirement for each specialty was as follows:

General Dentists	- 13
Periodontists	- 6
Oral Surgeons	- 5
Prosthodontists	- 2
Public Health Dentists	- 4

This number of specialist officers was approximately 18 percent of the dental officer strength at the time and it was recommended that not more than five percent of strength be under specialist training in any given year. This worked out to eight individuals.

The procedure for selecting dental officers for specialist training was discussed and syndicates recommended that candidates must have:

- requested the training;
- shown potential as indicated by the commanding officer and in performance evaluation reports;
- good orientation to the service; and
- a permanent commission.

With regard to second phase DOTP training, it was recommended that summer training at selected clinics be discontinued because of the inconsistency of training. In discussing the overall DOTP program it was considered to be excellent except for the inflexibility of the five-year service obligation and it was recommended this be reduced for reduced periods of subsidization. For example, two years subsidization would require three years service and three years subsidization four years service.

The need for a base dental officers' course was fully endorsed by the syndicate dealing with the subject. The reasons for this endorsement were:

- new base dental officers want to know exactly what is expected of them and how to best accomplish their duties;
- unit commanding officers feel that the administrative work done by clinics could be greatly improved;
- personnel management and leadership is substandard and refresher training is required;
- the need for standardization of procedures; and
- base commanders have the right to have base dental officers who are not only professionally competent but have organizational and administrative skills equal to other heads of departments on the base.

The final subject for syndicate discussion was Career Structure and Trades Training Profile. The DGDS posed four questions. The first question was: "Should the expanded duty function of the 725 Therapist trade be a trade specialty qualification (TSQ) of that trade?". The recommendation was affirmative and the trade should be redesignated 725 Dental Hygienist in order to conform with professional and common usage terminology.

The second question was: "Should the 725 Therapist (Hygienist) trade branch off the 722 Dental Clinical Assistant at a lower rank level?". Again, the answer was affirmative.

The third question was "What alterations should be made in the dental trade profile and rank structure?". The recommendation was that training for the 725 Dental Therapist trade be offered to qualified master corporal dental assistants. The suggested rank profiles recommended were:

Rank	725 Dental Therapist	722 Dental Clinical Assistant	723 Laboratory Technician
Chief Warrant Officer	3	3	3
Master Warrant Officer	6	8	6
Warrant Officer	12	14	10
Sergeant	17	38	31

The justification for these changes were:

- It would allow training of younger personnel for the 725 trade;
- It would return the clinic supervision function to the dental assistant trade; and
- It would provide equivalent career opportunities for the three trades.

The final question was "What trade specialty qualifications should be added to the dental trades?". The recommendations follow:

- 725 Dental Therapist (Hygienist)
 - expanded duties,
 - advanced first aid, and
 - techniques of instruction.
- 722 Dental Clinical Assistant
 - techniques of instruction,
 - advanced first aid,
 - advanced assisting in specialty areas,
 - clerk-typist procedures, and
 - equipment maintenance.
- 723 Dental Laboratory Technician
 - ceramco, and
 - orthodontic appliances.

Most of the recommendations made by the syndicates at the 1974 conference were accepted and acted upon. The result has been a very successful specialty program, introduction of a base dental officers' course, changes in obligatory service for DOTP graduates and a stronger career structure for CFDS other ranks.

Preventive Dentistry Program

The preventive dentistry program continued to show excellent achievement during the 1973-74 year. Ninety-three percent of dental records were colour-coded; 90 percent of personnel were provided with a Phase I examination and preventive procedures; and 75 percent of the force were dentally fit.

Study of Restorative Requirements Found on Annual Recall Examinations

The July 1974 issue of the CFDS Quarterly contained an article written by Sergeant DJ Hollins, dental assistant at the NDHQ clinic in Ottawa. In this article she reports on data she kept on the

findings of consecutive examinations of 700 officers and 700 other ranks. The study covered the period from June 1972 to January 1973. The patient commitment of the clinic was approximately 3,200 personnel.

Sergeant Hollins found that 274 officers and 268 other ranks, 39.1 and 38.3 percent respectively required no treatment.

A record was kept of those who were red-coded (dentally-fit) on recall. There were 386 such officers and 377 other ranks. Of these 112 and 109 respectively required maintenance care. The operative dentistry requirements of the personnel who were red-coded on recall were recorded by number of surfaces needing restoration and are shown in the following table.

Red Maintenance Care Requirements by Number of Surfaces

	Number	No. of Surfaces	Average
Officers	112	207	1.8
Other Ranks	109	195	1.8
Total	221	402	1.8

Shooting War in Cyprus

A shooting war broke out in Cyprus in July and as members of the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces the CFDS detachment of Captain KB Musselman, Sergeant NM Barnes, and Sergeant EB Borden were involved. Captain Musselman described their experiences in the April 1975 issue of the CFDS Quarterly, excerpts from which follow.

- ▲ *"On 15 July 1974 there dawned the first of many days that will not be remembered with pleasure by anyone serving in Cyprus with the United Nations, for on that day a Coup d'Etat took place and Archbishop Makarios' government was overthrown. That was the same day that Cyprus ceased to be a fun posting. Immediately all United Nations personnel were put on an increased alert status, were issued with and required to carry weapons at all times and confined to camp during limited off-duty hours".*
- ▲ *"Our camp, Blue Beret Camp (BBC), housed the logistics company for the Canadian contingent and headquarters for the United Nations in Cyprus, and was located just outside Nicosia, close to the international airport".*
- ▲ *"At this time the greatest sacrifice required of the "Cavity Assault Team" was to abandon their comfortable, neat-looking shorts for grubby, hot "combats". Naturally, we were assigned extra military duties, which were actually appreciated, as dentistry was far from being top priority at that time. As the week slowly passed, things began to return to normal except for rumours of a major invasion - and no one really believes rumours!"*
- ▲ *"Unfortunately, these turned out to be all too true. On 20 July at 0400 I was suddenly awakened by a voice saying: "Ken, wake up. We're on RED ALERT." I immediately decided to go to the dental clinic to break the good news to my associates. After all, since I was up, why shouldn't they be as well?"*
- ▲ *"At first light we spotted aircraft flying high over our camp and Nicosia. The sky seemed full of them and suddenly, two Super Sabres appeared very low over the*

airport, fired two rockets and later quickly disappeared. Later, one after the other, for a long 15 minutes, Super Sabres flew unopposed over the airport dropping bombs and firing rockets and cannons at this undefended target”.

- ▲ *“As soon as the sabres disappeared, 13 Hercules came out of the north, did a slow fly-past and returned, making a massive air drop of paratroopers no more than three miles north of BBC. The invasion of Cyprus was a reality and the BBC was right in the centre of it. The initial reaction of CAN CON personnel was one of disbelief mixed with excitement. There we were witnessing a real military invasion. A real war, what was going to happen next?”*
- ▲ *“Throughout the day the noise increased as the artillery mortar and small arms fire persisted. Superimposed on this continuous racket there was an air strike every 45 minutes, either on the airport or the two military camps, one of which was directly to the north of us and the other to the south. When the night came, the air bombardment stopped but the gun-fire continued and the sky was aglow from fires in the mountains and in the fields. Next morning at first light, there was another air strike only this time napalm was used as well as 500 pound bombs. The noise was endless and seemed to get louder each minute. It was exactly like the day before - air strike after air strike - artillery fire - small arms fire, and finally, the inevitable happened. There were Canadian casualties”*
- ▲ *“With that, the novelty wore off. We no longer were mere observers to be thrilled by the air bombardment. The whistling of the artillery shells flying over us was no longer exciting and all we wanted was an end to this craziness. We had seen and experienced more than enough. But the war continued for a third day with more Canadian casualties - and then for a fourth”*
- ▲ *“Had it really only been four days?”*
- ▲ *“A U.N. negotiated cease-fire was announced for 1600 hours and, as the firing and air attacks continued, all Canadian contingent personnel waited anxiously for that hour. When it arrived, the noise ceased and all was quiet, but five minutes later the aircraft came in again and for the next quarter of an hour the Nicosia International Airport was under the most intense and impressive air strike of the war. Suddenly, they disappeared completely and there was silence. Could it last? This time it did, and all that night there was quiet. The next morning it seemed unbelievable that there was no air strike, no whistling shells and we felt that perhaps we could relax at last”*
- ▲ *“Time passed uneventfully and no major incidents occurred for several days. The arrival of reinforcements brought with it a further increase in military duties which occupied the dental personnel full-time”*
- ▲ *“More rumours flooded the camp - this time that phase two of the war would break out at first light 14 August. Again, the rumours were true as that morning the all too familiar sound of fighter aircraft was again with us. For three more days there was all out war - more air strikes, more artillery fire, more mortar fire, more small arms fire and unfortunately, more Canadian casualties. Finally, there was another U.N. negotiated cease-fire which was greatly appreciated”*
- ▲ *“With this cease-fire the war was officially at an end despite numerous minor conflicts which continued to break out between the two sides. Although the BBC continued to be in the centre of a great deal of firing and casualties occurred, we Dentals considered ourselves fortunate that we were not numbered among them. I*

believe we withstood the anxiety and stress as well as any member of the Canadian Airborne Regiment then serving in Cyprus. We were exposed to all types of gunfire and certainly will never forget those trying incidents”.

- ▲ *“Our military duties were varied. One of Sergeant Ed “Airborne” Barnes’ prime duties was serving as a platoon sergeant during the siege and guarding of the airport. An incident that he will be sure to tell his grandchildren occurred one night while on duty when a burst of 50 caliber machine gunfire hit the wall just four feet from his head”.*
- ▲ *“Sergeant Earl Borden employed his skill as a military driver and “shotgun” rider during and after the war. It was unnerving enough passing slowly through roadblocks with 50 caliber machine guns pointing directly at you but an event for Sgt Borden to tell his grandchildren also occurred at the airport while the U.N. was supervising the evacuation, their troops came under fire. Sgt Borden says he never moved so fast in his life as he beat all of the 20-year olds behind the sandbags”.*
- ▲ *“As for myself, I never thought I would live long enough to admit that Phase I training was useful and although I really hate to admit it, if it had not been for this training I would have been a complete misfit during and after the crisis. As it was, I was able to assume my share of the duties and believe that I carried out my tasks successfully. I spent many hours in charge of the BBC operations centre as well as checking on our OPs and the highway patrol between Nicosia and the airport. One incident that I will never forget happened while I was at an OP watching an air strike on an artillery battery behind the BBC. One plane kept coming in very low and finally dropped a bomb which appeared headed straight for us. Understandably, we dove behind sandbags in one heck of a hurry. The noise and shockwave was unbelievable, as was the shrapnel which rained in our area and over the camp. A Canadian was wounded by that bomb”.*
- ▲ *“Sergeants Barnes and Borden and I are proud to have served with the Canadian contingent in Cyprus and to have been eyewitnesses to these history making events. We executed our duties, both dental and military, under the most adverse conditions and came to realize that both responsibilities are of equal importance during a crisis”.*

Personnel Information - 1974

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

DG Amundrud	WS Armstrong	DJ Bays	SJN Boucher
TB Cadden	CC Cann	JAC Chaume	RL Crosthwait
JRE Curran	JGD Gagnon	AR Gauthier	RD Hamilton
RB Johnson	SR Keddy	MJ Lawton	JP Loiselle
WA Maillet	JDR Naysmith	DH Ragan	DE Rawson
RE Riley	RG Smith	RE Thomas	WB Wiseman

Officer Promotions

To Colonel	- JC Brick
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- H Griesbach, JOL Bourget, NH Andrews
To Major	- MF Pilon, KR Morley, PR Wooding, GA Ames, JJ Lemieux, LR Holland, F Griesbrecht, HA Chesnut, MS Bouris
To Captain	- JW Shore

Senior Appointments

Colonel	JC Brick	- Commanding Officer, 14 Dental Unit
Colonel	LR Pierce	- Commanding Officer, 13 Dental Unit
Colonel	WR Thompson	- Director Dental Treatment Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	JMA Donely	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	LA Reynolds	- Commanding Officer, 35 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	JN Wright	- Special Projects Officer, Division of Dental Services
Captain	JR Savoie	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Equipment Depot

Officers Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel	- JVP Chatwin
Major	- DL Brown, MB Fisk JJ Walker
Captain	- JM Cherun, P Psaila, P Kozak, RY Gish, JC Steele, JDR Naysmith, DM Hodges, D Watson, RW Rix, DK MacKenzie, JRJ Cote, JBM Simoneau, CN Murray, JMA Fortier, RW Mullin

Specialist Qualifications

Major JAR Fortier	- Periodontics
Major FH Harreman	- Oral Surgery
Major JD McCallum	- Oral Surgery
Major ED Cragg	- Prosthodontics
Major JJB Houde	- Public Health Dentistry

Honours and Awards

Brigadier-General (Ret'd)	KM Baird	- Colonel Commandant
Colonel	WR Thompson	- Member of the Commission on Armed Forces Dental Services of the Federation Dentaire Internationale

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet Third Phase	- Second Lieutenant WH Fallon
Honour Cadet Second Phase	- Second Lieutenant BR Taylor
Chief Instructor's Trophy	- Second Lieutenant JL Bilodeau

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

Chief Warrant Officer	- EM Everett
Warrant Officer	- MJ Hall, RJ Tremblay, GN Fathers, J Hohsdorf
Sergeant	- EF Barnes, JLA Violette, I Winsor, JF Butson, MG Williams, JG Likens, JE Frechette, AD Hurley, GG Hilderbrandt, CF Bond,

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

Chief Warrant Officer	- AJ Greco, WD Morris
Master Warrant Officer	- MC Kirby, HEW Reid, SE Robertson, EV Tanner
Warrant Officer	- DB Wood, MA James, CS Brown, JK Libby
Sergeant	- RW Roberts, DH Hardy, JN McKenzie, SJ Kirby, JR Curtis, JC Doucet, H Markwort, PD Whyntott

Items from the CFDS Quarterly - 1974

Twelfth Annual Bonspiel

Forty teams assembled at CFB Borden 2-3 March for this year's bonspiel. A new dimension was added to the bonspiel when four CFDS generals curled as a team representing the Division of Dental Services. The "four star" rink was comprised of Brigadier-Generals KM Baird, LG Craigie, GC

Evans and BP Kearney. A new two-piece trophy, donated by Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) AG Andrews, was presented for the first time. The "Horse's Head" portion was awarded for the best unit team and the "Horse's Ass" portion to the worst unit team. Perhaps it was appropriate that the latter portion was won by the "four star" team. The "Horse's Head" portion went to the 11 Dental Unit team comprised Captains Fennel, Graham, Kendell and Watson. The other trophy winners were:

Wansbrough Trophy for "A" Event	- Captains Fennel, Graham, Kendell, and Watson
RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy for "B" Event	- J Clint, R Goodman, Sergeant RW Danyluck and Sergeant NJ Hope
WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy for "C" Event	- F Kennedy, TL Batten, B Pollock, and 2Lt Button

A Winter's Tale

Major Klaus Buchholz recently spent a night sleeping on a couch in his clinic in Halifax. It all started when he left the clinic in mid-afternoon because of a severe snowstorm. He soon discovered that traffic was backed up on all streets and as the snow intensified, stalled and abandoned cars made it impossible to travel homeward. Five hours after his departure from the clinic he arrived back at his starting point, after travelling only two miles and idling away a full tank of gas. He spent the night sleeping in his office without benefit of company or blankets.

Report from Middle East

Captain FJ Marentette related some of his experiences en route to and in the Middle East.

- ▲ *"The whole adventure had a rather shaky beginning with a 3 1/2 hour bus trip from St Hubert to Uplands. We approached Cairo at approximately 1800 hours and all was in darkness. We circled in a holding pattern for an agonizing 45 minutes, at the end of which the pilot finally advised us we couldn't land and were en route back to Lahr. Our eventual arrival at the airport in Cairo was uneventful. We immediately boarded Polish buses and were whisked away to Camp Shaw. Being the first rotation draft of "pinkies", we were greeted with much hustle and bustle, cheering, handshaking and the like. The people who we were replacing boarded the same vehicles and left for their trip home on the same aircraft".*
- ▲ *"As far as living conditions are concerned, I've never had it so good in the "boonies" or on exercise. We have a superb food services staff and rations, an excellent welfare, CANEX and tours program, passable accommodation in tents and good films from Canada".*

Death

One of the best-liked and most able officers ever to wear the insignia of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, Colonel (Ret'd) GB Shillington died on 14 February 1974.

Preventive Dentistry Program

No. 14 Dental Unit hosted 32 dental officers from throughout the CFDS when the 1974 Preventive Dentistry Symposium was held in Winnipeg 19-21 March. The general consensus of opinion was that only a few minor changes were required to keep the program going at full tilt.

Halifax Beer - A True Story

The Stadacona dental detachment recently held a practice run prior to taking the semi-annual physical fitness test and enjoyed a beer break afterwards. In his haste Lieutenant-Colonel JJB Houde grasped a cool one and downed it. After the contents of the bottle had disappeared, the skeleton of a mouse remained fastened to the bottom of the bottle. Colonel Houde overcame his concern by downing a second bottle and proceeded to the local brewery with the first bottle. There he was informed that such problems were usually solved on a one-for-one basis but since he was such a nice fellow they would give him a six-pack. Our hero did not think this was adequate compensation so he

followed the chain of command to the manager who took a different view of the situation. As a result, local dental personnel were given a guided tour of the brewery followed by a generous sampling of the product. They all agreed that the bright lights, checking and sterilization precluded foreign objects remaining in beer bottles. Incidentally, Colonel Houde was unable to take the tour owing to a bout of the flu... or was it rodent relapse?

Decisions, Decisions

Major WA Gray and Warrant Officer LG Peverill boarded an aircraft on completion of a temporary duty trip to Bermuda and were taxied across the field to pick up other passengers. When the plane stopped at the terminal the aircrew deplaned for a break. An aircraft attendant then appeared and asked if fuel was required for the trip to Trenton. Major Gray, being unfamiliar with fuel requirements, said he didn't know if fuel was needed nor did he know how to find out. The attendant insisted that he and Major Gray check the dials. "Oh sure, you need fuel", stated the attendant. "Will I fill her up?" Major Gray put the decision-making process into effect and decided that indeed they needed fuel. When the crew returned they were a little less than overjoyed about the full tanks, but Major Gray and Warrant Officer Peverill felt much better knowing they had lots of fuel for the flight to Trenton.

To Moscow

Lieutenant-Colonel JF Begin and Corporal Brisebois were in Moscow 10-27 May to provide dental treatment for the Canadian Embassy staff. They enjoyed the trip in general, - the Bolshoi, the Moscow Circus, and the warm reception from the Canadians there.

Red Pants in Red Square

Author's Note

The above Quarterly item on the Moscow trip did not include a very unusual experience the dental team had during their stay in the Soviet capital. The story follows.

During their stay in Moscow Lieutenant-Colonel Begin and Corporal Brisebois were looking for an opportunity to tour the city but they had no transportation and getting around by public transportation was difficult in a foreign city when they did not speak the language. However, they were in luck, a sergeant on the embassy staff volunteered to take them on a guided tour of the city.

Before describing their tour, their preparations in Canada for the trip to Russia must be considered. Canadian military personnel do not wear uniforms when visiting the Soviet Union, so the colonel and the corporal decided that they should look their best and both purchased new wardrobes. In 1974 bright colours were the vogue in mens' clothing and Lieutenant-Colonel Begin's purchases included a blue checkered sports coat, blue and white shoes and, unfortunately as it turned out, red pants. The corporal's wardrobe was similarly touristic, but no red pants.

In any event, the intrepid pair dressed in their new outfits, and looking very sharp indeed, met the sergeant and began the tour. From the start in the hotel lobby they realized something was wrong. They were subjected to stares and snickers from the people in the lobby which caused them some consternation and they quickly checked their zippers and made sure they were otherwise presentable. Since they could see nothing wrong they attributed the reaction to their colourful attire.

This was not the end of it. Wherever they went that day, at the university, at the sports centre, at the museum, in mens' rooms, in Red Square, etc., the stares, smiles or snickers continued. Their discomfort can be appreciated, yet they were too embarrassed to mention anything to each other or their host.

After a very long day they returned to their hotel and the sergeant asked them if they had noticed anything unusual about the day. They quickly replied in the affirmative and Lieutenant-Colonel Begin stated that he recognized that they were probably dressed more as tourists than the local inhabitants but this was not sufficient to explain the awkward stares and glances they were subjected to during the day. The Sergeant then proceeded to explain that the reason was the Colonel's red pants. It seems that in Moscow anyone in red pants was advertising himself as a homosexual.

Needless to say the red pants were not worn again in Moscow and Lieutenant-Colonel Begin returned to Canada with his honour intact.

Twelfth Annual Golf Tournament

The 1974 version of this classic event, which was held at CFB Trenton 12-13 September, was marked by heavy rainstorms and high winds. However, the 85 golfers persevered and a successful tournament resulted. The 14 Dental Unit team of Major RH Headley, Captain DR Wright, and Corporal GR Lamontagne won the RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy. The KM Baird trophy went to Warrant Officer (Ret'd) W Hill and the GR Covey Trophy to Major G Bisailon.

Qualification

Warrant Officer HC King recently received his certificate as a Registered Dental Hygienist after writing board examinations at the University of Western Ontario.

The 'Cairo Kid' Returns

Prior to his return to Canada from the Middle East Captain RJ Fennel included this warning in one of letters.

Warning to Relatives, Friends, and Acquaintances of The Cairo Kid

On the impending return to Canada of the above-mentioned serviceman from peacekeeping duties in the Middle East

BE IT KNOW THAT

Soon the aforementioned peacekeeper will once more be returned to your midst. Treat him kindly and remember him as he once was, for there are strange things done under the Sinai sun, and gradually you will begin to notice the subtle changes that have taken place in the peacekeeper's character. Take no alarm, for all who have served there will be subject to the same nervous twitching, blinking of eyes and an uncontrollable desire to dive for cover at unexpected noises. Apart from these general symptoms, however, the following characteristics will assist you in identifying the returning Middle East Serviceman.

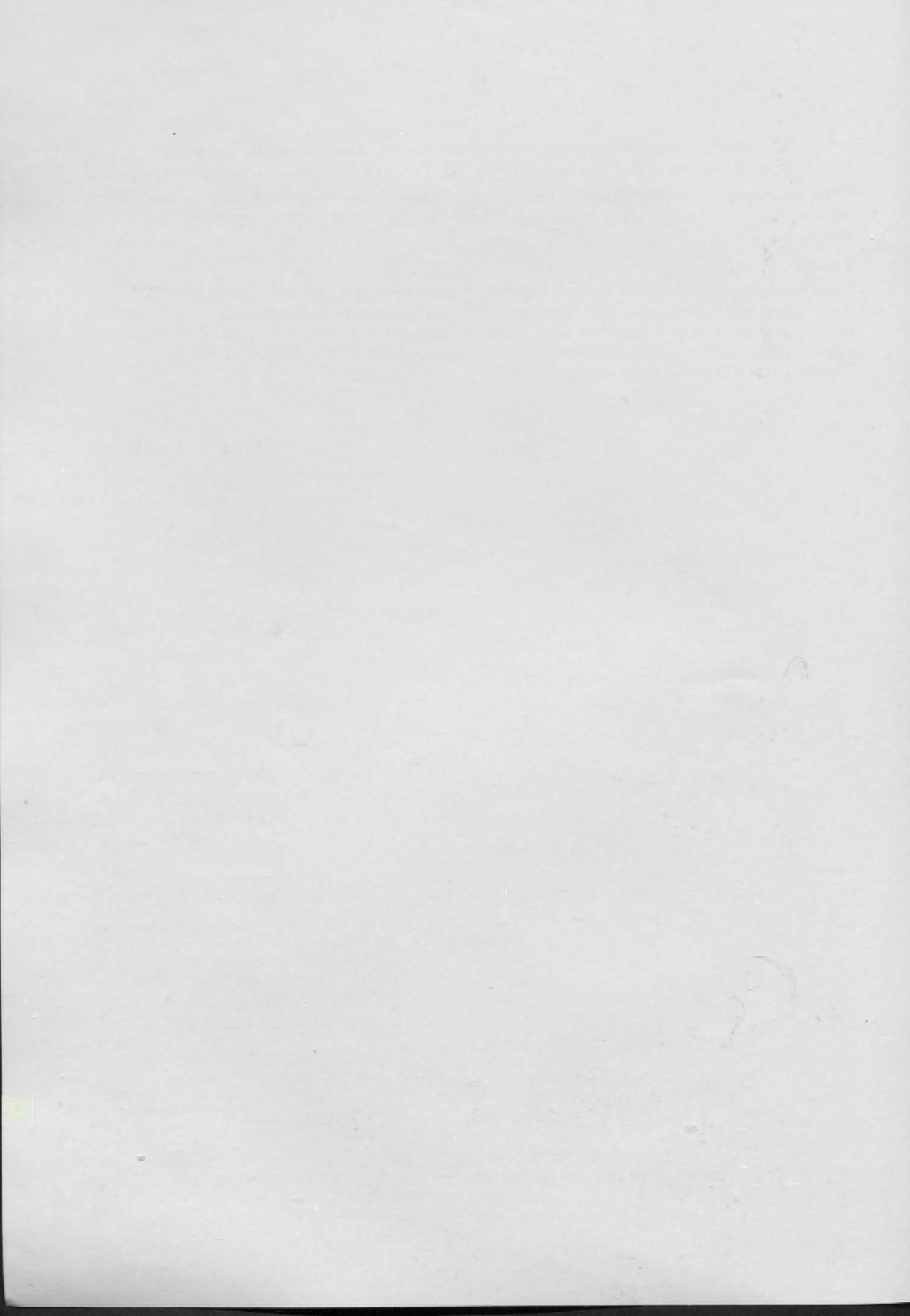
- When the wind picks up, he will begin driving tent pegs around his house, apartment or married quarters.
- To turn out the light at night, he will reach up and unscrew the bulb.
- When starting out for work in the morning, he will put a roll of toilet paper in his pocket.
- He'll go to the same movie four times.
- When invited to dinner, he'll take a towel and a bar of soap.
- If he has to get up at night, he will put on combat boots and search for a flashlight.
- He will cover the floor of his car with sandbags, and violently refuse to pull off the paved surface, even to repair a flat.
- He'll dig a hole in the yard, put some rocks in the bottom, and install a cylindrical tube.
- Waking up at night and hearing nothing, he will curse all generators and go back to sleep.
- Every morning he'll take off the sheets and hang them outside.
- He will quickly hammer to death, with anything available, any creature possessing more than four legs.
- He will keep a steel helmet on his bedside table.
- He will dive under the nearest table at the sound of an airplane.
- Never mention UNTSO, UNPAY, REHAB LEAVE, or CAMPING TRIPS in his presence, or you will be subjected to uncontrollable rage.
- He may brush his teeth and gargle with Canadian Club, explaining the water is not to be trusted.

- He will dissolve into a sobbing mass if you ask him how much money he was able to save by serving with the United Nations”.

But welcome him back with patience and understanding. Perhaps in a few months time, with proper rest and care, he may return to the reasonably normal state you remember so long ago. On the other hand...

Annual Conference

The Annual 15 Dental Unit Conference was held 26-27 September at St Hubert. It was the first all-ranks conference held by the unit and in addition to professional presentations by members of the unit, the two career managers, Major VJ Lanctis and Master Warrant Officer CH Adams spoke to groups of officers and other ranks respectively and conducted personal interviews. The DGDS, Brigadier-General LG Craigie, also attended.



c h a p t e r
e i g h t

**NEW SUPPLY
SYSTEM, FEMALE
DENTAL OFFICERS,
MORE DENTAL
HYGIENISTS
1975 - 1979**



c h a p t e r e i g h t

NEW SUPPLY SYSTEM, FEMALE DENTAL OFFICERS, MORE DENTAL HYGIENISTS 1975 - 1979



Synopsis

The period 1975-1979 was marked by some sadness and several achievements. All members were saddened by the sudden death on 29 July 1976 of the serving DGDS Brigadier-General LG Craigie, OSJ, CD, DDS, QHDS, FICD. He was succeeded by Brigadier-General WR Thompson.

Achievements included:

- completion of a comprehensive staffing study;
- conversion to the computerized Canadian Forces Supply System;
- a large increase in the establishment of dental hygienists;
- introduction of a Performance Measurement System;
- the first dental laboratory workshop;
- introduction of the Military Dental Training Plan; and
- stepped up activity to increase recruiting for the Dental Officers Training Plan.

There were also other important events which included:

- the graduation of the first female dental officers;
- the introduction of computer service for clinics at CFB Petawawa and CFB Gagetown;
- dedication of the LG Craigie Memorial Library in the CFDS School;
- introduction of the Officers Professional Development Program; and
- CFDS support in the Middle East was terminated.

1975

In 1975 the Preventive Dentistry Program entered its eighth year of operation and although very successful, unit commanders and base dental officers were experiencing great difficulty in furthering the program because of inadequate staffing.

The staffing of the dental services in 1975 was still essentially based on a study carried out by Dr. FM Lott (later Brigadier and DGDS) prior to the Second World War at a time when there was no dental service in the Canadian Forces. The staffing ratios in that study proved adequate during the

war, but it was clear to the DGDS, that they could in no way be applied to the current situation when the demands imposed by the Preventive Dentistry Program (PDP) were considered.

Prior to the introduction of that program the objectives of the CFDS were only defined in general terms. It was impossible to determine the actual workload involved since no goals were set and no accurate statistical means were available to evaluate the expenditure of manpower required to perform the various services.

With the advent of the preventive dentistry program the objectives of the CFDS could be clearly defined and precise measurement of the personnel resources required to meet these objectives were available. Thus DGDS decided that a study would be carried out to determine the CFDS establishment required to perform the assigned tasking.

CFDS Staffing Study - 1975

The study was entitled "The Canadian Forces Dental Services Staffing Study - 1975" and Major HS Wood was appointed study director. It was an extremely detailed study which delineated the level of dental care required, treatment timings, maintenance requirements, the areas of responsibility of each member of the dental team, productive time, overhead costs of personnel not engaged full-time in providing treatment, etc. The primary objective, however, was to develop a minimum establishment for each base and the CFDS as a whole. It was determined that the overall staffing requirement of the CFDS was 172 dental officers, 93 hygienists, 202 dental assistants and 51 clerk receptionists. These personnel were needed to serve a Canadian Forces population of 78,000 at 52 full-time and 33 part time clinics. The staffing ratios worked out to one dental officer per 450 service personnel and two dental auxiliary personnel per dental officer.

Officer Professional Development Program

A program that was not very popular with young dental officers was introduced in 1975. It was called the Officer Professional Development Program and consisted of a number of military subjects taken through home study followed by written examinations. The program was to be completed during the first seven years of commissioned service (i.e. from date promoted to second-lieutenant) and was applicable to all officers regardless of classification.

Promotion was not affected by non-participation or failure, however, participation or non-participation was to be reflected in personnel evaluation reports and commanding officers were required to explain reasons for non-participation.

Courts-Martial

The RCDC/CFDS has had very few problems over the years with subsidized dental officers fulfilling their obligatory service contracts. They have demonstrated the integrity and sense of responsibility expected from members of the dental profession. Unfortunately, this was not the case in 1975 when two young dental officers, impressed by the greater financial rewards of private practice decided that they should be able to break their contracts by buying their way out of the service. They very selfishly thought that this would discharge their obligation to the service. The service would not accept this because they had a legal contract and their service was needed. There was a severe shortage of dental officers at the time and it would take another four years to train replacements.

As a result, the two officers became obstinate and took action that forced their commanding officers to lay charges against them. They were tried by general courts martial, found guilty, each sentenced to a fine of \$5,000.00 and forced to continue in the service until their obligatory service was completed. They were also responsible for their legal fees and during their remaining time in the service did not have the respect of their colleagues.

Naming the individuals concerned would serve no useful purpose. I suspect they are now respected members of their communities and the profession. One hopes that as they matured, which was much needed, they had some regrets about their irresponsible actions.

Personnel Information - 1975

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

PL Abbott	JL Bilodeau	JG Brass	RG Button
JRG Cormier	HM Corrigan	WH Fallon	RK Hockney
JRMP Langlois	AK Larter	RJ Leblanc	JRR Levesque
PM Lobb	TR Melbourne	RB Orawiec	JG Poirier
LC St Pierre	GE Tucker	DR Vandahl	KW Whitmore
P Kozak	GK Campbell		

Officer Promotions

To Lieutenant-Colonel	- VJ Lanctis
To Major	- LJ Hudgins, FR Margetts, JR St Louis, ET Dalzell, JG Chagnon, PR Darlington, EW Graham, PD Higgins, RW Woodworth

Officers Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel	- WH Harrington, DH Hillier
Major	- DA Graham, TC Ringland, JW Jolly, JCE McDonald, KP Buchholz, HA Chesnut, RE Dyer, LR Holland, FR Margetts, MF Pilon, AL Kelland, IW Susser, RC Fearon
Captains	- DA Meredith, BP Schow, TA Bradley, JA Boulanger, AP Charlebois, JG Duford, RJ Fennel, HV Ferber, JM Gelinas, JPF Greenacre, FVR Jackson, JR Laberge, CJ Milne, JEF Paquin, JD Rowat, JJ Roy, JR Salois, JR St Louis, WO Donald, KE Campbell

Senior Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel	VJ Lanctis	- DGDS Staff
Lieutenant-Colonel	JN Wright	- DGDS Staff

Honours and Awards

Colonel	LR Pierce	- Fellow of the International College of Dentists
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Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet Phase III	- Second Lieutenant ML Irwin
Honour Cadet Phase II	- Second Lieutenant BP Harper
Chief Instructors' Trophy	- Second Lieutenant(W) EA Toporowski

Specialty Qualifications

Major	JOL Bourget	- General Dentistry
Major	W Budzinski	- General Dentistry
Major	GH Pinsonneault	- Orthodontics

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Chief Warrant Officer	- CH Adams, RF Matheson
To Master Warrant Officer	- JA Atherton, JA Christiansen, D Davies, EA Duve, JM Patterson, LG Peverill, GG Albertson, LH Pion
To Warrant Officer	- NJ Hope, DF Hill, EW Borden, A Busse, JG Cliche, JD Cormie, NL Highfield, A Jack, H Kalmet, MD Longford, DW Mason, TH Taylor
To Sergeant	- RA Gayler, GC Beaulieu, MFE Hartley, FN Boosamra, JJ Pouliot, LJ Kallman, CJ Beauchamp, LA Lambert, TR James, LA Overbye, MN Boles, TJ Parent, GG Bowser, CJ Rheault, LJP Nadeau, AM Wilson, WH Renwick, JE Thompson, JA Wesley, RB Abfalter

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers Retirement/Releases

Master Warrant Officer - RJ Jones, EK Abernathy, GEC Bradley, JE Raymond, JC Therrien
Warrant Officer - JV Minelli, JE Clark
Sergeant - DL Kerr, MH McMurtry, MN Boles, NM Barnes, BA Gilkes, IG Prvoud, JR Joly, JM McLean

Items from the CFDS Quarterly - 1975

Public Funds for Quarterly

The January 1975 issue of the Quarterly was not printed because of a shortage of funds. Fortunately, public support was obtained and the April issue was published as an authorized periodical of the Department of National Defence. It was printed on a high quality paper and was very attractive. The Quarterly had been paid for by the RCDC/CFDS Fund since its inception in 1960 and it was a great relief to receive public support.

Thirteenth Annual Bonspiel

The annual bonspiel was held at CFB Borden on 10-11 April and Lieutenant-Colonel DH Hillier wrote the following poem about the contest.

Now gather all you curlers if you wanna hear
About the Borden Bonspiel that we held this year.
"Lucky old Thirteenth" was the contest's name;
And what happened to a certain rink was just a shame.

Two generals, a "Second Looey" plus "The Dean"
Were still in "A" Event and feeling mighty keen
When they gathered in the clubhouse just before the play
Of the Friday evening contest, and the third that day.

The skip an old campaigner, told his Third and Lead,
"Though our Second stone is strong, you guys and I sure need
A little pick-me-up to last through it all."
And he handed them a double slug of geritol.

They staggered to the ice in pretty good condition
determined to annihilate the opposition
A mixed-up bunch of curlers as you'll ever see
Headed by the ex-CO of DED.

To win was all important to our high-priced Brass;
A loss would only win them seats behind the glass;
They "socked it to them" early with some "draws" and "wicks"
So that when the first end ended they were lying six.

In the second their opponents not much better fared;
When the rocks had finished it was "one" for Baird.
The next two ends were stolen by the self-same score
And the board showed nine to nothing at the end of four.

It was at this point that our DG, who was playing Lead,
Suggested to the other Skip that they concede;
And Max was nearly going to until he found
That the DG thought the losers oughta buy the round.

So, although to wear white shirts next day they now seemed doomed,
 Max declined the kindly offer, and the play resumed.
 The Bosses smelt sweet victory while the other shrunk
 From the nauseating odor of their half-time skunk.

A nine-point lead is pretty good, Skips all agree;
 And curling in such cases, normal strategy
 Is to keep the house clean cuz you don't want to risk
 Being Clobbered by a curler who can "Draw" like Fisk.

Now I don't intend to criticize or point the finger
 At who or what went wrong, nor will I longer linger
 On what turned out to be a total upset, for
 Eve I figger our "How Come?" that final score!

It's enough to say our Colonel Commandant and friends
 Got slaughtered rather badly in the last four ends;
 And when the smoke had cleared, the old MacDonald's sign
 Count Fisk as Baker's Dozen to the Baird's rink nine.

That this game was really crucial is crystal clear.
 The Generals hung up their brooms until next year,
 While Max and his three cohorts their old brooms so bent
 That they swept their way to vict'ry in the "A" Event.

Their names you now will find engraved on our Top Prize
 And for making it all possible, the high ranked guys
 Were offered (and were honoured to receive, of course,)
 The south-end portion of a north-bound horse.

Author's Note

The "Generals' Rink" referred to in Lieutenant-Colonel Hillier's poem was made up of Brigadier-General KM Baird (Skip), Dean JW Nielson, Brigadier-General LG Craigie, and a second-lieutenant whose name is unknown.

As indicated in the poem the winning rink was comprised of Major MB Fisk (Skip), Major G Nye, Corporal JJ Vasek and Mr. Sheridan. They went on to capture "A" Event and the Wansbrough Trophy. The RCDC Officers' Trophy for "B" Event was won by a rink made up of Master Warrant officer JA Fraser (Skip), Captain WB Wiseman, Captain CC Cann and Captain GD Huff. Finally, a team comprised of Master Warrant Officer (Ret'd) FM Kennedy (Skip), Chief Warrant Officer (Ret'd) TL Batten, Mr. Pollock, and Warrant Officer (Ret'd) AJ Tait won the WOs and Sr NCOs' Trophy for "C" Event.

Conventions

Lieutenant-Colonel NH Andrews and Major ED Cragg presented papers at the annual Canadian Dental Association Convention while Chief Warrant Officer JH Sadler and the dental therapist candidates presented a paper and clinical demonstration on expanded duties to the Canadian Dental Hygienists' Association.

Sea Duty

Major FR Margetts and Sergeant PJ Armstrong sailed in HMCS PROVIDER 1 March for a three-month exercise which included stops in Hawaii, Hong Kong, Singapore, Pusan, and Yokohama.

Captain H Ferber and Corporal Blackley had a less exotic trip aboard HMCS PRESERVER to the Arctic. Other teams who sailed on PRESERVER were Captain DM Spencer and Private Poulin; and

Captain EF Sasse and Corporal McLeod. The former team was on Exercise Northern Merger which involved 150 NATO ships, while the latter team toured the Middle East.

Other naval happenings included the establishment of permanent clinic aboard HMCS PROTECTEUR. Captain R Hockney was its first dental officer and became Senior Dental Officer Afloat (Atlantic), Corporal WA Quine was his dental assistant.

New Clinic at CFB Calgary

A magnificent new dental clinic was opened at CFB Calgary on 24 April. The ribbon was cut by Brigadier-General (Ret'd) GC Evans in the presence of Brigadier-General LG Craigie, DGDS, Colonel JC Brick, Commanding Officer 14 Dental Unit and Major RH Headley, Base Dental Officer CFB Calgary.

The new clinic became one of a small number of clinics that had been designed and built as a dental clinic as opposed to renovation of an existing structure.

14 Dental Unit Part of Air Command

With the formation of Air Command in Winnipeg, 14 Dental Unit became a unit of that command and Colonel JC Brick became its first Command Dental Officer.

TD Trip to Moscow

Major HJ Nadeau and Sergeant JL Frechette proceeded to Moscow 2-17 June to provide treatment for embassy personnel.

13th Annual Golf Tournament

The 1975 edition of this annual event took place at CFB Trenton on 11-12 September. Ninety-nine golfers participated and 116 current and former members attended the presentation banquet.

Congratulations were extended to the CFDS School team made up of Master Warrant Officer RE Todd, Warrant Officer MJ Hall and Sergeant Garnett on winning the RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy. Major JFA Marcil claimed the KM Baird Trophy and Major DIJ Bisaillon the GR Covey Trophy.

15 Dental Unit Annual Conference

The Second Annual All-Ranks Unit conference, held 4-5 September at CFB Valcartier, was a rewarding experience for everyone in attendance. The DGDS, Brigadier-General LG Craigie, gave an informative address followed by a question and answer period.

The program included professional training films and trades training sessions conducted by staff from within the unit and excellent presentations by Major JFA Marcil and Major JH Marion on periodontics and orthodontics respectively. The career managers, Major JLY Cyrenne and Chief Warrant Officer CH Adams, were also present to speak to groups of personnel and conduct personal interviews.

12 Dental Unit Annual Conference

The Third Annual 12 Dental Unit Conference was held at Windsor Park Halifax 12-14 November. The presence of Brigadier-General LG Craigie, DGDS, added a great deal to the conference and the program was also enhanced by the contribution of other visitors, including Major JLY Cyrenne, Chief Warrant Officer JH Sadler, Master Warrant Officer EV Tanner, and Master Warrant Officer WJ Parker. A total of 80 unit personnel attended.

Lieutenant-Colonel JJB Houde was chairman of the conference and the theme was professional development. The professional input was by unit members only. The two unit specialists, Major JAR Fortier (Periodontics) and Major HM Amos (Oral Surgery), each gave excellent presentations, in their own fields; however, many other dental officers and tradesmen provided noteworthy contributions through 15 table clinics and demonstrations. A presentation on forensic dentistry by Captains RE Fletcher and DE Rawson and a demonstration of portable clinic developed by Warrant Officer MD Longford and Master Corporal CC Shave for use in part-time clinics were highlights.

1976

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The Annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held 4-6 May in Ottawa. The situation reports presented by the Unit Commanders have been preserved and a review of their content gives an idea of activities and problems in 1976. Brief summaries of these reports follow.

1 Dental Unit (Lieutenant-Colonel JM Donely)

The following were of concern to 1 Dental Unit:

- no oral surgeon on staff;
- shortage of dental officers at NDHQ clinic; and
- difficulty in recruiting civilian dental assistants.

11 Dental Unit (Lieutenant-Colonel AG Taylor)

Several accommodation changes were made in 11 Dental Unit:

- the unit headquarters, central laboratory and preventive dentistry centre were relocated in a building next to the Naden clinic;
- the Naden clinic was expanded into the space vacated by the central laboratory; and
- the clinics at Royal Roads and CFB Comox were expanded.

11 Dental Unit problems included:

- substandard clinic accommodation at Workpoint Barracks and HMC Dockyard; and
- document control at HMC Dockyard because of movement of personnel between ships and ships to shore.

12 Dental unit (Colonel DH Protheroe)

Accommodation changes included:

- the CFB Gagetown clinic was completely renovated and air-conditioned; and
- a new clinic was being constructed in a permanent building at CFB Shearwater.

The appointment of senior tradesmen was introduced.

12 Dental Unit assumed responsibility for dental services for CFB Goose Bay from 15 Dental Unit. The clinic there was changed from part-time to full-time status when the United States Air Force withdrew from Goose Bay in June.

Trials were carried out on the employment of dental teams on destroyers. The work they could do was limited because of the cramped accommodation and movement of these small ships. As a result dental teams would only be employed on the larger more stable supply ships in the future.

The major problems facing 12 Dental Unit were:

- clinic accommodation in the Halifax area;
- morale and disciplinary problems at CFB Cornwallis caused by isolation, the repetitive nature of the work, heavy workload, and poor selection of personnel for posting to Cornwallis. For example, dental assistants spent a lot of time on instruction in English and franco-phone dental assistants were being posted in;
- communication between Unit Headquarters and Maritime Command Headquarters; and
- frequent turnover of administrative officers.

13 Dental Unit (Colonel LR Pierce)

Accommodation changes included:

- air conditioning at the CFB Trenton clinic was installed in all rooms except the combined orderly room/waiting room. Colonel Pierce's comments on this situation are worth repeating: "Exclusion of that one area is the sort of bureaucratic idiocy one can never understand, since the cost of the doors to seal off that area cost approximately twice the amount of one additional air-conditioning unit."; and
- renovations were carried out at the RMC clinic to provide areas for a panorex X-Ray, an enlarged preventive dentistry facility and storage.

14 Dental Unit (Colonel JC Brick)

The German Army moved a dental detachment into CFB Shilo to provide dental services for their personnel.

14 Dental Unit problem areas were:

- the part-time clinic at Camp Wainwright was a special situation. The camp provided the basic infantry course. All the trainees were from CFB Cornwallis and "yellow (dental fitness category) as canaries". The result was numerous complaints from camp authorities that too much training time was being lost for emergency dental treatment;
- shortage of auxiliary dental personnel; and
- heavy temporary duty requirements caused by 11 part-time clinics.

15 Dental Unit (Colonel G MacDougall)

The 1976 Olympics were held in Montreal during the summer. The dental coverage posed no serious problems and very little augmentation of dental staff was required. In addition to the regular static clinics in the Montreal area, a temporary clinic was set up with the Field Ambulance in a school in Montreal North and HMCS PROTECTEUR was in the Port of Montreal during the entire period and had a dental team aboard. The demand for dental treatment by the 15,000 visiting troops was surprisingly light; possibly because they were kept so busy with their schedule of duties.

CFS Val d'Or was closed in April.

The biggest problem in 15 Dental Unit was the estimated two-years' backlog of prosthetic work at CFB Valcartier. For example, one dental officer had 10 cases on the go and a waiting list of 40 patients.

Canadian Forces Dental Services School (Colonel LA Richardson)

Training days at the CFDS School had increased from 210 in 1972/73 to 670 in 1975/76.

The South Clinic (Preventive Dentistry) was closed.

The library was modified to create a seminar room and the teaching laboratory was renovated.

Problem areas included:

- a shortage of dental assistants;
- a shortage of base accommodation for candidates;
- lack of french language capability; and
- increasing commitments to provide clinicians and guest lecturers.

35 Field Dental Unit (Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds)

The Dependants' Dental Program was very successful and developed into a 900,000 Deutschmarks operation. In 1975 there was a surplus of 14,000 DM.

The major problem in 35 Field Dental Unit was obsolete and unserviceable dental vans.

1 Dental Equipment Depot (Captain JR Savoie)

The major activity at the Equipment Depot was planning for and conversion to the Canadian Forces Supply System.

Brigadier-General LG Craigie Passes

In 1976 CFDS personnel were greatly saddened by the deaths of two outstanding officers, namely, Brigadier-General LG Craigie, the Director General of Dental Services and Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds, Commanding Officer 35 Field Dental Unit.

General Craigie was the first and only DGDS to die while in service and members were shocked at his sudden passing while attending the DOTP Graduation Mess Dinner at CFB Borden on 29 July. He had a great love for the Corps and had an excellent rapport with all ranks, particularly with undergraduates. If he had to die this is the way he would have wanted it - in uniform and surrounded by his own officers. A particularly appropriate tribute was paid to him in an obituary that appeared in the CFDS Quarterly, Volume 17, Number 1, 1976.

- ▲ *"If the General could speak his own eulogy he would surely utter words similar to those pronounced by General Douglas MacArthur at a West Point presentation ceremony two years before his death: "Today marks my final roll call with you, but I want you to know that when I cross the river my last conscious thoughts will be of the Corps, and the Corps, and the Corps.""*

The loss of the Director General, as would be expected in an efficient organization, had very little effect on the operation of the CFDS. Colonel WR Thompson immediately took charge and was quickly promoted to Brigadier-General and assumed the appointment as the new Director General of Dental Services.

Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds

Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds was a brilliant officer and certified specialist in periodontics who, at the time of his death on 28 June, was Commanding Officer of 35 Field Dental Unit. During his 20 years of service he had served as a dental officer in various clinics in Canada, Germany, and at sea. He had been a dental staff officer at Training Command and an instructor and chief instructor at the CFDS School.

Canadian Forces Supply System

One of the most important events in the history of the CFDS was the conversion from the existing CFDS supply system to the fully automated Canadian Forces Supply System. Instead of indenting on the dental unit supply section for dental supplies, base dental officers made demands on their base supply sections. The conversion was effected smoothly and with a minimum of disruption, although there were problems until dental personnel became familiar with the new system. At this point in time 1 Dental Equipment Depot at CFB Petawawa and Regional Depots at CFB Edmonton and CFB Montreal were still functioning.

Dental Officer Recruiting

In spite of a recruiting campaign having been conducted at every dental faculty in Canada only 17 candidates out of a quota of 25 were enrolled in the 1975/76 fiscal year. In addition, two direct entry officers were accepted and two former officers re-enrolled.

An audio-visual program had been developed as a special project at the division for use in the campaign. It has been updated and presented annually since and has produced better results than in 1976.

Clinical Employment for Phase III Candidates

Clinical employment of Phase III DOTP candidates was carried out at selected CFDS clinics on a trial basis.

Specialist Officers Career Development Program (SOCDP)

During 1976 a team of officers conducted field visits to various dental units and dental clinics to conduct discussions with dental officers and other specialists. As a result recommendations were made concerning terms of service and other related items for inclusion in the SOCDP. Among the recommendations made were the following:

- **Working Conditions**
 - ratio of dental auxiliary staff to dentists should be increased;
 - the dental administrative officer classification should be reinstated; and
 - a higher priority should be given to the building of new dental clinics or renovating old ones.
- **Conditions of Service**
 - pay of dental officers should be raised above that of public service dentists since their duties were not comparable and the present link between the two services was not justified;
 - the present restriction on moonlighting should be eliminated; and
 - direct entry officers should be attracted to the CFDS for four-year contracts by payment of a substantial bonus on joining.
- **Career Progress**
 - an automatic promotion policy to lieutenant-colonel should be developed,
 - individual dental officers should be allowed direct access to the career manager, and
 - postings for dental officers should be lengthened if it is in the best interests of the individual and CFDS.
- **Training**
 - the attendance of dental officers at one professional upgrading course, seminar or convention annually should be authorized, and
 - a base dental officer course should be introduced as a pre-requisite to assuming a base dental officer appointment, and relevant officer professional development program subjects should be included in the course.
- **Release/Retirement**
 - the following release and retirement options, should be introduced for dental officers:
 - (a) Fixed Period of Service
 - i. a fixed period of service in the form of a four-year initial contract and yearly extensions up to nine years of commissioned service should be introduced for direct entry officers; and
 - ii. yearly extensions up to nine years of commissioned service, after completion of obligatory service, should be introduced for DOTP graduates.
 - (b) Intermediate Engagement
 - i. a mid-career plan should be developed for selected dental officers.

(c)Indefinite Period of Service

- i. an indefinite period of service should be available for selected dental officers after their initial or subsequent periods of service have been completed, and
- ii. the existing compulsory retirement ages for dental officers should be retained.

Several of these recommendations have been implemented since 1976 but the Specialist Officer Career Development Program as such was not implemented until 1 January 1988.

Computer Services

In June 1976 the dental detachment at CFB Petawawa became the first CFDS clinic to have access to computer services. Captain RE Riley in an article which appeared in Volume 18, Number 3, 1977 issue of the CFDS Quarterly, had the following to say about the detachment's experience with the computer:

▲ *"As previously mentioned, the computer system now employed by 13 Dental Unit Detachment, CFB Petawawa is an administrative tool. The correct use of this tool makes the system very efficient. It saves many hours of time-consuming work, in that, for example, it is no longer necessary to manually sort through the charts on hand to find people who require Phase One examinations. The system also provides the base dental officer and the base commander with an overall view of the dental condition/ situation existing on the base or within any unit on the base. As a further example of the time saving capacity of the computer, it will print out the monthly preventive dentistry return, following the standard format, within 45 seconds!"*

The general feeling at the time was that all clinics would have access to computer services within the near future. Unfortunately, due to financial restrictions and other reasons, they did not become available at most clinics for another 11 years.

Male Bastion Breached

Many patients were surprised in 1976 when they reported to the dental clinic and their treatment was performed by a young woman. Up until that time the dental officer classification had been an all-male preserve, but that was suddenly changed with the graduation of Captains(W) Leek, MJT Michaud and EA Toporowski. They were the first of many female dental officers who have made an outstanding contribution and have proven that female dental officers can function as well as men in the military dental environment. Perhaps the day will come when CFDS personnel will address the director general as "Mam" instead of "Sir".

Name Changes

- New titles for two trades became official in 1976:
- 724 Dental Equipment Technician formerly Dental Equipment Repairman
- 725 Dental Hygienist formerly Dental Therapist



Female Dental Officers
2 Lt EA Toporowski, one of the first female dental officers, is shown receiving the Chief Instructors Trophy from BGen LG Craigie at the DOTP Graduation Parade at CFB Borden in August 1975

Personnel Information - 1976

Dental officers Taken on Strength

DG Cahoon	PA Gillies	JG Grenier	ML Irwin
GW Iverson	CB Leek	K MacDonald	R MacDonald
R Mazurat	RA McWade	G Meisner	C Mensinga
T Michaud	D Morrow	J Rouillard	W Schadt
J Severs	T Strilesky	R Taylor	E Toporowski

Officer Promotions

To Brigadier-General	- WR Thompson
To Colonel	- JN Wright
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- JLY Cyrenne, JH Marion, HS Wood, DG Jones
To Major	- P Kozak, TP Levy, KV Hansen, JEP Lavallee, R Orenczuk, RL Thompson, RE Fletcher, EF Sasse, JLRP Larose, DR Wright, BD Hamilton

Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel	- CL Gullekson, GE Windsor, IAC MacDonald
Major	- GIJ Bisailon, F Griesbrecht, JHJC Nadeau
Captain	- JB Delong, EM Lobb, TA Rawlyck, DH Ragan, GR Bowes, JRRL Trottier, DFM Clark, RS Haines, DF Graham, DM Spencer, RA Hunt, PW Williams

Deaths

Brigadier-General	LG Craigie
Lieutenant-Colonel	LA Reynolds
Chief Warrant Officer	WD Morris
Master Warrant Officer	H Franzgrote

Senior Appointments

Brigadier-General	WR Thompson	- Director General of Dental Services
Colonel	JN Wright	- Director of Dental Treatment Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	JM Donely	- Director of Dental Plans and Requirements
Lieutenant-Colonel	MN Deyette	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	JF Begin	- Staff Officer Division of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	HS Wood	- Base Dental Officer, CFB Cornwallis
Lieutenant-Colonel	JLY Cyrenne	- Staff Officer Division of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	HW Brogan	- Commanding Officer, 35 Field Dental Unit

Specialist Qualifications

Major	HM Amos	- Oral Surgery
Major	G Gunther	- General Dentistry
Major	KR Morley	- Pedodontics
Major	EF Foley	- General Dentistry

Honours and Awards

Colonel	JC Brick	- Life Governor Dominion of Canada Rifle Association
Colonel	DH Protheroe	- Fellow International College of Dentists

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet Third Phase	- Second Lieutenant BD Harper
Honour Cadet Second Phase	- Second Lieutenant BE Cornell
Field Exercise Trophy	- Second Lieutenant DS Stosky

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- To Master Warrant Officer - JP Lambert, WR Dawson
- To Warrant Officer - M Arbour, PJ Armstrong, PE Harkin, PJ Mehler, EJ Schultz, JG Bernier
- To Sergeant - DG Allen, J Brisebois, RM Clarke, MT Brosha, WG Cudmore, M Dallaire, JM White, PJ Lunney, MM Kent, B Rector, P Maelde, J St. Pierre

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirement/Releases

- Master Warrant Officer - W Bennett, MM Fediuk, SL MacLean, JE Raymond
- Warrant Officer - RD Vienot, JRAO Deblois, EJ Lansey, RW MacDonald, G Shechosky, RJ Tremblay
- Sergeant - J Hill, J Larouche, W Renwick, C Schmelze, J Viollette, DT Murley

Items from the CFDS Quarterly - 1976

The Fourth Annual 11 Dental Unit Dental Care Symposium was held on 5 February at CFB Esquimalt. The one-day continuing education, program sponsored by 11 Dental Unit, was attended by 90 civilian and military delegates. Guests attending included Colonels JC Brick and DH Protheroe, Commanding Officers of 14 and 12 Dental Units respectively; Lieutenant-Colonel JY Cyrenne, Career Manager; Dr. Doug Yeo, Assistant Dean Faculty of Dentistry, UBC; and Dr. Bob Hicks, President of the BC College of Dental Surgeons. Rear-Admiral AL Collier, Commander Maritime Forces Pacific presented the welcoming address.

Sea Time

Early 1976 saw what may have been the largest contingent of dental personnel to sail from Halifax harbour since World War II. Captain RK Hockney and Private W Quine were aboard HMCS PRE-SERVER. Captain WJ Jury and Private R Ancil aboard HMCS ALGONQUIN and Captain JRG Cormier and Corporal R Powell in HMCS IROQUOIS.

35 Field Dental Hosts Conference

On 23 January, 35 Field Dental Unit hosted a one-day conference of the European Society of Periodontists. It was attended by 83 members of the CFDS, US Army Dental Corps and civilians. Following the conference Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds and his officers hosted a formal mess dinner for the visitors.

Fourteenth Annual Bonspiel

Brigadier-General LG Craigie, DGDS' threw the first rock to open the fourteenth annual bonspiel held at CFB Borden on 26 and 27 April which was later than usual.

The Wansbrough Trophy for "A" Event was won by a rink comprised of Captain B Kendell, skip, Major B Yates, Sergeant J Butson, and Warrant Officer D Mason. "B" Event and the RCDC/R) Officer Trophy went to Lieutenant-Colonel MN Deyette, Lieutenant-Colonel JN Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel DH Hillier and Colonel WR Thompson. The WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy for "C" Event was won by Warrant Officer M Hall, Chief Warrant Officer R Matheson, Master Warrant Officer RE Todd, and Warrant Officer I MacLean.

Receives Certificate

Warrant Officer N Cable received his certificate to practise dental hygiene from the College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia and after joining the Vancouver Island Dental Hygienists Association was elected president for the year 1976/77.

Olympics 14 Dental Unit

Colonel JC Brick attended the 1976 Olympics in Montreal as assistant director of shooting. Major RJ Paturel and Sergeant R Walker also attended as protocol officer and soccer official respectively.

Canadian Dental Association Convention

The Canadian Dental Association's annual convention was held in Edmonton, in September, and once again the CFDS was called upon to provide substantial input. An "Army Day" was organized and set aside for presentation by CFDS dental officers and tradesmen as follows:

Periodontics	- Lieutenant-Colonel NH Andrews Lieutenant-Colonel DG Jones
Preventive Dentistry Program	- Lieutenant-Colonel JF Begin Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen
Oral Surgery	- Major FH Harreman and JD McCallum
Endodontic Treatment	- Major W Budzinski
Prosthetic Dentistry	- Major E Cragg
Photography in Dentistry	- Lieutenant-Colonel JOL Bourget
Table Clinics	- Chief Warrant Officer RF Matheson Master Warrant Officer RE Todd Warrant Officer TJ Deloughery Warrant Officer LI MacLean Sergeant MY Fletcher

12 Dental Unit Annual Conference

Approximately 95 unit personnel and guests attended the annual 12 Dental Unit conference held at CFB Shearwater on 1-3 December. Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen was chairman of the conference and guests included Brigadier-General WR Thompson; Colonel LA Richardson; Lieutenant-Colonel VJ Lanctis and JLY Cyrenne; Majors ED Cragg and RD Carver; Captain D Grenier and Chief Warrant Officer C Adams.

Major Cragg was the principal lecturer, however, unit participation was also high with presentations by Lieutenant-Colonel McQueen and Major JAR Fortier as well as "mini-presentations" by Captain RK Hockney, Captain KY MacDonald, Master Warrant Officer JC Bleakney, Master Corporal D Nolet, Master Corporal A Baird, Corporal Rataczak and Private R Dufresne.

New Clinic CFB Shearwater

The culmination of three years effort by the clinic staff was the official opening of the new CFB Shearwater clinic by Colonel B Oxholm, Base Commander; with Brigadier-General WR Thompson, DGDS; Colonel DH Protheroe, CO 12 Dental Unit; and Major LG Hudgins, Base Dental Officer in attendance.

Exercise Atlantic Express

Captain JB Maurice and Warrant Officer DT Langford participated in Exercise Atlantic Express. It was a combined ground, air and sea exercise for the NATO Ace Mobile Force which took place in Northern Norway.

1977

Continuing Education and Specialty Training Formalized

In 1977 two new Canadian Forces Dental Orders (CFDOs) were introduced that were very important to post graduate training. They were:

- CFDO 21-8 - Continuing Education - Dental Officers; and
- CFDO 21-9 - Specialty Training - Dental Officers.

CFDO 21-8 stated that the CFDS recognized and responded to the need for providing continuing education for all dental officers. The training was planned to meet the needs of the CFDS and enabled individuals to attain the requirements set by the provinces for maintenance of their licence to practice dentistry. Further, the individual dental officer's preference and his or her commanding officer's recommendation would play a part in the selection process.

The CFDO on specialty training detailed the selection procedures involved in the CFDS Specialty Program. The specialties included in the program were: General Dentistry, Oral Surgery, Fixed and Removable Prosthodontics, Periodontics and Public Health Dentistry.

To be eligible for selection a dental officer must have:

- requested the training;
- indicated potential for specialty training as assessed by commanding officers and reflected in personnel evaluation reports;
- demonstrated motivation toward the service; and
- signed an Indefinite Period of Service Contract.

An application form was included with the CFDO which was completed by the applicant, following which the base dental officer and commanding officer added their comments and recommendations and forwarded the application to DGDS.

A selection board made up of DGDS or his representative, a specialist member, the career manager, and additional members as appropriate was convened each year prior to 1 June to consider the applications.

This method for selecting candidates was fair and gave every eligible dental officer the opportunity to apply for specialty training. It is still in effect today.

Performance Measurement System (PMS)

In 1977 the federal government directed its departments, including National Defence, to introduce a system for measuring their performance. This was very difficult for many branches of the Canadian Forces because their activities were not easily numerically measurable. The CFDS, however, with its preventive dentistry reports on dental fitness status, etc., made it an exception and was the first branch selected to develop a performance measurement system. It was devised by Lieutenant-Colonel JF Begin and Major HS Wood in consultation with DGDS. The principal indicators used were Phase I, dental fitness (red category) and total dental status percentages. PMS only affected the division and reports were submitted quarterly. Basically the reports reflected what was accomplished relative to the CFDS goal of a 100 percent dentally fit force. PMS reports are still submitted although the frequency has been reduced to twice each year.

International Tooth Identification Code

DGDS decided that the International Tooth Identification Code would be taken into use by the CFDS. This, of course, necessitated that the tooth diagrams on dental forms would have to be changed and charting procedures altered to conform.

Military Dental Training Plan (MDTP)

A new plan for undergraduate dental training to produce dental officers for the CFDS was introduced in 1977. It was named the Military Dental Training Plan and permitted serving officers in other branches of the Canadian Forces, who met the entrance standards, to obtain a dental degree without leaving the service.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 3-5 May. Brigadier-General WR Thompson stated that his priorities were to:

- obtain needed establishment increases;
- resolve supply system problems;
- reinstate the dental administrative officer classification;
- obtain new dental vans;

- increase dental officer pay; and
- introduce computers on a CFDS wide basis.

Nitrous Oxide Analgesia and Intravenous Sedation

DGDS was concerned about insufficiently qualified dental officers using nitrous oxide analgesia and intravenous sedation. These procedures were becoming more common in civilian practice and the Universities of British Columbia, Western Ontario and Alberta, were training undergraduates in their use, and General Thompson did not want to prohibit their use by qualified personnel. He felt the solution was to set up a course at the CFDS School to qualify dental officers in the use of these procedures and limit the supply of necessary equipment to those who successfully completed the course. This course was never set up, but as an alternative some dental officers were sent on courses at Canadian universities. Further, the equipment was not issued to dental clinics. Later on most officers on specialty training received instruction in these techniques and used them in a hospital environment.

Organizational Changes - Division of Dental Services

Since 1970 and unification of the Canadian Forces the Division of Dental Services had experienced an establishment loss of approximately 40 percent. This had been accepted reluctantly in order to keep as many clinical positions as possible. The situation was improved somewhat in 1974 by creating the position of Projects Officer and a supernumerary officer was posted to the division. Then at the end of 1976 action was taken to formalize establishment of an additional lieutenant-colonel position by transferring the training position in that rank to the division. This establishment change necessitated a reorganization of the Directorate of Plans and Requirements (DDPR) to include the new position DDPR 2. The functions of the new section included those performed by the projects officer plus certain duties previously the responsibility of other sections.

Laboratory Workshop

The first ever CFDS Laboratory Workshop was held at CFB Trenton in January 1977. This workshop resulted from concern over what was perceived to be substandard productivity and efficiency in CFDS dental laboratories. It brought together senior laboratory technicians from all dental units who were tasked to come up with recommendations concerning productivity and other laboratory problems. The workshop was chaired by Warrant Officer HE Ayerst and the following recommendations were submitted to DGDS:

- As the accommodation situation improves there should be a limited increase in centralization of dental laboratories.
- There is a mal-distribution of laboratory personnel in certain areas. This should be investigated and corrected where indicated. If the investigation reveals there is an excess of laboratory technicians, it may allow for more ceramic specialization.
- With regard to "low producers", the workshop considered that base dental officers were responsible for identifying these individuals and indicating counselling and probation if warranted. Posting to a larger laboratory should also be considered.
- The workshop was pleased and supported the recent appointment of a senior laboratory technician to the stores committee.
- Dental laboratory technicians should be permitted to attend pertinent conventions or conferences.
- A revision of the scales of issue for laboratory supplies and equipment should be carried out.
- The most desirable situation would be for all ceramic services to be provided by CFDS technicians, however, until more technicians can be trained adequate funds should be provided to contract these services from civilian laboratories.

- The use of satellite laboratories for casting the metal framework was supported.
- The appointment of dental unit senior tradesmen was recommended.

Senior Officers General Dentistry Course

A General Dentistry Course was held at the CFDS School 19 January to 2 February. This was the first course of its kind ever held. Its aim was to update senior officers on new advances in dentistry. The candidates were Colonel LR Pierce (13 Dental Unit), Colonel DH Protheroe (12 Dental Unit), Lieutenant-Colonel VJ Lanctis (Division), Lieutenant-Colonel MN Deyette (1 Dental Unit), and Lieutenant-Colonel HR Kettlys (14 Dental Unit). Unfortunately Colonel Pierre was unable to complete the course because he was injured in a car accident during a blizzard en route home to Trenton for the week-end.

FDI Meeting in Toronto

The sixty-fifth World Dental Congress of the Federation Dentaire Internationale (FDI) was hosted by Canada for the first time in October 1977. It was held in Toronto and was attended by 2500 dentists.

The CFDS was very much involved in the activities of the Commission on Defence Forces Dental Services of the FDI



Senior Officers General Dentistry Course - 1977

Staff Seated: Maj Cragg, Maj Budzinski LCol Andrews, L-R: Col Richardson, Maj Morley, Maj McCallum

Candidated: Col Pierce, LCol Lanctis, LCol Kettlys, LCol Wood, LCol Deyette, Col Protheroe

and Brigadier-General WR Thompson, DGDS, in his role as chairman of the commission welcomed the international delegates to Canada.

As a prelude to the formal meetings of the Armed Forces Commission, many international delegates and their wives were bussed to CFB Borden for a visit to the CFDS School and a luncheon at the officers' mess.

The meetings of the Commission were held in Toronto and subjects included "Aerodontalgia", "Mandibular Bone Loss in Flying Personnel" and "Dental Care Delivery System for Submarine and Diving Personnel in the US Navy". In addition, on the second day of the military meetings presentations were given by Colonels Richardson and Wright on continuing education for officers and auxiliaries of the CFDS.

The military program also included a reception at the Officers' Mess CFB Toronto and concluded the next day with a most successful CFDS/RCDC reunion hosted by the RCDC Association.

Personnel Information - 1977

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

JAG Boulanger	HW Garland	BD Harper	JK Pyne
EL Reid	JC Steel	DS Stosky	JMC Boisclair
DJ Brodie	BG Doerksen	AA Fraser	J Gosselin
LA Klazek	LD Martin	JRDR Moreau	BE Roycroft
SJ Stewart	PC White	CM McHenry	

Officer Promotions

- To Colonel - JM Donely
To Lieutenant-Colonel - W Budzinski, JAR Fortier, FH Harreman, JD McCallum
To Major - CB Bullock, EF Sasse, NH Fallon, RE Fletcher, MW Garriott,
JLRP Larose, JE Gauthier, DM Moore, DJ Morrow, R Orenczuk,
KB Musselman, RL Thompson, JAG Boulanger, DR Wright,
J Steel, BD Hamilton

Officer Retirements/Releases

- Colonel - JC Brick
Lieutenant-Colonel - HR Kettys, JY Turcotte
Major - JLRP Larose, DR Wright, C Brown, W MacInnis, R Orenczuk, RE Fletcher
Captain - JH Blain, B Kendell, JP Levesque, JB Maurice, B McPhee, RR Sorochan,
WJ Jury, M Kropinak, CC Croll, JEP Lavallee, ST Gordon

Senior Appointments

- Colonel JM Donely - Director Dental Treatment Services
Colonel DH Protheroe - Commanding Officer 14 Dental Unit
Colonel LA Richardson - Commanding Officer 12 Dental Unit
Colonel JN Wright - Commandant CFDS School
Lieutenant-Colonel VJ Lanctis - Director Dental Plans and Requirements
Lieutenant-Colonel JAR Fortier - Staff Officer Division of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel H Griesbach - Projects Officer Division of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel JY Cyrenne - Base Dental Officer BFC Valcartier

Honours and Awards

- Colonel JN Wright - Fellow International College of Dentistry

Undergraduate Awards

- Third Phase Honour Candidate - Second Lieutenant SGJ Fitch
Second Phase Honour Candidate - Second Lieutenant GM Cousens

Specialist Qualifications

- Major PR Darlington - Periodontics
Major WA MacInnis - Oral Surgery
Major WA Gray - Prosthodontics
Major GA Ames - General Dentistry

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- Chief Warrant Officer - DC Hughes
Master Warrant Officer - TJ Deloughery
Warrant Officer - JG Bernier, MY Fletcher, G Hilderbrant, RA Gayler, JJ Pouliot,
M Williams, JG Hughes, R Black, P Bosch, D Frerichs, EG
Webb
Sergeant - R Claveau, JM Chase, JD Angus, VE Gorman, EW Creelman,
M Forlippa, GR Lamontagne, D Bowering, JG Boileau,
JE Remillard, RA Bosnell, G Porteous, JV Thompson, A Baird,
SH Woiwod, WC Spates

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Chief Warrant Officer | - HC Billbey |
| Master Warrant Officer | - GEC Bradley, AL Strub, WJ Parker, VR Kidd, R Pelletier, E McFadden, J Blouin |
| Warrant Officer | - J Dion, RJ Lowery, GM Wadden, EG Webb, J Lefebvre, HJ McKinnon |
| Sergeant | - N Peters, JH Thorburn, GG Carscadden, P Dignard, GW Bowman, E Snippa, D Ellis, JH Gracie, CS Sabine-Paisley, JE Remillard, R Scheer, DT Murley |

Silver Jubilee Medal

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Brigadier-General (Ret'd) | - KM Baird, Colonel Commandant |
| Brigadier-General | - WR Thompson |
| Colonels | - LA Richardson, LR Pierce, DH Protheroe |
| Lieutenant Colonels | - JF Begin, NH Andrews, MN Deyette, AG Taylor, HW Brogan |
| Majors | - ED Cragg, G Gunther, JF Marcil, EF Foley, BW Yates, GH Pinsonneault, RA Gaudet, JJ Jacques |
| Captains | - EM Lobb, CC Cann, JP Loiselle |
| Chief Warrant Officers | - M Beauvais, EM Everett, JM Tapp |
| Master Warrant Officers | - HE Ayerst, EE McFadden, WR Dawson, JA Fraser |
| Warrant Officers | - LH Pion, N Highfield, RS Black |
| Sergeants | - DJ Thompson, WK Jenereaux, WC Spates, R Haiplick, RK James, BF Hannay |
| Master Corporal | - WL Spencer |

Items from the CFDS Quarterly - 1977

DGDS to Copenhagen

Brigadier-General WR Thompson travelled to Copenhagen 24-27 March to attend a Federation Dentaire Internationale executive meeting in his capacity as Chairman of the FDI Commission on Defence Forces Dental Services. While in Europe he also visited 35 Field Dental Unit.

Moscow Visit

Three members of 12 Dental Unit visited Moscow in 1977. Warrant Officer M Longford was there in early February to prepare equipment for the arrival of the dental team. The team was comprised of Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen and Chief Warrant Officer M MacDonald.

Winter Works Assistance

Most CFDS units were suffering through the worst dental assistant shortage in years; but not so in 12 Dental Unit during January, February, and March. Sixteen extra dental assistants and clerks were obtained through the Winter Works Program.

Lee Reynolds Memorial Lecture

The European Conference of Military Periodontists was hosted by 35 Field Dental Unit in Lahr in March. Forty-five dental officers attended the one-day seminar. The event was billed as the First Annual Lee Reynolds Memorial Lecture.

Dental Officer Gives Birth

For the first time in the history of the RCDC/CFDS a dental officer gave birth to an 8-lb, 8-oz baby boy on 27 June 1977. A few years earlier this would have been impossible but in this case the mother was Captain(W) Thérèse Michaud-Girouard.

Forensic Identification

Tragedy struck on 7 September when a light aircraft crashed into a television tower at Barrie killing all five persons aboard. The force of the impact was such that positive identification of the victims was difficult and Lieutenant-Colonel JD McCallum, Base Dental Officer, CFB Borden was called upon to help with the task of verifying the identities of the deceased.

By comparing the dental conditions of the accident victims with the dental records supplied by the dentists of the deceased, positive identification was established.

This unfortunate accident demonstrated the value of forensic training taken by selected dental officers at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C.

Fifteenth Annual Bonspiel

The following were winners at the 15th Annual Bonspiel:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Wansbrough Trophy "A" Event | - Lieutenant-Colonel D Jones, Skip; Master Warrant Officer M Kidd, Warrant Officer N Highfield, and Sergeant G Bowser |
| The RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy | - "B" Event - Warrant Officer J Shultz, Skip; Lieutenant-Colonel JM Donely, Colonel JN Wright, and Lieutenant-Colonel JF Begin |
| The WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy | - "C" Event - Warrant Officer H Ayerst, skip; Master Warrant Officer R Todd, Warrant Officer M Arbour, and Corporal D Hurley |

Fifteenth Annual Golf Tournament

The 1977 edition of this annual event took place at CFB Trenton on 16 September. Cooperation from the weatherman was most notable by its absence and golfers were thoroughly drenched by the end of the day.

No. 1 Dental Unit won the RCDC(R) Trophy for team low gross score. Team members were Majors M Freedman, JFA Marciel and JAG Boulanger. The KM Baird Trophy went to Captain EL Reid and the GR Covey Trophy to Major M Freedman.

Dedication LG Craigie Memorial Library

On 2 March 1978, the library of the Canadian Forces Dental Services School was dedicated to the memory of the late Brigadier-General LG Craigie who, at the time of his death in 1976, was Director General of Dental Services.

Brigadier-General CE Beattie, Base Commander CFB Borden, welcomed the 125 guests to the ceremony. A bronze plaque was presented by Brigadier-General WR Thompson, DGDS, and unveiled by Mrs. Craigie. Colonel JN Wright, Commandant CFDS School, accepted the commemorative plaque and announced that henceforth the library would be known as the LG Craigie Memorial Library.

Guests at the ceremony included: Mrs. Blaise Craigie, her daughter Jill and two sons Laurie and David; two former Directors General of Dental Services, Brigadier-Generals BP Kearney and GC Evans; Dr. DL Rife, President of the Canadian Dental Association; Dr. EG Sonley, President of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons (Ontario); Dr. J Harris, President Ontario Dental Association; and Major (Ret'd) C. Hunt, President of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association, and many serving CFDS personnel.

New Colonel Commandant

Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney accepted the appointment of Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Forces Dental Services in 1978. He succeeded Brigadier-General KM Baird who had held the appointment for five years.

Ceramic Laboratory Services

The CFDS capacity to provide ceramic services continued to improve in 1978. New central ceramic laboratories were opened in Winnipeg and Halifax and a satellite laboratory for the casting portion of porcelain to metal fabrication became operational.

The method for training personnel for ceramic work was to select candidates with above average ability in crown and bridge fabrication. Initially a one-week basic course in principles and procedures was provided by the Jelenko Company. This was followed by a period of on-job-training at a central ceramic facility; and later, having gained more experience, the individual was sent on a one-month course at a U.S. Army Regional Dental Activity.

In spite of additional facilities and training the CFDS was unable to meet the demand for service and many cases were sent to civilian laboratories.

Local Purchase Funds

Prior to 1978 local purchase funds for dental units had always been made to unit commanding officers. This was changed in 1978 and these funds were allocated to detachments on a per capita basis with the base dental officer responsible for their use. The commanding officer retained a percentage in reserve. Most base dental officers welcomed this change but some commanding officers were opposed because they felt they lost control.

Commandant on CDA Councils

The Commandant of the CFDS School was appointed to formally represent the CFDS at the Canadian Dental Association Council on Education and the Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry.

Suggestions for Preventive Dentistry Program - 14 Dental Unit

14 Dental Unit dental officers discussed the preventive dentistry program at a unit conference in Winnipeg and compiled a list of suggestions to improve the program:

- permit reclassification of red-coded patients when indicated;
- introduce a procedure to indicate periodontal status;
- introduce a "potential emergency" classification;
- discontinue the "brush-in" except for certain operational situations;
- resolve the persistent complaint from patients that we were forever examining and never treating;
- introduce an indication of strong negative patient motivation, e.g. "slimy green"; and
- provide newer materials such as fluoride prophylaxis paste, gels, trays, etc.

Accommodation Update

In 1978 the following clinic facilities were being planned or construction was underway:

- **New Accommodation**

- CFB St Jean - Megacomplex incorporating a multi-chair dental clinic.
- CFB Halifax - Hospital complex including a large dental clinic and central laboratory.
- CFB Esquimalt - Hospital complex with a large dental clinic and central laboratory.
- CFB Chilliwack - Independent dental facility.
- CFB Suffield - Dental clinic attached to existing MIR building. This was a shared project with the Royal Army Dental Corps.
- CFB Lahr - New clinic in old building.
- Royal Roads - Clinic relocation in old building.
- CFB Petawawa - New wing on existing clinic.

- **Renovations**

CFB Cold Lake

CFB Kingston

CFB Cornwallis

CFB Edmonton

Workpoint Barracks

HMC Dockyard.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The 1978 Conference was held at the Government Conference Centre in Ottawa on 25-27 April. In his opening remarks Brigadier-General Thompson indicated that he was very pleased with the previous year's performance. However, he wanted commanding officers to pay particular attention to monitoring the training given DOTP candidates in their detachments; ensuring conformance with regulations on working hours, time off and sports afternoons and assessing the strengths and weaknesses of individuals when making recommendations for promotions, post-graduate training and indefinite service contracts.

As had been the custom in recent years dental unit commanding officers presented situation reports on their units. The situation was much the same in most units, however there were some interesting items included in the reports.

Colonel JN Wright, Commandant of the CFDS School described a problem that existed at the school concerning specialist officers for the training wing. He considered that the rank of major for these officers on the establishment of the school was too low. This was because by the time an officer was selected for and completed specialist training he was within a few years of promotion to lieutenant-colonel. Specialists should spend a tour in a clinic perfecting their specialist skills and gaining teaching material prior to assuming a teaching position, but unfortunately, the establishment constraint at the major level precluded this. The Commandant considered the only answer to this dilemma was to amend the establishment or give more flexibility in employing officers of lieutenant-colonel rank in the training wing.

Colonel Protheroe 14 Dental Unit had been concerned for some time about the unnecessary clerical work involved in completing and submitting monthly reports and returns. He considered that changing from monthly to quarterly returns would reduce the workload in clinics and not reduce effectiveness. A request was made and DGDS gave his approval for 14 Dental Unit to conduct a feasibility trial. The trial showed that quarterly returns were quite acceptable and very popular with clinic staffs and the CFDS adopted quarterly returns. Strangely enough, a number of unit commanders were against the idea, however, with time and use their objections disappeared, perhaps another example of resistance to change.

No. 14 Dental Unit reported a 30 percent increase in productivity for the 1977/78 fiscal year. The commanding officer attributed this to three things:

- the emphasis on productivity was directed at base dental officers rather than at individual dental officers. This was achieved by providing base dental officers with a quarterly analysis of detachment productivity which permitted them to compare the performance of their detachment with every other detachment in the unit. This seemed to develop a type of competition and clinic esprit;
- the allotment of significant funds from air command resources for farming out porcelain fused to metal cases to civilian laboratories; and
- the allotment of extra man days by air command to hire civilian dental assistants.

Colonel G MacDougall of 15 Dental Unit reported that of 3,066 recruits processed through the recruit centre at CFB St Jean in the past year, more than one-third were yellow coded (more than 3

hours treatment time required). He pointed out that most of these recruits remain in Quebec and this explains why 15 Dental Unit could never expect to achieve much more than a 60 percent level of dental fitness.

Early January saw the closure of the 15 Dental Unit Supply Section. The quartermaster Captain Grenier became a logistics officer and the five supply technicians were posted to positions in the Montreal area. The two dental equipment technicians on staff continued to occupy the workshop.

Lieutenant-Colonel HW Brogan Commanding Officer 35 Field Dental Unit, reported that mandatory face masks had been introduced for minor league hockey players in Lahr. The result was no facial injuries during the 1977/78 season.

No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot

No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot came under control of the Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel) on 2 March and ceased to be a CFDS Unit. It had given a superb service to the RCDC/CFDS as Central Dental Stores and No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot for 32 years and all officers and non-commissioned members who served in it have good reason to be proud of their contributions.

Personnel Information - 1978

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

DG Buchanan	DG Campbell	RA Grover	JEL Lebel
OG Lysechko	MB Reade	ESC Swan	RA Cescon
BE Cornell	CB Cottle	JB Dunstan	JGJP Ferland
SGJ Fitch	JGR Gervais	JM Gillespie	DO Lamoureux
BD Parker	DS Pearson	EW Samborski	JW Toews
TM Zukiwsky	D Tish		

Officer Promotions

To Colonel	- AG Taylor
To Major	- RL Crosthwait, JR Currah, RB Johnson, JM Stone, W Maillet, MJ Lawton, DG Amundrud, RG Smith

Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel	- NH Andrews
Major	- ET Dalzell, JE Gauthier, RH Headley
Captain	- JC Beauchemin, KW Howse, G Valois, WJ Dawson, RA Hodge, GD Huff, CM McHenry, RP Alberti, JG Gagnon, KWR Howie, JR Casey

Senior Appointments

Colonel	AG Taylor	- Director Dental Plans and Resources
Lieutenant-Colonel	MN Deyette	- Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	ED Cragg	- Chief Instructor, CFDS School
Lieutenant-Colonel	VJ Lanctis	- Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Unit

Specialty Qualifications

Major	MS Bouris	- General Dentistry
Major	RWF Woodworth	- General Dentistry

Honours and Awards

Colonel LA Richardson	- President Canadian Academy of Prosthodontists
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Undergraduate Awards

Third Phase Honour Candidate	- Second Lieutenant PR Myers
Second Phase Honour Candidate	- Second Lieutenant TA Routledge

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

Chief Warrant Officer	- LG Peverill
Master Warrant Officer	- GG Albertson, JD Cormie, LH Pion, TH Taylor, HE Ayerst, JG MacDonald
Warrant Officer	- GG Bowser, JR Ritchie, R Abfalter, LA Overbye, J Anderson, BF Hannay
Sergeant	- AT Baird, MM Liddle, GL Gallagher, I Linton, CA Hawkins, WL Spencer, JM Levesque, CC Shave

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirement/Releases

Chief Warrant Officer	- JH Sadler, KE Lawrence
Master Warrant Officer	- JC Bleakney, EE McFadden
Warrant Officer	- JA Fret, NJF Hope, EJ Schultz, EB Borden, HD Wagstaff,
Sergeant	- JA Wesley, VH Bigras, EF Barnes, GG Carscadden, JM Walker, BA Green, TJ Parent

Items from the CFDS Quarterly - 1978

Annual Canadian Mess Dinner

The Annual Canadian Mess Dinner was held at Madigan Army Medical Center, Fort Lewis, Washington on 10 March. The three CFDS General Dentistry Residents, Majors M Bouris, W MacInnis and K Hansen hosted the dinner, in Canadian format, for all U.S. officers associated with their training program.

CFDS Bonspiel

The CFDS School, as usual, hosted the Sixteenth Annual CFDS Bonspiel in March. Twenty rinks from across Canada and Europe competed for the honours.

The winner of the Wansbrough Trophy and "A" Event was a team from CFB Toronto comprised of Captain B MacDonald, Lieutenant R Johnson, Warrant Officer R Palmer and Sergeant J Likens.

The RCDC(R) Officers Trophy for "B" Event was won by Master Warrant Officer G Fathers, Sergeant R Orr, Mr. J Clint, and Master Corporal B Levesque.

A team named the "Retired Hotshots" and made up of Mr. R Tremblay, Mr. B Goodwin, Mr. E. McFadden and Corporal S Solomon were victorious in "C" Event and won the WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy.

The 35 Field Dental Unit team won "D" Event with a team comprised of Sergeant RW Danyluck, Lieutenant-Colonel HW Brogan, Sergeant C Beauchamp and Sergeant R Bosnell.

Two highly sought after and traditional awards were also made at the banquet. The "Horse's Head" award went to Master Warrant Officer J Hohsdorf's rink from St. Hubert for their fine showing. The reciprocal end of the horse was presented by Brigadier-General BP Kearney to himself and the other members of his rink: Colonel LA Richardson, Brigadier-General WR Thompson, and Lieutenant-Colonel AG Taylor.

Golf Tournament

The 1978 version of this annual event took place at CFB Trenton on 8 September. A total of 77 golfers participated in the tournament and 84 current and former members attended the presentation banquet.

Congratulations were extended to the 13 Dental Unit team comprised of Captain DO Lamoureux, Sergeant DR Lamontagne and Master Warrant Officer DJ Davies for winning the RCDC(R) Trophy. Captain RA McWade won the KM Baird Trophy for the best low gross score and Colonel LR Pierce the GR Covey Trophy for the low net score.

New Name and Format - CFDS Newsletter

Because of budgetary cutbacks and constant delays in production of the CFDS Quarterly, DGDS decided to replace the Quarterly with a less formal, more newsworthy publication to be named the CFDS Newsletter. The first edition was published in December 1978.

Dental Equipment Update

Starting in the 1975/76 fiscal year the policy on replacement of major dental equipment in dental clinics was based on a seven-year life cycle. This meant that 40 new dental units and chairs had to be acquired each year. By the end of 1978 the program was ahead of schedule with an average of 47 per year installed.

Unit Conferences

Successful unit conferences were held during 1978 in 11, 12, 14, and 15 Dental Units.

Chief Instructor Plaque

Lieutenant-Colonel NH Andrews presented a plaque to the CFDS School on his retirement from the Canadian Forces. The names of dental officers who served as chief instructors were listed on the plaque as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington	- 1947-50
Lieutenant-Colonel SK Oldfield	- 1950-53
Major HW Hart	- 1953-57
Lieutenant-Colonel GC Evans	- 1957-59
Lieutenant-Colonel AT Roger	- 1959-60
Lieutenant-Colonel SG Bagnall	- 1960-62
Commander/Captain RR Troxell USN	- 1962-63
Lieutenant-Colonel JW Turner	- 1963-65
Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe	- 1965-67
Lieutenant-Colonel AG Andrews	- 1967-69
Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills	- 1969-72
Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds	- 1972-74
Lieutenant-Colonel NH Andrews	- 1974-78

Stadacona Clinic Re-opened

The Stadacona Clinic was re-opened in November. The clinic now had new ADEC equipment, a ceramic laboratory, a renovated main laboratory, plus new carpeting, drapes and furniture to improve the decor. Major J Steel was OIC clinic at the time.

1979

Retirements

The three most senior unit commanding officers retired from the Canadian forces in 1979, namely, Colonels G MacDougal, LR Pierce, and DH Protheroe of 15, 13, and 14 Dental Units respectively. Although their experience would be missed, capable younger officers were able and willing to take their places and the organization continued with no noticeable loss of effectiveness.

Annual Conference

The Annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held for the first time in the Division's new accommodation on the twelfth floor of the Berger Building in Ottawa. The highlight of items discussed follow.

Problems

The main problem areas in 1979 as reported by the dental unit commanding officers at the conference were:

- the low dental assistant:dental officer ratio;
- the large number of inexperienced dental assistants;

- the low number of duty days worked; and
- the shortage of ceramic services.

Satellite Laboratory Moved

After a review of the situation Lieutenant-Colonel MN Deyette, Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Unit, decided that CFB Chilliwack was not the best location for the ceramic satellite laboratory and it was moved to CFB Comox.

Renovations at Cornwallis Clinic

The renovations to the CFB Cornwallis clinic were completed. The new accommodation with new equipment was a welcome addition to the CFDS clinic inventory and made service at this isolated location more pleasant for the staff.

Increase in Establishment

Starting in 1979 over a period of four years the establishment of dental assistants and dental hygienists was increased substantially. The increase of dental assistants was from 155 to 170 and dental hygienists from 38 to 70 positions.

14 Dental Unit Ceramics Laboratory

Colonel DH Protheroe, Commanding Officer, 14 Dental Unit outlined his procedure for providing ceramic service, which he believed was similar to that used in other units. All porcelain cases whether completed by the CFDS laboratory or a civilian laboratory, were fed through the CFDS laboratory and only overflow cases were sent to a civilian facility. Dental officers were required to have a start date before starting a case.

In order to ensure fairness of access to the porcelain laboratory, because it was located in Winnipeg, the senior laboratory technician was required to maintain a register of cases and report usage to the CO monthly. Colonel Protheroe considered that this was important in order to avoid actual or perceived favouritism to dental officers in Winnipeg.

Wainwright Concentration

A change was made in providing dental support for the Canadian Brigade Group Concentration in Wainwright in May and June. In recent years the practice had been to locate the dental teams in Camp Wainwright proper, which is some distance from the troops. In 1979 the teams were located with the field ambulance using field equipment under canvas. This was well received by Brigadier-General P Mitchell, the Brigade Commander, and provided better experience for members of the dental team.

Megastructure CFB St Jean Opened

The dental detachment at CFB St Jean moved into the dental clinic in the new megastructure in April. The staff were delighted with their new accommodation and equipment.

CFDS personnel, former members and guests from as far away as Valcartier and Ottawa gathered in St Jean to launch the new facility. The Base Dental Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel JJB Houde, hosted the gathering with "tea" in the clinic and dining and dancing in the Rendez-Vous Club in the evening.

Responsibilities 35 Field Dental Unit

Some changes were made in the responsibilities of 35 Field Dental Unit. The Canadian Military Detachment in Prestwick, Scotland, closed in February. In April the unit began providing laboratory services for Egypt and Cyprus. The dental equipment technicians also looked after Egypt, Cyprus, and London.

Inspection Visit CFDS School

The Commandant and Staff of the CFDS School received a high compliment in the training command report on its annual inspection visit, which stated: "The conduct of training at the

CFDSS is both effective and efficient. The excellence of dress, deportment, and classroom instruction observed by the inspection team reflects a high degree of professionalism. Morale is high, and staff relations are particularly commendable. The commandant and all members of his staff can justifiably be proud of the excellence of the school's graduates and of the overall competency of the school which is well above average."

Dental Administration Course

A new dental administration course was introduced for administrative clerks serving with dental units. The course was held at the CFDS School 30 May to 8 June with Sergeants AT Clark, RD Cook, and BG Lynn the candidates. This course was considered necessary because the candidates had no previous experience in dental matters prior to their present postings.

Oral Surgery Course at NDMC

Another innovation in 1979 was holding the oral surgery course at National Defence Medical Centre instead of the CFDS School. The reason was the lack of operating room facilities at CFB Borden. Lieutenant-Colonel HM Amos conducted the course with clinical and instructional assistance from Brigadier-General WR Thompson, Major G Nye and Captain(W) JW Walton. This training has continued at the National Defence Medical Centre as well as Canadian Forces Hospital, Halifax.

Major Improvements to CFDS School

Tenders were let for an addition to the School plus installation of air conditioning. The estimated cost was \$600,000. In addition, installation of a central evacuation system was completed at a cost of \$27,000.

Personnel Situation April 1979

The personnel situation in 1979 is shown in the following tables.

Dental Officers

Rank	Establishment	Strength	Difference
Colonel	6	7	+1
Lieutenant-Colonel	19	18	-1
Major	57	52	-5
Captain	80	79	-1
Total	162	156	-6

Dental Assistants

Rank	Establishment	Employed in Trade	Difference
Chief Warrant Officer	3	3	-
Master Warrant Officer	6	6	-
Warrant Officer	10	9	-1
Sergeant	30	27	-3
Master Corporal	5	8	+3
Corporal	18	12	-6
Total	72	65	-7

Dental Equipment Technicians

Rank	Establishment	Employed in Trade	Difference
Chief Warrant Officer	1	1	-
Master Warrant Officer	1	1	-
Warrant Officer	4	4	-
Sergeant	8	8	-
Master Corporal	4	3	-1
Total	18	17	-1

Dental Hygienists

Rank	Establishment	Employed in Trade	Difference
Chief Warrant Officer	3	3	-
Master Warrant Officer	8	6	-2
Warrant Officer	14	15	+1
Sergeant	13	17	+4
Total	38	41	+3

Establishment Increase - Dental Assistants

As a result of continuing negotiations within NDHQ, an establishment increase of seven dental assistants was authorized. This was considered a real accomplishment in view of the restraints in effect at the time, however, this number was far below the actual requirement.

Up-Date on Terms of Service for Dental Officers

The March 1979 issue of the CFDS Newsletter contained an up-date on the terms of service for dental officers. Excerpts from that article follow.

- **Dental Officer Training Plan**

Rank and Salary

Prior to July 1978 candidates in the four-year subsidization program were enrolled as officer cadets during their first academic year and were promoted to second-lieutenant at the beginning of their second academic year. After that date all applicants were enrolled as second-lieutenants regardless of the number of years of subsidization. The salary of a second-lieutenant in 1979 was 700 dollars per month;

Training

During the first summer candidates were sent to either Chilliwack or Borden for nine weeks military training. This was mandatory regardless of the undergraduate year in which the candidate enrolled. In previous years the training had varied from 10 to 13 weeks.

The training during the second and third summers was divided into two parts totalling 10 weeks. The first part of the training was carried out in a large CFDS clinic, whereas, the second part was held at the CFDS School.

Monetary Benefits

It was estimated that a candidate subsidized for four years would have received approximately 45,000 dollars in salary, tuition fees, books and instruments, etc. by the time of graduation.

Obligatory Service

The period of obligatory service for DOTP officers was changed in 1974 from five years to three or four years depending on the length of subsidization.

- **Direct Entry Officers**

Contract

Prior to August 1978 these officers were offered an indefinite service contract permanent commission. After that date a new contract was offered. It was for a fixed period of service (four years) but unlike the DOTP there was no period of obligatory service and an officer could be released at any time on six months notice. However, the release benefits only applied to those who served for a minimum of three years.

Release Benefits

A government funded move of dependants and effects to the original place of enrolment.

Severance pay of one week's pay per year of service.

A gratuity of one month's pay per year of service.

Rank and Salary

A Direct Entry Officer was promoted to the rank of captain on enrolment with a starting salary of 2,225 dollars per month in 1979. For those with private practice experience, one incentive category could be offered for each two years of experience.

Training

During the summer or fall following enrolment the Direct Entry Officer was required to take the Basic Officers' Training Course at CFB Chilliwack.

- **Extension of Fixed Period of Service**

Dental officers terminating their DOTP obligatory service who had not signed an indefinite service contract and direct entry Officers in the final year of their fixed period became eligible for a two-year extension of their fixed period of service.

Post-Graduate Training

Three candidates were accepted to commence post-graduate training in September 1979. They were Major W Wiseman at the University of South Carolina in General Dentistry, Major RD Carver at the University of Toronto in Public Health Dentistry and Major DW Morrow at Dalhousie University in periodontics.

Mobile Dental Clinic

Design work on the new Mobile Dental Clinic was continuing. Lieutenant-Colonel H Griesbach was in charge of the project and he expected to see an operational prototype ready for inspection in late 1980.

Periodontal Survey

Lieutenant-Colonel JAR Fortier carried out a periodontal survey. Close to 1,300 service members were selected at random for examination. The survey was conducted in conjunction with the World Health Organization to determine the periodontal condition of different world populations.

Dental Equipment Technician Workshop

CFDS Dental Equipment Technicians held their first workshop 19-21 March at CFB Trenton. Fourteen tradesmen were in attendance with Chief Warrant Officer EMB Everett in the chair. Guest

speakers and subjects presented were: Brigadier-General WR Thompson, Overview of the Dental Equipment Technician Trade; Colonel AG Taylor, Training with Civilian Industry; Captain LR Hatcher, the Canadian Forces Supply System; and Chief Warrant Officer CH Adams, Career Progression.

The main subjects discussed by the participants were training; administrative procedures; workshop accommodation and equipment; responsibilities and working conditions; and establishment and organization.

CFDS in the Middle East - The End

The 1956 Suez Canal crisis created the need for the formation of a United Nations peacekeeping force in the Middle East. It included an RCDC detachment and functioned until it was disbanded in 1967.

In 1973, the Canadian Forces were again tasked with peacekeeping duties in the Middle East and a CFDS Detachment was part of the Canadian Forces. Major H Griesbach, Sergeant N Highfield and Sergeant R O'Mara arrived in November and in early December they were joined by Captain JJ Lemieux and Sergeant H McRae. Conditions on arrival were far from ideal. The clinic was initially located at NADLSHAMS in a tent, then in a race-track observation tower, and later in an acceptable building. Improvements were made in accommodation and facilities but once again in 1979 Canada's commitment was greatly reduced and the CFDS dental clinic in Ismalia ceased operations.

A list of CFDS personnel who served on the Gaza Strip from 1973 to 1979 follows:

The Sand Lovers

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Major | - H Griesbach, HJ Nadeau, DG Jones, EW Graham, JGRM Chagnon, P Wooding, JL MacNeill, D Morrow, W Fallon |
| Captain | - JJ Lemieux, RJ Fennel, MW Garriott, GR Bowes, PM Lobb, SJ Stewart, TR Melbourne |
| Sergeant | - NL Highfield, GG Hildbrandt, HB Clifton, TR O'Mara, GK McDonald (2 Tours), R Lindsay, H McRae, WK Jenereaux, A Jack, WE Tweed, JM White, W Cudmore, J Cormie, DJ Hollins, JM MacLean (2 Tours), JJLL Pouliot, P Fox (2 Tours), C Porteus, PJ Mehler, TJ Parent, C Rheault, W Jackson |

Personnel Information 1979

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| GM Cousens | JN Walton | CJ Shell |
| RD Johnson | JRM Chevrette | JLD Trempe |
| DF MacLean | MM Fitch | RJ Warnick |
| PR Myers | JK Partlo | AMJ Zwicker |

Officer Promotions

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| To Colonel | - JF Begin, HW Brogan |
| To Lieutenant-Colonel | - ED Cragg, EF Foley, BW Yates, G Gunther |
| To Major | - WB Wiseman, RJ Leblanc, PG Abbott, PM Lobb, JL Bilodeau, CR St. Pierre, RK Hockney, GE Tucker |

Officer Retirements/Releases

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Colonel | - LR Pierce, DH Protheroe, G MacDougall |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | - FH Harreman, JD McCallum |
| Major | - MJ Lawton, JM Stone, RG Smith, RB Johnston, RG Peebles, BA Gaudet, BD Hamilton, WA Maillet, JFA Marcil, KB Musselman (re-enrolled 1982), JC Steel, DG Amundrud |
| Captain | - TB Cadden, WA Armstrong, AR Gauthier, DJ Bays, SR Keddy, SJN Boucher, DE Rawson, JP Loiselle, RE Riley, TM Zukiwsky, RE Thomas, JA Chaume, CC Cann |

Senior Appointments

Colonel	JF Begin	- Commanding Officer, 15 Dental Unit
Colonel	HW Brogan	- Commanding Officer, 12 Dental Unit
Colonel	AG Taylor	- Commanding Officer, 13 Dental Unit
Colonel	LA Richardson	- Commanding Officer, 14 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	PR McQueen	- Commanding Officer, 35 Field Dental Unit

Specialist Qualifications

Major	GR Nye	- Oral Surgery
Major	EL MacInnis	- General Dentistry
Major	KV Hansen	- General Dentistry
Major	PD Higgins	- Staff College

Honours Awards

Brigadier-General	WR Thompson	- Pierre Fouchard Medal from French Dental Association
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Undergraduate Awards

Phase III Honour Candidate	- Second Lieutenant TJ Harle
Phase II Honour Candidate	- Second Lieutenant CJ Cormier

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Chief Warrant Officer	- EA Duve
To Master Warrant Officer	- H King, H Kalmet, JA Audet, RK Delmage, MD Longford
To Warrant Officer	- CJ Beauchamp, TW Mountain, J Brisebois, MJ Craig, AM Wilson, J Thompson, BC Rector, RK James, JE Frechette
To Sergeant	- JR Cornett, GL Payette, L Petkow-Awramow, P Searle, LC Street, PR Coss, JG John, PD Paige, RR Kossakowski, JF Lemieux, G Payette

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirement/Releases

Chief Warrant Officer	- E Everett, JM Tapp
Master Warrant Officer	- AS Field, EV Tanner
Warrant Officer	- DJ Adcock, JG Hughes, A Jack
Sergeant	- CF Bond, MM Liddle, TV Girdlestone, CC Millard, N Demedash, BF Hannah, PJ Lunney, B Levesque, TD Nolet, JA Likins, JA Bernard, JM White, JM Walker, GP Lafleur

Items from the CFDS Newsletter 1979

Annual Bonspiel

Over 100 members and former members of the "Dental Corps" gathered in CFB Borden 1-3 February to participate in the 17th Annual CFDS Bonspiel. In true Southern Ontario form, the weatherman provided a severe winter blizzard. When the ice chips settled late Saturday evening, Major WA Gray and his CFDS School rink of Colonel JN Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel ED Cragg and Major M Garriott claimed the Wansbrough Trophy for "A" Event.

Other winners were: The RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy for "B" Event Majors B Yates, K Morley, M Bouris, and Lieutenant-Colonel J McCallum; the WO and Sr NCOs Trophy for "C" Event J Jury, Sergeant J Brisebois, Major R Thompson and Warrant Officer VR Kidd; and the Horses Head Lieutenant-Colonel W Budzinski, Captain K MacDonald, Warrant Officer G Bowser and Corporal J Boulay.

Dental Team on Pacific Cruise

A dental team comprised of Captain DJ Bays and Sergeant B Clifton sailed from Esquimalt aboard HMCS PROVIDER on 20 February to visit San Diego, Hawaii, Japan, and many other Far East ports. They returned in May. Dental services were provided from a dental van placed on board for the cruise.

Forensic Odontology

On 27 May, Major JM Stone of CFB Petawawa was asked to lend assistance in providing positive identification of a vehicle accident fatality. The victim, a 21-year-old soldier, was burned beyond recognition and positive identification could only be established by matching dental records with the dental condition of the victim. The value of accurate dental records was again proven.

Deserving Serviceman Trip

Sergeant DW Roy a dental assistant at CFB Shilo was selected for a "Deserving Serviceman's Flight" and left Winnipeg on 7 March on a trip that took him to the USA, Barbados, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, La Paz, Galapagos Islands, and Mexico.

On his return, Sergeant Roy reported that an alligator snapped his finger, a gorilla punched him in the eye, a monkey stole his wallet, and last but not least, he came home with, of all things, a tooth-ache.

Welcome Back

Captain DE Fraser returned to the CFDS as a staff officer in the Division of Dental Services after an absence of five years during which he served as administrative officer at the radar unit in Sydney, NS and completed a BSc at Dalhousie University.

CFDS School Receives Award

The CFDS School was informed in October that two of its training programs had been granted a highly coveted award by the Canadian Dental Association, Council on Education. The school was given the highest accreditation status of "Approved" for both its dental assistant and dental hygiene programs.

The accreditation of the hygiene and assistant programs was considered a feather in the cap not only of the CFDS but also the Canadian Forces. This was because Canadian Forces training was characterized in the civilian community as very narrow and specialized, with limited application to non-military environments. The recognition of the level of achievement of the CFDS School in its provision of nationally accredited programs was evidence of the quality of instruction at the school, and of the effectiveness of the Canadian Forces system of training.

Workpoint Clinic Opens

The dental clinic at Workpoint Barracks, Esquimalt was re-opened in July. Captain W Schadt and Sergeant H McRae comprised the staff of this first rate facility.

CFDS Officer President of Academy

Colonel LA Richardson, Commanding Officer of 14 Dental Unit was elected president of the Canadian Academy of Prosthodontists at its annual meeting in Quebec City in September.

Suggestion Award Winner

Master Corporal JH Ratajczak of 12 Dental Unit received a suggestion award of \$297.50 (after taxes) for his suggestion to modify the Flynn Oxygen System. He designed a caddy to replace the storage case issued with the oxygen system.

14 Dental Unit Conference

The annual 14 Dental Unit All Ranks Conference was held in Edmonton 11-13 June. Lieutenant-Colonel DG Jones was chairman and organizer. Approximately 65 unit members attended and guests included Brigadier-General WR Thompson, DGDS; Colonel AG Taylor, DDP; Career Managers

Major RD Carver and Chief Warrant Officer CH Adams; and Master Warrant Officer LH Pion, CFDS School.

Golf Tournament

A total of 94 golfers participated in the 17th Annual CFDS Golf Tournament held at CFB Trenton on 17 September. This was the highest number of participants for a number of years.

The RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy for the best team was won by 14 Dental Unit with a team comprised of Major RJ Leblanc, Captain EL Reid and Captain DO Lamoureux. The KM Baird Trophy went to Captain Reid and the GR Covey Trophy to Captain Lamoureux.



14 Dental Unit - Base Dental Officers' Conference - 1978
Seated L-R: Lt Sharpe, LCol Bourget, Col Protheroe, LCol Jones, Maj Bullock
Standing: Maj Pinsonneault, Capt Larter, Maj Musselman, Maj Ames, Capt Cahoon

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1980-1984
A NEW CANADIAN
FORCES DENTAL
CARE PROGRAM

forty years of progress

chapter nine

1980-1984 A NEW CANADIAN FORCES DENTAL CARE PROGRAM



Synopsis

The first half of the 1980's, under the leadership of Brigadier-General WR Thompson and then by Brigadier-General JN Wright, who took over as DGDS in June 1982, was another productive period in the post-war history of the RCDC/CFDS. Important accomplishments included:

- Introduction of a new Canadian Forces Dental Care Program;
- Timing studies on dental procedures;
- Dental Condition Study - 1983;
- Re-Introduction of the dental administrative officer classification;
- Increase in the establishment of dental hygienists;
- Improvements in clinic accommodation;
- Introduction of annual reports;
- Development of a field doctrine;
- Introduction of DGDS/Chief Warrant Officer conferences; and
- Equitable distribution of dental personnel.

1980

The big event in 1980 was reinstatement of the dental administrative officer classification due mainly to the efforts of Brigadier-General WR Thompson and Captain DE Fraser.

The Dental Associate Officer (DAO) classification was disbanded in 1972 because of a perceived notion that the small numbers involved did not make it a viable classification. The loss of the DAOs in 1972 was a serious blow to the effectiveness and morale of the CFDS. Commanding officers were forced to function with administrative officers with no dental background and, perhaps more importantly, dental tradespersons lost the opportunity to advance to officer status within the dental service.

With reinstatement in October 1980, new terms applied which meant the DAO classification would be comprised of administrative officers only, with no laboratory, hygiene or supply officers as was the case prior to 1972. Initially all former DAOs and administrative officers serving with the CFDS were considered for selection, however, after that only dental trades personnel and administrative clerks serving with the CFDS were eligible for commissioning from the ranks as a DAO.

An establishment of ten DAOs was authorized. Two officers in the rank of major were employed at the division in Ottawa. Five were employed at dental units at the lieutenant/captain rank, and one

each in the same rank at the CFDS School and Canadian Forces Training Systems Headquarters in Trenton. The tenth was the career manager in Ottawa in the rank of major. This establishment has been substantially increased since 1980 and the senior rank has been increased to lieutenant-colonel.

Post World War II Memorial Plaque

Another important event took place at the CFDS School on 14 February 1980. It was the dedication of the Post World War II Memorial Plaque. It lists the names of all dental personnel who died while serving since the end of the Second World War.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 27-29 May. As usual, situation reports were presented by the unit commanders and their problems were nearly all related to the shortages of dental officers, laboratory technicians and trained dental assistants. There was a shortfall of 13 majors and captains out of 137 positions which is nearly ten percent. The strength of laboratory technicians was six below establishment and seven releases were expected in the remainder of the 1980-81 fiscal year. The strength of dental assistants looked good on paper with 192 against an establishment of 155. However, further examination reveals that 108 of these were corporals or privates, many of whom had not received their basic dental assistant training. There were also 14 releases expected.



DGDS/Unit Commanders Conference - 1980

Seated L-R: Col Donely, Col Wright, BGen (ret'd) Kearney, (Col Comdt), BGen WR Thompson, Col Richardson, Col Taylor

Standing: Col Begin, LCol Gunther, LCol Lancis, Capt Fraser, LCol Cragg, LCol Fortier, LCol Wood, Maj Higgins, Capt Hatcher, LCol Deyette, LCol McQueen, Col Brogan

Personnel Information 1980

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

TJ Harle	JJ Hennessy	KK Jennerman	JR Paul
DA Tingley,	S Allington	SA Bablitz	MS Baillargeon
ML Bennett	JPJ Bérubé	WA Chiu,	CR Crapo
JW Fay	JQ Fraser	MR Lemieux	JJA Maziade
BL Merkle	MG Olivier	JEL Pelletier	JVG Richard
WR Ried	TA Routledge	KW Whitmore	MA Field

Officer Promotions

- To Lieutenant-Colonel - EL MacInnis, HM Amos, MS Bouris, RD Carver
 To Major - S Allington, KW Whitmore, PA Gillies, JG Grenier, GW Iverson,
 RD Mazurat, KW MacDonald, RJ MacDonald, MJ Michaud-Girouard,
 TM Strilesky, BR Taylor, EA Toporowski

Officer Retirements /Releases

- Lieutenant-Colonel - JJB Houde
 Major - GE Tucker, S Allington, DM Moore, PR Wooding,
 Captain - TM Zukiwsky, JG Brass, R Button, JR Cormier, HM Corrigan,
 BG Doerksen, AA Fraser, JRMP Langois, AK Larter, JRR Levesque,
 TR Melbourne, RR Moreau, RB Orawiec, RJ Reid, B Raycroft,
 PC White, DR Vandahl, JG Poirier,

Senior Appointments

- Lieutenant-Colonel RD Carver - Base Dental Officer, CFB Corwallis
 Lieutenant-Colonel ED Cragg - Commandant CFDS School
 Lieutenant-Colonel G Gunther - Staff Officer, Division of Dental Services

Specialist Qualifications

- Lieutenant-Colonel RD Carver - Dental Public Health
 Major CH Hawkins - Periodontics
 Major TP Levy - General Dentistry
 Major JJ Lemieux - General Dentistry

Honours and Awards

- Brigadier-General (Ret'd) GC Evans - Outstanding Alumni Award, University of Alberta
 Colonel HW Brogan - Officer, Order of Military Merit
 Colonel JN Wright - Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeon

Undergraduate Awards

- Third Phase Honour Cadet - Second-Lieutenant CJ Cormier
 Field Exercise Award - Second-Lieutenant RM Park

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- To Chief Warrant Officer - WR Dawson
 To Master Warrant Officer - RA Gayler, PJ Mehler
 To Warrant Officer - JG Labrosse, LJD Côté, EW Creelman, WC Spates,
 EL Banks, DJ Morphet
 To Sergeant - JH Ratajczak, JD Hopkins, WD Jackson, JG Allain, CF
 Baldwin, P Blouin, JJ Boulay, CL Dorsey, RF Duffield, BC
 Kilgrain, JR Levesque, DK McDaniel, I Paul, KJ Vasek

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- Chief Warrant Officer - MO MacDonald
 Warrant Officers - A Braslins, JB Arsenault, PE Harkin, DW Mason,
 EP Sprathoff
 Sergeants - DW Roy, TR O'Mara, JG Beaulieu, JC Cormier, M Franklin,
 WK Jenereaux, RR Kossakowski, BG Lynn, JM MacLean,
 JP Oakley, W Olynyk, CC Shave, CJ Gallagher, HG
 Habberjam,

Items from CFDS Newsletter - 1980

Order of Military Merit

Colonel HW Brogan became the first dental officer to be awarded the Order of Military Merit.



Colonel HW Brogan OMM

Colonel HW Brogan is seen being invested with the Order of Military Merit by the Deputy Governor General, The Right Honourable Bora Laskin, Chief Justice Of Canada on 21 May 1980

Trips to Moscow and London

Major K Morley and Master Warrant Officer G Fathers provided treatment in Moscow in January. Major J Boston and Sergeant H MacGillivray were in London in April for the same purpose.

Dental Officer Recruitment Improved

In terms of recruiting 1980 was a banner year. By 15 May, 41 students had applied for the dental officer training program. The previous best year was 1970 when 35 were enrolled.

Colonel (Ret'd) IAL Millar Dies

Colonel (Ret'd) IAL Millar died suddenly in Prince Edward Island on 7 May 1980. He was a former Deputy Director General of Dental Services and held many senior appointments in the RCDC.

Commendation for 12 Dental Unit

12 Dental Unit was awarded a Maritime Commander's Commendation for exceptional and dedicated contribution to the dental health of personnel in the Atlantic Region. The presentation was made by the Commander of Maritime Command Vice-Admiral Allen on 25 July to Colonel HW Brogan who accepted it on behalf of the unit.

Colonel JN Wright to National Defence College

Colonel JN Wright became the first dental officer selected to attend the one-year course at National Defence College in Kingston. In addition, he was appointed a Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeon.

Warrant Officer Gapmann Receives BA

Warrant Officer HK Gapmann, laboratory technician received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Manitoba in May. This was the culmination of 13 years of night courses and part-time studies.

You've Come a Long Way Baby

Colonel JM Donely, who was Director of Dental Treatment Services, published a short item in the December 1980 issue of the Newsletter that may be of interest to readers.

- ▲ *“Recently, while undertaking a statistical analysis we had an opportunity to compare some present day figures (fiscal year 1979/80) with those developed for a similar study covering fiscal year 1968/69. The latter, incidentally, was the first year of the Preventive Dentistry Program..”*
- ▲ *“Our personnel resources, specifically those employed at chairside, in the two years are reasonably similar with both having a dental officer strength of 154. Hygienists totalled 36 in the earlier period compared with 29 at present. Expanded functions hygienists were 11 and currently are 13. The most notable difference, however, is the patient population. Service strength in 1968/69 was 97,454 while at the end of March 1980 it was reduced to 80,298.”*
- ▲ *“No attempt will be made to analyse possible reasons for similarities or differences, however, the changes in practice modes over the eleven year period are readily apparent and for this reason the following is offered:*

Total Operations

Type of Operation	1968/69	1979/80
Examinations	103,873	101,852
X-Rays	151,019	174,819
Extractions	33,320	14,249
Prophylaxis	57,549	48,476
Silicate/Acrylic	33,015	53,300
Amalgam Surfaces	222,899**	182,866
Endodontics	1,811	4,558
Complete Dentures	3,124	1,460
Partial Dentures	3,686	2,074

** Estimated assuming an average of 2.5 surfaces per multiple amalgam

DGDS on Executive Council of Canadian Dental Association

Brigadier-General WR Thompson was elected to serve on the executive council of the Canadian Dental Association at the September Board of Governors meeting. This was another first for the RCDC/CFDS.

Auxiliary Personnel Increase

Continuing efforts over the past several years paid off when authority was received for an annual increase of 15 auxiliary personnel over a four-year period.

Windsor Park Clinic Closed

Ultimate closure of the Windsor Park Clinic in Halifax had been planned for sometime, however, unforeseen circumstances changed the plan from “ultimate” to “immediate” on 25 June when the area was prepared for new occupants. Captain RJ Cormier, who was in charge of the clinic, returned from leave to discover he no longer had a clinic.

Canadian Dental Corps Veterans to Amsterdam

The sincere affection that the people of Holland feel for Canadians has been well known for many years. Never was this more evident than during the events held in 1980 to mark the 35th Anniversary of the liberation of Amsterdam late in the Second World War.

The people of Amsterdam formed a committee and raised the necessary funds to invite 350 Canadian veterans of the fighting in Holland to the celebration. The Canadians and their spouses were billeted with Dutch families who volunteered their homes for the duration of the visit.

From the moment of arrival at Schipol Airport on 2 May it was evident the organizing committee was most effective and drew much praise from its Canadian beneficiaries.

On Monday 5 May, the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation the veterans boarded Canadian Army vehicles (maintained by the Dutch in near-perfect condition since the war) and re-enacted the historic parade to Dam Square held 35 years before. Following ceremonies in the Square, the Canadians and their wives were received in the Palace by HRH Princess Juliana and HRH Prince Bernhard. The Canadian party proceeded back across the Square, jam-packed with Dutch people, calling continuously "Thank You Canada", to a luncheon at the famous Krasnapolsky Hotel. In the evening of that unforgettable day, a Tattoo and Public Liberation ceremony was held in the Dam Square.

There were many other activities crammed into the week and it was a weary but happy and appreciative Canadian Contingent who boarded the aircraft on 10 May for the return trip to Canada. The Dental Corps representatives (with wartime ranks) were:

Staff Sergeant DG Cartwright
Sergeant CA Casterton
Lieutenant-Colonel IJ Cooke
Colonel JF Edgecombe
Sergeant JW Harrison
Capt CG Hunt
Major BP Kearney
Major KI Levinson
Sergeant HJ Stokes
Sergeant AJ Tait

Author's Note:

The above item was excerpted from an article by Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney which appeared in the June 1981 CFDS Newsletter.

Golf Tournament

The 1980 edition (18th) of this annual event took place at CFB Trenton on Friday, 19 September. A total of 95 golfers participated in the 18-hole tournament and 116 current and former members attended the presentation banquet.

35 Field Dental Unit won the RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy with a team comprised of Major M. Freedman, Capt R McWade and Captain G Cousens. Captain McWade also won the KM Baird trophy and Captain EL Reid, the GR Covey trophy.

Base Dental Officers' Course

The first Base Dental Officers' Course was held at the CFDS School in September. This course had been planned for several years and was a much needed addition to the training provided for dental officers. There were many guest lecturers including DGDS, Major-General CH Belzile and Commodore TAH Smith. Candidates on the first course were: Majors PG Abbott, JC Ayotte, WH Fallon, KV Hansen, RJ Leblanc, JJ Lemieux, TP Levy, TM Strilesky, and Captain JB Dunstan.

Last Distinguished Flying Cross

Prior to his retirement in December 1979, the author, Colonel DH Protheroe was the last serving member in the Canadian Forces to wear the Distinguished Flying Cross. I was unaware of the situation until contacted by a newspaper reporter and an article appeared in several newspapers across the country. Some benefits have accrued from having been awarded the cross however, I now receive a monthly gratuity of \$4.17 per month tax free, but no indexing.

Major Sivell Goes One Better

One day at the annual golf tournament, a number of retired officers of the author's vintage including Major (Ret'd) CJ Sivell were sitting in the club house shooting the breeze over a glass and I informed Sivell of the above gratuity. He responded "That's nothing Hap, I get a disability pension of forty-five dollars a month for hemorrhoids from the Department of Veterans Affairs." He then went on to explain the circumstances, which were quite believable. He said that he always knew when the payment was received because his wife invariably stated: "Your bum cheque arrived today Chuck."

1981

Preventive Dentistry Manual

The final edition of the Manual of the Preventive Dentistry Program was published in 1981. It was another step toward the introduction of the Dental Care Program which followed three years later in 1984. The most important change in the new manual was increased emphasis on the prevention and control of periodontal disease.

CFDS Dental Care Planning and Evaluation Studies

The primary function of the Division of Dental Services in Ottawa is to develop, direct, evaluate and revise dental care programs based on dental requirements, available resources and the role of the Canadian Forces. In order to carry out this function, up-to-date information on the dental condition and dental care needs of Canadian Forces personnel must be available. It is also necessary to have information on the average times required to complete the various clinical and laboratory procedures, as well as, the average productive time dental personnel achieve in a working day.

Unfortunately, in 1981 this information was completely out-of-date. The last dental condition study had been carried out in 1973 and the last timing study was even more obsolete, dating from 1968. As a consequence, Brigadier-General Thompson, DGDS, directed the author, then working as a civilian at the Division, to carry out studies to obtain data on:

- the prevalence of specific oral diseases and conditions requiring treatment or preventive care;
- the dental health status of Canadian Forces personnel;
- the dental care requirements to achieve operational and optimal dental fitness;
- the dental requirements to maintain operational fitness;
- the average times required to complete the various treatment and preventive procedures;
- the average times required to complete the various laboratory procedures;
- the average treatment or laboratory time achieved by dental personnel in an average duty day; and
- the resources required to meet future needs.

Following consideration of these objectives, Dr. Protheroe decided that three studies were required:

- Timing Study - Dental Clinical Procedures;
- Timing Study - Dental Laboratory Procedures; and
- Dental Condition Study.

The studies were completed in 1983 and a new dental care plan was developed.

Lateral Skill Entry Program (Skilled Enrollee Plan)

In the early 1980s the CFDS found itself faced with an unacceptable shortage of auxiliary dental personnel and measures had to be undertaken to correct the shortage. There were several reasons for this situation:

- increased establishments for dental assistants and dental hygienists had been approved;
- there was a high attrition rate amongst trained personnel;
- the high proportion of females to males in the dental assistant trade affected remusters to the laboratory and equipment technician trade; and
- recruiting in general was down.

The program devised to reduce shortages in the dental trades was called the Lateral Skill Entry Program which is not a very descriptive title and it was later renamed the Skilled Enrollee Plan. In the plan, because the CFDS School could not train sufficient members, trained dental hygienists and laboratory technicians were recruited directly from accredited community colleges. They were enrolled in the CFDS as acting corporals.

A number of excellent trained trades personnel were recruited through the Skilled Enrollee Plan, however, it was never considered as a permanent method for recruiting tradesmen and was disbanded when it had served its purpose. The CFDS has now returned to its long time policy of training its own trades personnel.

RV 81

RENDEZVOUS 1981 was the first divisional exercise or major concentration that had taken place since 1965. The purpose of the exercise, which was held at CFB Gagetown, was to bring together in reduced numbers, the main elements of a division. Approximately 11,000 troops and 4,000 vehicles were involved.

In 1981 the planned wartime dental support, as determined by a Combat Service Support Study, was a dental unit consisting of a headquarters element and four dental platoons. Each platoon was made up of four dental officers and four dental assistants.

Dental participation in RV '81 was limited to six treatment teams (one dental officer and one dental assistant) and a dental laboratory section. The Commanding Officer (lieutenant-colonel) served the triple role of CO of the unit, dental officer for division troops and divisional dental advisor. All dental personnel including the CO were rotated midway through the exercise (3 weeks) in order to provide maximum experience for dental personnel.

The objectives of the dental participation were to provide emergency care; carry out an examination of a battalion of troops prior to rotation to Cyprus; and familiarize dental personnel with field operations. The deployment was one team at each of the three field ambulances and each of the two infantry battalions. The commanding officer and the laboratory section were located at Divisional Headquarters.

There were some valuable, although not unexpected, observations at the end of the exercise such as: the old dental vans were a severe limitation; there was a requirement for additional transport for the commanding officer and equipment technician; there was a need for a peacetime field organization and for a manual of field dental services. There were also observations on the standardization of dental equipment; the lack of user maintenance programs; failure to carry sufficient dental materials; and the requirement for a spare parts supply.

New Name for Dental Therapists

In January DGDS announced that because of amendments made to Trade Specialty Specifications the title "Dental Therapist" would be changed to "Dental Expanded Functions Hygienists"; quite a mouthful.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

In his opening remarks to the conference on 12 May, Brigadier-General Thompson reviewed the accomplishments made and the problems encountered in the previous year. The accomplishments included:

- the establishment of the division was increased by one dental administrative officer in the rank of captain;
- the shortage of dental officer positions was partly resolved through the enrolment of direct entry officers and the employment of civilian dentists on a per diem basis. Eighteen of the latter were employed part-time in December 1980 to offset 10 dental officer positions;
- treatment productivity improved in spite of the shortages;
- the slow but assured construction of new clinics at CFBs Halifax and Esquimalt;

- the updating of all chrome-cobalt casting equipment was completed; and
- although the supply system continued to cause some problems, the opening of the Dental Equipment Workshop at the Canadian Forces Supply Depot resulted in an improvement in service.

The problems included:

- the shortage of francophone dental officers because of difficulties in recruiting and retention;
- the retention of skilled trades personnel; and
- the need to develop a CFDS field organization and acceptance of the principle that dental services were to be part of combat service support as opposed to medical command.

Very few complaints or problems were voiced by the unit commanders in their annual situation reports. They were generally pleased with the quality of laboratory technicians recruited through skilled enrollee plan. The increase in establishment of dental hygienists was appreciated, however, a continuing shortage of experienced dental assistants was frustrating.

Dental Equipment Workshop Opened

During 1976 and 1977 the dental supply depots in Edmonton and St Hubert were closed and all dental materiel was consolidated at No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot at CFB Petawawa. In late 1980 the Canadian Forces Supply System took over management and control of dental supplies. As a result, No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot was closed and the complete operation, including the repair facility, was moved to No. 1 Canadian Forces Supply Depot (CFSD) in Toronto.

In early 1981 a designated Dental Supply Section was created within 1 CFSD and a Dental Equipment Workshop was designed and built. These sections were staffed with supply and dental personnel transferred from Petawawa and began functioning in March 1981.

Since then the Dental Supply Section has gradually disappeared and dental items are now warehoused according to the SAC concept (size, activity, characteristics) throughout the depot.

Supplies ordered from dental supply houses and manufacturers are shipped to 1 CFSD and are checked off against Department of Supply and Services contracts for accuracy, packaging, age and quality by the quality assurance inspectors of the Technical Services Section. Once inspected, and repackaged as necessary, the items are warehoused in their appropriate work centres.

No dental materiel is held at base or station level to support dental clinics. Everything is ordered directly from 1 CFSD by the user through the base supply section.

Unique in the dental service, and separate from the supply world in 1 CFSD, the Dental Equipment Workshop (DEW) is located within the confines of the depot. This shop is the only third-line dental repair facility in the Canadian Forces and its major role is to repair and overhaul all unserviceable dental equipment across Canada and Europe. The three dental equipment technicians rebuild, overhaul, refinish, and cannibalize any dental equipment issued to the account. Serviceable equipment is issued to 1 CFSD after repair and cannibalized parts are stored for future use.

The Dental Equipment Workshop is a sub-section of 1 CFSD Technical Services Branch but takes direction from the Director of Dental Treatment Services for major taskings and third line responsibilities.

Author's Note.

The above information was taken from an article written by Warrant Officer WA Quine and published in the Logistics Newsletter (undated).

First Female Chief

Chief Warrant Officer JM Patterson became the first female Chief Warrant Officer in the Canadian Forces when she was promoted to that rank in 1981.

Accommodation

The following new or renovated accommodation projects were added in 1981:

- CFB Kingston - Three operatories, examination room, preventive dentistry room and storage space added.
- CFB Edmonton - Two new operatories and an x-ray bay added.
- CFB Shilo - One dental hygienist's bay added.

Personnel Information - 1981

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

MCM Banville	SA Becker	JEG Brissette	CJ Cormier
K Gravitis	SM Johnson	JH Tamminen	DR Vandahl
JCRL Amman	TRM Craig	SV Dubickas	WD Horne
PV Khurana	MG Knebel	MJ Lamarre	DG McClure
RM Park	PE Shawwood	JGA Vandal	TK Vankka
RF Cooper	CA Collingwood		

Officer Promotions

To Lieutenant-Colonel - KR Morley, JJ Lemieux

To Major - LR Hatcher, JM Boisclair, DJ Brodie, HW Garland, J Gosselin,
BD Harper, LA Klazek, DS Stosky, CB Leek, JK Pyne, EL Reid,
SJ Stewart, DG Buchanan, DE Fraser

To Lieutenant - T Mountain,

Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel - JLY Cyrenne, HJ Marion

Majors - RL Thompson, PR Darlington, RD Mazurat, KV MacDonald, PM Lobb

Captains - ML Irwin, C Mensinga, PD Peterson, JG Rouillard, DG Cahoon,
RA Cescou, GJ Meisner, RA McWade, WC Schadt, J Severs,
VM Connor

Senior Appointments

Colonel	JN Wright	- Director Dental Treatment Services
Colonel	JMA Donely	- Commandant CFDS School
Major	G Boulanger	- Career Manager

Honours and Awards

Brigadier-General	WR Thompson	- Commander, Order of Military Merit
Colonel	JMA Donely	- Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeon
Colonel	LA Richardson	- Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeon

Specialty Qualifications

Major	DJ Morrow	- Periodontics
Major	MF Pilon	- Public Health Dentistry
Major	WB Wiseman	- General Dentistry

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Candidate - Second-Lieutenant	TD Pielak
Field Exercise Award - Second-Lieutenant	SC Headley

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Chief Warrant Officer | - JA Atherton, HE Ayerst, JM Patterson |
| Master Warrant Officer | - GM Anderson, P Bosch, D Frerichs, RF Abfalter, DT Langford, JJ Pouliot |
| Warrant Officer | - RM Haiplik, TA James, JA Angus, D Bowering, MP Dallaire, LK Kallman, LA Lambert, I Winsor, JR Gratton, PR Coss |
| Sergeant | - RF Buchanan, JE Genest, JH Gosselin, B Hansen, BC Kennedy, JL Leclerc, NA McLeod, JAMG Paquin, WA Quine, PJ Ruck, RL Solomon, MG Tessier, RA Richer-Lafleche, EAJ Morin, JJ West, JG Bernier, DG Hogan, BH Davis, ME Sikora, RF Christenson, GF Kennedy |

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Chief Warrant Officer | - DC Hughes, E Duve |
| Master Warrant Officer | - AJ Christiansen, H King |
| Warrant Officer | - JG Cliche, AM Wilson, D Banks, A Busse, NJ Cable, JF Giroux |
| Sergeant | - C Heather, HL Bodfield, P Fox, L Petkow-Auramow, HB Clifton, GK MacDonald, AF Randall, A Schuk, RA Garnhum, K MacDonald |

Items from the CFDS Newsletter - 1981

Captain MS Baillargeon Killed

Members of the CFDS were saddened to hear of the tragedy that claimed the life of Captain Sylvie Baillargeon. She died on 7 July 1981 several days after being in a car accident at St Jean.

Colonel Commandant's Trophy

While visiting the CFDS School in February, the Colonel Commandant, Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney presented the Colonel Commandant's Trophy to the CFDS School. It is awarded to the best student on the Dental Laboratory Technicians TQ5 course.

Lee Reynolds Memorial Conference

The fifth annual Lee Reynolds Memorial Conference was held in the Black Forest Officers Mess at CFB Lahr on 12 June. Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen, Commanding Officer, 35 Field Dental Unit hosted the event which was organized by Captain GM Cousens. Over forty guests were in attendance.

DGDS Receives FDI Merit Award

The President of the Federation Dentaire Internationale (FDI), Professor Louis Baume, presented the FDI Merit Award to Brigadier-General WR Thompson during the opening ceremonies of the annual congress in Rio de Janeiro on 5 September. The award was presented for outstanding services to the FDI as Chairman of the Commission of Defence Forces Dental Services for the past five years.

Colonel Wright Graduates from National Defence College

Colonel JN Wright received his National Defence College Graduation Certificate from the Honourable Flora MacDonald on 16 July. The National Defence College Course is of eleven months duration and brings together senior members of the military, federal and provincial governments, RCMP, together with public service and industry officials to study at global and national levels, matters of social, economic, political, external and military significance.

Nineteenth Annual Bonspiel

The 19th Annual Bonspiel, held at CFB Borden 4-6 February, attracted 140 curlers. The winners were:

- Wansbrough Trophy - A Event - Colonel LA Richardson, skip, Major C Ames, Captain L Klazek and Sergeant J Vasek
- RCDC(R) Officers Trophy - B Event - Sergeant H Pick, skip, Captain O Lysechko, Master Warrant Officer R Gayler and Warrant Officer G Hildebrandt
- WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy - C Event - Mr. J. Clint, skip, Mr. J. Likens, Warrant Officer M. Longford and Mr. C. Hunt

Lieutenant-Colonel Charlie Dufour, a US Airforce Dental Corps prosthodontist from Sheppard Airforce Base in Texas, was visiting the CFDS School as a guest lecturer at the time the annual bonspiel was held. He was invited to participate and gave a humorous account of his impressions of the bonspiel and the sport of curling at the presentation banquet. Excerpts from his talk, which took the form of a letter to his wife follows:

“Dear

The festivities begin with a big celebration where Canadian dentists, technicians and guests gather from all over Canada and even Europe to meet and greet. It must have been a long time since they have seen each other because they carry on like you wouldn't believe. Everyone buys each other drinks, the most popular of which is something called “Blue”. I don't know why because it comes in a dark brown bottle. Later in the evening after everyone has been greeted and properly introduced, there is a draw that separates this happy congregation into 36 groups of four people.

The next morning everyone assembles in a huge refrigerator. Now there is no reason I can see for having to gather in an air conditioned room; its February and it's not as if it were hot outside. Anyway it's so cold the floor has turned to ice.

The competition to see who is first begins with the toss of a coin. If you lose you get to go first. Everyone knows that to be first is best and I guess the object is to guess the wrong side of the coin toss so that you lose, whereby you get to go first and actually win by losing.

What happens after that is a sight to behold. The Canadians are the most fastidiously clean people I have ever met. Everyone carries a broom and you can't even get into the refrigerator without clean shoes.

One member of the group stands at the far end of the room, puts his broom on the ice and raises his arm. If he raises his right arm it means he wants you to throw a huge stone at him and then miss hitting his broom to the left. That's right, the right means the left and left means the right, and whatever you do, don't hit his precious broom. For doing this he gets to be called skip. I think it's because he skipped school or something. I know this is difficult to understand and you're still wandering about the coin toss. Anyway, a member at the near end tries to please the member at the far end by throwing a huge 40 lb stone toward him opposite to the way old skip is pointing for him to throw. Hard to believe but that's what it takes to make skip happy.

Once the winner is agreed upon, the winner spends his money to buy more blue for the losers. So once again the object is to lose, thereby quenching an insatiable thirst for Blue, the stuff that comes in the dark brown bottles. They continue for two days and the winner is the group who have the cleanest floor, had the most stones visit their houses, gotten the least sleep and bought the most brown bottles of Blue.

Everyone is happy and thrilled for the declared winners, who, if you take a close look at them, should be declared hospitalized. They are propped up in their chairs at a celebration banquet in their honour next to I.V. bottles filled with life sustaining nutrients. To a humble bystander it would once again seem that the losers are the real winners. They look better, have had more sleep, have a smile on their faces, have plenty of brown bottles of Blue and haven't had to mortgage their homes to pay for the drinks of other people.

So I think that about sums it up. I hope it makes sense to the folks back home, where there are more traditional games like rattle snake roundups.

All my love"

Dockyard Clinic, Esquimalt Closed

The Dockyard Clinic, Esquimalt, officially closed its doors on 28 August. It had been in service for many years and who, among former occupants, can forget the stone walls that could withstand a twelve pound ball at thirty yards and, of course, the admiral's unique swimming pool.

1981 Golf Tournament

13 Dental Unit, CFB Trenton, was unable to host the 19th Annual Golf Tournament so the CFDS School stepped into the breach and the event was held at CFB Borden on 24 September.

A team from 35 Dental Unit comprised of Majors Garland and Reid and Captain Lamoureux won the RCDC(R) Officer's Trophy. The KM Baird Trophy went to Major EL Reid.

Corporal Purich - Big Winner

Corporal and Mrs. D. Purich won \$200,000 as their share of a winning lottery ticket. To help celebrate the occasion the Purichs hosted a dinner for all clinic personnel and their spouses at the Homestead restaurant at CFB Gagetown in December.

Forensic Identification

In March, Major KR Morley, CFDS School, was requested by a local detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police to assist in the forensic identification of a young woman who had died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. The OPP presented Major Morley with a jar containing a fragmented maxilla and mandible and a set of anti-mortem records. A positive identification was quickly made and Major Morley received a letter of appreciation for his professional assistance from the OPP.

Moscow Visit

The Canadian Embassy staff in Moscow were again dentally fit following a visit from Major MacInnis and Chief Warrant Officer Barrett 6-20 February.

Brigadier-General Thompson, CMM

The DGDS, Brigadier-General WR Thompson, was appointed to the Order of Military Merit in the Grade of Commander (CMM). This is the senior appointment in the Order.

Dental Officers - Service with the Militia

The November 1981 issue of the CFDS Newsletter contained information for dental officers contemplating release.

Seventeen vacancies exist at Militia units across Canada for dental officers. The locations were as follows:

- Central Militia Area - Toronto, London, Hamilton, Windsor, and Northern Ontario
- Atlantic Militia Area - St John's, Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, and Charlottetown
- Quebec Militia Area - Montreal East, Montreal West, and Quebec City
- Prairie Militia Area - Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, and Thunder Bay

1982

Changes at the Top

The year 1982 saw the appointment of a new Director General of Dental Services and a new Colonel Commandant. Brigadier-General JN Wright replaced Brigadier-General WR Thompson as DGDS on 25 June and Colonel (Ret'd) GR Covey became Colonel Commandant vice Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney on 1 August.

DGDS Elected President of the Canadian Dental Association

Brigadier-General Thompson assumed the presidency of the Canadian Dental Association in 1982. This appointment demonstrated the high regard that General Thompson was held in the civilian dental community and by reflection the stature of the CFDS in Canadian dentistry.

Personnel Resources

The shortage of personnel resources was not reduced very much in 1982. The strength of dental officers only increased by one from 147 to 148 against an establishment of 162. Fortunately, a number of civilian dentists were hired on a per diem basis to take up some of the slack. However, this was only a short term answer and a continued effort was necessary to recruit more military dental officers.

The worst shortage was in the dental hygienist trade. In 1979 the establishment for this trade had been raised from 38 to 70 positions and with a strength of 40 this left a shortage of 30 dental hygienists. It was impossible to train this many hygienists in-house to meet these new requirements and the skilled enrollee plan was employed in an attempt to obtain dental hygienists graduating from Community Colleges. It was not very successful in 1982 with only three hygienists enrolled.

The dental assistant situation was much better on paper. The strength was 175 against an establishment of 170 by April 1982. However, the proportion of the strength that were recruits or untrained reduced effectiveness significantly. Also the amount of on-the-job training required for untrained personnel took away from overall effectiveness.

The dental laboratory trade had fared the best of all. As of 1 April, 1982, the strength was 73; one over establishment. This was the result of enrolling eight technicians in 1981 under the skilled enrollee plan.

The strength of dental equipment technicians remained the same throughout 1982 with 15 technicians against an establishment of 19.

New Accommodation

The following new or renovated accommodation projects were completed during 1982;

- CFB Bagotville - Two new operatories and one storeroom.
- CFB Chilliwack -New building with six operatories and supporting accommodation.
- CFB La Citadelle - Additional operatory.
- CFB Petawawa - Four new operatories and a new dental laboratory.
- CFB Valcartier -Two new operatories and a waiting room.

Laboratory Centralization

As a result of direction given at the June 1982 DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference, a limited trial of laboratory centralization was initiated in 14 Dental Unit. A sergeant position at CFB Moose Jaw and a corporal position at CFB Calgary were moved to the central laboratory at CFB Winnipeg and a corporal position at CFB Cold Lake was moved to the laboratory at CFB Edmonton.

The reasons for these moves were:

- a shift in demand for laboratory services toward porcelain and away from the types of service that can be provided in small laboratories; and
- corporal technicians in smaller laboratories did not have the opportunity to perform the wide scope of procedures necessary for trade and career progression.

Subsequent to the above moves toward centralization in 14 Dental Unit, similar action was initiated in 12 Dental Unit where the dental laboratory positions at CFB Summerside and CFB Chatham were moved to CFB Halifax and CFB Gagetown respectively.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

The Annual DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 1-3 June. It was timed to coincide with the retirement of Brigadier-General WR Thompson and associated social events. As usual many items of importance to the CFDS were discussed and those of historical significance have been reported in the preceding paragraphs.

Personnel Information 1982

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

LP Butler	JCA Dallaire	PJ Demers	R Drouin
WP Fleming	NC Headley	JM Lal	JM Piekarski
TJ Pielak	JP Walsh	RK Yahiro	MA Baluschak
JD Black	JP Bulger	SR Gossip	NTA Hui
JRGR Letnick	BC McLellan	GV Proud	WM Vansickle
DP Ward			

Officer Promotions

- To Brigadier-General - JN Wright
- To Colonel - VJ Lanctis, MN Deyette
- To Lieutenant-Colonel - KV Hansen, C Hawkins, JCAY Ayotte, TP Levy, WA MacInnis
- To Major - OG Lysechko, D Tisch, DR Vandahl, MB Reade, ES Swan, RA Grover, JEG Brissette, RF Cooper
- To Captain - DT Langford, JJ Pouliot, P Bosch

Officer Retirements/Releases

- Brigadier-General - WR Thompson
- Colonel - AG Taylor
- Lieutenant-Colonel - HM Amos, JAR Fortier, EL MacInnis
- Majors - GA Ames, DG Buchanan, RW Woodworth, P Gillies
- Captains - MM Fitch, BE Cornell, JK Partlo, JM Gillespie, R Savoie, JGR Gervais, JB Dunstan, LD Martin, JMC Boisclair, J Gosselin, JG Ferland, EW Samborski, SJ Stewart, BD Parker, JW Toews, LA Klazek, DS Pearson

Senior Appointments

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| Brigadier-General | JN Wright | - Director General of Dental Services |
| Colonel | JF Begin | - Director Dental Treatment Services |
| Colonel | VJ Lanctis | - Commanding Officer, 15 Dental Unit |
| Colonel | MN Deyette | - Commanding Officer 13 Dental Unit |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | WA Gray | - Commanding Officer, 1 Dental Unit |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | DG Jones | - Commanding Officer, 11 Dental Unit |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | E Cragg | - Commanding Officer, 35 Dental Unit |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | JCAY Ayotte | - Staff Officer, Division of Dental Services |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | EF Foley | - Staff Officer, Division of Dental Services |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | PR McQueen | - Staff Officer, Division of Dental Services |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | TP Levy | - Base Dental Officer, CFB Gagetown |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | WA McInnis | - Base Dental Officer, CFB Halifax |

Honours and Awards

- Captain MA Field - United Nations Force Commander's Commendation

Specialist Qualifications

- | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------------|
| Major | MJ Chagnon | - Oral Surgery |
| Major | LCR St Pierre | - Prosthodontics |
| Major | LJ Hudgins | - General Dentistry |

Undergraduate Awards

- Honour Candidate - Second-Lieutenant BH Smith
Field Exercise Award - Second-Lieutenant RL Masuda

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

- To Chief Warrant Officer - TH Taylor, M Longford
To Master Warrant Officer - CJ Beauchamp, J Armstrong, H Kalmet, J Brisebois, G Hildebrandt, MG Williams, JEL Frechette
To Warrant Officer - RA Bosnell, M Forlippa, JM St-Pierre, JV Thompson, JGG Boileau, I Linton, JG Parker, IJ MacNeil, R Jobin, F Lemieux, WG Cudmore, D Nolet, VE Gorman, NG Jones
To Sergeant - JL Gignac, W Leach, N Vallee, L Carrier, JL Suchelniski, C Latulippe, M Martin, JA Gariepy, JH Buchner, MJ Girard, J Nijjar, JW Christensen, DH Caslake, M Boulay, MJ Kirby, JR Neveau, JR Gallant, EA Morin

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

- Chief Warrant Officer - M Beauvais
Master Warrant Officer - D Davies, H Kalmet
Warrant Officer - PR Coss
Sergeant - HAJ Goodwin, RA Garnham, NM Laybold, MJ Martin, AF Randall

Items from the CFDS Newsletter - 1982

Deaths

Two popular CFDS members died during 1982. Lieutenant-Colonel Roderick Donald Carver, CD, DDS, DDPH, died suddenly at CFB Cornwallis, N.S. on 27 June. He joined the Canadian Forces in September 1965 and enrolled in the Dental Officer Training Plan. He was a graduate of McGill University and attended the University of Toronto in 1979-80 on post-graduate training in dental public health. During his career Lieutenant-Colonel Carver served as a dental officer in Halifax and as career manager in Ottawa. In 1980 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed base dental officer, CFB Cornwallis.

Sergeant Norma Laybolt was fatally injured in a car accident on 9 April on her way to visit her family. She joined the military police branch in May, 1974 and remustered to the dental assistant trade in June 1977. She had served in that capacity at CFB Petawawa and CFB Cornwallis.

Twentieth Annual Bonspiel

Thirty-two teams from across Canada and 35 Field Dental Unit participated in the 20th Annual CFDS Bonspiel held at CFB Borden 4-6 February. The winners were:

- A Event - Master Warrant Officer JA Fraser, Major (Ret'd) M Fisk, Mr. J. Clint and Master Warrant Officer (Ret'd) RJ Goodwin
B Event - Lieutenant-Colonel WA Gray, Colonel JM Donely, Master Warrant Officer RP Gayler and Polly Ruck
C Event - Colonel JN Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel JAR Fortier, Lieutenant-Colonel G Gunther and Major DE Fraser
D Event - Captain C Maziade, Colonel JF Begin, Major T Michaud-Girouard and Corporal C Comtois

DGDS Retirement Dinner

On 2 June serving and retired officers of the RCDC/CFDS honoured Brigadier-General and Mrs. WR Thompson at a formal mixed mess dinner on the occasion of his retirement. The dinner was attended by members of the Thompson family as well as military and civilian dignitaries. Special

presentations and tributes were given by Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney, Colonel Commandant, Brigadier-General JN Wright; Major-General (Ret'd) R Shira, former Chief of the US Army Dental Corps; and Major (Ret'd) CG Hunt, President of the RCDC Association. Lieutenant-Colonel JAR Fortier acted as PMC for the dinner. Distinguished guests included Major-General G Kuttas, Chief US Army Dental Corps and DR D Williams, President Canadian Dental Association.

Other rank members of the CFDS hosted General Thompson at a retirement dinner in the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess, CFB Trenton on 10 June.

New Salt Water Clinic

A new dental clinic was opened in HMCS Preserver as a full time detachment on 1 April. This resulted in an increase of one dental officer and one sergeant dental assistant for 12 Dental Unit. Captain Gravitis and Private Burke were the first to serve in the new clinic.

Moscow

Lieutenant-Colonel JJ Lemieux and Master Warrant Officer N Audet were on temporary duty in Moscow in February to provide dental services for embassy personnel.

Golf Tournament

The 20th Annual CFDS Golf Tournament took place at CFB Trenton on 17 and 18 September. The 13 Dental Unit team of Master Warrant Officer D. Davies, Sergeant G Gosselin and Major B Harper won the RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy in an exciting playoff with the team from 35 Dental Unit.

The KM Baird Trophy for low gross was won by Major W Garland while the GR Covey Trophy for low net went to Major B Harper. Former members awards were won by Captain (Ret'd) R McWade and Mr. Blair Pollock.

A new event was instituted for female golfers and was won by Corporal Sue Brine.

Council on Health Care

Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen of the Division of Dental Services was nominated as the CFDS member of the Canadian Dental Association Council on Health Care and attended his first meeting in November.

National Champions

Captain (W) J Walton and Corporal (W) MSC Guevremont were members of the team that won the Women's National Softball Championship held at CFB Shilo.

Presentation at Air Command

On 14-15 December, Lieutenant-Colonel KR Morley of the CFDS School was a guest of Air Command Headquarters, Winnipeg at the invitation of Lieutenant-General KE Lewis. During the visit Lieutenant-Colonel Morley presented proofs of the original RCAF Colours, designed by his father, Flight-Lieutenant WH Morley.

Suggestion Award Certificate

Sergeant L. Girard was presented with a Suggestion Award Certificate on 15 December by the base commander BFC St-Jean for a suggestion he submitted while serving in Europe. A bonus accompanied the certificate.

Wartime Director General Dies

Brigadier (Ret'd) Frank Melville Lott, Director General of Dental Services throughout the Second World War, died in California on 15 May 1982 at the age of 86. Among his academic honours Brigadier Lott held an LDS, DDS, MSc, BSc and PhD. His doctoral thesis entitled "The Organization of an Army Dental corps in Time of War" brought him to the attention of Army Headquarters and in 1939 he was called to Ottawa to apply his theories to the Corps. He was appointed "Chief Dental Officer and Officer Administering the Canadian Dental Corps" with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Subsequently, he was promoted to Colonel, then Brigadier and appointed Director General of Dental Services. This marked the first time that the Canadian Dental Corps functioned as an autonomous

formation. Following the war he was invested by King George VI as a Commander in the Order of the British Empire. He retired in 1946. Brigadier Lott could be considered the father of the modern Dental Corps.

1983

Development of Field Doctrine

Although some work had been done on field doctrine following the exercise RV 81, this activity was stepped up when Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) ME Pillar was hired in January 1983 and began work in the Directorate of Plans and Requirements. His background was particularly suited to the job having served as an officer in the infantry, armoured corps, and the previous 26 years as a medical associate officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pillar was given the task of developing three land force doctrinal publications dealing with dental services. The first was to be Canadian Forces Publication (CFP) 313(12) Dental Services in the Area of Operations. This was to be followed by CFP 313(13) The Field Dental Unit in Battle and 313(14) The Dental Battalion in Battle. During 1983 and early 1984 Pillar completed the first draft of the Canadian Forces Emergency Dental Support Plan.

Exercise RENDEZVOUS (RV) '83

RV '83 was an exercise of divisional dimensions held at Wainwright, Alberta in April and May 1983. It offered the opportunity to gain much needed additional field experience. The dental organization consisted of the following components:

- a headquarters dental section comprised of one senior dental officer and one senior dental assistant;
- a dental technical support section made up of one dental equipment technician and one dental laboratory technician. It was co-located with the headquarters section;
- two dental clinic sections each consisting of one dental officer and one dental assistant in support of the special services forces; and
- two dental clinical sections in support of 1 Canadian Brigade Group.

The following personnel participated in the exercise:

- Headquarters Dental Section - Lieutenant-Colonel Bouris/ Warrant Officer Highfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Yates/ Warrant Officer Rataczak;
- Dental Technical Support Section - Warrant Officer Solomon/ Sergeant Buchanan, Sergeant Hansen/ Corporal Muir;
- Dental Clinical Sections - Captain Khurana/ Sergeant McRae, Major Lysechko/ Corporal Devries, Captain Headley/ Corporal Slattery, Captain Lemieux/ Corporal Warren, Capt Fraser/ Corporal Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel Hudgins/ Corporal Mattison;
- Observers - Brigadier-General JN Wright, Colonel LA Richardson and Colonel VJ Lanctis.

Dental Services Become Part of Combat Service Support

It was decided at the April 1983 meeting of the Combat Development Committee* that henceforth dental services in all field formations would be a part of the Combat Service Support. This meant that the CFDS would no longer be under command and control of the medical services in the field. However, the nature of the CFDS role would necessitate close cooperation and frequent co-location with the medical services. A dental presence would still be required at field hospitals, field ambulances, and medical stations.

* This committee is comprised of all serving army generals.

US Dental Officers Train with CFDS

Deputy Minister approval was obtained in 1983 to train up to six US Army dental officers per year on clinical courses at the CFDS School.

Hypertension Screening Discontinued

Hypertension screening in CFDS clinics was cancelled following the implementation of a new Canadian Forces Medical Services physical fitness program which included blood pressure registration.

Hepatitis B Screening and Vaccination Program

Approximately 45% of clinically employed personnel availed themselves of the opportunity to have their blood tested as part of the voluntary hepatitis B screening program. Fortunately, no carriers were detected among those tested.

Chief of US Army Dental Corps Visits

Major-General HT Chandler, Assistant Surgeon General and Chief US Army Dental Corps was a guest lecturer during the 1983 DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference in Ottawa. He briefed conference members on the centralization of dental laboratory services in the US Army; the US Army dollar value system of measuring dental productivity; and the organization and management of the US Army Dental Corps in peace and war with emphasis on the relationship to the medical services.

Career Progression Dental Officers

At the January 1983 DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference guidelines were established for promotion of dental officers as follows:

- Prerequisites for promotion from lieutenant-colonel to colonel included a diverse background of experience; demonstrated leadership ability; and experience in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The ideal background for promotion to colonel would include experience as base dental officer of a major clinic; a staff officer; and commanding officer of a small dental unit. Although it would not always be possible for every candidate to have experience in all three areas, such background should be the baseline for promotion to colonel. It definitely was essential for a lieutenant-colonel to have experience beyond that of a base dental officer prior to consideration for promotion. Additionally, it was highly desirable that prerequisite experience include a tour of duty at National Defence Headquarters;
- Attempts to define specific criteria similar to that accomplished for promotion to colonel were not successful for the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The main problem evolved from the large number of career officers who participate in the CFDS post-graduate training program. The fundamental requirement was that the officer under consideration be judged capable of assuming the responsibility of base dental officer of any large dental detachment with a lieutenant-colonel establishment;
- The primary criterion for promotion from captain to major was that the officer must be capable of performing the duties of a base dental officer.

Treatment Services Workshop

For some time the need to conduct a workshop on a dental care program for the Canadian Forces had been recognized. With the completion of the Dental Condition Study current data on the size and nature of the workload was available and the workshop was held 30 August to 1 September 1983 at CFB Trenton.

This was an extremely important workshop in that its recommendations would affect the provision of dental care in the CFDS for many years to come. The aim of the workshop was to develop a programmed approach to addressing the treatment needs of Canadian Forces personnel with increased emphasis on periodontal disease but conform with the existing treatment care program and policies. It would also have to take into account existing resources.

The participants were all qualified specialists or very experienced officers including five public health dentists, five periodontists, two general dentistry specialists, one clinical psychologist, and one general practitioner as follows:

Division	- Colonel JF Begin - Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen - Colonel (Ret'd) DH Protheroe
1 Dental Unit	- Major JG Grenier
11 Dental Unit	- Lieutenant-Colonel DG Jones (Chairman)
12 Dental Unit	- Colonel HW Brogan - Lieutenant-Colonel CH Hawkins (Secretary)
13 Dental Unit	- Lieutenant-Colonel MS Bouris
14 Dental Unit	- Colonel HS Wood
15 Dental Unit	- Lieutenant-Colonel JJ Lemieux
CFDS School	- Major DJ Morrow - Major MF Pilon
Guest Lecturers	- Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) NH Andrews - Dr. P. Konopasky
Observer	- Brigadier-General JN Wright

Following wide discussion of the information presented by the participants, recommendations were made by the workshop. These covered several pages in the report on the workshop. The most important follow:

- Phase I of the preventive dentistry program should be changed to include only oral examination, forensic update and radiographs as required. The preventive measures would be included in Phase II;
- The periodontal classification should be defined as follows:
 - No periodontal disease - no bleeding or inflammation apparent upon visual and probing examination;
 - Gingivitis - inflammation present but no clinical detectable attachment loss;
 - Moderate periodontal disease - inflammation present and 4-6 mm pockets either localized or generalized; and
 - Advanced periodontal disease - inflammation present and 6 mm or deeper pockets either localized or generalized;
- The periodontal status be determined by complete periodontal probing;
- All personnel on periodontal maintenance programs should be identified by a suitable symbol on the dental envelope to facilitate identification of these patients and integrating them into recall programs on postings;
- Periodontal condition should not be considered a criterion for operational fitness unless the condition is such that it would preclude operational employment;
- Training of general practitioner dental officers should be directed toward increasing skills in periodontal diagnosis and subgingival scaling and root planing;
- Advanced training in subgingival scaling and root planing should be given to dental hygienists as soon as possible;
- The time points values assigned to preventive and periodontal procedures should be reviewed to ensure that they accurately reflect the significant amount of time required to perform them;

- The feasibility of using a plaque index in conjunction with periodontal maintenance procedures should be investigated;
- A dental care program for periodontal disease should establish the following priorities:
 - Priority 1 - No periodontal disease,
 - Priority 2 - Gingivitis,
 - Priority 3 - Moderate periodontal disease, and
 - Priority 4 - Advanced periodontal disease.

DGDS Unit Commanders' Conferences

DGDS called two conferences in 1983. The first was held in Ottawa 11-12 January and the second 31 May - 2 June.

In his opening remarks at the January conference Brigadier-General JN Wright outlined recent activities and accomplishments, the challenges ahead and his dissappointments and concerns. Under the heading of activities and accomplishments he listed the following:

- Preventive dentistry program statistics showed that the dental condition of Canadian Forces personnel continued to improve. He attributed part of these improvements to a higher retention rate and consequent reduction in the number of new recruits;
- The CFDS establishment was increased by two dental officers, two dental assistants, a major dental administrative officer position at Mobile Command Headquarters and a civilian position (Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) ME Pillar) at the division;
- DGDS anticipated that all equipment except for the field chair would be procured for the 36 new dental vans. Delivery of the vans was expected in 1984;
- Five dental officers were to commence specialty training in 1983;
- The CFDS Board of Consultants was dissolved with the exception of the consultant in dental materials, Dr. Denis Smith. This action was taken because the CFDS had its own specialists and did not need civilian specialists for consultation;
- A new dental record, referral form, return of dental treatment and catalogue of dental supplies had been developed;
- As a result of the clinical timing study a new time point scale had been produced;
- A new definition of a duty day had been issued;
- Two important decisions taken at a recent stores committee meeting were to catalogue Silar, a third generation microcomposite resin, and do an extensive stores investigation project on visible light curing units and materials with the intent of introducing the most acceptable system in the near future.

DGDS outlined some of the challenges ahead, which included:

- Development of a CFDS wartime posture;
- Development of an efficient porcelain fused to metal delivery system;
- Determine an optimal delivery system for routine laboratory services;
- Develop a program to deal with the periodontal problem in the Canadian Forces;
- Evaluate the true requirements for expanded function hygienists and develop an appropriate policy;

- Solve the hygienist manning problem;
- Evaluate clinic establishments, including the requirement for specialists, and redistribute manpower accordingly;
- Determine the computer requirements and benefits in areas such as office procedures, documentation, etc, etc.;
- Identify future leaders and ensure they receive adequate training and diversity of employment;
- Develop a policy for Forensic Odontology Response Cells;
- Improve the CFDS Annual Report;
- Improve third line repair service at the Canadian Forces Supply Depot; and
- Develop mobilization trade specifications.

General Wright's concerns included:

- Continuing uncertainty about the specialist officers career development program;
- Inadequate support staff at the Division of Dental Services;
- Limited success in recruiting dental hygienists; and
- Lack of progress on the militia.

At the second conference DGDS announced that two items on the agenda, laboratory services and career progression of dental tradesmen, required analysis and final decisions during the conference.

As far as laboratory services were concerned the conference decided that:

- the CFDS would move toward laboratory centralization. Initially, there would be a phasing out of inefficient or unproductive single laboratories;
- centralization would be applied on a unit basis and not the CFDS as a whole; and
- there would be five major laboratories (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Esquimalt) at which porcelain appliances would be fabricated.

The decisions made on career progression of dental tradesmen were not very specific but were as follows:

- The Division would explore the possibility of obtaining DGDS representation in the selection process for trade courses;
- A formula for establishing meaningful and practical guidelines for standardization of tradesmen's personnel evaluation reports would be pursued.

Distribution of Dental Officers

As a result of the Dental Care Planning Studies carried out in 1981 and 1982 Colonel (Ret'd) DH Protheroe calculated the dental officer requirements for each full-time clinic based on the duty days required to achieve operational dental fitness using the existing establishment. The CFDS average was used as the basis for equitable staffing. The findings were presented to the conference and are shown in the following table.

Understaffed	Overstaffed
Naden Clinic,	National Defence Medical Centre
CFB Esquimalt	Royal Roads
CFB Greenwood	CFB Shearwater
CFB Kingston	CFB Summerside

Royal Military College
CFB Valcartier
La Citadelle
CFB Lahr

CFB Chatham
CFB Gander
CFB Trenton
CFB North Bay
CFB Cold Lake
CFB Penhold
CFB Shilo
Longue Pointe
SHAPE

DGDS/Chief Warrant Officers' Conference

The first ever meeting of all CFDS Chief Warrant Officers with DGDS was held in Ottawa on 3 May 1983. Although there were no world-shaking decisions made at this first conference, it was valuable as a communications exercise and the "Chiefs" were given the opportunity to give vent to their concerns.

Captain DT Langford was chairman of the meeting and members of the conference were: Brigadier-General JN Wright, Colonel JF Begin, Lieutenant-Colonel HS Wood and Chief Warrant Officers JA Atherton, HE Ayerst, LR Barrett, MD Longford, RF Matheson, LG Peverill, J Patterson, TH Taylor, and RE Todd.

The suggestions and concerns presented by the "Chiefs" reflected the opinion of CFDS other ranks at the time and included the following:

- Canadian Forces publications in CFDS clinics should be reviewed and standardized;
- Dental clinic coordinators should be permitted to attend the dental administration course at the CFDS School;
- Standard operating procedures should be developed for every clinic as a guide for present and incoming staff;
- Senior tradesmen for each trade should be appointed in each dental unit;
- A CFDS Chief Warrant Officer should be appointed and serve on the staff of the Division of Dental Services;
- A training officer should be appointed in each dental unit;
- Senior tradesmen should have direct access to the career manager;
- Junior laboratory technicians are being employed independently contrary to directives and this practice should be discontinued;
- The emphasis on productivity may be counterproductive and should be reduced;
- The chief warrant officer in the dental equipment technician trade should visit each unit headquarters once a year to discuss the equipment repair service;
- The Dental Equipment Workshop at Canadian Forces Supply Depot should be under DGDS control;
- Funds should be made available for equipment technicians to attend equipment displays at dental conventions;
- The prerequisites for selection of candidates for dental hygienists should be adhered to; and
- The practice of giving posting preferences to married women and female skilled enrollees is unfair and should be discontinued.

Personnel Information - 1983

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

CD Alleyn	JEP Lavallee	RL Masuda	DB Bouthillier
FWH Hedley	MSDC Bellavance	JBA Bonar	CC Dunham
TA Bankey	JCA Cardin	BW Demontmorency	TM Lowry
DJ Breivik	GJJ Girard	DA Grundy	RD Stewart
JD Ferguson	DL Raynor	GD Shukster	CS Wilson
JZAJ Marchand	DP Vanberkel	PE Vout	
TJ VanAlphen	JF Marchand	AC Faith	
MJA Cuff	JBZ Deziel	BH Smith	

Dental Administrative Officers Taken on Strength

L Bailey

Officer Promotions

To Colonel	- HS Wood
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- GA Boulanger, LJ Hudgins, EW Graham, WB Wiseman,
To Major	- RF Cooper, DF MacLean, PR Myers, JA Sutherland, JN Walton, GM Cousens, RD Johnson
To Captain	- N Audet

Officer Retirements/Releases

Colonel	- LA Richardson
Lieutenant-Colonel	- KV Hansen, WA MacInnis
Major	- L Dombowsky, HK Meisner
Captain	- CR Crapo, M Olivier, WS Chiu, P Berube, JQ Fraser, BL Merkley, C Brodie, DO Lamoreux, TJ Shell, JLD Trempe, RJ Warnick, JVG Richard

Specialty Qualifications

Major Currah	- General Dentistry
Major Bullock	- General Dentistry
Major Grenier	- Periodontics
Major Bilodeau	- Oral Surgery

Senior Appointments

Colonel	HS Wood	- Commanding Officer 14 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	PR McQueen	- Director Dental Plans and Resources

Honours and Awards

Colonel	JM Donely	- Fellow of the International College of Dentists
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Undergraduate Awards

Honour Candidate Award	- Second Lieutenant E MacMurdo
Field Exercise Award	- Second Lieutenant RW Hart

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Chief Warrant Officer	- RA Gayler
To Master Warrant Officer	- M Arbour, LJ Côté, LI MacLean
To Warrant Officer	- DL Bungay, JF Lemieux, PD Paige, JH Rataczak, JF Butson, RW Danyluck, JR Levesque, OW Mandrusiak
To Sergeant	- LE Deveau, JA Muir, A Beland, CL Cook, MM Middlekoop HB Murray, RG Robicheau, DW Sadler, MC Guevremont, R Hall MS Isabelle, JES Lavoie

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

Chief Warrant Officer - J Atherton
Master Warrant Officer - JG MacDonald, JD Cormier
Warrant Officer - LJ Kallman, LA Overbye, NG Jones, JF Butson
Sergeant - DS Smith, LC Street, IV Paul, A Clark, RN Orr, J Buchner
GN Challenger, JA Muir

Items from CFDS Newsletter - 1983

Twenty-First Annual Bonspiel

The CFDS School hosted the 21st Annual CFDS Bonspiel 17-19 February. Its success was indicated by the large turnout of active and retired members of the RCDC and CFDS. Forty teams, approximately 160 curlers, competed in four events. The winners were:

Wansbrough Trophy	- A Event - Brigadier-General JN Wright, skip; and Brigadiers-General (Ret'd) KM Baird, BP Kearney, and WR Thompson
RCDC(R) Officers Trophy	- B Event - Chief Warrant Officer HE Ayerst, skip; Captain SA Becker, Sergeant JR Levesque and Master Warrant Officer RA Gayler
WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy	- C Event - Major (Ret'd) G Ames, skip; Major (Ret'd) K MacDonald, Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) H Amos and Captain (Ret'd) D Hodges
D Event	- Mr. E McFadden, skip, Mr. R Goodwin, Chief Warrant Officer J Patterson and Mr. R Tremblay

New Chilliwack Clinic Opened

A new modern, air conditioned clinic was opened at CFB Chilliwack by Brigadier-General JN Wright on 9 February. The clinic has six operatories, spacious hallways, and a fine laboratory. The original planning started in 1972 at an estimated cost of \$200,000. By the time the ribbon was cut the cost was \$600,000.

The staff was comprised of Major CJ Boston, Base Dental Officer, Captain JF Letnick, Warrant Officer I Linton, Warrant Officer RA Bosnell, Sergeant OW Mandrusiak, Corporal ML Corriveau, and Mrs. JR Crabe.

Dental Administrative Officer Classification Training

Four dental administrative officers attended classification training at the division 25-29 April. This training covered dental administration, finance, and supply. The second phase of the training was held at a dental unit headquarters where the candidates gained additional experience and completed the remaining training requirements. The successful candidates on this new training program were: Captains JAN Audet, P Bosch, and DT Langford and Lieutenant TW Mountain. The course director was Major JW Shore.

Opening of Renovated Clinic - CFB Petawawa

The new dental annex at CFB Petawawa was officially opened by Brigadier-General JN Wright on 11 March.

Update on Field Operations

An update on activity in the Division on field operations was contained in the October 1983 issue of the CFDS Newsletter. DDPR-4, Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) ME Pillar had completed a paper dealing with the requirement for field dental units in the Regular Force. The paper had been passed to the commanding officers of 15 and 35 dental units for staffing through Mobile Command and Canadian Forces Europe.

The main recommendations in Lieutenant-Colonel Pillar's paper were that two field dental units should be formed in Canada as soon as possible and 35 Dental Unit be reorganized to include a full-time operations section. One of the two units in Canada was to be a French language unit and they would be located at CFBs Valcartier and Petawawa. They would function with a small permanent cadre with an augmentation system used to bring the units from their peace to war establishment. The permanent cadres would be tasked to develop field dental expertise and training the augmentation components.

Also related to field operations, DGDS put forward a recommendation to Mobile Command for revitalization of the militia. His plan called for the creation of two militia dental units, one in Montreal and the other in Toronto. This organization was considered as being an initial step only, and it would be expanded when resources became available.

Twenty First Annual Golf Tournament

Warm and sunny weather greeted the 96 golfers arriving at CFB Trenton for the 1983 CFDS Golf Tournament. The 12 Dental Unit team of Major W Garland, Capt T Vankka and Second-Lieutenant B Walker won the RCDC Trophy. The KM Baird Trophy for low gross went to Major Garland and the GR Covey Trophy for low net was won by Major E Reid. The former members low gross went to Captain (Ret'd) R McWade and the low net to Colonel (Ret'd) L Pierce. The Ladies Trophy was won by Corporal S Brine.

35 Field Dental Unit Name Change

On 5 May 1983, 35 Field Dental Unit was redesignated 35 Dental Unit. This change was felt to more accurately represent the role of the unit.

Dental Care at Eighteen Knots

An interesting article on providing a dental service at sea was published in the October, 1983 issue of the CFDS Newsletter. It was written by Captain K Gravitis who was dental officer aboard HMCS PRESERVER at the time. Excerpts from his article follow.

- ▲ *"Thorry, I can't come nextht week," said the Able Seaman, his tongue and half his mouth "frozen" from dental work just completed. "We're going on Eathtlant."
"That's alright," I countered "So am I." The young bos'n looked up in surprise, (perhaps horror), as I explained my posting to HMCS PRESERVER, one of our east coast tanker/ replenishment ships, both of which now have complete dental facilities."*
- ▲ *"Going to sea is certainly not a common role in the profession and in civilian life you would probably never face it. However, being in the CFDS it is one of those experiences you should try, if only once. After all there are only so many thrills in the world of a tooth fairy."*
- ▲ *"When most people think of ships they think of ship's movement, usually as related to their hanging over a railing or toilet bowl. Whether the motion is primarily rolling (along the ship's long axis) or combined with pitching fore and aft (front goes up, back goes down), it is ever-present and waiting to catch the operator with his guard or finger rest down. Although this may bring to mind a picture of arms, legs, and handpieces flying about wildly, you, your assistant and patient move at the same rate in the same direction at one time."*
- ▲ *"More than once I have been startled to receive a blow to the elbow of my cutting arm from a drawer violently thrust open by a sudden roll to port. There are days when the light refuses to stay on the operative field and the counter-top sundries would rather be anywhere but on the counter-top. Other than the obvious ramifications of the above, these actions have a certain unsettling effect on even the bravest of patients."*

- ▲ *"Other unexpected problems may be provided by the ship's physical plant. I have had the occasion of total blackout in the middle of surgery; this sort of thing is difficult to prepare for, but not uncommon. If the ship is in the middle of a fog bank, you can be assured your cavity base and liner will set on the spatula. Learning to anticipate these problems, reacting quickly if necessary, and most importantly, keeping a cool head go a long way to overcoming these perils."*

Captain Gravitis then went on to describe in some detail suggestions and techniques for overcoming the hazards and problems of dentistry at sea and ended up with the following comments:

- ▲ *"Dentistry on a ship is hardly everyone's cup of grog. However, if you're ready for a change, a little challenge, and maybe some excitement, give it a try. Foreign ports are nice to visit but you'd be surprised how good the old home town looks after two months at sea!"*

Editors

The Fall, 1983 issue of the CFDS Newsletter listed officers who had served on the editorial board of RCDC Quarterly, CFDS Quarterly, and CFDS Newsletter as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Colonels | - GB Shillington, AC Leman, BP Kearney, JW Turner, WR Thompson, JN Wright, JM Donely, JF Begin |
| Lieutenant-Colonels | - JG Butler, DH Hillier, GR Covey, SG Bagnall, G MacDougall, LA Richardson, JC Brick, VJ Lanctis, RA Fortier, H Griesbach, JCAY Ayotte |
| Majors | - DH Protheroe, WH Harrington, JVP Chatwin, HS Wood, DE Fraser, JW Shore |

Chief Warrant Officers Trophy

On 12 May 1983 the Warrant Officers and Senior NCOs of the CFDS School hosted the dental officers at a mess dinner. On this occasion Chief Warrant Officers LG Peverill, HE Ayerst and MD Longford presented the Chief Warrant Officers Trophy to the school. It was to be awarded to the course candidate at any level of training in the four dental trade who demonstrated the most outstanding military attributes.

DGDS to Tokyo

Brigadier JN Wright attended the annual congress of the Federation Dentaire Internationale in Tokyo in November and was elected chairman of the working group on field dental equipment.

CFS Holberg Dental Detachment Closes

CFS Holberg, a radar station on the northern end of Vancouver Island, had a full-time dental clinic since 1966. It closed on 2 September with the departure of Captain D Brodie and Sergeant WE Tweed.

Operations and Plans - 15 Dental Unit

The position of Dental Administrative Officer, Operations and Plans (DAO O&P) at 15 Dental Unit Headquarters was filled in July. The incumbent was Captain LW Bailey.

Korean Pilgrimage

In October 1983 the Department of Veterans Affairs sponsored a pilgrimage to Korea for Canadian veterans of that conflict. The veterans had served with the Canadian Brigade of the Commonwealth Division during the period 1950 to 1953.

The delegation was comprised of one veteran from each of the 31 Canadian formations who had served in Korea. Colonel (Ret'd) GR Covey, Colonel Commandant, who had been a commanding officer of the field dental unit in Korea, was the RCDC representative.

Dental Support at Geilenkirchen, West Germany

The establishment of a NATO Airbase at Geilenkirchen, West Germany and the influx of the Canadian component created the need for Canadian dental support. The first CFDS team to provide this support consisted of Major R Johnson and Sergeant N Moire. Unfortunately, there was no dental accommodation available at Geilenkirchen and the new detachment occupied space in a US Army clinic at Schinnen, Netherlands approximately 25km from the base.

1984

Canadian Forces Dental Care Program

The most important event of 1984 and one of the most important events in the history of the RCDC/CFDS was the introduction of the Canadian Forces Dental Care Program on 1 October. Years of pondering, research, study, and planning finally culminated in a program design which would address the problem of periodontal disease without sacrificing the already successful progress made by the preventive dentistry program in dealing with dental caries. This program was the first of its kind where such a large number of patients (approximately 80,000) were subject to a programmed effort to prevent and control periodontal disease. The program was also important in that it forced dental officers to give priority to periodontal procedures which were not as satisfying to many and had previously been avoided.

This directed program of periodontal care wherein specific procedures are provided to identifiable groups and are monitored and maintained despite the disruption of postings (of patients and dental personnel) provided hope that finally progress in the prevention and control of periodontal disease could be made.

In order to ease the introduction of the program a briefing team comprised of the Director of Dental Treatment Services, Colonel JF Begin, Major RF Cooper, and a clinical psychologist visited the CFDS School and dental units during the fall of 1984. In addition, qualified periodontists provided educational assistance at many clinics.

Exercise Bold Step 84

Exercise Bold Step 84 was held in February. Its purpose was to test the ability of both military and civilian authority to rapidly mobilize the Canadian Forces to meet approved war time commitments. It provided an opportunity to test a number of aspects of a recently prepared emergency dental support plan and CFDS operational readiness in general. The exercise demonstrated that while much remained to be done in terms of detail, the CFDS could be expected to react to a war or emergency situation in an efficient manner.

New Forms

Two new forms were introduced on 1 July for reporting dental treatment and laboratory services, namely, CF 545 Return of Dental Treatment and CF 325 Return of Dental Laboratory Services. At the same time new time points scales were introduced based on timing studies carried out in 1982 and 1983. These scales were distributed to all levels of the CFDS for the first time.

Environmental Uniforms

The decision was made in 1984 that the Canadian Forces would return to three environmental uniforms, i.e. Navy, Army and Air Force. The CFDS was one of the few support services which was granted the right to remain in one common uniform. This was in recognition of unity of service and historical precedent.

Dental Associate Officer (DAO) Career Progression

The policy on career progression of dental administrative officers was announced in 1984.

- ▲ "Dental trades personnel and selected administrative clerks will normally provide the candidates for the DAO classification through the Commissioning From the Ranks Plan (CFRP)."

- ▲ *"All CFRP candidates will be required to take the Basic Officer Training Course with the exception of those personnel who have successfully completed the Senior Leaders' Course. The latter will be required to take the Officer Indoctrination Course."*
- ▲ *"All new officers in the classification will take the Basic Personnel Administration Course at the Canadian Forces School of Administration and Logistics and the formal on-job-training at the division and selected dental unit headquarters. When this training is completed DAOs will be classification qualified."*
- ▲ *"Once classified, there will be three development periods. During the first period in the rank of lieutenant or captain the DAO may be employed as a staff officer at the division, administrative officer at a dental unit, or standards officer at the CFDS School. In the second development period as a captain the officer may be employed as a staff officer at the division, administrative officer at a dental unit, staff officer at Canadian Forces Training Systems Headquarters or as administrative officer/instructor at the CFDS School. In the third development period as a major, the DAO may be employed as a staff officer in the division, as a career manager or operations officer at 15 Dental Unit."*

Ceramic Training

Since the time ceramics (porcelain fused to metal) was introduced as a laboratory service in the CFDS, training for laboratory technicians had been obtained through out-service training with industry or the US Armed Forces. The decision was taken in 1984 that the CFDS School would provide this training in the future. An instructor cadre was in place and the first course of three candidates was to be held in the spring of 1985.

Field and Para-Medical Training

Good progress was being made in CFDS efforts to increase its expertise in field operations and para-medical roles. In addition to participation in several Canadian Forces exercises, vacancies on basic and advanced field courses with the Canadian Forces Medical Services were obtained on an annual basis. Further, candidates had been selected to attend Staff College, a Royal Navy para-medical course and the Mobile Command Service Support Intermediate Officers' Course.

During 1984, 57 CFDS personnel participated in 17 different exercises and eight personnel served aboard on ship deployment.

Computerization

Initiatives were undertaken in late 1984 to introduce automated data processing (computer) equipment at all levels of the CFDS. Major RF Cooper was tasked with this project and his energy and enthusiasm paid off three years later in 1987 when the equipment was received.

History of the RCDC/CFDS

Brigadier-General JN Wright decided in 1984 that a post-war history of the RCDC/CFDS was required since more than 30 years had passed since the previous history was published. The period to be covered was from 1946 to 1986 and the anticipated completion date was 1986.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference

A DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conference was held in Ottawa 17-19 January 1984. In his opening remarks DGDS stated that the meeting had been called to discuss policies and programs which had been developed and to provide collective input into the final determination of the new policies and programs.

The major topics considered at the conference were: the development and implementation of personnel policy; the fine-tuning and implementation of the new dental care program; a review of and redistribution of personnel resources; review and redistribution of the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and chief warrant officer; and the status of organizational and doctrinal preparations of the CFDS for war.



DGDS/Unit Commanders Conference - 1984

*Seated L-R: Col Begin, Col Donely, BGen Wright, Col (Ret'd) Covey (Col Comdt), Col Brogan
 Standing: LCol Ayotte, Col Deyette, LCol Cragg, LCol Gray, Col (Ret'd) Protheroe, LCol
 Jones, LCol Boulanger, Col Wood, Maj Shore, LCol Foley, LCol (Ret'd) Pillar, Maj
 Sutherland, LCol McQueen, Col Lancitis, Capt Audet*

Unit Senior Warrant Officer

The terms of reference for unit senior warrant officers were distributed at the conference. They stated that a senior warrant officer would be appointed by each dental unit commanding officer with responsibilities as follows:

- Observes, reports, and advises on all matters of discipline, dress and deportments of other ranks;
- Advises on matters on morale, communication, and conditions of service of other ranks;
- Advises on matters of military protocol at functional base level including ceremonial activities, parades, funerals and mess dinners;
- Acts as an advisor to the commanding officer on trades training;
- Coordinates other ranks input to unit meetings and DGDS/ Senior Warrant Officers Conferences;
- Acts as spokesman for the other ranks, and as a link between the commanding officer and unit other ranks;
- Performs any duty or accepts any responsibility concerning other ranks that may be assigned by the commanding officer.

Promotion to Warrant Officer Rank

A guideline of personal qualities and experience and background was developed at the conference and approved by DGDS as follows:

- Personal Qualities
 - demonstrated leadership ability
 - effective skills in oral and written communication
 - ability to plan and organize
 - ability in military and civilian personnel management
 - a proven sense of duty, loyalty, and self-discipline
 - a high standard of dress, deportment, and conduct
 - an acknowledged sense of CFDS esprit de corps.

- Background and Experience
 - experience in supervisory responsibilities
 - consistent superior performance in both military and trade duties
 - diverse background and experience in more than one element (Navy, Army, or Air Force)
 - knowledge of the individual training system
 - demonstrated knowledge of and interest in all dental trades
 - willingness to relocate
 - potential to become a unit senior warrant officer

CFDS Manpower Review

The conference was provided with the findings of a manpower review and the immediate changes required to implement the proposed Canadian Forces Dental Care Program. The following table provided a summary of the establishment changes for dental hygienists and dental officers approved at the conference. DGDS directed that along with the Establishment Change Proposal for dental officer positions an immediate review of dental assistants positions be carried out.

CFDS Establishment Changes

	Establishment Decrease	Establishment Increase	Comments
CFDS School	1 Captain	—	—
1 Dental Unit	Oral Surgery LCol position 1 Dental Hygienist	1 Major Oral Surgeon 1 Captain	Oral surgery position changed from LCol to Major
11 Dental Unit	1 Major at CFB Esquimalt	LCol position at CFB Esquimalt	Base Dental Officer Esquimalt upgraded to LCol
12 Dental Unit	2 Captain DO positions - CFB Halifax and CFB Cornwallis	2 Dental Hygienist CFB Halifax and CFB Gander	
13 Dental Unit	LCol at CFB Trenton	1 Captain DO at CFB Petawawa	Base Dental Officer at CFB Trenton downgraded to Major
14 Dental Unit	1 Captain CFB Calgary 1 Dental Hygienist CFB Edmonton	1 LCol CFB Calgary 1 Captain CFB Cold Lake	Base Dental Officer Calgary upgraded to LCol
15 Dental Unit	1 Captain at CFB St Jean	2 Captains at CFB Valcartier	

Personnel Information - 1984

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

Captains - GW Austin, RR Brilz, SE Burke-Brundige, GN Chabaylo,
JW Conrad, TM Copeland, TF Doty, N Greene, WE Holowatyj,
WE Hottman, PD Idle, GW Jones, JD Lansing, EB MacMurdo,
JMJ Poirier, WJ Presse, JE Richardson, JC Taylor,
SM Truswell, BP Walker

Officer Promotions

To Lieutenant-Colonel - JR Currah, DJ Morrow, BR Taylor
To Major - MA Field, L Bailey, TJ Harle, KK Jennerman, L Lebel, JR Paul,
D Tingley

Officer Retirements/Releases

Lieutenant-Colonel - G Gunther, K Morley, JOL Bourget
Major - GH Pinsonneault, CJ Boston, DF MacLean, BD Harper,
T Michaud-Girouard, GR Nye, EF Sasse
Captain - TA Routledge, SA Bablitz, P Khurana, DC McLure, P Shawwood,
TK Vankka, ML Bennet, S Dubickas, DO Lamoureau, MR Lemieux,
WR Reid, AM Zwicker, JJA Maziade, MG Knebel, JGA Vandal,
JCA Cardin, TJ VanAlphen

Senior Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel JJ Lemieux - Staff Officer, Division of Dental Services
Lieutenant-Colonel Y Ayotte - Base Dental Officer, CFB St Jean
Lieutenant-Colonel G Boulanger - Base Dental Officer, CFB Valcartier

Specialty Qualifications

Major RF Cooper - Public Health Dentistry
Major MW Garriott - General Dentistry
Major BR Taylor - General Dentistry

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Cadet Award - Second-Lieutenant RE Boyce
Field Exercise Award - Second-Lieutenant SJ Suenaga

Honours and Awards

Brigadier-General JN Wright - Fellowship International Academy of Dental Studies
Colonel JF Begin - Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeon
Colonel HW Brogan - Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeon
Chief Warrant Officer G Albertson - Member, Order of Military Merit
Warrant Officer HK Gapmann - Member, Order of Military Merit

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Chief Warrant Officer - CJ Beauchamp, RF Abfalter, GG Albertson
To Master Warrant Officer - WC Spates, HK Gapmann, DJ Morphett, RM Haiplik
To Warrant Officer - J Allain, RL Solomon, RD Buchanan, PJ Ruck, WA Quine,
SA Woiwod, PJ Searle
To Sergeant - JM Bouchard, JP Baril, A Béland, C Boudreau, RN Hall,
MTA Higham, M Fournier, DG Mellott, MG Tessier, MD
Perreault, R Perry, ML Corriveau, JAS Plante, RW Pease, AJ
Bright, JD Roy, GA Yole-Barrette, JM Cotton, C Boyle

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirement/Releases

- Chief Warrant Officers - WR Dawson, HE Ayerst, MD Longford, TH Taylor
- Master Warrant Officers - J Hohsdorf, C Torrens
- Sergeants - JI West, JR Gallant, R Perry, PA Way, GP Millaire

Items from the CFDS Newsletter - 1984

New Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeons

Brigadier-General JN Wright presented the Queen's Cypher to Colonels JF Begin and HW Brogan following the announcement that Her Majesty had approved their appointments as Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeons.

Twenty-Second CFDS Bonspiel

The success of the 1984 Bonspiel was attested to by the large turnout. Forty-six teams, an all-time high to date, competed in the four events. The winning teams were:

- Wansbrough Trophy - A Event - Colonel HW Brogan, Majors B MacDonald and W Garland, and Captain J Paul
- RCDC(R) Officers Trophy - B Event - Master Warrant Officer J Hohsdorf, Mr E McFadden, Mr R Goodwin, and Mr R Tremblay
- WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy - C Event - Colonel (Ret'd) LA Richardson, Lieutenant-Colonel E Graham, Major R Grover and Captain H Headley
- D Event - Majors C Bullock and R Johnson, Captain T Pielak and Master Warrant Officer B Rector

DGDS Awards

Brigadier-General JN Wright was presented with two awards in April. On 7 April he was inducted as a Fellow of the International Academy of Dental Studies and on 24 April Major (Ret'd) CG Hunt, President of the RCDC Association presented him with the Colonel JF Edgcombe Trophy for contributions to the RCDC Association and his efforts to revitalize the militia. He was also elected to the executive council of the Canadian Dental Association and an executive member of the Commission on Defence Forces of the Federation Dentaire Internationale.

CFDS Hosts Mess Dinner

Colonel JF Begin was guest of honour at the annual mess dinner hosted each year by the CFDS general dentistry residents at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The dinner, which is given in appreciation for the training and assistance provided by the US Army Dental Corps, was held on 6 April.

Dental Equipment Technicians Attend Training Session

The introduction of the Illumination and Photo Polymerizing Unit Sci-Can Dual-Lux and Fibre Optic Super-Torque Lux Light Handpiece L&Z into the CFDS necessitated a training session for equipment technicians at the CFDS School on 14 March. The session covered installation, repair and maintenance of the system. Two representatives of the manufacturer provided the training and Master Warrant Officer D Morphet was coordinator.

The event marked the first time that such a large number of CFDS equipment technicians had gathered in one location. Attendees included: Chief Warrant Officers MD Longford and CJ Beauchamp; Master Warrant Officer D Morphet; Warrant Officers JR Gratton, J Cornett, WA Quine and R Solomon; Sergeants T Leclerc, M Fournier and T Rocco; Corporals R Pease, L Roussy, J Charbonneau, S Brine, WH Bodfield, J Bouchard, R Carnegie, R Laplante and V McLean; and Private WR Jackson.

Continuing Education Program - Victoria

Victoria area dental officers were carrying on their own continuing education program by inviting local specialists to lecture. Captain G Shukster was organizer of the program which started with lunch

followed by a lecture at either the Royal Roads Military College or Workpoint Officers Mess. The program started November 1983 with Dr. Paul McDougal lecturing on orthodontics. This was followed in January by Lieutenant-Colonel DG Jones speaking on periodontics and in April by Major (Ret'd) T Erskine on endodontics. The program proved to be a splendid way to conduct continuing education and the price was right - lunch!

14 Dental Unit Central Laboratory Opens

On 14 November Brigadier-General JN Wright officially opened the 14 Dental Unit Central Laboratory in Winnipeg. Construction began in April and it opened for business in August. Chief Warrant Officer RE Todd was prime mover in the project which resulted in a first class facility.

Colonel (Ret'd) GR Covey Passes Away

Colonel (Ret'd) George Ross Covey, MBE, CD, DDS, QHDS, FICD, Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Forces Dental Services died on 7 August 1984. He had served continuously from 1941 until 1973. His senior appointments included command of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit in Korea and 35 Field Dental Unit in France, Commandant of the RCDC School and Deputy Director General of Dental Services. He was appointed Colonel Commandant in 1982.

New Dental Administrative Officer

Captain L Fillman was reclassified to the DAO classification and replaced Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) ME Pillar in the Division. Colonel Pillar moved to British Columbia and continued his work for the CFDS.

In Support of ACE Mobile Force - Norway

The following amusing item was written by Sergeant RG Duffield and appeared in the September 1984 issue of the CFDS Newsletter.

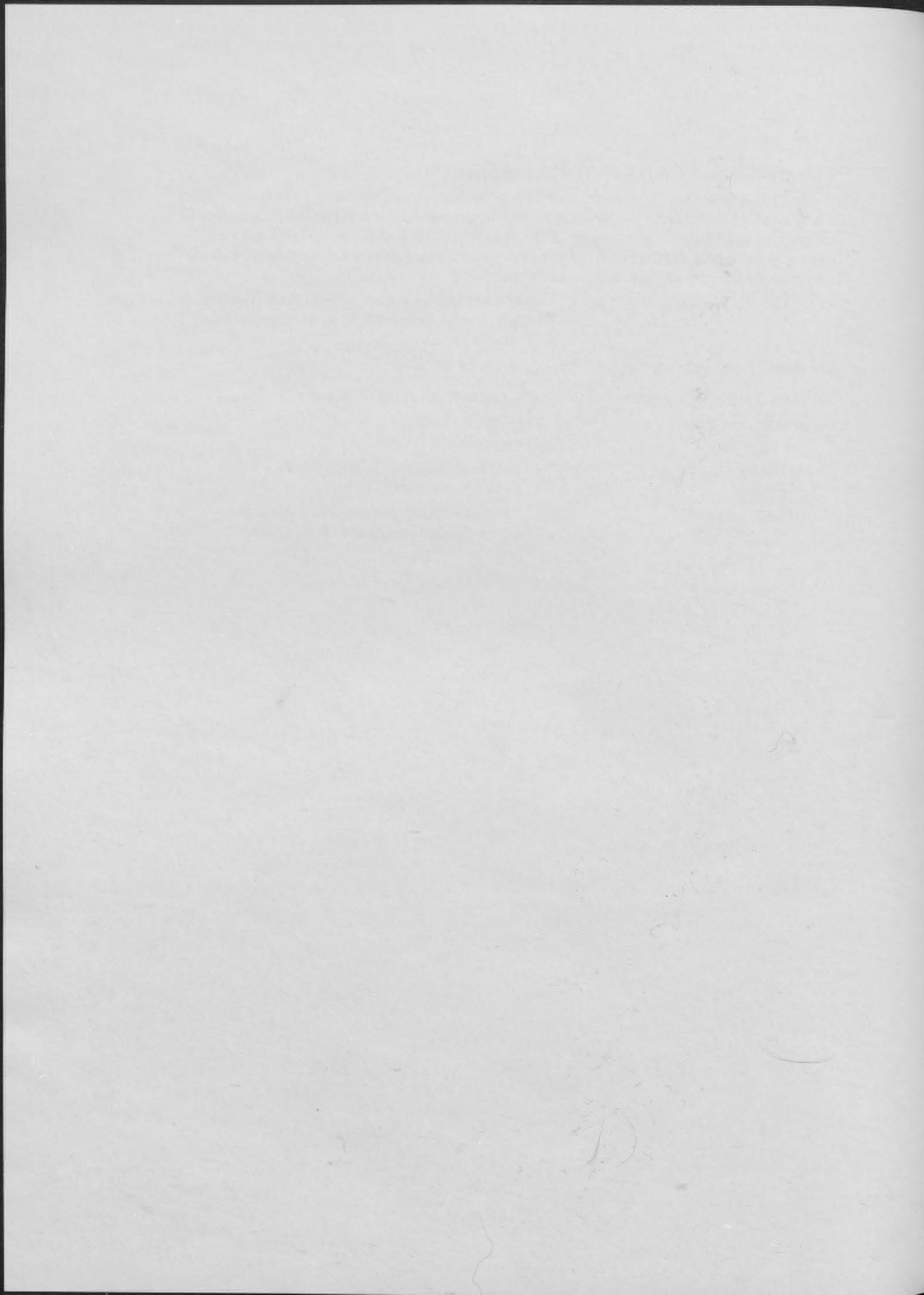
- ▲ *"Captain Mark Mathews and Sgt Ray Duffield embarked on an adventure that took them from Southern Ontario to Northern Norway. What an adventure it was! The Dental Detachment in London is tasked with supporting the Ace Mobile Force. This particular tasking had our full support."*
- ▲ *"It all started with a few minor preparations of getting the field equipment ready and shipped off in advance. Getting Captain Mathews ready was something else. He found it so interesting learning all the ins and outs of Arctic clothing, sleeping bags, tents, etc., we didn't think he would ever be packed and ready in time."*
- ▲ *"Our departure from CFB London was on 11 Mar 84 leaving London by chartered bus for CFB Trenton. CFB Trenton was kind enough to lay on special accommodations for us to help get us acclimatized for our new destination. They put us in an unheated, uninsulated building and even added frost on the inside of the windows for effect. Sleeping was no problem, we brought our own sleeping bags. It was just like visiting Aunt Nellie's place with the one bedroom and eight kids. (Never did like Aunt Nellie's place)."*
- ▲ *"Departure from Trenton was by Boeing 707. The flight was uneventful, so was the food. We arrived at Bardufoss Airport, Norway, at approximately 2400 hrs."*
- ▲ *"After unloading the aircraft, we had a chance to sample some of the local beer. We thought it our duty to do a comparison test between Canadian and Norwegian beer. It was a close race but the results of the test turned out to be not so bad."*
- ▲ *"After a midnight ride with a wild Norwegian driving us all around, and playing havoc with the test results in our stomach, we finally found the National Support Element (NSE) location. Bed turned out to be a table top in the mixed mess. It was crowded but warm."*

- ▲ *"The following day was busy with setting up the clinic and getting organized. We were fortunate to have a fine group in the NSE and they gave us 100% cooperation."*
- ▲ *"Once Captain Mathews learned how to get his Mukluks on, we were away. We were able to do a lot of liaison work with the British, West Germans, Americans, Norwegians and the Italians. Most of the operative treatment performed was done on other than Canadian members of the force, good advertising for our preventive program."*
- ▲ *"We made every effort to see as much of Norway as possible. Our first trip to Narvick was provided by the British contingent. Narvick is famous for the large battle that took place there in 1942. Other side trips were made to many of the small villages that abound in the Bardufoss area."*
- ▲ *"Between sight-seeing and dentistry, there was a battle going on with something close to 45,000 troops being involved. We had to spend three days wearing the new NBCW suits night and day with gas attacks taking place at various intervals. Air attacks were a common occurrence as well."*
- ▲ *"The Norwegian people were friendly and in most cases could speak English, which made shopping a breeze. (Thank God, because I didn't know how to say bathroom in Norwegian)."*
- ▲ *"The area of Norway that we were in was all mountains and fjords, very majestic and beautiful. We were unable to take any photographs because the camera froze."*
- ▲ *"One thing that we noticed was that all Norwegian vehicles have studded tires. They appeared to have much better traction than the standard snow tires."*
- ▲ *"Captain Mathews and I decided to visit IRCR positions one night and hitched a ride with one of the Company Quartermasters who was moving supplies up to the front. We hopped into the back of a 2 1/2 SMP truck along with all the equipment supplies, etc. All in all we survived the wild ride. On arrival we spent some time visiting 1 RCR medical section. Although surprised at our sudden appearance, the medics soon warmed to the occasion, for we brought some good cheer to keep out the cold Norwegian winter."*
- ▲ *"We had many an adventure in Norway, too many to be able to tell them all at this time. One must say what a tremendous experience it was to see all of the elements of the Armed Forces of the free world working together on such a large scale; few individuals ever get a chance to experience this."*
- ▲ *"On our return journey we left Bardufoss Airport after standing outside in combat boots for three hours before boarding. The Airforce had to take on extra fuel for the extra weight brought on by the ice blocks. Nothing thawed out until we were back in Canada for two days."*
- ▲ *"The return flight was again by Boeing 707 which flew to Southern Norway for a short re-fuelling stop at Oslo. It was then on to London and home."*

Twenty-Second CFDS Golf Tournament

The 22nd Annual Golf Tournament, hosted by 13 Dental Unit was held at the CFB Trenton golf course on 13-15 September. One hundred plus golfers participated and at the end of 36 holes, two golfers were tied for the lead with scores of 156. A sudden death playoff was held between the leaders, Major E Reid and Captain R Gillis, and the appreciative gallery witnessed Captain Gillis's victory on the fourth extra hole. Tournament winners were:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| RCDC Officers Trophy | - 14 Dental Unit team made up of Colonel HS Wood, Chief Warrant Officer RE Todd and Corporal RI Carnegie |
| KM Baird Trophy for low gross | - Captain RR Gillis |
| GR Covey Trophy for low net | - Lieutenant-Colonel JAG Boulanger |
| Former Members Trophy | - Low gross - Mr. J Clint
- Low net- Mr. B Pollock |
| Ladies Trophy | - Low gross - Sergeant MC Guevremont
- Low net- Corporal MJ Comtois |
| Nine Hole Trophy | - Low gross - Master Warrant Officer JM Arbour
- Low net- Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen |



c h a p t e r
t e n



**1985-1986
FINALE**

forty years of progress

chapter t e n

1985-1986
FINALE

Synopsis

Although this chapter only covers two years, several very important events took place. Brigadier-General JN Wright retired to accept an appointment with the University of Manitoba and was succeeded as DGDS by Brigadier-General JF Begin. Also during this period the new mobile dental clinics were delivered. The Corps celebrated its 70th anniversary; the largest CFDS dental clinic (26 operatories) was

opened in Halifax and a new 15-chair clinic came on line in Esquimalt, ceramic training for laboratory technicians was started at the CFDS School; the Field Dental Company Cadre was manned; funds were approved for the procurement of computers for all clinics; and perhaps most important, for the first time in 40 years the dental officer establishment was up to strength.

Anniversary Celebrations

The main 70th Anniversary celebrations were held in Ottawa in conjunction with the Canadian Dental Association convention. The prime mover in organizing the events was Major (Ret'd) C Hunt, President of the RCDC Association with help from officers in the Division of Dental Services.

The festivities commenced on Friday, 27 September with a "Meet and Greet" at the Westin Hotel with old times discussed and many war stories told. During the evening an oil painting of a dental van in the field was unveiled. The painting was commissioned by the RCDC Association for presentation to the CFDS for the 70th Anniversary. Mrs Janet Gillis, the wife of Captain RR Gillis of CFB Petawawa, was the artist. With the new dental van as a backdrop the painting was officially presented to Brigadier-General JN Wright, DGDS on Monday 30 September by Major Hunt.

On Saturday evening 28 September the RCDC Association hosted a formal dining-in night in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings. There was a large turn out of serving and former members and the dining room with its magnificent chandeliers was a superb setting for the occasion. The Central Band from Ottawa also added class to the event.

New Dental Vans

Thirty-nine new mobile dental clinics and trailers were completed and delivered in 1985. The five dental laboratory vehicles were expected in early 1986. Three of the old mobile clinics and one mobile laboratory were earmarked for museums.

The Mobile Dental Clinic (MDC) is one of approximately 50 Special Equipment Vehicle Kits (SEV Kits) that are carried on new trucks. As a result the SEV Kits must conform to the size of the trucks and the dimensions are 14 feet by 6 1/2 feet. The idea, which makes sense, is that the SEV kits can be removed from the trucks for static operations and the vehicles used for other purposes. In addition, high mileage vehicles can be exchanged with lower mileage SEV kitted vehicles to balance the utilization of the fleet as a whole. This was impossible with the old fleet.

The interior of the new mobile clinic is well planned and equipped for performing nearly any dental procedures. All contents can be well secured for movement and quickly set up for operation.

The MDC is air conditioned for hot weather operations and contains a small refrigerator, a sink with hot and cold running water adequate storage space, excellent fluorescent lighting and state of the art mobile dental equipment. Power is provided by a generator mounted on a trailer.

The new mobile dental laboratories have the same dimensions and features as the mobile clinic but are outfitted with laboratory equipment which permits the laboratory technician to carry out most laboratory procedures.



Rear view of new mobile dental clinic



Interior of the new mobile dental clinic

Largest CFDS Dental Clinic Opens at CFB Halifax

After nearly 40 years of occupying amongst the worst accommodation in the CFDS, the dental detachments at CFB Halifax and HMC Dockyard moved into a superb new facility in the Canadian Forces Hospital in CFB Halifax in July. In addition to 26 chairs the clinic includes dental laboratories, administrative and conference areas and dental support facilities. It became the largest CFDS clinic and marked the consolidation of dental services in CFB Halifax. It is certain that no tears were shed when vacating the clinics in Stadacona and Dockyard.



Interior of the new mobile dental laboratory

The opening of the dental clinic was part of ceremonies marking the opening of the hospital. Brigadier-General JN Wright performed the ribbon cutting ceremony with the Colonel Commandant Brigadier-General (Ret'd) WR Thompson and Lieutenant-Colonel W Budzinski holding the ribbon. Colonel HW Brogan Commanding Officer 12 Dental Unit was a proud onlooker.

Efforts Toward Computerization Continue

In late 1984, following the arrival of Major RF Cooper at the Division, initiatives were undertaken to introduce automated data processing into the CFDS. Previously, efforts to use computers at CFDS clinics had been limited to CFB Gagetown and CFB Petawawa where there was access to automatic data processing equipment. The name chosen for computerization in the CFDS was the Dental Information System (DentIS).

Colonel Commandant Named

Brigadier-General (Ret'd) WR Thompson was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Forces Dental Services in 1985. General Thompson had a long and distinguished military career commencing in 1943 as a dental assistant and culminating with his appointment as Director General of Dental Services in 1976.

Skilled Enrollee Plans Closed

The skilled enrollee plan which was introduced in 1981 and was successful in enrolling a total of 21 laboratory technicians and dental hygienists. Since it was no longer necessary, it was suspended. Future personnel required for these trades were trained in-house.

Ceramic Training Starts at CFDS School

During 1985, ceramics or porcelain fused to metal training for laboratory technicians was initiated within the CFDS. A pilot course of six weeks duration was held in April and May. Several changes were planned for future courses, including lengthening it from 30 to 42 training days to increase "hands on" training. Candidates on the pilot course were Warrant Officer JG Allain and Sergeants AJ Bright and RN Hall.

Rendezvous '85

Exercise Rendezvous '85 (RV 85) was conducted at Wainwright and Suffield, Alberta and Dundurn, Saskatchewan during the period 15 April to 29 June. Over the period of the exercise, approximately 15,000 Canadian Forces personnel participated in field training up to and including divisional level.

A field dental company was part of the combat support group and provided dental support. The exercise presented the CFDS with the opportunity to test the new field doctrine and allowed personnel of the newly formed field dental company cadre to practice their procedures for assembling and fielding a field dental company.

Although the CFDS was unable to use the new mobile clinics as had been intended because of production delays, RV 85 did prove the value of the field dental company cadre and the soundness of the field dental doctrine. Further, it demonstrated to army commanders that the CFDS is capable of providing field dental support when and where it is required.

CFDS participants in RV 85 were: Lieutenant-Colonels Boulanger and Levy; Majors Bailey, Hennessy, Jacques, Johnston, Lebel, Leblanc, MacLean and Swan; Captains Black, Bouthillier, Dunham, Gillis, Girard, Idle, Shukster and Walsh; Master Warrant Officers Deloughery and Frechette; Warrant Officers Allain, Skanes, St Pierre; Sergeants Beland, Kennedy, Levesque, McRae, Murray, Spencer, Sushelniski; Corporals Ashby, Champagne, Dufour, Giroux, Horodecky, Lessard, Pearson, Ross, Weir; and Private McGee. Colonel VJ Lanctis also attended part of the exercise.

Establishment Increase

The Canadian Forces establishment was increased in 1985 by 1,200 military personnel which included 11 dental positions as follows:

- 4 Captain Dental Officers;
- 1 Captain Dental Administrative Officer;
- 1 Warrant Officer Dental Hygienist;
- 1 Sergeant Dental Hygienist;
- 2 Sergeant Dental Assistants; and
- 2 Corporal Dental Assistants.

Field Dental Units

Three positions in the newly formed field dental company cadre, co-located with 15 Dental Unit Headquarters, CFB Montreal, were manned in 1985. 35 Dental Unit also saw the realization of their plans for the development of a cell to look after their field operational commitments by the allocation of personnel to fill the positions of one captain dental administrative officer and one sergeant dental assistant.

Infection Control

The importance that the CFDS places on infection control was indicated by the publication of and distribution of a precis on the subject to all clinics. In addition, a number of items of new equipment were acquired to improve infection control practices. Dental detachment commanders were assigned the responsibility for ensuring infection control procedures were applied.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Workshop

DGDS held two meetings with his unit commanders in 1985 and the name of these meetings was changed from DGDS/Unit Commanders' Conferences to DGDS/Unit Commanders' Workshops. The reason for this name change is not known. Perhaps they wished to give the impression that they were working as opposed to conferring. The following paragraphs contain the highlights of their deliberations.

The first workshop was held in Ottawa 15-17 January. DGDS opened the meeting and expressed great satisfaction in the progress made during 1984 but also noted some disappointments. The latter included the inability to introduce the new amalgam Valiant PHD as quickly as intended; the problems at the CFDS School because of patient shortages for certain procedures; and the undesirable attrition of highly trained senior lieutenant-colonels.

Designation of Dental Officer in Charge of Detachment

The term Dental Detachment Commander was deemed to be a more appropriate name than Base Dental Officer and was approved by DGDS.

Civilian Practice in Military Dental Clinics

Although dental officers were allowed to pursue professional activities during their own time (moonlighting), DGDS expressed concern about this activity being carried out on civilians in military clinics for personal gain.

The problem existed mainly at isolated part-time clinics where the station commanders actively encouraged the practice because the visiting dental team was often the only dental care available to dependents at these locations. This work was normally done outside duty hours and on weekends and it seemed unfair that the dental team should not receive some payment for it. There was no solution to the problem at the workshop. Unit commanding officers were directed to continue to monitor and control the activity. It has since resolved itself with closure of the radar stations.

New Military Honours

The attention of commanding officers at the workshop was drawn to the two new military honours, the Meritorious Service Cross and the Special Service Medal, which had been approved. DGDS encouraged the submission of award recommendations for deserving CFDS personnel.

The Meritorious Service Cross is open to all ranks for the performance of a military deed or military activity "in an outstandingly professional manner of such a high standard that it brings considerable benefit to, or reflects great credit on the Canadian Forces".

The Special Service Medal is awarded "for service considered by the Governor in Council to have been performed under exceptional circumstances in a clearly defined locality for a specified duration, which would normally be an organized military operation mounted for a specific purpose".

Second 1985 Workshop

The second DGDS/Unit Commanders' Workshop was held in Ottawa on 4-6 June. A Dental Associate Officers' Workshop was held at the same time.

Canadian Forces Dental Care Program

In his opening remarks to the workshop DGDS emphasized his pleasure with the support given to the new dental care program by all members of the CFDS. He stated that he realized that the program was not perfect and a number of modifications would ultimately be required, however the important thing was: "We have launched the program, it has been well received, and it seems to be functioning as well as we could expect in the early stages".

Personnel Information - 1985

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

RR Beehler	JRJ Bernier	RE Boyce	BG Brundige
CH Cheng	G Dibiagio	MC Evans	KT Fong
WA Freeman	RG Gardiner	FJ Gogan	KL Goheen
GJ Haymour	P Jackson	PYJ Kim	CJ Lang
JFHJ Lessard	NR MacArthur	AM MacIsaac	KJ McCann
J Multari	RA Reimer	WR Ried	SJ Suenaga
M Taha	BL Tranter	JCY Veillette	HP Williams

Officer Promotions

To Colonel	- PR McQueen
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- LCR St Pierre, TM Strilesky, MW Freeman
To Major	- RE Boyce, R Drouin, M Banville-Suetsugu, C Cormier, K Gravitis, SM Johnston, JH Tamminen, JE Lavallee, SA Becker
To Lieutenant	- AF Lundstrom

Officer Retirements/Releases

Colonel	- JM Donely
Lieutenant-Colonel	- WB Wiseman, KR Morley, CH Hawkins
Major	- DG Campbell, EF Sasse, WH Fallon, DS Stosky, RA Grover,
Captain	- NTA Hui, RM Park, TR Craig, MA Baluschak, M Chevrette, JP Bulger, L Amman, JRGR Letnick, A Cardin, BC McLellan, A Vandahl, WM Vansickle, WD Horne, JZAJ Marchand, MJ Lamarre,

Senior Appointments

Colonel	JF Begin	- Commandant CFDS School
Colonel	MN Deyette	- Director Dental Treatment Services
Lieutenant-Colonel	DG Jones	- Director Dental Plans and Requirements
Lieutenant-Colonel	EF Foley	- Commanding Officer 1 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	WA Gray	- Commanding Officer 11 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	ED Cragg	- Commanding Officer 13 Dental Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	M Bouris	- Commanding Officer 35 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	WB Wiseman	- Chief Instructor CFDS School
Lieutenant-Colonel	P Levy	- Dental Staff Officer Mobile Command

Specialty Qualification

Major	D Tisch	- Periodontics
Major	JN Walton	- Prosthetics
Major	GW Iverson	- General Dentistry
Major	MW Freedman	- General Dentistry

Honours and Awards

Master Warrant Officer	TA James	- Member, Order of Military Merit
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Senior Non-Commissioned Members Promotions

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| To Chief Warrant Officer | - GG Hildebrandt, JB Brisebois, TA James |
| To Master Warrant Officer | - JF Lemieux, RF Christensen, JE Thompson,
GG Bowser, R Black, W Cudmore, I Linton,
LA Lambert, JGR Robin, JG Parker |
| To Warrant Officer | - J Girard, AW Leach, CJ Rheault, BL Mackie, JL Leclerc,
TC Rocco, R Bernier |
| To Sergeant | - LW Burnham, JR Martin, CJ Boone, WD Hazlett, DA Moon,
JO Charbonneau, B MacLaren, C Best, RW Laplante,
RE St-Jacques, L Laliberté, CE Corney, JP Charbonneau,
DB Lamb, JC Bujold, P Lemire, C Boyle, JP Kelly, FE
Louthers, R Anctil, JE Zarudski, MC Comtois, DA Blacquire,
ML Horodecky, JM Cotton, DE Deschênes |

Senior Non-Commissioned Member Retirements/Releases

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Chief Warrant Officer | - LG Peverill |
| Master Warrant Officer | - A Lambert, JA Fraser, GG Bowser |
| Warrant Officer | - RF Buchanan, JG Bernier, NL Highfield, JD Angus |
| Sergeant | - WE Tweed, PR Way, MM Middlekoop, WP Keifer |

News Items from the CFDS Newsletter - 1985

Twenty Third Annual CFDS Bonspiel

The success of the 23rd Annual Bonspiel held at CFB Borden 7-9 February was guaranteed by the largest turnout ever. Forty six teams participated in the curling and 205 attended the presentation dinner. The winners were:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Wansbrough Trophy | - "A" Event - Major OG Lysecho, Master Warrant Officer BC Rector, Captain ER MacMurdo and Major R Johnson. |
| RCDC(R) Officers Trophy | - "B" Event - Dr. B Harper, Sergeant J Hopkins, Warrant Officer E Cudmore and Mr. J Likens. |
| WOs and Sr NCOs Trophy | - "C" Event - Colonel HW Brogan, Major H Hennessy, Chief Warrant Officer R Matheson and Major B MacDonald. |
| "D" Event | - Corporal E Cannuel, Corporal C Comtois, Sergeant L Laliberté and Sergeant J Christenson. |

Former Colonel Commandant's Sword Presented to CFDS School

In a solemn ceremony held at CFB Borden on 2 August the memory of a distinguished colonel commandant of the CFDS and a former commandant of the RCDC School was perpetuated when Brigadier-General JN Wright presented the late Colonel GR Covey's sword to the commandant of the CFDS School, Colonel JF Begin. The sword with a suitable inscription was displayed in the school library.

Pilgrimage to Italy

Dr George A Brass of Winnipeg who served with the Canadian Dental Corps in Italy from 1943 to 1945 represented the Corps on a pilgrimage to Italy in 1985. It was sponsored by the Department of Veterans Affairs and included visits to cemeteries wherein lie Canada's dead of the Italian Campaign.

The tour began with a ceremony in Rome on 9 May and included visits to locations where Canadian troops had fought during the Second World War. The tour proceeded through Cassino, Anzio, Caserta, Naples, Palermo, Ortona, Rimini, Gradaza, Rovina, Villanova, Florence and Arezzo and ended in Rome on 8 May.

The final paragraph in the report on the trip submitted to DGDS by Dr Brass is a profound and touching statement of an old soldier's feelings on visiting old battlefields and the graves of fallen comrades.

▲ *“War is, by its very nature, a sordid business and not one deserving of glorification. In paying homage to our war dead in this recent pilgrimage to Italy our object was not to glorify war, but to honour brave men who had travelled great distances and sacrificed everything for an ideal. The above account of our travels has attempted to convey some of the details as well as the character of the trip. Quite intentionally, it has not focused on the ceremonial aspects. There is a reason. Visiting so many cemeteries wherein lie comrades at arms, fellow countrymen and friends is necessarily a deeply personal and profoundly moving experience which defies expression. It is perhaps sufficient to note that those who made the ultimate sacrifice did so in the hope of establishing a better world for their fellow man.”*

Dental Equipment Technician's Workshop

DGDS convened a Dental Equipment Technicians Workshop at CFB Trenton in November. The purpose of the workshop was to bring the senior technicians together to study various aspects of the trade and made recommendations to enhance equipment repair services within the CFDS. Technicians attending the conference included Chief Warrant Officer CJ Beauchamp, Master Warrant Officer DJ Morphett; Warrant Officers TC Rocco, JLT Leclerc, JR Gratton, RL Solomon and WA Quine; and Sergeants JMM Fournier and RW Pease.

The Joy of Moving

Sergeant Leclerc's move from Europe to 11 Dental Unit was proof that moving can be (fun??). His Audi 4000 was stalled for three weeks in Halifax for installation of a universal joint (\$500.00), and the paint was evidently stained by train exhaust on the trip west. In addition his washer and dryer were seized up and his refrigerator required a new motor.

Twenty Third Annual Golf Tournament

Attendance at the 23rd Annual CFDS Golf Tournament, held at CFB Trenton on 6-7 September surpassed all previous records with 132 golfers participating. The nine hole event was well received for the second year in a row. Although the weather left much to be desired, it was apparent that this did nothing to dampen the spirits of the participants. As usual the event was capped with the traditional Saturday Night Banquet and presentations were made to the winners as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| The RCDC Trophy | - 15 Dental Unit team of Lieutenant-Colonel G Boulanger, Captain N Audet and Captain J Bernier. |
| The KM Baird Trophy for low gross | - Captain R Gillies. |
| The GR Covey Trophy for low net | - Captain J Bernier. |
| The Former Members Trophy for low gross | - Mr J Clint |
| low net | - Major (Ret'd) C Sivell. |
| The Ladies Trophy for 18 holes | - Sergeant MC Guevremont |
| The Ladies Trophy for 9 holes | - Sergeant G Oliver |
| The Nine Hole Trophy for low gross | - Captain R Park |
| low net | - Captain SM Truswell. |

1986

DGDS Change

Brigadier-General JN Wright retired in June 1986 and was succeeded as DGDS by Brigadier-General JF Begin. A formal mixed dining-in night was held in the Officers Mess CFB Ottawa (South) on 5 June to honour General Wright. A large number of active and retired members of the RCDC/CFDS attended the dinner and special presentations and tributes were made by Brigadier-General (Ret'd) WR Thompson, Colonel Commandant, Colonel JF Begin, DGDS designate, and Major (Ret'd) CG Hunt, President of the RCDC Association. Distinguished guests included Brigadier-General (Ret'd) KM Baird, Brigadier-General (Ret'd) and Mrs BP Kearney, Dr and Mrs Ralph Crawford, Past President of the Canadian Dental Association, Mrs Craigie and Mrs Covey. Also in

attendance were the Wright family. Lieutenant-Colonel DG Jones officiated as PMC and Lieutenant-Colonel JJ Lemieux as Vice PMC.

The period during which General Wright was DGDS was a particularly active one and saw the achievement of projects that had been initiated both during and prior to his becoming director general. These included:

- introduction of a new Canadian Forces Dental Care Program;
- development of a field dental doctrine and the procurement of new mobile dental clinics and dental laboratories;
- introduction of DGDS/Unit Warrant Officers meetings;
- introduction of computerized CFDS Information System (DentIS);
- progress in revitalization of the CFDS militia;
- expansion of the dental administrative officer establishment;
- completion of major clinic construction projects;
- expansion of CFDS establishment in Canadian Forces Europe;
- partial centralization of dental laboratories; and
- full manning of the dental laboratory and dental hygienist establishments.

The Dental Information System (DentIS)

Although the equipment was not delivered until 1987, funding had been approved and this unleashed a myriad of activities concerned with the introduction of computers. There were three major problems which required attention in 1986:

- **Development of a Computer Program.** Responsibility for development of a program for the small independent "micro-computers" that were to be used for the Dental Information System (DentIS) was assumed by the Director of Personnel Information (DPIS) at NDHQ in late summer. A major part of the work at DPIS was to structure the program so that the needs of the Canadian Forces Dental Care Program could be met regardless of sudden changes in the size of populations at any location. The program also had to be capable of accommodating increased information requirements which could occur in an emergency situation;
- **Implementation Training.** It was obvious that a comprehensive training package would have to be provided for users prior to delivery of the equipment. This training had not been anticipated nor provided for in budgets but fortunately financial, personnel and accommodation resources from a number of sources were re-scheduled in order to accommodate the project.

The content of the training package was a source of concern because the level of expertise among the 56 candidates was unknown. After consultation with experts in the field, DentIS management concluded that under these circumstances that it was prudent to err on the side of over-training and 10 days training was provided.

The level of required expertise was determined to be that which could:

- initially load the dental and personnel information for the Dental Care Program at each base;
- make changes in the record occasioned by a Phase I dental examination conducted by the detachment; and
- produce the required reports for the Dental Care Program.

- **DentIS Installation.** Most CFDS detachments were not expected to encounter major difficulties in installing the equipment and operating the system. However, some locations with lack of access to project management assistance required intervention by DentIS project staff and visits to these sites commenced in December.

The Dental Information System is now functioning and has greatly reduced the amount of work required to administer the Dental Care Program.

Accommodation

Two major new clinic facilities were opened in 1986. The first was a 15-operator dental clinic located in the new Blair McLean Canadian Forces Hospital at CFB Esquimalt. It was officially opened by Brigadier-General Wright on 14 February. Lieutenant-Colonel EW Graham was detachment commander at the time. In November a completely new 21-operator clinic was opened at BFC Valcartier. In addition, a dental clinic was being installed aboard HMCS PROVIDER as part of the ship's refit program and a new clinic opened at CFB Wainwright.

Field Operations in Norway

Twenty-one CFDS personnel from 12 and 15 Dental Units participated in Exercise Brave Lion between 12 August and 10 October. This was the largest Canadian exercise ever to take place in Norway, with over 5,000 troops and 2,000 vehicles participating. It was the first time the full scope of the Canadian reinforcement role in Norway had been practiced and, according to press reports, may be the last.

15 Dental Unit deployed 13 people, under Major JEL Lebel, to support 5 Canadian Brigade Group, the Canadian Air Sea Transportable Brigade Group. They provided dental care with five mobile dental clinics.

12 Dental Unit provided eight personnel under Major JJ Hennessy. Aside from providing third line support to the Brigade Group they looked after the 700 rear area personnel. A mobile clinic was located at Andoya Air Base to support 434 Squadron and an oral surgery team was employed at 4 Norwegian Heavy Field Hospital.

CFDS personnel who took part in exercise Brave Lion included: Lieutenant-Colonel JLP Billodeau; Majors Hennessy and Lebel; Captains Bernier, Girard, McCann, Poirier and Walsh; Sergeants Burke, Charbonneau and Kelly; Corporals Desmeulas, Dufour, Fillion, Pelletier, Lee, Tremblay, Vanhooydonk, and Privates Champagne, Squires and Tran-Huu.

DGDS/Unit Commanders' Workshops

There were two DGDS/Unit Commanders' Workshops held in 1986; the first on 14-15 January and the second 5-6 June. Important items discussed at these two workshops included:

- early loss of senior dental officers;
- dental officer pay;
- administration of local anaesthetics by hygienists;
- ceramic training;
- CFDS establishment review;
- first year evaluation of the dental care program;
- oral surgery services in the prairie region;
- infection control; and
- continuing education for specialist officers.

CFDS Highlighted in "Ontario Dentist"

The CFDS was highlighted in the April 1986 issue of the Ontario Dentist which is the Journal of the Ontario Dental Association. Contributors and their subjects were as follows:

Brigadier-General	JN Wright	- Guest Editorial
Lieutenant-Colonel	LJ Hudgins	- Inflammatory Papillary Hyperplasia Evaluation of Two Treatment Modalities
Major KB Musselman and Major RF Cooper		- The Canadian Forces Dental Services
Captain	MS Mathews	- Peacekeeping Duty in Cyprus
Major	K Gravitis	- Dentistry at Sea
Captain	CS Wilson	- Duty on an Isolated Station
Captain	NC Headley	- Dental Practice During an Army Exercise.

The article on the Canadian Forces Dental Services by Majors Musselman and Cooper gives a good description of the present day CFDS. It is contained in Appendix VI.

Development of CFDS Field Doctrine and Operational Role

Specific field operations carried out by the CFDS have been described previously, however, it is important to tie these events all together in order to get a picture of how the present field doctrine and operational role were developed.

The disbandment of 4 Field Dental Company left the CFDS without a single dental unit devoted entirely to supporting an operational army formation larger than battalion strength. Mobile field operations were limited to supporting the army component of Canadian Forces Europe and exercises in Canada. As a result, the emphasis placed on the CFDS role in support of land operations was diminished.

The impetus for delineating the operational role of the CFDS was provided by a major exercise held in 1981. Named Rendezvous 81 (RV 81) and held at CFB Galetown, it was the first divisional exercise or major concentration of land forces that had taken place since 1965. CFDS participation in RV81 clearly indicated the need for new mobile dental clinics and, even more important, development of a peacetime field organization and a manual on field dental services.

The wheels were already in motion in the division to design a new mobile clinic and laboratory as part of an army program to obtain a new fleet of vehicles. However, very little had been done concerning development of a CFDS field doctrine.

This began in earnest in 1982 with the creation of a new position in the Directorate of Dental Plans and Resources which was devoted entirely to field operations and doctrine. The position was filled in January 1983 by Lieutenant-Colonel (Retd) M Pillar who had outstanding qualifications for the job. He worked very hard and quickly developed a basic manual entitled "Dental Service in an Area of Operations".

In April 1983 an important decision was made at a meeting of the Land Forces Combat Development Committee. This was to the effect that dental services in the field would become part of the Combat Support Organization rather than part of medical services in the field.

As the Mobile Command (Army) Dental Unit 15 Dental Unit was assigned responsibility for implementing land force dental operations. Captain L Bailey, an infantry officer, was reclassified as a dental administrative officer and posted to 15 Dental Unit to fill the newly created position of operations and plans officer.

Another large exercise, RV 83, was held at Wainwright in the spring of 1983 and provided the CFDS with the opportunity to practice the organization and doctrine that had been developed so far. As a result of the exercise it was decided that a regular force field dental unit was needed. This unit would only be manned by a small cadre of personnel and then dental personnel from other dental units would be drawn on to build it to the strength required.

The problem was finding the establishment positions for the cadre. Fortunately, Mobile Command recognized the importance of dental support and allocated three positions from its establishment. Thus, the Field Dental Company Cadre (FDCC) officially came into being in May 1985 with Major L Bailey as its commanding officer. Captain N Audet and Master Warrant Officer B Rector became the

other members of the cadre. In addition, Lieutenant-Colonel P Levy was named Senior Staff Officer Dental at Mobile Command Headquarters and was responsible to the Commander Mobile Command for coordinating dental support in the field.

Rendezvous 85 (RV 85), also a divisional level exercise, was held in the spring of 1985 at Wainwright and the CFDS provided dental support with the new field dental company. This exercise afforded the opportunity to test the new field doctrine and allowed the field dental company cadre to practice its procedure for assembling and deploying a field dental company. RV 85 proved the value of the FDCC and the soundness of the field dental doctrine. It also demonstrated to field commanders that the CFDS was willing and able to provide a field dental service when and where required.

It had been planned to use the new mobile dental clinics and laboratories on RV 85 but production delays precluded this. However, that long-awaited event occurred in late 1985 when 39 new mobile dental clinics and five new mobile dental laboratories were delivered.

In 1986 Lieutenant-Colonel JYC Ayotte replaced Lieutenant-Colonel Levy as senior staff officer dental and the FDCC was enlarged by two positions. These were filled by Warrant Officer JLT Leclerc and Sergeant GM Tremblay. Also the appointment of operations officer in 35 Dental Unit, Canadian Forces Europe was filled by Captain L Fillman. He was replaced in the division by Captain T Mayne who transferred to the CFDS from the armoured corps.

The current dental field doctrine is contained in Canadian forces Publication 312(12) entitled "Combat Services Support Volume 12 Dental Services in Battle" dated October 1986. It is the source of general knowledge for dental support and planning at brigade group, division and corps levels. In addition to defining the role, scope, responsibility, fundamentals and basic characteristics, it contains the organization of dental units required to support various sizes of army formations.

Thus at the end of 1986 the CFDS had developed a field doctrine for supporting land forces in the field and had the organization and equipment in place to carry it out. This was a significant achievement in five years. Much credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) M Pillar and the former combat arms officers who transferred to the CFDS and contributed their expertise.

Personnel Information - 1986

Dental Officers Taken on Strength

TR Agapas	CI Allison	MF Barriault	JPR Bernier
JGP Berthiaume	BP Bower	TJ Butts	MSC Dumesnil
JLG Fournier	DG Freeman	J Kokkinakis	KG Kudryk
FJ Lacouvee	PJE Lepabic	JH MacArthur	DM Mahler
MMJ Masson	JC McKenzie	VLJ McMaster	KV McTaggart
JM Pallo	JRW Perron	JB Steeves	DM Stevenson
AM Turney	MR Vantomme	MB Zieper	

Officer Promotions

To Brigadier-General	- JF Begin
To Colonel	- ED Cragg
To Lieutenant-Colonel	- CB Bullock, HW Garland, JLP Bilodeau
To Major	- WB Fleming, JM Lal, JM Piekarski, RK Yahiro, MJ Hunter, TJ Pielak, JP Walsh, NC Headley, PJ Demers, JCA Dallaire, LP Butler, R Drouin
To Captain	- RE Todd

Officer Retirements/Releases

Brigadier-General	- JN Wright
Lieutenant-Colonel	- TP Levy, LCR St Pierre
Major	- MB Reade, DS Stosky, R J Paturel, P Kozak
Captain	- MA Baluschak, TA Bankey, SR Gossip, JD Black, GV Proud, PE Vout, DJ Breivik, J Bonar, MSDC Bellavance, N Greene, C Adams,

Senior Appointments

Brigadier-General	JF Begin	- Director General of Dental Services
Colonel	E Cragg	- Commandant, CFDSS School
Lieutenant-Colonel	JJ Lemieux	- Commanding Officer 13 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	E Ayotte	- Staff Officer 15 Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	L Hudgins	- Staff Officer, Division of Dental Services

Specialty Qualifications

Major	DR Vandahl	- Periodontics
Major	GM Cousens	- Oral Surgery
Major	HW Garland	- General Dentistry
Major	MA Field	- General Dentistry

Honours and Awards

Brigadier-Genral	JN Wright	- Outstanding Alumni Award, University of Alberta
		- Service Award, Ontario Dental Association

Undergraduate Awards

Honour Candidate Award	- Second-Lieutenant DL Stirling
Field Exercise Award	- Second Lieutenant(W) MCL Poulin

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Promotions

To Chief Warrant Officer	- JM Arbour
To Master Warrant Officer	- PD Paige, MJ Craig, VE Gorman,
To Warrant Officer	- ME Sikora, DH Caslake, CL Cook, L Girard, JH Gosselin
To Sergeant	- E Mattison, LJ Young, MLS Laferriere, CD Ashford, P Charbonneau, GE MacIntyre, TB Roberge, KI Skinner, TG McGee, MJ Burke, PD Murphy, JGC Tougas, A Highman, VD McLean, L Cadieux, WV Paquin

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Retirements/Releases

Master Warrant Officer	- GN Fathers, TJ Deloughery, LI MacLean
Warrant Officer	- RA Bosnell, A Busse, RK James,
Sergeants	- LL Thompson, G Yole-Barrette, ME MacDonald, JP Chasse, C Morand

News Items from the CFDS Newsletter - 1986

Annual CFDS Bonspiel

The 24th Annual CFDS Bonspiel was held at CFB Borden 6-8 February with 41 teams taking part.

The winners were:

The Wansbrough Trophy, "A" Event	- Warrant Officer WG Cudmore, Major RD Johnson, Captain TW Mountain and Master Corporal LD Payette.
The RCDC(R) Officers' Trophy "B" Event	- Master Warrant Officer LA Lambert, Major OG Lysechko, Sergeant C Best and Corporal JC Tougas.
The WO and Senior NCOs' Trophy "C" Event	- Mr MA Fisk, Mr AJ Tait, Mr TL Batten and Mr JA Fraser.
"D" Event	- Dr K MacDonald, Dr GA Ames, Dr H Amos and Mr CG Hunt.

CFDS Training Film

An Army training film entitled "The Field Dental Company in the Division" was developed, co-produced and directed by Lieutenant-Colonel TP Levy. It describes the organization, personnel and equipment of the field dental company in support of a Canadian division. It was to be a 12 to 15 minute production to be made available to all CFDS detachments in VCR cassette format.

Non-Commissioned Members Honour General Wright

The CFDS non-commissioned members held a retirement dinner at CFB Trenton on 18 June to honour Brigadier-General Wright on his retirement as DGDS. Chief Warrant Officer RF Matheson and R Todd made presentations and expressed their appreciation for his excellent direction and leadership.

Colonel-Commandant Honoured

Brigadier-General WR Thompson CFDS, Colonel Commandant, former DGDS and President of the Canadian Dental Association was presented with an honorary membership in the American Dental Association at its 1986 annual session held in San Francisco.

Comments on New Mobile Clinics

In an article on the Wainwright Concentration 1986 in the September issue of the CFDS Newsletter, Captain NC Headley had the following user comments on the new mobile clinic:

"Currently I am in week two of my fourth anniversary tour to the annual field training exercise at Camp Wainwright. One major improvement has been the acquisition of new dental vans, replacing the old vans that had been in service since the Korean war. New additions to the vehicles include increased cupboard/storage space, fluorescent lights, a fridge (set at just the right temperature for chilled orange juice), stainless steel sinks, hot and cold running water, air conditioning, Vac-U-Flow system, garbage compactor, overhead TV monitor, compact disc player and xerox copier."

Twenty Fourth Annual CFDS Golf Tournament

The 24th Annual CFDS Golf Tournament was held at the CFB Trenton Golf Club 5-6 December. A new trophy was presented. Named the Charles G Hunt Trophy, it recognized the outstanding contributions made by Major (Ret'd) CG Hunt to the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association. It is presented to former members with the best low gross and low net scores in the tournament. The 1986 winners were:

- | | |
|--|---|
| The RCDC Trophy | - 14 Dental Unit team of Lieutenant-Colonel M Freedman, Captain R Todd and Corporal R Carnegie. |
| The KM Baird Trophy for Low Gross | - Corporal R Carnegie. |
| The GR Covey Trophy for Low Net | - Captain RR Beehler. |
| The Charles G Hunt Trophy for Former Members | |
| Low Gross | - Mr B Pollock; and |
| Low Net | - Mr T Batten. |
| The Ladies Trophy for | - Low Gross - Sergeant MC Guevremont. |
| The Nine Hole Trophy | - Low Gross - Warrant Officer McLeod. |
| | - Low Net - Major Tingley. |

Happy Ending!

Every story should have a happy ending and this one is no exception. After forty years of striving, the goal of having strength equal to establishment was finally achieved. In 1986 there were 163 dental officers serving against an establishment of 163; 76 laboratory technicians against an establishment of 73; 67 dental hygienists against an establishment of 73; 221 dental assistants against and establishment of 190; and 22 equipment technicians against and establishment of 19.

I can do no better than end this narrative with a poem written by the RCDC/CFDS unofficial poet laureate, Lieutenant-Colonel (Retd) DH Hillier written on the occasion of his retirement in 1975.

Why Not Look Back?

or

I May Not Know Where I'm Going But I Sure Know Where I've Been

by

LCol D.H. Hillier (Ret'd)

A while ago, a chap I know seemed somehow to believe
I might have one more Dental Corpsny poem up my sleeve
His int'rest proved suffice to spark this "Reminiscence Rhyme"
Which drips with dull nostalgia as to Civvy Street I climb.

I joined "The Corps" in Forty-four, within the wartime setting,
And, as a Private, daily one-buck-thirty-cents was getting.
On graduation I was raised to such a heady height
That, now a "Looney", I was earning five clams every night.
On serving one full year in rank, King George saw fit to say:
"You're now a Captain, - and for that I seven-fifty pay."

The salary since those early days has risen rather nicely
Whereas, in terms of rank, I've climbed the ladder only twicely.
But it's been fun and, now it's done at last, I feel to give
These unsolicited remarks is my prerogative.

The Corps ain't what it used-to-was. For that All Saints start praising!
The "A" and "B" kits are no more; but what is more amazing
Is that it's less than thirty years since "Foot Drill" to a Dent,
Both pounding the parade square and a dental engine meant;
And, when a patient's teeth were such that drilling was required
We might just do a buccal pit - because our toes were tired.
For, even in the morning, and with young, full-muscled stems,
Those foot machines' top speed was just three thousand RPMs.

You're old like me if you recall the fragrance that was there,
When Vulcanite was undercooked or Trench Mouth filled the air.
You're also rather ancient if your teeth you've caused to clench
The ivory end of of the Dentist's friend - his "Blow-pipe" Torch, mouth Tench.

What fun we had with Zelex - and iron burs that bent;
With Plastogum and Kadon - Chromic Acid - red cement;
And Vincents' checks - Remember those? Though now it seems outrageous,
We'd do the troops in Company groups, cuz "Vincents" was contageous!

But then - as now - the Dental Corps deserved, and were awarded
By everyone, the highest praise, that it could be accorded.
We did our job and, like to-day we did that job damn well,
And that's because we've always had outstanding personnel,
From General right down the ranks - and I would be remiss
If I neglected to recall a "line-up" such as this:

(Some persons I identify informally, it's true;
But Holy Peter! in rhyming meter, what else am I do do?)

Elgin ran the game but still "The Senate" shook the dice;
There was "Curly" C, Big Fred D, Bill Meldrum and old Brice.
Out in the field, the honour shield bore names like "Shill", to Start As well as "Hum",
"Tils", Carl and Tom; McLean and Harry Hart.

Initially, there was KMB, and RHG as well GCE, and Kearney B, with Millar IAL.
And "Archer Magoo" was out there too, Al Gardiner and Lew Gray,
Whitehead, Farrel, Shragge and "Skid", Win Cunningham and Jay;
Charlie C (and even me), Covey, Kinney, Dyer,
Alec L and Gabriel - all wore the king's attire.
Crummy, Hyde, McCrary, Jock, McNally and "Ruff" Duff,
Plus many other good one - but - of DOs that's enough.

Though, Heaven knows, these NCOs weren't all in from the start,
And many I don't name played just as mem'able a part,
Pasquine, Davidson and Morse are three to think about;
Then there was Weir and Lane (I fear), Don Playford and Al Vout.

Then I recall DAD Jones, Ralph Hall, Doug Mann and Scotty Walker
Jerome and Roger Fortin - each and every one a talker.
And Ray McHugh was up there too, Don Gardner and Riddell.
Conkey, Libby, Marckwart, Snutch. Do these names ring a bell?

Such officers and men as they served well in days of yore
To mould the very substance and the flavour of the corps.
Their strengths and foibles mixed to make a heritage of merit A heritage which now
you own and so with them you share it.
And, as I take my leave of you, there's just one thought that lingers:
That Torch named Hanna - aim it well - or else you'll burn your fingers.

a p p e n d i x

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a p p e n d i x o n e



THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS ON THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Condensed from articles published in the RCDC Quarterly by Brigadier-General (Ret'd) BP Kearney* and Major (Ret'd) TJ Erskine**.

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps On the Northwest Highway System

Colonel BP Kearney, MBE, CD, DDS, FICD

Faced as they were with the Japanese threat in the Aleutians, the Joint United States - Canadian Board of Defence approved in February 1942 the construction of an overland route through Northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory to Alaska. This decision led to one of the epic feats of construction in modern times, featuring the US Army Engineers who hacked 1,523 miles of road through the Northern wilderness in less than eight months.

The truck route which later became known as the Alaska Highway was officially opened on 20 November 1942. Because of the need for haste and the restrictions of war-time economy, the road had been pushed around soft spots that might cause delay, detoured around ravines to avoid bridging and directed towards open country which required less clearing. These considerations account for much of the crookedness of the road and on the walls of old restaurants along the Highway the following lines may still be seen:

“Winding in and winding out,
Fills my mind with serious doubt,
As to whether the lout who built this route,
Was going to Hell or coming out”.

The original agreement provided for the US to maintain the highway for six months following the war, and then that part lying in Canada was to be turned over to the Canadian Government. Accordingly, on 1 April 1946, over 1,200 miles of meandering gravel road plus associated facilities became the responsibility of the Canadian Army, and the Northwest Highway System (NWHS) was born.

- * BP Kearney - The Royal Canadian Dental Corps on the Northwest Highway System. RCDC Quarterly, Vol 5 No. 4 - January 1965
- **TJ Erskine - The Last Days of the RCDC in Whitehorse. RCDC Quarterly, Vol 9 No. 3 - October 1968.

The task of maintaining and improving the highway from Dawson Creek, BC to the Alaska border was accepted with enthusiasm by the Royal Canadian Engineers. To support them, various other Corps of the Canadian Army, including the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, were assigned to the highway and took up their tasks with skill and energy. This is the story of the RCDC on the NWHS and of its personnel who served in association with it and with the Northwest Staging Route.

The operation of the RCDC on the NWHS commenced on 8 April 1946 with the arrival in Whitehorse of a dental subsection from Calgary aboard an RCAF Dakota named "Gravel Gertie". Captain JA Allan and Sergeants DW Timbres and J Seeman had been instructed to man the clinic in the Whitehorse Military Hospital which had been taken over from the US Army. They were to provide treatment for all service personnel, civilian employees and dependents scattered along the Highway and at stations of the Northwest Staging Route between Dawson Creek and the Alaska border. The clinic was most impressive, with SS White Master units, chairs and cabinets finished in ivory-tan. The floors had not yet assumed the "hills and gullies" appearance which later arrivals will remember so well.

It soon became obvious that a second detachment was required to provide a travelling dental service for personnel in the highway maintenance camps, repeater stations and stations of the staging route. Accordingly, Captain J Conchie, Sergeant VH Shaw and Private R Drewery were posted to the highway in July. Travelling in a mobile clinic, they left Dawson Creek and slowly but surely wended their way to Whitehorse where Sergeant C Johnston joined the group as the second laboratory technician.

In late June the dental corps was represented in the first Canadian Army wedding in Whitehorse when Captain Allan temporarily surrendered his duties as organist at the log church to take part in the ceremony in the role of groom. He and his bride left the highway in November and he was replaced in the clinic by Captain BD Friesen.

During the winter of 1946-47 Captain Conchie, Sergeant Timbres and Sergeant Shaw battled the elements in the mobile clinic and provided dental treatment to personnel stationed between Whitehorse and Dawson Creek. The trip south was largely uneventful but the return journey was dogged by accident and misadventure. That winter was one of the coldest on record with the thermometer dipping to an unofficial low of -84F at Snag. At one time, frozen brake lines left them stranded on the highway with the temperature approaching -70F. One can imagine the relief they felt when, about an hour later, a British Yukon Navigation Company bus appeared and rescued them from their serious plight.

Early in the Spring of 1947 Captain Friesen was replaced by Major WI Whitehead, Sergeant Gibson by Corporal R Stewart and Sergeant Timbres by Sergeant AC Vout. Captain Friesen and Corporal Stewart formed the team to provide treatment to the outlying stations still operated by the services. These had been reduced by the takeover of repeater stations by the Canadian National Telegraph and the manning of highway maintenance camps by civilians. Hence, there was a reduced requirement for a mobile team and by the spring of 1948 air transport was increasingly resorted to.

It was also about this time that the decision was made to open clinics on the southern part of the highway. Sufficient space was acquired in the administrative building at RCAF Station Fort St John and in the hospital at RCAF Station Fort Nelson to permit installation of pedestal cuspidors and dental chairs. Part-time clinics were officially established at these locations in February 1948 and were operated by Captain NA Butcher, assisted by Corporal Stewart and Sergeant Vout. From their home base at Fort St John they divided their time between these two stations and, with the use of field equipment, provided dental treatment at Dawson Creek, Grande Prairie, Beatton River, Smith River and Watson Lake. During this period, personnel from Mile 300, which later became Camp Muskwa, were treated at the Fort Nelson Clinic. Also associated with Captain Butcher, prior to his replacement by Captain RE Dyer in June 1950, were Sergeant W Powers, Corporal GF Keogh and Corporal MF Conkey.

In Whitehorse meanwhile, further personnel changes were being made along with certain minor alterations in the clinic itself. Major AC Leman, who took over from Major Whitehead in March 1948, despite the normal "space at a premium" situation, nevertheless contrived to have an office built, which although very small served for many years. He also displayed a certain amount of literary talent, acting as northern editor of the "Western Commander".

During Major Leman's time in Whitehorse he witnessed the arrival of Captain LA Richardson and the replacement of Sergeants Shaw and Vout and Corporal Stewart by Sergeants EM Lobb, FR Taylor and W Powers and Corporal EB Morse. Before Sergeant Shaw left the Yukon he accompanied Major Leman to RCAF Teslin on what proved to be the last treatment visit to that station prior to its closure. It is of particular interest that they used the old mobile clinic which, following the tough luck that had dogged it in 1946, had remained serviceable for two years.

Commencing in 1949, RCAF Stations of the Staging Route were phased out or their responsibility was transferred to the Department of Transport. In particular, Fort St John became a DOT responsibility in June of 1950 and clinic equipment was withdrawn at that time.

Captain Dyer, on taking over from Captain Butcher, was based at Fort Nelson with a treatment responsibility for Canadian Army and RCAF personnel and dependents in that area, in addition to which he was of considerable assistance to the civilian population of the surrounding territory. He was aided in this large task by Private AR Borsholt. Shortly after Captain Dyer's arrival, Watson Lake became the responsibility of the Whitehorse Clinic and that location received periodic visits from Whitehorse. Furthermore, scheduled flights by RCAF North Star were quite frequent at that time and emergency requirements were readily handled by the Whitehorse clinic. This service became more infrequent when many aircraft were withdrawn for the Korean airlift in 1950, but their lack was largely compensated for by the reduction in the personnel strength at Watson Lake.

The Fort Nelson clinic ceased to function full-time when that station was reduced to detachment status in 1951. Clinic space was retained in the hospital however, and Whitehorse began a periodic service for those personnel remaining at Fort Nelson.

In August 1950 Major Leman was replaced by Major BP Kearney whose tour of duty in the North included visits to the RCCS detachments at Mayo and Dawson in addition to the periodic trips to Fort Nelson and Watson Lake. Much could be told of the occasion on which Major Kearney, accompanied by Sergeants Lobb and Morse, travelled to Mayo and Dawson but perhaps it will suffice to say that never before was a welcome mat spread so sincerely and enthusiastically; never before, nor probably since, has a dental detachment had the unique experience of celebrating Robbie Burns anniversary on two successive nights in communities several hundred miles apart deep in the Yukon.

The final visit to RCAF Aishihik, and the last known journey by that very-tired mobile clinic, was made by Major Kearney and Sergeant Taylor in the fall of 1951. Only superb driving and certain weird maintenance and repair procedures on the part of Sergeant Taylor succeeded in getting the vehicle home to pasture. But she was not to travel upon the "Big Road" again. Allegations were made at the time that the weight of moose and game birds was just too much for her, but this writer stands fast in the belief that it was only age and previous misadventure that ended her career.

Captain Richardson departed from the Whitehorse scene in November 1951 and was replaced by Captain CL Gullekson. Farewells were also said to Sergeants Lobb, Taylor, Morse and Powers while greetings were extended to Sergeant SM Toole, Sergeant JE Shiner and Corporal Pamela White, who was the first RCAF airwoman dental assistant to serve with the RCDC in the Yukon. Other notable events during this period included the creation of a third operating space in the clinic by converting part of the store-room (in anticipation of a third phase COTC candidate who never did arrive), and the local laundry finally agreed to starch the dental gowns!

Major JG Andrews accepted the No. 6 Clinic inventory from Major Kearney in July 1952 as well as the managership of the army fastball team and, subsequently, the early morning disc jockey program at the local radio station.

Early 1953 saw the departure of Captain Gullekson after a longer-than-usual stay for a single man in the Yukon. That his time was well spent was demonstrated by his subsequent marriage to his favourite Yukon nursing sister.

It became increasingly apparent on the Highway that the Korean conflict and the resultant expansion of the Canadian Forces was making heavy demands for dental personnel and it became very difficult for the limited clinic staff to cope with the demands for their services. In this endeavour however, they performed admirably. Fortunately, late in 1953 some of the gaps in the lab were filled and Sergeant J Shiner was given a helping hand by Sergeant AM Jerome for two months, followed by Sergeant GF McKay for a similar period. Their combined efforts apparently overcame the accumu-

lated backlog of prosthetic cases for the laboratory staff never again numbered more than one technician. Sergeant A Fox took up the laboratory burden in July 1954 on the departure of Sergeant Shiner.

In December 1953 No. 6 Clinic received a Christmas present in the person of Captain FM Nesbitt who was closely followed by Captain CR Pugh. Their arrival marked the beginning of a new dental era in Whitehorse with the establishment of a second clinic (No. 14 Clinic) at RCAF Station Whitehorse. The patient responsibility was divided between the two clinics, with the hospital clinic handling Army personnel and dependents living downtown while No. 14 Clinic looked after RCAF personnel and dependents living up the hill. All patients who required general anaesthetic were treated by No. 6 Clinic which had the facilities of the hospital available.

On the completion of his northern posting during the summer of 1954 Major Andrews turned over the position of senior dental officer to Major LG Craigie who retained this appointment until August 1956. It is understood that Major Craigie arrived with more hunting and fishing equipment than previous incumbents had managed to accumulate during their entire stay in the North.

Private M Tremblay, Sergeant MG Dean and Private CC Millard arrived in that order to join Sergeant J Roberts in handling the duties of dental assistant in Whitehorse and in the part-time clinic at Fort Nelson. In order to provide a much improved clinic with two operating spaces and laboratory area, a small building was obtained adjacent to the hospital at Fort Nelson and the space formerly used was abandoned. This building was subsequently moved to Camp Muskwa and continued to function as a part-time clinic there until the Highway was handed over the Department of Public Works in 1964.

During 1956 another series of personnel changes involved Major HR Kettyl's arrival in January, Captain Pugh's departure in May, Captain MP Quinn's arrival in June, Major Kettyl's departure in July and Major RA Gray's arrival the same month. To replace Sergeant Fox, Sergeant EB Morse came back for a second tour of duty in his beloved Yukon. It is interesting to note that Capt Pugh did not stay away long either; he returned several years later to enter civilian practice in downtown Whitehorse. Both of these gentlemen were able to relocate their favorite fishing spots without difficulty.

Another noteworthy addition to the staff during this period was Captain D Charlton who is perhaps best remembered for flying the Southern Cross of Australia on the flagpole of the Officers's Quarters in downtown Whitehorse on some now-forgotten Australian holiday. A telephone call from a civilian who was enquiring about the strange flag caused the commander to investigate, and the colours were struck!

The summer of 1958 saw the departure of Major Quinn following the closing out of No. 14 Clinic at the air base and the transfer of its responsibilities to Major WH Harrington who had taken over No. 6 Clinic in January of that year. In this manner the wheel turned full cycle and the RCDC operation in Whitehorse reverted to what it had been during earlier years; the original clinic, which had been taken over from the US Army in April of 1946, was once again responsible for the dental treatment of all Army and RCAF personnel and dependents in Whitehorse.

Other new arrivals that summer included Captain WR Collier, Sergeant JM Moore and Corporal HEG Franzgrote. Their first duties included assignment to fire-fighting during the 1958 bush fire around Whitehorse which destroyed the buildings at the well known



Dental Clinic Staff - Whitehorse 1958

L-R: Sgt Morse, Cpl Franzgrote, Capt Collier, Miss Dagliesh, Maj Harrington, Sgt Moore

Tahkhini Hot Springs. The fires, followed a short time later by earthquakes which shook up the town and the military bases quite thoroughly, will not soon be forgotten by Major Harrington and his staff. It is also probable that Captain Collier's successes in big game hunting will long be remembered as will Corporal Franzgrote's association with the RC Youth Hostel for Indian children. The Yukon crests that the youngsters were taught to make by Corporal Franzgrote are still being produced and provide a valuable source of income.

On return to a one-clinic status in Whitehorse, it was decided to relieve its personnel of the responsibility for the part-time operation at Camp Muskwa. This chore fell to the Edmonton branch of the RCDC family who continued to man it periodically until 1963 at which time it was returned to the care of Whitehorse.

In late 1958 it was agreed that the Whitehorse dental clinic should be established in Bldg 425 at the air station. This project was completed in November of the following year, and old No. 6 Clinic gave way to new No. 6 Clinic "up on the hill".

Sergeant Morse was finally induced to leave Whitehorse in July 1959 after two postings which covered a total of six years in the Yukon. He was replaced temporarily by Sergeant V Krymlak who handed over to a Sergeant DB Wood in August.

Major WK Dickie replaced Major Harrington as the senior dental officer on the highway in July 1960 and said his farewells two years later when he handed over to Major SW Muller. It was during 1960 also that the first hygienist was employed in Whitehorse in the person of WO2 VO Blackmore who proceeded to that location following his qualification at the RCDC School.

Sergeant Moore was replaced by Sergeant VR Kidd in 1961 and the staff was augmented by the addition of Corporal GD Schwarze. Captain Collier was granted an extension until 1962 at which time he bade farewell to the Yukon hills and departed with his trophies of the chase. He was replaced by Captain GA Johnson who took over not only his duties but also his love for the rivers and hills.

Improvements were made to the clinic in 1962 and plans were formulated the following year to enlarge the dental accommodation. These improvements never came to pass as it was decided later to reduce the dental staff in accordance with the cutting back of the Department of National Defence in the Whitehorse area.

Having successfully completed his course at the RCDC School, Sgt Kidd returned to Whitehorse to assume the duties of hygienist from WO2 Blackmore, and Sergeant GH Taylor moved into the position of senior dental assistant. It was also during the summer of 1962 that the laboratory responsibility shifted from Sergeant Wood to Sergeant RL Thornton and Major IAC MacDonald arrived in Whitehorse to replace Major SW Muller whose service in the North was terminated because of illness.

This happy group, under Major MacDonald's genial direction, made repeated assaults on the almost forgotten golf course out the Carcross Road which had been hacked out of the wilderness by the long-departed US Army Engineers. Some months and many golf balls later, they were forced to conclude that it would be better to abandon this off-duty pursuit in favour of hunting and fishing. Hence, like their predecessors, they turned to the natural opportunities of that country for their relaxation from clinic duties. It is felt that Major MacDonald's fishing was not always completely orthodox in that he acquired certain notoriety and considerable "joshing" for catching a sea-gull on his trolling line.

Dental treatment was provided by the aforementioned staff in Whitehorse and at Muskwa until the handover of the Northwest Highway System to the Department of Public Works on the first of April 1964. At that time the Muskwa clinic was closed and NO. 6 Clinic reduced to its current staff of Captain Johnson, Sergeant Thorton and Mrs O Johnson. The attachment was changed from the Northwest Highway System to RCAF Station Whitehorse.

Certain Canadian Army personnel still remain on the highway, seconded to Department of Public Works, but the day will undoubtedly come when the only Army personnel remaining in the Yukon will be wearing the badges of the RCDC.

Undoubtedly they too will join those who preceded them in fond remembrance of their Yukon postings. They will certainly recall the strenuous work in the clinic which served a large and highly varied clientele, but they also will remember the relaxation and wonderful fellowship in messes and

homes, the hunting and fishing which are unparalleled in other locations and, above all, the Yukon itself. In the words of Robert Service:

It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace."

THE LAST DAYS OF THE RCDC IN WHITEHORSE

Capt TJ Erskine, DDS

The history of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps on the Alaska Highway spans the twenty-two year period from April 1954 to July 1, 1968. Colonel Kearney's article in the January 1965 issue of the RCDC Quarterly covered the period from 1946 until the Northwest Highway System was handed over to the Department of Public Works on April 1, 1964 and this article is concerned with the period from April 1964 to the closure of CFS Whitehorse in July 1968.

The staff of No. 6 Dental Clinic in the spring of 1964 consisted of Captain GA Johnson, Sergeant RL Thornton and Mrs. Olga Johnson. Captain Johnson had the unique experience at this time of helping to found the Yukon Dental Association. There were four charter members and each received a moose hide certificate of registration.

Clinic personnel passed the summer and early fall in much the same manner as their predecessors by hunting, fishing and becoming involved in the community. During this period, the pedo-ortho component of the clinic practice grew, and Sergeant Thornton started night classes at the Vocational School in welding, presumably to help him to solder retainers. Around Christmas time trouble was experienced with the heating pipes and Sergeant Thornton's newly acquired skills were put to use in thawing them out.

The winter of 1965 passed slowly, broken only by a brief flurry of annual madness, the Sourdough Rendezvous. This mid-winter carnival is designed to keep the natives from getting too involved in their own problems and to let them have a little fun during that long cold night they call winter. During this time, Sergeant Thornton, who had taken up painting, managed to sell several of his oils which he had entered in the Rendezvous exhibit.

By June the ice was gone on the lower lakes and a change-over of personnel was imminent. Captain Johnson and Sergeant Thornton, were posted and only the DO was replaced. Full circle from 1946; back to one dental officer and a dental assistant.

Major JI Gordon arrived in August of 1965. The Major's trip up the highway is noted in his progress report: "...lost one tire, wheel rim, and one headlight with assorted nicks and marks on the windshield." I'm sure that story has a faintly familiar ring to anyone who has driven that gravelled trail.

By October there was snow on the ground and the temperature was averaging twelve below zero. Major Gordon passed the winter working and curling. Another three days of Sourdough Rendezvous brought a noticeable increase in moustaches on the station. As the Major said: "It is a long, long winter."

Major Gordon was relieved by Captain MB Kricken in June 66 and Captain Kricken's score on the highway was three flat tires. With the arrival of Captain Kricken and amid rumours of the station closure the practice in No. 6 Clinic settled into its final phase. In August 1966 the laboratory equipment was returned to QM 11 Coy during a visit by Captain I Hunter.

January of 1967 was noteworthy in that the heating pipes did not freeze, however, the unit went unserviceable. During this winter, Captain Kricken played goal for the Air Force Kodiak hockey team and he must have been a pretty good goalie because they won the Commercial League Championship (for the last time).

The end of July 1967 saw the final change-over in dental officers on the highway with Captain T Erskine replacing Captain Kricken. On Captain Erskine's maiden fishing trip on Discovery Day, August 17 his only catch was the head of a previously caught and cleaned fish. On the way home he got a rock through his windshield and two flat tires - with only one spare in the trunk. The station CO

and the S SupO, who were in convoy with Captain Erskine, tried to comfort him but were laughing so hard they were of little help.

Private R North arrived in October to take up duties as dental assistant. Shortly thereafter he attempted his trade test, passed and was promoted to Corporal.

Christmas was heralded by that fine old Whitehorse ritual, the Christmas Tree Hunt. Trees were gathered for wives of men away at Alert and for the various messes and halls. The efforts of the choppers were greatly aided by large jugs of hot "Yukon tea" provided by the Sergeants Mess.

The last New Years Levees were frantic affairs and the new year promised to be one long social event as it was fairly firm now that the station was closing July first.

Colonel GC Evans made his final visit to Whitehorse in January 1968 and in February the commander of CFSRS confirmed that we would be out of Whitehorse on 1 July 1968.

Spring was an exciting time with a surge of bonspiels and a multitude of farewell parties and dinners. The people of Whitehorse did everything possible to show the servicemen how much their contributions to the community were appreciated and in May a parade was held in Whitehorse to commemorate the departure of the RCAF from the territory.

With all the confusion attending station closure, clinic closure, postings, leave and goodbyes, June passed very quickly. MWO Conkey arrived from Edmonton to remove the units and to enjoy one last look at the Yukon where he had served in 1949. No. 6 Clinic was now officially closed.

Thus, a little over twenty-two years after Captain JA Allan arrived aboard DC 3 "Gravel Gertie", the RCDC left the Yukon. There was no ceremony. Captain Erskine merely turned over the building keys and inventory, said a few goodbyes and swung out on the Alaska Highway to join the dusty caravan south.

THE DENTAL CORPS IN GOOSE BAY, LABRADOR

Condensed from articles published in the RCDC Quarterly by Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) JM Smith* and Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret'd) RA Fell**, which cover the period 1946 to 1967.

THE DENTAL CORPS IN GOOSE BAY

Lieutenant-Colonel JM Smith, CD, DDS

The story of Goose Bay began in 1941 during the Second World War when the range of aircraft then in use was relatively short. A staging post on the ferrying route for military aircraft to Britain was urgently required. American and Canadian survey teams searched the then British territory of Labrador for a suitable airfield site. In June 1941 the Canadian group working for the Department of Transport under the direction of Mr. Eric Fry selected a site which was almost an ideal one, known to the local residents as "Robert Michelin's Berry Patch". The American team under Colonel Elliott Roosevelt arrived soon afterwards. Since Newfoundland already had a "Gander", Mr. Fry suggested that the new airport be named "Goose". Control of the area was granted to Canada and the Canadian military have been established there since that time.

Contrary to popular belief, Goose Bay is not in the far north, being on the same parallel of latitude as Edmonton, Alberta and Nottingham, England. The climate is one of mostly clear dry weather with temperatures ranging from -35F to a possible high of 95F and an average annual snowfall of 140 inches. The site is a level sandy plateau 150 feet above sea level lying between the mouths of the Churchill (Hamilton) and Goose Rivers. Although it is 150 miles inland, the airport can be reached by ocean-going ships via Hamilton Inlet, Lake Melville, Goose Bay and Terrington Basin. The fact that fairly large ships could approach the site meant that construction could start as soon as equipment could be assembled and delivered. The first ship arrived 17 September 1941 and the first aircraft landed on a temporary runway in November; an almost unbelievable record. Bombers passed through in December, and fighter aircraft on their way overseas first arrived on 4 July 1942.

*JM Smith: The Dental Corps in Goose Bay. RCDC Quarterly Vol 7, No. 1, April 1966

**RA Fell: Goose Bay - The Final Chapter. RCDC Quarterly. Vol 9 No. 3, October 1968

12 DENTAL COMPANY - OCTOBER 1946 - DECEMBER 1950

The early days of the Goose Bay Clinic, after being taken over by 12 Company, were transitional ones. For short periods the clinic was unmanned and treatment was at times rendered to Canadian troops by American dental officers. More often, though, Americans were treated in the Canadian clinic.

By May 1947, with work up to date and the station strength reduced to approximately 150 personnel, the detachment was withdrawn. Major SK Oldfield and Corporal R Fortin, flying from Dartmouth, reported for a short period of temporary duty during the summer. All equipment was removed when they returned to Halifax and the clinic was closed.

In September 1947 Captain WW Anglin and Sergeant WD McDougall were sent to Goose Bay on temporary duty, but the assignment was changed to a permanent one after a month and the clinic was reopened.

By this time treatment was being provided for service dependents on the same basis as for servicemen. Civilians paid cash according to the DVA schedule of fees with employees and dependents of other government departments paying in a variety of paper-creating ways. At times patients came from far away places including Frobisher Bay, 800 miles to the north, Fort Chimo and Mingin.

At this time the workload was tremendous as the huge American base was without a dental officer for over a year. Parades were held in the US Clinic every Friday and the operating rooms of both the US and Canadian hospitals were used as required for multiple extraction cases.

1 April 1949 was an important day as Confederation made Newfoundland Canada's 10th province and Goose airport became Canadian territory.

15 DENTAL COMPANY - DECEMBER 1950 - JULY 1967

In December 1950 the clinic was removed from the responsibility of 12 Coy and became a part of 15 Coy with headquarters in Montreal.

However, supplies and equipment continued to be provided by 12 Coy until October 1951. A laboratory technician was posted intermittently from the central lab at Longue Pointe, but the lab was manned full time in June 1959.

The building occupied by the clinic had been mainly given over for emergency married quarters and the clinic itself was large enough for only one dental officer. This inadequate accommodation led to the renovation of an abandoned Hudson's Bay Company store as the new clinic. It was opened in the spring of 1952 and accommodated two dental officers. The first operating unit was installed about this time.

One difficulty of this period was that of assigning priorities of treatment. It almost seemed that service dependents knowing they were going to Goose "saved" their cavities for free fillings. On posting out, the opposite was true, with the same people suddenly believing in prevention and early treatment. Dependents often felt that they should have first priority for treatment. The result was continuous pressure on the dental officer to meet the needs of the various groups



Dental Clinic Staff - Goose Bay 1958

L-R: Maj Donely, Cpl McDonald, Capt Whitman, AWI Harrison, Capt Turcotte

forty years of progress

requiring treatment. The problem was even more acute when there was no dentist on the USAF base. The introduction of fees for dependents in 1963 substantially reduced the demand for treatment from this group.

The late 50's brought the first renovations to the building. These included new floors, complete interior redecoration and white asbestos shingles applied over the green tar paper. The improvement inside and out was striking.

Extensions to the building and complete renovations took place again during the summer and fall of 1963. Much of the initial layout was changed to make better use of the space available. The building was extended to allow a new bay for the hygienist and X-ray, plus a small dark-room. The old X-ray bay became a sterilizing area. The pioneers of Goose Bay clinics would have been amazed at the changes, and possibly even more so to see the clinic area landscaped with a lawn.

A tour of duty at RCAF Station Goose Bay is a popular one and deservedly so. The challenge of isolation is being replaced by the challenge of being part of a rapidly developing and fascinating area. The amenities include those common to other well equipped bases, plus outstanding facilities for hiking and camping, boating, fishing in both summer and winter, and hunting. In fact there is something for everyone, even if he wishes to sit at home and watch TV (1 channel only) or listen to CBC Radio Labrador. Those selected for a posting to Goose Bay can consider themselves fortunate. (Note: This article was written in 1966)

The following list of dental personnel who have served in Goose Bay indicates the year of arrival on posting and the rank held at that time. It is regretted that some names, particularly those of RCAF assistants who served prior to 1960, are unknown to the author and have been omitted.

- 1947 - Major SK Oldfield, Captain WW Anglin, Captain JD Vantour, Segeant WD MacDougall, Corporal R Fortin
- 1949 - Captain H Hart
- 1950 - Major AR Smith, Private RK Jones
- 1951 - Sergeant GW Blanke, Sergeant C Desjardins, Sergeant PPA Egan
- 1952 - Major HS Lankin, Private JE Clarke
- 1953 - Captain RG Docks, Captain HJ Smart, Sergeant T Hussey, Private A Cantin
- 1954 - Sergeant A Bourgeois
- 1955 - Captain JB Scott, Sergeant L Lavictoire, Sergeant JAN Mongeon
- 1956 - Major JMA Donely, Major RA Ramsay, Sergeant JM Tapp
- 1957 - Captain CS Whitman
- 1958 - Captain JJY Turcotte, Corporal MO McDonald
- 1959 - Major JM Smith, Captain VA Low, Sergeant E.D'Avignon
- 1960 - Captain WO Sugars, Captain JRA Vincent, Sergeant DJ Pierce
- 1961 - Major RA Fell, Captain JF Begin, Sergeant SE Robertson
- 1962 - Captain JGB Parent, Sergeant JR Deblois, Sergeant WS Richardson
- 1963 - Sergeant RB Innis
- 1964 - Major HG Bunston, Captain GDV Dippel

GOOSE BAY - THE FINAL CHAPTER

Lieutenant-Colonel RA Fell, CD, DDS

The Canadian Forces were pulled out of Goose Bay and the base was turned over to the Department of Transport on 1 August 1967.

In December 66, the base commander, Group Captain RFM Walker, called all section heads together and announced that the base would be turned over to the Department of Transport. Each section was to prepare a phased shut-down program to be incorporated into the base program and so planned that no essential service would be lost to the personnel who would be last to leave. Consideration had also to be given to the crating and shipping of a vast weight of equipment and supplies.

At this time, December 1966, the clinic had two operating bays with LCol Fell and Captain Dippel, and a dental laboratory with Corporal W Mitrikas. There were three dental assistants, Cpl

Patterson (RCAF), Corporal Russell and Corporal Wormington. The hygienist position had been left vacant when Master Warrant Officer Tapp left in August 1966.

The first phase of the shut-down was completed on 22 February 1967 when all dental equipment associated with the third operating bay plus other non-essential clinic equipment was shipped out.

In May 1967 arrangements were made with the USAF to provide dental care for a group of RCAF personnel who were to remain until DOT had trained men for air traffic control and the small administrative unit that would remain to support these men. Treatment also had to be arranged for the RAF detachment. In addition, the RCDC would send up a dental team on periodic visits. This team would carry its own dental supplies and instruments but would be allowed the use of a completely equipped operating bay in the USAF clinic.

In the course of destroying old dental records an unpaid civilian account was discovered in the amount of \$56.00. The patient advised us that she would be unable to pay her debt before our deadline but promised to send the money by mail. We had to accept her word. It was with considerable satisfaction that we found in researching for this report that the bill had been paid. There are some honest people left in the world.

In late July all remaining equipment and personnel were gone. The RCAF inventory of building 82 was turned over to DOT and Corporal Russell locked the door. Lieutenant-Colonel Fell, and Corporals FL Russell and CJL Ritchie boarded the outgoing plane on 28 July 1967.

Two visiting teams have since returned to the Goose. The first in December of 1967 consisted of Major Gordon and Sergeant Hill; the second in July of 68 consisted of Captain Berthiaume, Corporal Olynyk and Warrant Officer DeBlois.

The following names and dates should be added to those compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel JM Smith in his report in the RCDC Quarterly of April 1966:

- 1961 - Sergeant T Hussey (second tour)
 - 1964 - Master Warrant Officer M Tapp (second tour)
 - 1965 - Sergeant E Borden, Corporal R Wormington
 - 1966 - Lieutenant-Colonel R Fell (second tour), Corporal L Russell, Cpl W Mitrikas, Sergeant M Tremblay, Corporal Anderson, Sergeant D'Avignon (second tour)
 - 1967 - Corporal Burns, Corporal Gapmann, Corporal Ritchie, Private J Paquet
- Royal Canadian Air Force Dental Assistants
- 1956-60 - Corporal CM Torrens, Airwoman M Harrison
 - 1960-67 - Corporal KP Palmer, Corporal ME Mahlitz, Corporal Scarborough, Corporal JM Patterson, Leading Airwomen MFE Audet, EE Dennis, I Gruener, MJ Hebert, SL Kilgour, SJ Kirley, Airwomen VJ Boyko, SJD Clutterbuch, ML Dubuc, J Harrison, KY Keddy, SJ McMillan, PL Toope, LA Weins, E Yuhas and Babish

1967 to Present

Dental treatment for personnel stationed at Goose Bay was provided on a part-time basis by 15 Dental Unit until 1975. At that time this responsibility was transferred to 12 Dental Unit and a full-time detachment formed, a situation that still prevails.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS IN FORT CHURCHILL, THE LAND OF NANUK

Condensed from articles published in the RCDC Quarterly by Colonel (Ret'd) LR Pierce*, Major (Ret'd) JW Jolly** and Major (Ret'd) KPH Bucholz***.

For more than twenty-one years, from 1946 to 1968, personnel of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps were employed north of the 58th parallel on the centuries-old pathway of the legendary cream-coloured beast known to the Eskimo as Nanuk. Others recognize him as the polar bear, monarch of

- * Pierce, GR. - The Royal Canadian Dental Corps in the Land of Nanuk. RCDC Quarterly Vol 3 October 1965 p 5-12
- ** Jolly JW. - Fort Churchill. RCDC Quarterly, Vol 2 p 12-13
- *** Bucholz, KPH. - The RCDC in Fort Churchill - Over and Out. RCDC Quarterly, Vol 7, January 1969, p 5-7.

the north, but by whatever name he is known he is a most conspicuous visitor in and about the confines of Fort Churchill for several months of each year.

Fort Churchill is a name which has historical significance in Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company has had a trading post at Churchill for nearly three hundred years. During the Second World War the Canadian Government opened an airbase there in 1942 as part of an air route to the United Kingdom. It was taken over by the Canadian Army in 1946 as a joint services cold weather experimental and training base, a purpose for which Fort Churchill was admirably suited.

About this time the first post-war dental corps representative, Sergeant EL Proudfoot arrived and set up the first dental clinic in one small room of the hospital. He was followed shortly after by Major R Kinney who began operating with an "A" Kit and a foot engine with a motor attached.

There were only four families and a small number of single servicemen in the new camp and accommodation was somewhat primitive. One of the tribulations during this early period was the lack of water and sewage systems. Water from a nearby lake was distributed to various points by truck and occasionally in extremely cold weather it was impossible to make deliveries before the water froze. Because there were no flush toilets a similar tank truck would appear infrequently towing a steam generator which would force steam into the tanks below the lavatories and pump out the contents. No doubt some inhabitants lived in mortal fear that the two trucks might one day be wrongly employed.

Corporal A Rew arrived in November 1947 to replace Sergeant Proudfoot who it is assumed caught the first train to Winnipeg with considerable joy in his heart. Major OW Crummey took over the clinic in December 1948 and the next dental assistant Sergeant H Hodgkinson, arrived the following month. During 1949 Captain G MacDougall, Sergeant A Brown and Corporals GS Gilbert, R Daw and D Casson were added to the clinic strength. Corporal Gilbert was the first laboratory technician employed in Churchill. Prior to the arrival of the second dental officer the existing clinic was enlarged to provide an area approximately nine by fifteen feet where the two dental officers worked back to back in very close quarters. During their stay in the north Captain MacDougall and Corporal Gilbert were strong supporters of the chapel choir, as vocalist and pianist respectively.

By 1949 Fort Churchill was well established as a joint services station administered by the Canadian Army. The various components of the RCN, RCAF, Defence Research Board, Department of Transport, US Army and US Air Force all continued to increase the number of personnel as the scope of their training and testing projects expanded. The tar paper shack camp had gradually blossomed into a network of well constructed permanent buildings with central heating and running water and the population had grown appreciably. The heavily burdened dental clinic was faced with a commitment of approximately 4000 potential patients and with the passing of time this figure climbed to well over 5000.

For some readers these figures may have little meaning, but to the corps personnel who served during those years of inadequate clinic accommodation and staff, the overpowering workload was ever present and real. Because the nearest civilian dentist was 500 miles away in The Pas, each day's work involved treatment for Eskimos, Indians, civilians from the camp and townsite of Churchill, as well as servicemen and their dependents. Under such circumstances the requirements for monthly submissions of accurate treatment records and returns taxed the administrative abilities of all clinic personnel. Automatically, as each new staff member arrived, the Manual of Dental Services became required reading material for many evenings.

Extensive construction to provide permanent buildings, married quarters and a DND School swung into high gear in late 1949 with a concomitant increase in population. The married quarters were well planned, reasonably spacious and compared favourably with accommodation anywhere at that time. These two-storey blocks were assembled in long rows on either side of a heated corridor with fire-doors at regular intervals. Hence, it was possible to visit thirty or more families without going out into the cold. In a similar manner the single quarters were linked by heated corridors to the theatre, garrison shop, messes, canteens, and most available amenities.

As frequently happens in the services, after almost everyone else was comfortably settled and housed, thought was given to improving the dental clinic. A wing of the hospital was converted into four operating bays, an X-ray room, laboratory and the usual offices and storage spaces. These

facilities, which proved to be quite adequate, were completed in the autumn of 1951 just prior to the arrival of Private W Horton, a laboratory technician.

Incoming personnel in 1952 included Major CGB Grant, Captain W Susser and Private J Gagnon, who were followed in 1953 by Captain JJ Walker and Sergeants J Fraser and D Wood. Major Grant became officer in charge when Major Crummey departed in March, 1953 after more than four years - the longest tour at Fort Churchill for a member of the dental corps.

The new arrivals took up their daily tasks with enthusiasm and were soon participating in a variety of sports, hobbies and social activities. There were always ardent hockey and curling enthusiasts and the many budding photographers and badminton players were always willing to relate their current exploits. The numerous avid hunters and anglers seldom returned to camp empty handed since wildlife was most plentiful and every small lake or river teemed with fish. An unusual diversion was engaged in by Private Gagnon who spent many hours on his trapline collecting mink and fox.

Captain C Brown commenced a tour of 18 months in early 1954 and Major G Finkbeiner arrived during the summer as the new Senior Dental Officer. In 1955 the only RCDC arrival at the clinic was Captain J Mergl. During that same year a battalion of the United States Army Corps of Engineers began construction of a 12-mile road across the muskeg and tundra at the end of which they created the Fort Churchill Rocket Firing Range which received considerable publicity during the International Geophysical Year, 1956-58. Accompanying these troops was an American dental officer and his assistant who were provided with an operating bay in the RCDC clinic - a situation that proved to be both pleasant and beneficial to everyone.

By this time, Fort Churchill had grown into a busy metropolis and the townsite of Churchill, five miles away, could boast of a supermarket (northern style), liquor and furniture stores and new government buildings. The train service was now more frequent and Canadian Pacific Airlines had daily flights to and from Winnipeg. Later, Transair bought the air franchise and established a direct route to Ottawa and Montreal. As a result of these facilities the sensation of being isolated in Churchill was largely dissipated, although the cost of a trip to the "outside" did not appeal to most service personnel.

Major LR Pierce, Sergeant W Hill and Private D White arrived in 1956 to replace others who had completed their tours. They were joined in 1957 by Captain G Crossman and Corporal G Cote. Within a day or two of arriving in camp all service personnel were provided with environmental clothing for protection against the weather. The issued items were parkas, windpants, double mitts and shearling-lined boots. The parka was worn a good portion of the year, but the other items were issued only when the windchill was high and it was necessary to be outside more than fifteen minutes. A majority of personnel trimmed the hoods of their parkas with wolverine or arctic wolf furs. This was neither a status symbol or a "regimental quiff"; it was simply a very satisfactory method of ensuring visibility and protecting the face from frostbite in high winds and blizzards.

Another activity related to the cold weather was a one-week course in arctic survival for staff personnel who were medically fit and volunteered to attend. The course consisted of three days of lectures, demonstrations and films on navigation, the use of arctic equipment, snow shoeing, building various types of shelters (snow caves, igloos and lean-tos) and other subjects related to arctic survival. This was followed by two days of practical application of this knowledge on the tundra. Everyone took a turn at navigating, pulling a loaded toboggan, building shelters, cooking, chopping wood for fires and ice for water. Everyone who took the course felt it was rugged but worthwhile.

During 1958, as a result of the normal turnover and an increase in the clinic staff, a number of new faces appeared, namely, Major J Bourque, Captains H Cashin and S Claman, Sergeant A Arsenault and Corporal R Lowery. One of Sergeant Arsenault's pet diversions was waking the polar bears who were often "sleeping it off" at the back door of the clinic after having gorged themselves at the garbage cans of the adjacent hospital kitchen.

Captains J Eadon and R Paturel, Sergeant R Jones and Corporal R Walker arrived in 1959. During his tour Captain Eadon spent a portion of his leave working for Indian and Northern Health Services providing dental treatment at Eskimo communities located at Chesterfield and Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, and Eskimo Point. Air transportation was provided by the RCMP and, when forced by inclement weather to make an unplanned stay at Resolute Bay, he rendered treatment there as well.

The following years saw the arrival of Captain C Arpin, Sergeants K Bucholz and W MacDougall as well as a new senior dental officer in the person of Major J Jolly. During most of his tour Major Jolly served as chairman of the Maple Leaf Services Committee which was a large undertaking, since Maple Leaf Services at that time controlled the grocery store, canteens, theatre, bowling alley and other amenities.

Prior to the arrival of Captain HW Brogan and Staff Sergeant M Fediuk in 1961, Corporal R Walker developed what is believed to be the first indoor soccer tournament, a project that evoked great enthusiasm amongst both players and spectators. During the same year Captain Paturel and Corporal G MacDonald emplaned from Fort Churchill to provide treatment at Alert which is several hundred miles to the north. They were grounded at a series of places, (none of them named Alert) by either blizzards or engine trouble caused by the severe low temperatures.

One of the most energetic persons during this period was Captain Brogan, who spent nearly three years there and was an ardent hunter and angler. In addition to these activities he managed not only to organize the Fort Churchill Skeet Club but also acted as Cadet Corps Training Officer.

Dental practice at Fort Churchill was very diversified. In addition to service personnel and their dependents, dental staffs looked after Eskimos, Indians and a multitude of nationalities from the grain boats and the language barrier was a daily clinic problem, particularly when as often happened, an interpreter was unavailable. One humorous example of these difficulties occurred when an Eskimo woman, who was able to speak very little English, was being treated at the try-in stage for a denture. She repeatedly looked up at the dental officer and said, "Gotta pay." Several times he explained to her patiently that the Great White Fathers in Ottawa were providing the denture free. The poor woman became quite agitated and finally started patting her abdomen as she repeated, "Gotta pay, gotta pay." At this point a discerning dental nurse guided her to the washroom and the appointment was completed uneventfully.

Staff arrivals in 1962 included Major P Fafard, Captain W Froese, Sergeant D Playford, Corporal J MacLean and Private D Maud. In addition to his duties as senior dental officer, Major Fafard served as president of the mess committee of the officers' mess for many months. All these people were soon involved in a heavy work schedule and in a social life that was just as frantic. With regard to social activities, perhaps only those who have served in out-of-the-way places can fully understand the enthusiasm which is displayed when live entertainment such as USO shows or the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, visited Churchill. The same enthusiasm was evident in the planning of celebrations for both Canadian and U.S. holidays as well as providing lavish hospitality for all visitors from "The Outside."

By the time Captain L Armstrong and Corporals H McRae and R Black reported for duty in 1963, the changing concepts of North American defence dictated an end to the varied roles of Fort Churchill. The rocket launching site so tragically destroyed by fire in 1961 was replaced the following year, however, the huge refuelling planes of Strategic Air Command ceased to operate there in 1963. In March, 1964 the RCAF unit was closed and the Canadian Army handed over the garrison to the Department of Public Works. This event did not end the dental corps commitment, however, and Major H Meisner and his assistant Corporal N Cable took over what was once again a one-operator clinic in the summer of 1964.

Corporal Cable was replaced by Corporal E Bussell in 1965 and the last full-time dental officer to be employed at Fort Churchill, Captain K Bucholz arrived to take over from Major Meisner in 1965. This was Captain Bucholz's second tour at Churchill. He had served there as a laboratory technician prior to taking dentistry.

The dental staff continued to provide dental services for another three years and was extremely busy since the dental officer was the only dentist in the community. The clinic was closed in May 1968, Captain Bucholz was posted and Corporal Bussell took his release to remain in Churchill.

Thus ended 21 years of service by Royal Canadian Dental Corps personnel in this isolated base. It is doubtful that many of the individuals who served in Fort Churchill entertained serious thoughts of retirement on the shores of Hudson Bay but one thing is certain, a glimpse of the Aurora Boreallis, the mention of polar bears or white whales, or a display of Eskimo carvings will undoubtedly release a flood of warm memories among those who served in the land of Nanuk.

a p p e n d i x
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THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS MILITIA *

Dental units were included for the first time in the Canadian Army Regular Force when the Canadian Army was reorganized in October 1946. At the same time eight dental companies patterned on the wartime dental companies were authorized for the peacetime Canadian Army Reserve Forces as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No. 1 Company - London | No. 5 Company - Halifax |
| No. 2 Company - Toronto | No. 6 Company - Winnipeg |
| No. 3 Company - Montreal | No. 7 Company - Ottawa |
| No. 4 Company - Quebec City | No. 8 Company - Vancouver |

Each company consisted of a headquarters, a laboratory section and 20 detachments, with an establishment strength of 24 officers and 80 other ranks. This was later increased to 28 officers and 92 other ranks.

The first step in activating the reserve dental companies was taken by the DGDS, Colonel EM Wansbrough, and commanding officers of the regular force companies. They approached qualified wartime dental officers to see if they would be willing to accept appointments as commanding officers. At the time these individuals were fully occupied re-establishing themselves in civilian life. Nevertheless, out of a sense of loyalty to the corps they accepted the appointments and the responsibility for recruiting; obtaining suitable accommodation; and arranging the myriad of administrative details necessary to form new units.

The fact that the dental companies were self-accounting units complicated the situation in that the new commanding officers were responsible for their own administration. The publication of Standing Orders and Part 1 and Part 2 Orders had to be initiated and to do this equipment and supplies such as stationery, typewriters, furniture, etc, had to be procured. While these arrangements were underway plans had to be made for activities that would engender interest and enthusiasm to aid in recruiting dental officers and tradesmen.

The immediate necessity in the formation of the new units was to recruit key personnel to fill appointments in company headquarters. Once the headquarters were established other personnel could be approached and recruited for the remainder of the appointments in the units and a definite

* Much of the information on the RCDC Militia was taken from an article written by the late Colonel IAL Millar which appeared in the October 1964 issue of the RCDC Quarterly.

program of activities developed. If they resided distant from the headquarters, dental officers could be attach-posted to other Army Reserve Force units, RCN reserve divisions or RCAF auxiliary squadrons. Thus, reserve dental companies gradually increased in strength and effectiveness. Much credit is due to the original commanding officers for their dedication and hard work in developing their dental companies.

In addition to the eight dental companies, there were two army dental stores units authorized at Regina and Calgary. However, they remained dormant until 1948 when they were activated and redesignated No. 9 Army Dental Stores and No. 10 Base Dental Stores at Toronto and Montreal respectively. Unfortunately, both of these units were later declared dormant again.

Training

Training was the all-important task of the reserve force and the principal aim in the training of dental units was to prepare them to function in field operations. In 1948 administrative and training (A&T) non-commissioned officers of the regular force were attached to reserve units to provide full-time assistance. Each dental unit was authorized to have a regular force sergeant attached whose trade could be dental assistant, laboratory technician, storeman clerk or administrative clerk. An establishment of 12 sergeants was authorized.

In order to be competent in field operations, dental units had to be practised in movement by road, camouflage, employment in the field, communications, security and many other skills. In addition, RCDC personnel had to be familiar with the organization and customs of the units to which they were attached and because of their tri-service role, with similar knowledge of the RCN and RCAF.

There were qualification requirements for ranks and trades to be included, and indoctrination into areas peculiar to a military dental service. In general, two categories of training were required, namely, Common to All Corps Training, which was required by personnel of all corps, and Special to Corps Training which was required for personnel to function in their own particular role. The year was divided into an individual training period from September to June and a collective training period during the summer months when units and individuals attended summer camps to apply their skills by participation in field exercises.

Dental companies developed programs along these lines and were able to make steady progress in filling establishment positions with qualified personnel. DGDS made stores and equipment available for trades training, however, it soon became evident that while training at the local level for dental assistants could achieve a satisfactory standard, this did not apply for laboratory technicians. Accordingly, attendance on special courses was authorized for certain of these tradesmen to become qualified and return to their units as instructors. Professional interest was stimulated by unit dental officers presenting papers on all aspects of military dental services. Social events such as mess dinners, fun nights, and dances, played an important part in developing esprit de corps and unit efficiency.

Summer Camps

Although RCDC personnel were eligible to attend summer camps with other units as attached dental detachments, more was achieved when they attended as part of a dental company, and even more so when they attended RCDC regional or national camps. Reserve dental units from Western Command and Prairie Command concentrated at Vernon, BC or Camp Sarcee, Alberta; units from central command at Camp Niagara, Ontario; and units from Quebec and Eastern Commands at Camp Utopia, NB.

The manner in which these camps were conducted varied considerably, but at each, control was vested in an RCDC Officer. Those who attended recall the experience with pleasure and a feeling of accomplishment. An interesting variation occurred in 1957 when units of Western and Prairie Commands gathered in HMCS Naden, Esquimalt, BC for Navy indoctrination.

The experience of Major JL Warriner of No. 6 Company Winnipeg (later commanding officer of 57 Dental Unit) who went to camp at Gimli, Manitoba with 402 Squadron RCAF Auxiliary for two weeks in July 1948 gives an idea of what it was like to attend this type of summer camp.

Major Warriner established two offices, one at sick quarters and one at squadron headquarters at the control tower. His routine consisted of attendance at sick quarters in the mornings and at the

control tower in the afternoons. He brought sufficient equipment from his own office in Winnipeg to perform extractions, Vincent's treatment and palliative treatment. Operative cases were referred to the local dentist in Gimli. At sick quarters he used the chair and light that the medical officers used for eye examinations. The total patient commitment was approximately 400 which included 300 air cadets.

The weather was ideal for flying which kept the aircrew and ground crew extremely busy and the demand for dental service by squadron personnel was very low. The same could not be said for the air cadets. Sick parades were always long and someone was always crying for the dentist. He did the best he could with the equipment he had and referred the rest to the dentist in Gimli. Major Warriner remarked that he could have done much more if he had been issued with RCDC field equipment.

In concluding his report Major Warriner stated that his two weeks at the camp brought back many memories and improved his knowledge of Air Force routine. As far as RCAF-RCDC relations were concerned it was a huge success. Prior to the camp, the squadron could not visualize why they needed a dental officer. This feeling was reversed and the improved relationship was an advantage to the Corps.

Growth

As previously indicated two army dental stores had originally been authorized with No. 9 in Saskatchewan and No. 10 in Alberta. However, while dormant these units were relocated in Toronto and Montreal. No. 9 Army Stores in Toronto and No. 10 Base Stores in Montreal were activated in March 1949 and February 1950 respectively.

Also in 1949 approval was obtained to convert No. 3 Dental Company to a larger establishment because of the two dental faculties in Montreal. It was called a Base Dental Company originally designated No. 15 but later changed to No. 39 because the newly activated No. 15 Dental Company of the regular force was also located in Montreal. No. 3 Company was relocated in Edmonton.

In 1950, after a tri-service responsibility was assigned for the RCDC Reserves, authority was given for the formation of two more dental companies; No. 9 with headquarters in Calgary and No. 10 with headquarters in Regina. The latter was later relocated in Saskatoon. This made a total of 13 reserve dental companies as follows:

1 Dental Company, London	- Lieutenant-Colonel CL Strachan
2 Dental Company, Toronto	- Lieutenant-Colonel LE Kilburn
3 Dental Company, Edmonton	- Lieutenant-Colonel WE Addinell
4 Dental Company, Quebec City	- Lieutenant-Colonel A Moisan
5 Dental Company, Halifax	- Lieutenant-Colonel WG Dawson
6 Dental Company, Winnipeg	- Lieutenant-Colonel JW Abra
7 Dental Company, Ottawa	- Lieutenant-Colonel HL Smith
8 Dental Company, Vancouver	- Lieutenant-Colonel HA Simmons
9 Dental Company, Calgary	- Lieutenant-Colonel EE Groff
10 Dental Company, Regina	- Lieutenant-Colonel RS Locke
39 Base Dental Company, Montreal	- Lieutenant-Colonel LE Kent
9 Army Stores, Toronto	- Captain RC Cullington
10 Base Stores, Montreal	- Major JG Lynch

Dental Advisory Staff

In April 1951 a unit known as the "Dental Advisory Staff" was formed. Its primary role was to effect liaison between members of the dental profession and the reserve and regular force dental units and coordinate training and administrative matters between the regular and reserve forces.

Initially the unit consisted of 12 officers only, providing one Assistant Director of Dental Services (ADDS) in the rank of colonel for each command and one Deputy Assistant Director of Dental Services (DADDS) in the rank of major for each area. Later 12 corporal clerks were added to provide administrative assistance. Because the officers appointed were professionally prominent and had extensive military backgrounds, their assistance in enlisting suitable personnel and coordinating unit activities was welcomed by the companies.

The original appointees as Assistant Directors of Dental Services were:

Colonel	JF Edgecombe	- Eastern Command
Colonel	CL Strachan	- Central Command
Colonel	LE Kent	- Quebec Command
Colonel	JP Whyte	- Prairie Command
Colonel	WE Addinell	- Western Command



Dental Advisory Staff - 1954

L-R: Col Kent, Col Strachan, Col Addinell, Brig Wansbrough, Col Whyte, Col Edgecomb

Reorganization

This organization of 14 RCDC Reserve Force units with an overall total establishment of 238 officers and 762 other ranks remained unchanged for three years until 1954. An additional unit was then authorized in Eastern Command with headquarters in Saint John, NB. Also, the two stores units were

declared dormant because of lack of interest and the resulting low recruitment. As a part of a general reorganization of the Reserve Force, Militia Groups were formed and dental companies were formed into training units and renumbered as follows:

- No. 50 Dental Unit, Halifax
- No. 51 Dental Unit, St John
- No. 52 Dental Unit, Dormant
- No. 53 Dental Unit, Montreal
- No. 54 Dental Unit Ottawa
- No. 55 Dental Unit, Toronto
- No. 57 Dental Unit, Winnipeg
- No. 58 Dental Unit, Regina
- No. 59 Dental Unit, Calgary
- No. 60 Dental Unit, Edmonton
- No. 61 Dental Unit, Vancouver
- Dental Advisory Staff.

National Survival

Changes in organization and training emphasis were required from time to time to conform to altering world conditions. This was particularly true in the 1950s and early 1960s. Although a nuclear war was unthinkable a divided world made it a distinct possibility. The great powers increased their arsenals to have at their command a nuclear capability so devastating that it would act as deterrent against attack or action to trigger war. At the same time there was unrest among groups of nationalists throughout the world which created trouble spots where the great powers had vested interests of a political or economic nature. Alliances between countries were formed for mutual benefits. New defence policies emerged and were reflected within countries by reorganization of their forces to meet altered roles.

In Canada, following the recommendations of a committee composed of retired regular officers a major reorganization of the Canadian Forces was undertaken in 1954 resulting in the changes in the dental reserve previously described. The Canadian Army Reserve Force was renamed the Canadian Army Militia and 27 Militia Group headquarters were authorized to replace the 1946 organization based on field force formations.

In 1959 the Army was assigned a major role in national survival, particularly against a nuclear attack. Prior to that the army role in national survival had been to assist the civil defence organizations. This brought about radical changes in militia organization and training. In the RCDC, militia trades training was restricted to that of RCDC Casualty Aide Man and officers' training was devoted to the role of the dental officer in management of mass casualties. Mobile support columns were organized for re-entry operations and RCDC units were included in the "order of battle".

In order to attain an efficient standard of proficiency in this new role as soon as possible, arrangements were completed in the summer of 1959 for militia dental officers to attend one-week courses at the RCDC School and for militia other ranks to be attached to regular force dental companies for a like period. At the local level all ranks were required to obtain first aid certificates and unit training of the casualty aid man increased the capability of other ranks well beyond that of a "first aider". Weekend exercises directed by Militia Groups gave an opportunity to apply the training under simulated disaster conditions. By 1964 the training priority for national survival was downgraded and militia units were again stressing military training.

General Efficiency Competition

The General Efficiency Competition for the RCDC Militia was started in 1951 and consisted of an annual inspection of militia dental units by an officer from the directorate of dental services. Dr. Stephen A. Moore, who was a member of the Canadian Dental Association committee concerned with the reorganization of the Corps prior to the



DGDS Conference Dinner - 1954
L-R: Col Climo, Col Strachan, Col Drewry, LCol Clarke, LCol Millar

the Second World War and the first and only Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps donated the first trophy in 1950. His purpose was to stimulate competition amongst dental units and intensify the efforts of all ranks to increase efficiency.

The formal presentation of the trophy for competition took place at a luncheon meeting of the Defence Dental Association in Toronto in May 1950. A marking guide was developed to serve as a basis to judge the competition. The Moore Trophy was awarded to the unit judged most efficient. The actual competition first took place in 1951.

A second trophy, the Trelford Trophy, was donated in 1954 to be awarded to the unit judged to be runner-up. This trophy was donated by former officers of No. 1 Company CDC in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel WG Trelford who commanded that unit as the first to proceed overseas during the Second World War.

The third trophy, the Saskatchewan Dental Association Memorial Trophy, was donated by the Saskatchewan Dental Association in memory of its members who made the supreme sacrifice in the Second World War. It was put into the competition for presentation to the Militia unit judged to be the most improved in general efficiency during the training year.

An added incentive for the competition was donated in 1954 and 1955 by the RCDC Association in the form of a cash award of \$75.00 to the unit securing the highest standing and \$25.00 to the unit with the second highest standing.

The winners of the General Efficiency Competition held from 1951 to 1964 were:

Year	Moore Trophy	Telford Trophy	Saskatchewan Trophy
1951	3 Coy Edmonton		
1952	9 Coy Calgary		
1953	1 Coy London		
1954	50 Dental Unit Halifax	57 Dental Unit Winnipeg	
1955	51 Dental Unit Winnipeg	54 Dental Unit Ottawa	54 Dental Unit Ottawa
1956	54 Dental Unit Ottawa	50 Dental Unit Halifax	51 Dental Unit St John
1957	50 Dental Unit Halifax	54 Dental Unit Ottawa	60 Dental Unit Edmonton
1958	50 Dental Unit Halifax	60 Dental Unit Edmonton	61 Dental Unit Vancouver
1959	50 Dental Unit Halifax	54 Dental Unit Ottawa	51 Dental Unit St John
1960	50 Dental Unit Halifax	55 Dental Unit London	61 Dental Unit Vancouver
1961	61 Dental Unit Vancouver	57 Dental Unit Winnipeg	56 Dental Unit Toronto
1962	60 Dental Unit Edmonton	61 Dental Unit Vancouver	60 Dental Unit Edmonton
1963	60 Dental Unit Edmonton	57 Dental Unit Winnipeg	54 Dental Unit Ottawa
1964	57 Dental Unit Winnipeg	60 Dental Unit Edmonton	55 Dental Unit London



Trophy Presentation - 1954

Col Drewry is shown presenting the Command Dental Trophy to LCol Clarke of 54 dental Unit, Ottawa.

L-R: Capt Thomas, Col Drewry, Capt Hunt, Maj Woods, LCol Clarke

RCDC (M) Commanding Officers 1946 - 1965

No. 50 Dental Unit - Formerly 5 Coy Halifax, NS

Lieutenant-Colonel	WG Dawson	1946 - 1949
Lieutenant-Colonel	JR Vaughan	1949 - 1952
Lieutenant-Colonel	JE Merritt	1952 - 1955
Lieutenant-Colonel	FC Fennell	1956 - 1959
Lieutenant-Colonel	GC MacLeod	1959 - 1961
Lieutenant-Colonel	JE Hallett	1961 - 1965

No. 51 Dental Unit - New Unit eff 1954 Saint John, NB

Lieutenant-Colonel	DT Wilson	1954 - 1958
Lieutenant-Colonel	GL Ramsay	1958 - 1960

No. 52 Dental Unit - Dormant eff 1959 Formerly 4 Coy Quebec, PQ

Lieutenant-Colonel	A Moisan	1946 - 1950
Lieutenant-Colonel	JB Lachance	1954 - 1956
Lieutenant-Colonel	CB Crutchfield	1956 - 1959

No. 53 Dental Unit - Formerly 3 Coy, 15 Coy and 39 Base Dent Coy, Montreal, PQ

Lieutenant-Colonel	LE Kent	1946 - 1948
Lieutenant-Colonel	KC Berwick	1948 - 1949
Lieutenant-Colonel	NL Donnigan	1949 - 1951
Lieutenant-Colonel	DW Henry	1951 - 1955
Lieutenant-Colonel	PCR Asselin	1955 - 1959
Lieutenant-Colonel	AJ Gervais	1959 - 1961
Major	SJ Groff	1961 - 1963
Lieutenant-Colonel	JRM Gourdeau	1963 - 1965

No. 54 Dental Unit - Formerly 7 Coy Ottawa, Ont

Lieutenant-Colonel	WH Smith	1946 - 1950
Lieutenant-Colonel	HR McLaren	1950 - 1954
Lieutenant-Colonel	GK Clark	1954 - 1955
Lieutenant-Colonel	CE Woods	1956 - 1959
Lieutenant-Colonel	HJ Chartrand	1960 - 1963
Lieutenant-Colonel	TW Lesage	1963 - 1965

No. 55 Dental Unit - Formerly 1 Coy London, Ont

Lieutenant-Colonel	GL Strachan	1947 - 1949
Lieutenant-Colonel	HL Windrim	1950 - 1954
Lieutenant-Colonel	RL Clayton	1955 - 1958
Lieutenant-Colonel	AJ Harris	1959 - 1963
Lieutenant-Colonel	JD McLean	1963 - 1965

No. 56 Dental Unit - Formerly 2 Coy Toronto, Ont

Lieutenant-Colonel	LA Kilburn	1946 - 1948
Lieutenant-Colonel	GL Frawley	1948 - 1950
Lieutenant-Colonel	DHS MacDonald	1950 - 1954
Lieutenant-Colonel	NL Simon	1954 - 1958
Lieutenant-Colonel	AZ Henry	1958 - 1962
Lieutenant-Colonel	MC Parks	1962 - 1965

No. 57 Dental Unit - Formerly 6 Coy Winnipeg, Man

Lieutenant-Colonel	JE Abra	1946 - 1949
Lieutenant-Colonel	TJS Cooke	1949 - 1952
Lieutenant-Colonel	JL Warriner	1952 - 1956
Lieutenant-Colonel	WG Campbell	1956 - 1960
Lieutenant-Colonel	MJ Snidal	1960 - 1965

No. 58 Dental Unit - Formerly 10 Coy Regina, Sask

Lieutenant-Colonel	HS Locke	1950 - 1954
Lieutenant-Colonel	P Rabatich	1954 - 1958
Lieutenant-Colonel	A Mintz	1958 - 1965

No. 59 Dental Unit - Formerly 9 Coy Calagary, Alta

Lieutenant-Colonel	EE Groff	1950 - 1951
Lieutenant-Colonel	CS Lea	1951 - 1953
Lieutenant-Colonel	CM Johnson	1953 - 1957
Lieutenant-Colonel	JS Goodfellow	1957 - 1959
Lieutenant-Colonel	DL Thompson	1959 - 1961

Lieutenant-Colonel GN Findlay 1961 - 1963
 Lieutenant-Colonel GN Locke 1963 - 1965

No. 60 Dental Unit - Formerly 3 Coy Edmonton, Alta

Lieutenant-Colonel WE Addinell 1949 - 1950
 Lieutenant-Colonel WR Stuart 1950 - 1952
 Lieutenant-Colonel WS Murray 1952 - 1955
 Lieutenant-Colonel GE Decker 1955 - 1958
 Lieutenant-Colonel AD Fee 1958 - 1960
 Lieutenant-Colonel SG Geldart 1960 - 1965

No 61 Dental Unit - Formerly 8 Coy Vancouver, BC

Lieutenant-Colonel HA Simmons 1946 - 1948
 Lieutenant-Colonel FA Smith 1948 - 1952
 Lieutenant-Colonel IG MacKenzie 1952 - 1958
 Lieutenant-Colonel FK Currie 1958 - 1961
 Lieutenant-Colonel PL Rondeau 1961 - 1965

No. 9 Army Dental Stores - Toronto, Ont

Major RC Cullington 1949 - 1950
 Major WT Gildner 1950 - 1954

No. 10 Base Dental Stores - Montreal, PQ

Major JG Lynch 1950 - 1954

Dental Advisory Staff 1951 - 1965

Eastern Command Advisory Staff

Colonel JF Edgecombe ADDS 1951 - 1959
 Colonel JE Merritt ADDS 1959 - 1965

New Brunswick Area Advisory Staff

Lieutenant-Colonel JE Merritt DADDS 1955 - 1959
 Lieutenant-Colonel GL Ramsay DADDS 1960 - 1965

Quebec Command Advisory Staff

Lieutenant-Colonel JB Lachance DADDS 1956 - 1965

Central Command Advisory Staff

Colonel CL Strachan ADDS 1951 - 1956
 Colonel HR McLaren ADDS 1956 - 1962
 Colonel CE Woods ADDS 1962 - 1965

Eastern Ontario Advisory Staff

Lieutenant-Colonel HR McLaren DADDS 1954 - 1956
 Lieutenant-Colonel CE Woods DADDS 1960 - 1962

Western Ontario Area Advisory Staff

Lieutenant-Colonel HL Windrim DADDS 1955 - 1960

Prairie Command Advisory Staff - Designated Man Area Dent Advisory Staff 1959

Colonel JP Whyte ADDS 1951 - 1958
 Colonel TJS Cooke ADDS 1958 - 1963

Western Command Advisory staff

Colonel WE Addinell ADDS 1951 - 1955
 Colonel CS Lea ADDS 1955 - 1960

Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeons (Militia)

JF Edgecombe	1953 - 1956	Colonel LE Kent	1956 - 1958
JP Whyte	1958 - 1950	Colonel CS Lea	1959 - 1961
HR McLaren	1961 - 1962	Colonel DW Henry	1961 - 1963
CE Woods	1964 - 1965	Colonel JE Merritt	1963 - 1965

Reduction

The year 1965 was a painful year for the RCDC Militia and the militia in general. The reorganization of the militia that took place completely wiped out the dental units and provided for one dental officer in the rank of captain or major and one sergeant dental assistant for each major unit. There was no dental organization as such and dental personnel became part of the unit to which they were attached. This situation did not appeal to many dentists and not many were attracted to service with the militia. Later on authority was granted for Regional Dental Advisers in the rank of lieutenant-colonel and District Dental Advisers in the rank of major but not many were appointed to these positions. Some civilian dentists served in the militia in other capacities, for example Lieutenant-Colonel G Chisholm of Vancouver joined the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and became commanding officer of that proud regiment.

The loss of the militia units was a tremendous loss to the RCDC. The activities and operations of this component had given strength and added prestige to military dentistry in Canada. A nucleus of well trained dental officers and non-commissioned officers had been produced and were willing and able to serve if an emergency had arisen. They had given generously of their time and effort in the best traditions of the service and these many part-time soldiers should reflect with pride on their service.



1964 Militia Trophy Winners

L-R: Capt Gulleckson, LCol Snidal, Brig (Ret'd) Wansbrough, LCol MacLean, LCol Le Sage, Col Edgecombe

a p p e n d i x
t h r e e



4 FIELD DENTAL COMPANY *

The need to create a force capable of withstanding the armed might of the Soviet Union in Central Europe was recognized by the formation of a defensive alliance with the nations of western Europe and North America known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on 4 April, 1949. In accordance with the NATO agreement the Minister of National Defence announced on 4 May 1951 the formation of 27 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (CIBG) for service in Europe. Recruiting for the brigade began within three days of its authorization. Infantry personnel were raised from 15 militia regiments across Canada, with each battalion supplying two companies, while the supporting arms and services, including dental, were chiefly from existing regular force units.

The requirement for an adequate brigade dental service was recognized by the formation of 27 Field Dental Detachment on 1 September 1951. An establishment of sufficient size was provided at the outset, thus eliminating the "growth by necessity" that was a headache for 25 Field Dental Detachment at the outset of the Korean war. Major WI Whitehead was appointed commanding officer and Captain BJH Marchant adjutant and quartermaster.

27 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, including 27 Field Dental Unit, concentrated in Camp Valcartier for initial training. The advance party left for Germany on 15 October 1951, followed by the main body in December.

It was Canada's wish that the brigade be deployed with United Kingdom forces. Accordingly, it moved into Hanover in the British Zone, occupying former German military barracks on the outskirts of the city. The brigade remained in the Hanover area for two years, carrying out exercises and other assigned tasks.

Personnel of 27 Field Dental Detachment sailed from Halifax on 8 December 1951 and on 18 December set up their headquarters in Hanover. On the 10th of January 1952 the detachment was redesignated 27 Field Dental Unit because the Director General considered this title more accurately described the formation. This name was to change again twice during the 19 years that the dental unit served with the brigade in Germany. Altogether 85 officers and 141 other ranks served with the unit and provided a dental service much admired in the British Army of the Rhine. The original members of 27 Field Dental Detachment included the following personnel:

*The contents of this appendix are taken from articles written by Colonel GC Evans and Major H Griesbach which appeared in the RCDC Quarterly in January 1966 and July 1970 respectively.

Officers

Commanding Officer
Adjutant/Quartermaster
Dental Officers

- Major WI Whitehead
- Captain BJH Marchant
- Major J Durand,
- Captains HL Chartrand, JE Hughson, G MacDougall, LG Craigie, FD Charman, JS Patenaude, LA Richardson, GE Windsor.

Non-Commissioned Personnel

Warrant Officer 2
Sergeants

- W McMichael
- JA Fraser, SG Fraser, GL Gibson, AJ Greco, FH Hobart, TM Jackson, GH Couture KE Laurence, EE Mazerall, WB Weir,

Corporals

- T Paquette

Privates

- CH Adams, H Finlan, GD Jollimore, RK Jones TW Sullivan, JCA Therrien, H Thorsson



27 Canadian Field Dental Unit - Hanover 1952

Unit personnel lined up in front of their mobile dental clinics.

L-R: Cpl Adams, Cpl Hunter, Sgt Habart, Sgt Weir, Sgt Greco, Sgt Lawrence, Sgt Fraser, Sgt Mazerall, Sgt Jackson, WO2 McMichael, Sgt Paquette, Sgt Couture, Sgt Bryson, Pte Sullivan, Cpl Thorsson, Cpl Therrien, Cpl Schmitt, Cpl Jones, Cpl Finlan

Dental personnel rotated each year until 27 Field Dental Unit was reduced to nil strength on 7 December 1953 and 1 Field Dental Unit arrived from Canada to assume the responsibility for providing dental services for 1 Canadian Infantry Brigade group with headquarters near Soest on the Mohne-See. The grey shield of 27 Brigade was replaced by the red divisional shoulder patch of 1 Brigade.

1 Field Dental Unit provided dental support to 1 Brigade from December 1953 to November 1957 when it was decided that the armoured support to the brigade would be increased from a squadron to a regiment of tanks. To accomplish this armoured increase and at the same time reduce the manpower ceiling of the brigade to 5500 personnel, various units suffered a reduction in establishment. 1 Field Dental Unit was reduced by four dental subsections and became a non-self accounting unit. Five subsections were attached for all purposes, on detachment posting to major units of the brigade, and the commanding officer with a reduced staff was attached to the transport company based at Fort Chambly. On 15 May 1958 the unit was redesignated 4 Field Dental Company, in line with its role of providing dental treatment to 4 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group on a permanent basis.

It soon became apparent that six sub-sections could not cope with the dental treatment requirements of the 5500 man brigade. After several submissions to army headquarters, an additional dental officer, dental assistant and laboratory technician were authorized raising the total to seven subsections effective in December 1960. Concern over the erection of the Berlin wall in 1961 resulted in the Canadian Government lifting the manpower restrictions on 4 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, and in October 1961 one more dental officer and dental assistant were dispatched overseas bringing the company up to a strength of eight sub-sections.

Accommodation and Equipment

The dental sub-sections of 27 Field Dental Detachment were equipped with wartime dental vans and the full range of field kits when they proceeded overseas in 1951. In early 1952 additions were made in the form of electric dental engines and pedestal cuspidors from British resources. Originally it was intended that all consumable dental supplies would be provided by the United Kingdom under terms of the capitation agreement but the unfamiliar scale of issue and range of British supplies soon made it necessary to indent on 1 Central Dental Stores in Ottawa for most items in common use by the RCDC. Eventually a scale was authorized for the company and regular shipments were received from Canada.

The old wartime vans were a constant problem. Spare parts were difficult to find because this vehicle was rapidly being phased out of the Regular Force. It was not until July 1959, however, that eight new 2 1/2-ton shop-vans, complete with dental operating kits were received. Needless to say, the arrival of these vehicles was a happy event and made it possible for the company to participate in all schemes and exercises for the first time without fear of mechanical failures.

From the earliest days in Hanover it became apparent that in addition to using the mobile dental clinics on training exercises, static clinics should be developed in base camps and this was done in all instances. An example is contained in the Monthly Progress Report of February 1952: "Captain LG Craigie's sub-section moved into new accommodation at Hohne. This is a newly decorated building occupied jointly by the Canadian and British Medical Corps. It is, up to this date, the most satisfactory accommodation we have been able to acquire. There is sufficient room for a second operator in this clinic, as well as a laboratory and dark room. An X-ray machine and transformer are installed and ready for use."

By the time 1 Field Dental Unit arrived in December 1953 static clinic accommodation was available in conjunction with all medical inspection rooms in the Soest camps and personnel of the unit were able to move directly into permanent accommodation. Unit headquarters was located in a specially designed building at Fort Chambly that housed the QM section and a three-chair clinic. Over the years the clinics were modified, the floors tiled and generally improved until clinic accommodation in the brigade area compared favourably with any in Canada at the time.

In April 1961 the headquarters and stores section were relocated to Fort Henry near brigade headquarters. At the same time the clinic at Fort Anne was closed and the dental sub-section reassigned to a new one-chair clinic on the outskirts of Iserlohn. January 1965 saw the completion of an enlarged two-chair clinic at Fort St Louis, with sufficient facilities to provide dental services for troops from the three camps in the Werl area.

In 1965, 4 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group finally received authority to provide dental care for dependants and by January 1966 work had started to convert two-bedroom apartment type married quarters in Soest, Werl and Hemer to dental clinics. This increased the number of static clinics in 4 Field Dental Company to ten. This configuration

remained in effect until the company was disbanded in 1970.



No 1 Clinic, 4 Field Dental Unit 1963

L-R: Maj Chatwin, Cpl Pink, Brig Baird, WO2 Gorlay, LCol Evans, WO2 Robertson, Driver

Military Training

Formal training in the early days of the unit was confined chiefly to convoy discipline and familiarization with the various areas of the brigade responsibility. During the years 1953-1955 the pace of unit training was stepped up considerably. Under the guiding hands of Lieutenant-Colonel TL Marsh and Major CE Purdy, 1 Field Dental Unit moved into the field at regular intervals practicing road movement, camp siting, map and compass using, camouflage, etc. The highlight of this period was probably Exercise Gemini 1 which was a combined exercise and training program with 35 Field Dental Unit.

When the unit was changed to a non-self accounting organization, without cooks, carpenters, or a transport section, independent schemes were not possible. After 1957 unit training consisted of as many sub-sections as feasible accompanying the unit to which they were attached on all brigade exercises and on schemes dental headquarters moved with and was an integral part of Brigade headquarters.

In June of each year the brigade exercised in the Sennelager area. In the 1966, 1967 and 1968 concentration at Sennelager the headquarters, quartermaster stores, and laboratory were set up in the field and mobile clinics were sited with major units. In 1969, the company was again able to concentrate as a unit with the field ambulance. Everyone lived in the field for at least a week to become familiar with field equipment and to qualify on personal weapons.

The brigade exercise in the Soltau training area in September of each year gave dental personnel further field experience with dental detachments supported by company headquarters and a laboratory section.

The company also participated in numerous other brigade and divisional exercises. For example, in October 1966, headquarters and five sub-sections took part in exercise "Checkmate". In September, 1967 the unit moved straight from Soltau to the British Army of the Rhine exercise "Rob Roy" in the Hanover-Kassel area. Exercise "Keystone" with two British divisions saw headquarters, five sub-sections and a laboratory section in the field. The field training exercise "Marshmallow" in October 1969 required 20 dental personnel.

Professional Training

Although, one of the main objectives of service with 4 Field Dental Company was training and preparing dental personnel for war, the professional aspects were not neglected. The annual meeting of the Federation Dentaire International was often held in Western European cities and many dental officers took the opportunity to attend.

Also the United States Army Dental Corps in Europe held a dental conference at Garmisch-Partenkirchen each year. This was, and still is, considered one of the finest professional meetings in the world and it became traditional that one-half of the officers of 4 Field Dental Company attended each year. The United States Air Force Dental Corps also held an annual dental conference to which a number of dental officers were invited. Because of the proximity and ease of travel to Britain, several dental officers were able to attend the General Oral and Dental Surgeons Course at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in London.

In the fall of 1962, through the persistent efforts of Major JVP Chatwin the officers of 4 Field began sponsoring monthly professional meetings. At first these meetings included RCDC officers and a few Royal Army Dental Corps officers. The meetings grew in size to include more British and American dental officers. The attendance at the January 1965 meeting was 7 Canadian, 15 British, and 2 American dental officers. The meetings took the form of seminars based on presentations by members of the group or on professional films available from various sources. On several occasions, US Army dental officers in Kassel and dental officers at the British Military Hospital at Iserlohn were hosts at the meetings.

Sports

During the time that Lieutenant-Colonel GC Evans was commanding officer of 4 Field and Lieutenant-Colonel LG Craigie held the same appointment in 35 Field Dental Unit sports competitions were started between the two units. They devised a trophy by dividing a statuette of a horse into

front and rear halves and had these mounted on suitable plaques. Thus, in inter-dental unit golf and curling competitions the winning unit received the horse's head and the loser the horse's ass. Future commanding officers of the two units continued this tradition until 4 Field disbanded. The competition was fierce and members of both units looked forward to these annual competitions.

Life in 4 Field Dental Company

During most of the period that the Canadian Brigade was in the Soest area of West Germany completely furnished married quarters were provided. However, there were not enough of these for all families and a considerable number lived "on the economy" in German towns and villages. Rents were cheaper in comparison to Canada and many Canadians made lasting German friends and learned to speak the language.

The Brigade leave policy was very generous in that forty-five days leave was granted annually. The year was divided into three four-month periods and fifteen days' leave were taken in each period. In addition, a maximum of eight days travelling time could be granted in conjunction with any one leave period depending on the destination of the trip contemplated. This situation provided an excellent opportunity to visit many parts of Europe and personnel took full advantage of it.

Maple Leaf Services, the Canadian Army Non-Public Funds Organization, ran grocery stores and gift shops in the married quarter areas as well as a very popular Officers' Club in Soest. In addition to favourable prices for groceries, personnel were able to purchase liquor and tobacco products duty free. All of this made money go further and permitted families to see more of Europe.

The Axe Falls

The decision of the Canadian Government to reorganize the Canadian Forces in Europe and to move the reformed 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group from Westphalia to Lahr in the Black Forest spelled the end of 4 Field Dental Company. It meant that in the summer of 1970 most personnel would return to Canada, some would be transferred to Lahr and a few would remain with the rear party in Soest until 1971. Eight of the ten clinics closed between June and October 1970 while the clinics in Soest and Fort Chambly remained open until June 1971.

The best clinic equipment was shipped to Lahr for use in 35 Field Dental Unit dependants' clinics. The field equipment, vans, trailers and generators were also taken over by 35 Field.

The last commanding officer of 4 Field Dental Company was Lieutenant-Colonel GE Windsor. He and his personnel were greatly saddened to preside over the disbandment of a unit that had served with great distinction in support of the Canadian Infantry Brigade in Europe.

The dental rear-party, which was responsible for providing dental services, was commanded by Major EF Foley. Besides him, personnel included Captain G Petrie, Warrant Officer JD Hohsdorf, Sergeants MJ Hall, RA Garnhum, WL Wylie, A Schuh and Corporal JMM Arbour.

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps flag was lowered for the last time in northern Germany on 30 June 1971 and nearly twenty years of dental service in Hanover, Soest, Werl and Hemer came to an end.

A list of officers and men who served with 4 Field Dental Company follows. The date given for dental officers and non-commissioned personnel indicates the year they were taken on strength.

Commanding Officers

Major	WI Whitehead	1951	27 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	IAL Millar	1952-53	27 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	TL Marsh	1953-54	1 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	OW Crummey	1955-57	1 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	RHG Cunningham	1957-60	4 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	GC Evans	1960-63	4 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	G MacDougall	1963-65	4 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	LA Richardson	1965-68	4 Field Dental Unit
Lieutenant-Colonel	GE Windsor	1968-70	4 Field Dental Unit

Adjutant/Quartermasters

Captain - BJH Marchant - 1951
Lieutenant - LK Wansbrough - 1952
Lieutenant - E Clark - 1953-54
Captain - CA Casterton - 1955-57

Dental Officers

1951

Major - J Durand
Captains - FD Charman, HL Chartrand, LG Craigie, JE Hughson, G MacDougall,
JAA Patenuade, LA Richardson, GE Windsor

1952

Majors - NA Butcher, RE Dyer
Captains - WH Carter, MC Cole, JE Graff, JA Lauziere, EJ McNiece JM Smith

1953

Majors - DH Hillier, EC Purdy, JW Turner
Captains - GJD Belanger, PH Guevremont, JW Jolly, JGS MacIntosh, SW Muller

1954

Captain - DJ Carmichael

1955

Majors - RE Brown, CM Cornish, CGB Grant, EJC Small
Captains - RG Darling, PE Fafard, J McGaughey

1956

Captains - TD Cobb, JPR Guay

1957

Major - WH Murray
Captains - L Dombowsky, JB Scott

1958

Captain - GIJ Bisailon

1959

Major - DH Skinner
Captain - GT Crossman

1960

Major - C Brown
Captain - LE Kelly

1961

Captains - PJJ Coulombe, RH Headley, DJ MacPhee

1962

Major - JVP Chatwin
Captains - WR Collier, WF Shaw

1963

Captains - FC Arpin, JF Eadon, LA Reynolds

1964

Major - JF Begin
Captains - EW Gazo, PP Morin

1965

Captains - NA McFarlane, DR O'Hara, RJ Paturel, MD Taylor

1966

- Major - MN Deyette
- Captains - H Griesbach, AN Swanzey, GW Hill

1967

- Captains - JRC Bellerose, RM Depledge, GR Nye, HS Wood, RJ Shirkey

1968

- Captains - PDC Grise, GD Petrie

1969

- Major - DG Jones
- Captain - EF Foley, WA Gray, DC Morgan

Non-Commissioned Personnel

1951

- Warrant Officer 2 - W McMichael
- Sergeants - WB Weir, GH Couture, JA Fraser, SG Fraser, GL Gibson, AJ Greco, FH Habart, TM Jackson, KE Laurence, EE Mazerall
- Corporal - T Paquette
- Privates - CH Adams, H Finlan, GD Jollimore, RK Jones, TW Sullivan, JCA Therrien, H Thorsson

1952

- Warrant Officer 2 - RMH Hall
- Sergeants - RA Pushman, VO Blackmore, C Desjardins, PAA Egan, FM Kennedy, RD McHugh, GF McKay
- Corporals - EK Abernathy, CE McDaw, FL Martell
- Privates - W Parker, JM Tapp

1953

- Warrant Officer 2 - JM Champoux
- Sergeants - G Drouin, WR Highgasson, AMC Jerome
- Corporals - Ledoux, GKW Libby, DT Murley, HH Naglin, NC Peterson, JR Savoie, HA Thompson, J Waring
- Private - H Snutch

1954

- Sergeants - JH Laverty, RA Malpas
- Corporals - AS Field, A Pasquini

1955

- Warrant Officer 2 - AJ Pritchard
- Staff Sergeant - JF Heard
- Sergeants - RR Claydon, E D'Avignon, JR DeBlois, HC Kirby, ES Knoll, WD MacDougall, R Pelletier, DR Piche, JE Raymond, GP Ryder, JM Sherry
- Corporals - GL Fogg, B Morissette, CE Schmelze

1956

- Sergeant - AD Lillico

1957

- Warrant Officer 2 - AM Gareau
- Staff Sergeant - JM Jones
- Sergeants - TH Southin, GH Storms, KL Wallace, JS Wentzell
- Corporals - AH Green, VR Kidd

1958

Sergeants - RH Palmer, SM Toole, JAR Shields, KC Vrooman

1959

Sergeant - DF Hill
 Corporal - SD Posyluzny

1960

Warrant Officers 2 - PI Gourlay, DD Robertson
 Staff Sergeant - WA Bennett
 Sergeants - JR Cahill, JF Clarke
 Corporals - JH Kay, CC Millard

1961

Sergeants - DR D'Eon, DLG Flesher, MO MacDonald, VH Shaw
 Corporal - EJ Lansey

1962

Sergeants - J Hohsdorf, JG Moore, GW Wilkinson

1963

Warrant Officer 2 - DW Riddell
 Staff Sergeant - TW Sullivan
 Sergeants - WG Harmer, CC Jewson, RK Jones, W Olynik, EV Tanner,
 Corporal - DB Loosely

1964

Sergeant - GKW Libby
 Corporal - JPA Lambert

1965

Staff Sergeant - MA James
 Sergeant - NC Petersen, JA Christiansen, FJ Reid
 Privates - HJ MacGillivray, RW Mullin

1966

Warrant Officer 2 - WA Bennett
 Staff Sergeants - J Dion, GF Keogh
 Sergeant - G Saperia
 Corporals - GG Albertson, JAN Audet, DS Smith, WE Tween

1967

Warrant Officer 2 - EMB Everett
 Staff Sergeant - JV Minelli
 Sergeants - P Fox, WL Wylie,
 Corporals - AM Burns, JG Labrosse

1968

Master Warrant Officer - JW Hutchinson
 Sergeant - A Schuh
 Corporals - RS Black, JMM Arbour

1969

Warrant Officer - JD Hohsdorf
 Sergeants - LI MacLean, RA Garnhum, MJ Hall, WB Looker,
 Corporals - TR Kukuruduziak, MJC Michiels, RM Haiplik, MJ Craig, JJ Vasek,
 Privates - GW Bowman, GR Lamontagne

a p p e n d i x *f o u r*



CANADIAN DENTAL DETACHMENT - UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE MIDDLE EAST

The information contained in this description of the RCDC participation in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East was taken from four articles published in the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Quarterly as follows:

Corporal	CC Eastwood	- Volume 1, Number 2, July 1960
Major	EJ Small	- Volume 3, Number 1, April 1962
Major	AL Kelland	- Volume 7, Number 2, July 1966
Major	NH Andrews	- Volume 8, Number 2, July 1967

Canadian forces formed a major component of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) from its inception in 1956 until its removal in 1967. A brief review of events leading to the Suez Crisis of 1956 will serve to provide the reader with reasons for formation of this international force.

By a presidential decree in July 1956 the Egyptian Government nationalized the Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal. This sudden arbitrary move aroused fears that its future use by all nations had been prejudiced. The right to use the waterway, constructed by international agreement and with international cooperation had been guaranteed by treaty and steps taken by France, Britain and the United States to bring about a satisfactory solution to the problem failed.

Provoked by the seizure of the canal and with evidence of active Russian support in Egypt, on 29 October 1956 Israeli forces launched a major attack and advanced deep into the Sinai Peninsula. Britain and France called on Israel and Egypt to cease hostilities and announced that unless the combatants complied with the ultimatum and withdrew their forces ten miles from the Suez Canal, British and French forces would intervene. They stated that the outbreak of hostilities "threatens to disrupt the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, on which the economic life of so many nations depends". The ultimatum was accepted by Israel whose forces had come within ten miles of the canal, but was rejected by Egypt. Following that rejection British and French forces intervened by air and later on the ground.

Canada's policy at this time was to try to stop the fighting by urging United Nations action. On 4 November an emergency session of the UN approved a resolution sponsored by Canada, Columbia

and Norway calling for a UN police force and a Canadian, Major-General ELM Burns was named to command the force. Its function was to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities, to police the zone between opposing forces and prevent recurrence of the fighting.

On 7 November 1956 Prime Minister St Laurent announced Canada's participation in the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). It was to be of battalion strength augmented by ordnance, army service corps, dental and medical detachments so that it could be self-contained and operate independently from a Canadian Base.

The main body of the administrative Group (240 all ranks) concentrated at 25 Central Ordnance Depot, Montreal. Included within this group was a dental detachment comprised of Major PS Sills, Sergeants MM Fediuk and E McFadden and a driver Private G Lepine. This marked the formation of the Canadian Dental Detachment UNEF. Over one hundred Royal Canadian Dental Corps personnel served with the detachment during its ten years of operation.

Transportation from Montreal to Naples was by 426 Squadron RCAF. En route stops were made at Gander, Lajes Azores, Gibraltar and Naples. From Naples the group departed by Swiss Airline to Egypt.

On arrival in Egypt the Canadian UNEF troops were billeted in part of an abandoned Royal Air Force station at Abu Suweir, located 15 miles west of Ismalia and 60 miles east of Cairo. Accommodation and sanitation facilities were in a deplorable state and the immediate problem was one of cleaning up and making the accommodation habitable. Canadian officers commanding were advised that stores and supplies would be requested through UNEF Headquarters and henceforth support would be a UN responsibility.

During those first hectic days with everything in a state of confusion, a one-room dental clinic was set up and operating within 24 hours of arrival. Major Sills used his field kit with Sergeant Fediuk pumping the foot engine, and regular dental sick parades were held from the beginning. Better clinic accommodation was occupied on 29 November. It consisted of two rooms with cement block floors, plaster walls, poor lighting and no plumbing. Everything was dirty and dusty, so dental personnel set to work cleaning and scouring the accommodation. This all seemed futile since two days later the clinic was moved to better accommodation with two large and two smaller rooms with plumbing facilities, electric power and storage space.

As far as dental stores were concerned, the detachment had on hand and in-transit sufficient stores to last for a two-month period. The "in transit" stores arrived on 12 January 1957 aboard HMCS Magnificent along with the main body of the Canadian contingent.

Because of a shortage of dental supplies in the other national contingents the officer commanding the Canadian dental detachment was requested by UNEF Headquarters to compile a list of dental stores and equipment required for the six dental officers in the UNEF (Canadian 2, Columbian 1, Yugoslavian 1, Danish 1, and Swedish 1) to last for a three-month period based on Canadian standards of treatment. The UNEF Commander also appointed the officer commanding the Canadian dental detachment Senior Dental Staff Officer (SDSO) and Dental Advisor to UNEF Headquarters. Dental stores and equipment purchased by UNEF were held in the dental stores section of the Base Medical Equipment Depot and could only be issued on the authority of the SDSO.

MOVE TO RAFAH

On 1 March 1957 the Israeli foreign minister announced her government's plans for full and prompt withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egypt and the Gaza strip. This action was taken on the assumption that on the withdrawal of Israeli troops, United Nations forces would be deployed in Gaza to take over military and civilian control of that area and police the Armistice Demarcation Line.

When the other UNEF contingents moved into the Gaza strip to take up their responsibilities, it was realized that the Canadian contingent, which operated the maintenance area for all stores and equipment for the UNEF, was too far removed from the rest of the force. An abandoned British army camp at Rafah, located in the Gaza strip was considered to be adaptable to Canadian requirements and a move to that location was initiated.

The Canadian Senior Dental Staff Officer, Major Sills, made a recce for dental accommodation at Rafah and selected a self-contained six room building which was in dire need of cleaning and repair.

Every room was filled with debris, all wiring and wall plugs had been ripped off, the doors, windows and sashes had been destroyed and there were no plumbing facilities. Obviously, the natives, many of whom had to steal to live, hadn't left anything of value in this abandoned British camp.

As soon as the dental personnel arrived in Rafah, a unit "self-help" program was started with the aid of civilian workmen. The clinic was cleaned and set-up, screening and lumber were obtained for the windows and doors, water pumps started and latrines excavated. The engineers installed electric wiring and equipment in the two treatment rooms and the Ordnance Corps provided power with a 2.5 KW generator.

With the establishment of the Canadian dental detachment at Camp Rafah, a new chapter in its history was begun. From a makeshift existence at Abu Suweir there was now sufficient room to work and billet personnel as a complete unit. From that time, knowing that this would be home for the detachment during its time in Egypt, both the clinic and living accommodation were continuously improved, as was morale and overall working efficiency.

With all UNEF contingents either within or near the Gaza strip, a firmer dental policy was requested by the UNEF Commander. This gave the senior dental staff officer added responsibilities which included:

- inspection of UNEF dental detachments and assisting them in administration when possible;
- provision, maintenance and disposal of dental records; and
- preparation of amendments to UNEF dental policy instructions, dental stores instructions and a catalogue of dental stores.

As a result of this in November 1957, the strength of the Canadian dental detachment was increased to three dental officers, three dental assistants, two laboratory technicians, one administrative clerk and one storeman.

The total strength of the UNEF was approximately 5,150 comprised of 550 Brazilians, 700 Danes, 600 Norwegians, 400 Swedes, 700 Yugoslavs, 1,200 Indians and 1,000 Canadians.

The Canadian dental detachment provided dental care for approximately 2,500 personnel. In addition to Canadian personnel, treatment was provided for the



Middle East - 1958
Shown fraternizing with local citizens are from left to right Capt Wright, Sgt Matheson and Capt Buschlen

Indian contingent, civilians on the international staff of UNEF and UNWRA, and emergency care for local native employees. Also, because the Canadian detachment was better equipped to provide more comprehensive care than dental detachments with the other contingents, many referred cases and much laboratory work was handled by Canadian dental personnel.

Both clinic and living quarters for the detachment were continuously improved over the life of the detachment. The first arrivals naturally had the worst situation but it was never a bed of roses.

Following the early days when foot engines were pumped and plumbing was non-existent, the clinic at Camp Rafah developed into a reasonably well-equipped clinic. Equipment included 110 and 220 volt electric service, fluorescent lighting, a dark room, air conditioning in the laboratory, dental cabinets, operating lights, hydraulic dental chairs and airtors.

During the summer season most Canadians took advantage of the shorter working hours and spent their afternoons on the beautiful sandy Mediterranean beach nearby. There was also within Camp Rafah a 18-hole golf course that was very popular with dental and other personnel. There was no shortage of sand traps and replacing divots was unnecessary. Other activities included softball, volleyball, badminton, tennis, outdoor movies and mess activities such as bridge, cribbage and darts.

The leave policy in UNEF was quite generous. While in Egypt each serviceman qualified for one month's leave which had to be taken while there. Leave was usually taken in two-week periods at organized UNEF leave centers. The summer leave center was located in Beirut, Lebanon and in winter in Cairo. There was no charge for accommodation or meals as these centers and tours were arranged to places of interest at a nominal fee.

Major NH Andrews arrived in Egypt in early 1967 as officer commanding the dental detachment. He had no idea he was to be there only a short time and supervise the withdrawal of the detachment from Egypt. All was normal until the first week of May. Then in the second week of the month Egyptian military activity increased and on 17 May President Nasser made representation to the UNEF commander for removal of the UNEF. This request was passed to the UN Secretary General U Thant in New York and the following day the order that the UNEF would be withdrawn was received.

The force was granted 45 days to complete its move and plans for an orderly withdrawal were formulated. This plan was soon revised and scheduled for completion within 30 days. The Canadian contingent was to be last to leave because they held the UNEF stores and their job was to collect all this material in Camp Rafah. Canadian stores were either prepared for shipment to the contingent in Cyprus, shipment to Canada or written off. Items of dental equipment were crated and sent back to Canada.

With the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba by Egypt, tension mounted and Canadian troops were confined to Camp Rafah. On 23 May further use of the air strip at El Arish, which was intended as the chief evacuation route, was denied. Alternate means of evacuation were now considered, including the dispatch of HMCS PROVIDER from Canada, the use of the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and the possibility of an airlift from Port Said by RCAF aircraft.

On 28 May President Nasser blasted Prime Minister Pearson for his apparent support of Israel on the Gulf of Aqaba issue and declared Canadian troops in the UNEF persona non grata. This meant that the Canadian troops were no longer part of the UNEF and their role was undertaken by the other contingents. This, coupled with the fact that the Canadians were given 48 hours to get out of the country, turned what had been an orderly close-out into chaos. Canadian personnel worked around the clock to finish the removal of the remaining stores and personal belongings. Four RCAF Hercules aircraft were made available immediately, but the job of evacuating 700 troops and their belongings was too great a task within the time limit. A request for a 24-hour extension was granted and four more Hercules were dispatched from Canada to Pisa, Italy. The use of the El Arish air-strip was reinstated for their use to airlift the Canadian troops to Pisa during the period 29-31 May. They were then flown in Yukon aircraft from Pisa to Trenton.

Most RCDC personnel who had the opportunity to serve with the UNEF in Egypt found it to be an interesting experience. Not only did they have a chance to serve Canadian servicemen in a distant land, but they were also able to meet and work with military dental personnel from several nations. The many ancient historical sites within a short distance of Gaza, coupled with the liberal leave policy, helped make what might have been a lonely, boring tour of duty, of great interest.

LIST OF PERSONNEL WHO SERVED WITH THE CANADIAN DENTAL DETACHMENT - UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCES

1956-57

Major	- PS Sills
Captain	- DE Williams
Sergeants	- AD Brown, MM Fediuk, EE McFadden, JAM Mongeau

1957-58

- Major - HR Kettlys
- Captains - KN Munro, RG Perry
- Staff Sergeant - VH Shaw
- Sergeants - WJ Arnsby, CE MacDown, JM Tapp
- Corporals - RNJ Cordeau, GD Jollimore, RA Pentz

1958-59

- Major - G MacDougall (1958 only)
- Captain - FC Buschlen, JN Wright
- Sergeants - BG Bush, DD Casson, HG Dean, AJ Tait
- Corporals - GR Jennings, RF Matheson, A Semple

1959-60

- Major - DJ Carmichael
- Captains - JS Davis, LA Reynolds
- Sergeants - MD Crockett, JV Minelli, G Shand
- Corporals - CC Eastwood, EA Jermain, RJ Lowery, JWW Broomfield

1960-61

- Major - JCE MacDonald
- Captains - BA Gaudet, R Lanthier
- Staff Sergeant - AJC Gagnon
- Sergeants - WG Harmer, NC Petersen
- Corporals - ADT Gardner, G MacCuish

1961-62

- Major - EJC Small
- Captains - FC Arpin, RDH Bunt
- Staff Sergeant - EL Schell
- Sergeants - JA Christiansen, HK Drawe, CM Martell, JIJ Boulanger, HEW Reid
- Corporals - EW Giles, JG MacPhee, AL Strub

Dental Detachment - Middle East - 1961-62

*Front Row L-R: Sgt Boulanger, Sgt Storms, Sgt Strub
Back Row: Sgt Dancer, Capt Arpin, Maj Small, Capt Bunt, SSgt Schell*



1962-63

- Major - AL Kelland
- Captains - JOL Bourget, GMD Conrad
- Staff Sergeant - DT Murley
- Sergeants - G Dancer, J Dion, P Fox, GH Storms
- Corporals - PJ Dumas, DT Moran

1963-64

Major - RJK Pyne
Captains - JLY Cyrenne, RJ Paturel
Staff Sergeant - HW Roberts
Sergeants - G Sapergia, G Shechosky, EPH Sprathoff
Corporals - RB Johnson, RW MacDonald, B Vandervaart

1964-65

Major - TC Gaudet
Captains - JHG Charron, AP Dailyde
Sergeants - WF Chase, AH Green, FJ Reid, R Shappee
Corporals - B Hannay, TJ Herrett, WL Wylie

1965

- May 1967
Majors - GIJBisailon, NH Andrews, JCRR Roy
Captains - RW Chemesky, JA Nattress
Staff Sergeant - JE Raymond
Sergeants - ES Beattie, JH Kay, CSTC Sabine-Paisley, RH Stenabaugh
Corporals - NAJ Eady, RS Lindsay, LI MacLean, DH McKay

Addendum

After reading the preceding account of the RCDC participation in the UN Force in the Middle East, Brigadier-General (Ret'd) JN Wright recalled two incidents that happened when he was serving there.

One of the problems in the UN Force was that all dental supplies including spare parts had to be ordered from UN Headquarters in New York and the supply personnel there knew nothing about dental equipment.

An example of this situation occurred when Captain JN Wright, who was senior dental officer in the force and responsible for procurement of dental supplies and equipment, ordered a replacement timer for a General Electric x-ray unit. Such a small item should have been shipped by air and arrived in a short time. Such was not the case and time dragged on in spite of hasteners. A few months later, the Canadian dental detachment was requested to send a vehicle to Alexandria to pick up an item which had been sent by ship from New York. On arrival in Alexandria it was discovered that the item was indeed a timer for the x-ray machine, however, attached to it was a brand new x-ray machine.

The second incident involved the arrival of a Canadian dental officer in the Middle East. The trip from Canada to Egypt was a long, noisy one. The route which was flown by propeller driven "North Stars" was from Canada via Pisa, Italy to an airfield at El Arish, Egypt. When personnel arrived, they were exhausted from time en route and jet lag. Because of the intense heat, the aircraft had to land early in the morning, otherwise the pilots tended to overshoot the runway, because of difficulty in getting the plane down due to rising heat waves from the desert.

A new dental officer Captain JS Davis was arriving on such a flight. Captain JN Wright asked Captain FC Buschlin to take the detachment jeep and pick up Captain Davis at the airport. It was quite a distance from the Canadian base of Rafah to El Arish by a paved road through the desert. When picked up Captain Davis was as expected, suffering from lack of sleep and somewhat apprehensive about his new life. Captain Buschlin decided he would initiate this new officer to the hazards of life in the Sinai. As they bounced along the desert road, he informed Captain Davis about the Bedouins and robbers who frequented the dessert. He said "you never know when you will be ambushed". Captain Buschlin was wearing a service revolver, which was issued to all officers and indicated to Captain Davis that one never went anywhere without the side arm.

Suddenly Captain Buschlin, as he noted Captain Davis dozing off, slammed on the brakes, jumped out of the jeep and began firing his pistol in the air while shouting "Here they come!". Captain Davis, who was already pale, became chalk white. It was a few days before he discovered that his "friend" was a practical joker.

a p p e n d i x
f i v e



RCDC/CFDS SCHOOL

Introduction

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps School, and since 1969, the Canadian Forces Dental Services School, has a special place in the hearts of members of the dental services. The School is the starting point for a career in the dental service. Dental officers attend first as undergraduates in the summer to prepare them for service following graduation and then return for post-graduate training periodically. Most dental trades personnel start with dental assistant training and return several times for further training as dental assistants, dental hygienists, laboratory technicians or equipment technicians. Often the pinnacle of an individual's career is considered to be selection for a position as an instructor at the School.

The training given at the School has always been of a very high standard and for the past several years its trades courses have been recognized and accredited by the Canadian Dental Association. Many individuals who served as instructors at the School have left the service to accept responsible appointments, with dental faculties and community colleges across Canada.

It all started with reorganization of the Canadian Army on 1 October 1946 when a Technical Training Wing was authorized with an establishment of four dental officers and four other ranks. Space for the School was allocated on the first floor of the Mines Building, 541 Sussex Drive in Ottawa and Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird was appointed Commandant. Although it was located in Ottawa the Technical Training Wing was carried on the establishment of 11 Dental Company with headquarters in Calgary.

In early 1947 in preparation for the commencement of training, Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington attended an 8-week course in prosthodontics at the University of Toronto and Lieutenant-Colonel Baird took a 6-week course in operative dentistry at the University of Alberta. Also two senior dental laboratory technicians, namely, Warrant Officers 2 HH Latham and LK Wansbrough were sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas for a 16-week course in laboratory procedures.

The first, and I believe only, course conducted at the Technical Training Wing was held from 16-30 August 1947 for two Canadian Officers Training Corps officer cadets.

Later that year, on 15 November, the Technical Training Wing was re-designated the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School. Its establishment was four dental officers and five other ranks. The first course, Dental Assistant Group 2, for seven dental assistants also started on 15 November.

In addition to Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird, the Commandant, the staff of the new school in 1947 was comprised of Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington Chief Instructor, and Major TL Marsh.

It was evident from the start that the establishment of the school was too small and the only way it could meet its commitment was to "borrow" personnel from the Directorate, 13 Dental Company and Central Dental Stores to augment the instructional staff.



Militia Officers Visit RCDC School - 1949

L-R: Maj Marsh, LCol Shillington, LCol Stewart, LCol Cooke, LCol Burwick, LCol Baird, LCol Strachan, Maj Kearney

Training began in earnest in 1948. On 15 February a 6-week Group 3 Laboratory Technicians' Course started with six candidates and on 5 April a 3-week Militia Administrative and Training Staff Course for eight candidates got underway. On 21 May eleven COTC candidates started a 4-week Third Phase COTC Course. There may have also been dental officers'

courses but they were not recorded. Also in 1948 Major BP Kearney was added to the staff and four new SS White Master Units were installed.

1949 was a good year for the School. The strength grew to five dental officers, 13 other ranks, one civilian stenographer and two labourers. Major IAL Millar was amongst those taken on strength. New equipment acquisitions included chrome cobalt casting equipment, a new aspirator for surgical procedures, photographic and projection equipment, a refrigerator and a water bubbler, whatever that is.

The first course for subsidized undergraduates was held in May and June 1949. There were 25 candidates, many of whom rose to senior positions in the regular and reserve force including Second Lieutenant WR Thompson who became a Brigadier-General and DGDS; Second Lieutenants DH Protheroe and JM Donely who went on to become Colonels; and Second Lieutenants HR Kettlys, IAC MacDonald, AG Andrews, JM Smith, PS Sills and AJ Harris who achieved lieutenant-colonel rank.

The course itself was intended to prepare the subsidized candidates to assume their role as practicing dental officers following graduation. The training included practical clinical work as well as dental clinic administration such as indenting for dental supplies and reports and returns. Familiarization with dental kits was also an important subject and visits were made to the Directorate of Dental Services in "B" building and Central Dental Stores at the Ordnance Depot at Plouffe Park. One of the diversions during training had to do with its location across George Street from the back of Friemans Department Store. It was an extremely hot summer and the operatories looked on the ladies change rooms opposite, with windows open because of the heat. There was always a great rush to observe whenever some unsuspecting lady was trying on a bathing suit.

Living accommodation for candidates attending courses at the RCDC School in Ottawa was a real problem since military quarters were not available in the area. As a result, it was necessary to use hotels and rooming houses in the vicinity for accommodation and restaurants for meals. This was a hardship since temporary duty allowances were meagre and most candidates were short of funds by the end of their courses. This type of living accommodation also was not conducive to any semblance of military training such as drill or mess activities which are particularly important in undergraduate training. Fortunately, most of the undergraduates at that time were veterans of the Second World War and were familiar with their military role.

Lieutenant-Colonel KM Baird continued as commandant until August 1952. During this period there were some changes in staff. Major SK Oldfield became chief instructor in 1950. Majors CE Purdy, WM Sinclair and HW Hart arrived in 1951, as did Lieutenant DH Evans who became the first adjutant.

Brigadier (Ret'd) KM Baird provided some anecdotes about things that occurred while he was Commandant.

During those days in Ottawa, uniforms were only worn one day per week, supposedly, because the government did not want the public to see how many military personnel were located in Ottawa. This practice may have been the reason why Major TL Marsh arrived on a "uniform-day" in full uniform complete with Sam Brown belt and topped by a brown fedora. He was wondering why everyone on the street car had been looking at him and smiling.

Lieutenant-Colonel GB Shillington was presenting a demonstration to a class of dental officers on partial denture impressions and was awaiting the alginate impression material being mixed by Sergeant JF Mullins. Suddenly, as Mullins was energetically whipping up the material the rubber mixing bowl slipped in his hand, shot up into the air, turned over several times in mid-flight, then dropped, right-side up into Mullins waiting hand. Then without the blink of an eye, he turned to the startled group and said "and now as an added attraction I will wrestle the patient".

Now, if the reader can stand it there is the one about Lieutenant-Colonel Shillington having his "morning's morning" on government time in the very cold wash room. Not aware that the plumbing was plugged, he reached up behind and flushed the mechanism. As he sat there reading the Globe and Mail, the ice cold water in the bowl suddenly engulfed the family jewels. The shriek could be heard on Bank Street.

Lieutenant-Colonel WE Meldrum was appointed commandant in August 1952. He only held the appointment for one year. Lieutenant-Colonel CB Shillington replaced him in 1953. The same year Major HW Hart took over as chief instructor and Majors GC Evans and GR Covey arrived as instructors. Also Captain JW Fletcher was appointed adjutant. In 1954 Lieutenant-Colonel IAL Millar became commandant and Major AT Roger was added to the instructional staff.

The names of all the non-commissioned members who served on the School staff during the late forties and the first half of the



RCDC School Ottawa - Circa 1950
LCol Shillington (patient) with Maj Marsh (right) and Cpl Chadwick.
Note in the bottom right of the picture the lid of the "A" kit being used as an instrument tray and cabinet.



Dental Assistant Course - Circa 1950
Seated L-R: Pte McPhail, Pte Patterson, Pte McDonald
Standing: Pte Stactor, Pte Reid, Pte Franzgrote, Pte Cathcart, Pte Lubitz

1950s were not recorded, however, they included Warrant Officers 2 HH Latham, LK Wansbrough, TA Jones, DG Cartwright and AL Ferguson; Sergeants AM Gareau, JF Mullins, RG Fortin, RG Peebles, GP Ryder, AD Brown, RH Daw and VO Blackmore, Corporal HH Chadwick; and Privates C Young, HA Thompson, B Krymlacks and AH Aubin.

The school was now providing courses for dental assistants and laboratory technicians in addition to captain to major qualifying and clinical courses for dental officers and summer training for subsidized undergraduates. With this training load the facilities were no longer adequate, for example, there was only one lecture room and about eight operatories. As a result, Brigadier EM Wansbrough, DGDS initiated action to obtain a new school at Camp Borden, where most of the other corps schools were located. This action was successful. Funds were approved in 1954, construction began in 1956 and the new building was occupied in 1957. In the meantime, however the staff had to labour on with inadequate facilities.

The first class of dental hygienists, then known as dental technicians clinical, were trained at the RCDC School in Ottawa in 1956. There were only two graduates, namely, Sergeants RH Daw and H Thorsson. This was an important event in the history of RCDC/CFDS and these two tradesmen and the many men and women who followed them have made an outstanding contribution to the dental service provided since that time. In fact, it is doubtful that the preventive dentistry program, or it's successor the dental care program, would have been possible without their contribution.

The long awaited move to the new RCDC School in Camp Borden took place on 12 June 1957 with a new commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel BP Kearney. He was promoted to colonel the following February. Naturally the staff was pleased to occupy the new accommodation which was by far the best in Camp Borden at the time and provided every facility that could be desired to conduct dental training. However, the old school in Ottawa had fulfilled its role under adverse conditions and the staff and candidates who worked and studied there can be proud of their achievements and have many happy memories of their good times in the nation's capital.

The staff that moved from Ottawa to Camp Borden was comprised of seven officers, 17 other ranks and four civilians. In addition to the commandant, these included Lieutenant-Colonels AT Roger and GC Evans; Majors HW Hart and LG Craigie; Captains JL Craig and JW Fletcher; Warrant Officer 1 HH Latham; Warrant Officers 2 RW Hall, HF Doyle, PR Jones and PJ Mulholland; Sergeants P Hoyt, VO Blackmore, RG Fortin, AJ Greco, CH Loken and DD Robertson; and Corporals AH Aubin and TW Sullivan. During the first year at Camp Borden they ran 15 courses for 124 candidates.

The new RCDC School was officially opened on 13 June 1958 by The Honourable George R Pearkes, V.C., Minister of National Defence. It was a gala affair with a guard of honour commanded by Captain CA Casterton. The RCAF Training Command band played selections including the new March-Past of the RCDC while the minister inspected the guard accompanied by Brigadier EM Wansbrough, DGDS and Colonel BP Kearney, commandant of the School. A garden party at the Medical-Dental Officers' mess was held following the opening with music provided by the Royal Canadian Dragoons band.

Distinguished guests included General C Foulkes, Chief of the Defence Staff; Vice Admiral AC DeWolfe, Chief of the Naval Staff; Lieutenant-General HD Graham, Chief of the General Staff; Air Marshall H Campbell, Chief of the Air Staff; Brigadier WAB Anderson, Adjutant-General; Brigadier (Ret'd) FM Lott, former DGDS; Colonel (Ret'd) DS Coons, former DGDS; and many others.

RCDC personnel attending included Colonels KM Baird and GB Shillington; Lieutenant-Colonels RB Jackson, TL Marsh, JG Hamilton, GC Evans, AT Roger and WR Cunningham; Majors NA Butcher, LG Craigie, SG Bagnall, AG Andrews, and DH Skinner; and Captains JW Fletcher, JF Mullins, RG Darling, DJ McPhee, JL Craig and JE McNeilly.

The new school was not only the best training facility in Camp Borden, it was one of the best dental training facilities in Canada. It was well planned for its role. Had the building been constructed today, air condition would have undoubtedly been included, however, at that time it was considered an unnecessary frill and was too expensive.

Prior to the move of the school to Camp Borden there were three clinics to serve the population of Camp Borden and RCAF Station Borden; two were located in Camp Borden and one with the RCAF.

The clinics in Camp Borden were closed and their staffs moved into the school building which with 26 operatories had adequate space. The RCAF clinic remained open. However, the responsibility for providing dental services for personnel remained the responsibility of 13 Dental Unit until 1960 when it was taken over by the RCDC School.



Official Opening of the RCDS School - Camp Borden - June 1958

The Honourable George R Pearkes V.C., Minister of National Defence inspecting the Guard of Honour accompanied by the Guard Commander, Capt CA Casterton

The staff that moved from Ottawa found life in Camp Borden quite different. In Ottawa they had been pseudo-civilians wearing uniforms one day a week and having very few actual military obligations. In Borden most married members of the staff lived in permanent married quarters (PMQs) and were happy to get them. The PMQs could not be described as palatial accommodation. Many had been poorly constructed and had no basements. As a result, they were drafty and cold in the winter and very hot in the summer. However, these were minor concerns and a great community spirit existed with much socializing and many lifelong friendships were established.

Many staff members took up golf and curling seriously on posting to Camp Borden. A curling club was in operation and the army golf club was in the process of being developed. The membership fees were very reasonable compared to city clubs. Several members of the staff held office in these clubs and like other corps schools, the RCDC School sponsored one hole on the golf course and was responsible for keeping it in good condition.

Life in Camp Borden was also much different than Ottawa for the candidates. They lived in quarters and had messes for dining and socializing. The result was better training and the opportunity to get to know each other and the instructional staff much better.

The Officers' and Sergeants' Messes in Camp Borden at the time deserve some comment. They were shared with medical personnel and called the Medical-Dental Officers' and Sergeants' Messes. Readers who were members of these messes and candidates will recall with pleasure the good times they had in a relatively informal atmosphere. Who can forget the daily outdoor BBQ lunches in the summer, the course mess dinners and the welcoming parties for the nurse's indoctrination course. Unfortunately, these messes have long since closed, casualties of financial problems and consolidation.

Lieutenant-Colonel AT Roger replaced Lieutenant-Colonel GC Evans as chief instructor in 1958 and in 1959 Majors G MacDougall and JE Hughson were taken on strength. Also in 1959 Captain JN Wright began the first of three tours at the School and a quartermaster position was added to the establishment. It was filled by Lieutenant DG Cartwright. In 1960 Major WR Thompson became a member of the instructional staff and a laboratory officer position was established which was filled by Captain A Van Ryssel. The first Officers' Casualty Care course was conducted in 1960 with Major Thompson the course instructor.

As previously noted, the RCDC School took over the responsibility for treatment of Camp Borden personnel from 13 Dental Unit in 1960. As a result, the school was reorganized with Lieutenant-Colonel SG Bagnall, the chief instructor in charge of the training wing and Lieutenant-Colonel G MacDougall in charge of the treatment wing.

Colonel CE Purdy was appointed Commandant in 1961 to replace Colonel BP Kearney and Lieutenant-Colonel SG Bagnall became chief instructor to replace Lieutenant-Colonel AT Roger. The first exchange of Canadian and American dental officers took place the same year. Commander RR



The RCDC School Toastmasters Club - 1963

Troxell, US Navy Dental Corps was taken on strength of the RCDC School and Lieutenant-Colonel JW Turner was posted to the US Navy Dental School in Bethesda, Maryland. The period of exchange was two years. Captain Troxell (promoted to that rank while on staff of the RCDC School) became chief instruc-

tor in 1962, the first and only non-Canadian to ever hold that appointment. Lieutenant-Colonel Turner assumed the appointment on his return from exchange duties in 1963.

There were further staff changes in 1962. Lieutenant-Colonel RE Brown took over the treatment wing and Majors DH Protheroe and PS Sills joined the instructional staff. The studies on the employment of auxiliary dental personnel and the dental team started in Ottawa were continued at the RCAF Station clinic. Another very important achievement in 1962 was completion of the first technical dental therapist (expanded duty hygienist) course. The candidates were Warrant Officers TL Batten, RH Daw and H Thorsson.



DOSP Graduation Parade - 1963

The "brass" appear to be ignoring 2LT Dunningan (left) the parade commander.

L-R: Brig Baird, Col Purdy, Col Millar, Col Covey

Colonel GR Covey became Commandant in 1963 when Colonel Purdy retired, Colonel JW Turner returned from exchange duties in the United States to take over from Captain Troxell as chief instructor and Major AL Kelland replaced Major WH Murray as officer in charge of the RCAF clinic.

Anyone serving at the school in 1963 will

remember three young corporals who became known as the "three musketeers". They were bright, anxious to please, hard working and well liked by all ranks. It was obvious, even at that time, that they would do well if they chose to make a career in the service and this has proven to be true. Corporal DE Fraser became a dental hygienist, was commissioned and is now Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, Base Administrative Officer, CFB Toronto. Corporal LG Perverill became an expanded duty dental hygienist and retired as the school chief warrant officer. Corporal HC King also became an expanded duty dental hygienist and retired as a master warrant officer in 1 Dental Unit. Other non-commissioned personnel have done equally as well and the "three musketeers" are cited as one example.

Many RCDC officers and senior non-commissioned officers were given secondary duties connected with the messes and the Camp Borden community. I was appointed to a position with the grandiose title of Editor-in-Chief of The Camp Borden Citizen, the community newspaper. There were a myriad of others filled by dental personnel over the years such as president or members of

mess committees; various offices in the golf, curling and other clubs; coaches of children's sports teams; and chairman and members of the school board.

There was an unusual and interesting club in Camp Borden and RCAF Station Borden in the 1960s. Named the "Marching and Chowder Society" the only qualification for membership was that a member must hold the rank of major, squadron leader or lieutenant-commander. The aim of the society was to meet once a month for lunch and have some fun. There was no constitution, no executive, no rules and no dues. The luncheon meetings were invariably held at the RCAF Officers' Mess and much to the consternation of more senior officers, it was a rare occasion indeed when all members returned to work after the luncheon. In fact, it was also quite rare for a member to get home in time for dinner. The only regret most members had when they were promoted was that they were no longer eligible for membership in the Marching and Chowder Society.

Another exchange of dental officers was affected in 1964, this time with the US Army Dental Corps. Major DH Newell, a periodontist, was posted to the RCDC School and Major PS Sills went to the US Army Institute of Dental Research at Walter Reed in Washington. The exchange was for two years but Major Newell remained in Camp Borden for an extra year because his young son was very seriously injured in a traffic accident. He was replaced by Major JN Wright who had just completed specialty training at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington. Lieutenant RG Peebles replaced Captain Casterton as adjutant the same year.

1965 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the RCDC and the RCDC School took part in the celebrations. Included was a reception at the school hosted by Colonel and Mrs GR Covey and Warrant Officer I and Mrs CH Token which was followed by cocktail parties in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes. However, the most important event was unveiling the commemorative wall constructed by Warrant Officer I WD Morris. It was dedicated to all who served in the Corps during its first 50 years.

Staff changes in 1965 included Lieutenant-Colonel DH Protheroe being named chief instructor and Lieutenant-Colonel JW Turner taking over the treatment wing. Also Major JM Donely was taken on strength and employed in the treatment wing. Captain CH Loken and Lieutenant EM Lobb were commis-



Dental Therapist Course - 1965
L-R: WO2 Franzgrote, WO2 Fedink, WO2 Blackmore, WO2 Tapp

sioned and became laboratory officer and training coordinator respectively.

New arrivals in 1966 included Majors AG Taylor and JH Marion and Captains NH Andrews and DD Robertson.

A Clinic Management Workshop was held at the school 30 May to 2 June 1967. It brought together 16 experienced senior dental officers from across Canada to exchange ideas on clinic management techniques. 1967 also saw the appointment of a new chief instructor in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel AG Andrews. New officers included Majors SW Muller and RJ Bryant.

The name of the school was changed in 1969 from the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School to the Canadian Forces Dental Services School as a result of unification of the Canadian Forces. This made no difference to the functioning of the School, however, there were changes in badges and uniforms and a new flag was required. As a result a project was initiated at the School to obtain a new flag for the CFDS. This was successfully accomplished and the new flag was honoured several years later at a parade which was reviewed by Brigadier-General WR Thompson, DGDS. The RCDC flag was



Third Phase DOSP - 1966

Seated L-R: 2Lts Erskine, Clark, Post, Yates, LCol Protheroe, Col Covey, Maj Wright, 2Lts Pankratz, Hart, Cormier
 Centre Row: 2Lts Steward, Wilkins, Cragg, Gray, Gagnon, Ringland, Lepage, Jacques, Brown, Kearns, Shirkey
 Back Row: 2Lts Mc Devine, Blasetti, Montgomery, Misura, Depledge, Percival, Sharpe, Chaussee, Pinsonneault, Dion, Bowness, DA Devine



Dental Technician Clinical (Hygienist) course - 1967

Seated L-R: Maj Wright, LCol Protheroe, Col Covey, SSgt Wagstaff
 Candidates: Sgt Jones, Sgt Rutledge, Sgt Fraser, Sgt Cable, Sgt Peverill



Dental Equipment Technician Course - Circa 1968

L-R: Cpl Schultz, Cpl Palmer, Pte Cliche, Pte Clint,

forty years of progress

formally retired and the CFDS flag was adopted. The ceremony which was carried out strictly according to protocol was researched by Chief Warrant Officer Todd and Master Warrant Officer Pion.

Colonel LG Craigie succeeded Colonel GR Covey as commandant in 1969 and Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills became chief instructor. These two officers, amongst others on the staff, developed a particularly good relationship with the DOTP candidates and following their graduation parades and mess dinners there were always some relatively harmless antics such as painting a tank an outrageous pink colour, or on one occasion painting Colonel Craigie's car. Fortunately they used water soluble paint and they were able to correct their fun the next day before starting leave.

One of Colonel Craigie's most important accomplishments while he was commandant was to obtain accreditation from the Canadian Dental Association for the dental hygiene and dental assistant course conducted at the school. In addition to the prestige involved, this enabled hygienists to obtain a license to practice and many are so employed in retirement.

The most important activity in which the school was engaged during 1969-70 was the training program for refugee Czechoslovakian dentists. This was briefly described in Chapter 6, however because of its importance, it will be dealt with in more detail here. Certainly, the people who took part in it will not soon forget the hectic preparation for and the problems involved in running the programs.



Dental Therapist Course - 1968

Seated L-R: WO1 Batten, Col Covey, Maj Taylor

Candidates: SSgt Reid, WO2 Field, Sgt Jackson, WO2 Pelletier, WO2 MacLean

The program came about as a result of an unusual situation. A group of 16 refugee Czechoslovakian dentists were denied permission to practice dentistry in Ontario. This became public knowledge and provoked protests of unfair treatment. As a result, the 16 dentists were permitted to take a special licensing examination which, unfortunately, all of them failed. The Ontario government then decided to initiate a retraining program for the immigrant dentists but the two dental faculties in Ontario, at the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario did not have the resources to conduct the program. As a consequence, the Minister of Health for Ontario, who was responsible for the program, on 19 June 1969 forwarded a request for assistance to the Minister of National Defence. The request was referred to Brigadier-General BP Kearney, DGDS at the time, who indicated the CFDS was capable of and willing to undertake the retraining program provided the cost was borne by an agency other than National Defence. The plan was subsequently approved and a press release was issued in August as follows:

“Czechoslovakian Dentists”

“The Ontario Department of Health has completed arrangements with the Department of National Defence and the Department of Manpower and Immigration for 16 Czechoslovakian dentists living in Ontario to attend a special 10-month course beginning September 15th in London, Ontario to qualify them for practice in Ontario. The dentists came to Canada after August 1968 under the Federal Governments’ Czechoslovakian Refugee Movement”.

“The University of Western Ontario is providing dental facilities and the Ontario Department of Health will provide an estimated \$160,000.00 to finance the course. The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration will cover subsistence payments and travel expenses for the refugee dentists and their families”.

"The program is designed to qualify the dentists to meet standards set by the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Once qualified, the Czech dentists will be committed to practice for 3 years in designated under-service areas in Ontario.

"The course will be conducted by a detachment from the Canadian Forces Dental Services School at CFB Borden and will be commanded by Major AG Taylor".

In the meantime Brigadier-General Kearney delegated responsibility for organizing the program to Colonel LG Craigie, commandant of the school. As indicated in the press release he appointed Major AG Taylor chief instructor for the program. Since the program was to start on 15 September a period of intense activity began. There was no precedent for such a course and it had to be planned from scratch. Although the University of Western Ontario made the graduate clinic available, this only included space and basic dental operatories. All instruments, supplies, textbooks, etc. had to be determined and ordered by the CFDS. A faculty had to be assembled to provide instruction in all disciplines of dentistry.

The detachment was divided in two parts. There was a core of dental personnel under Major Taylor who resided in London and another group who travelled to London to provide instruction on a regular basis.

The core group included Major Taylor, the chief instructor, and his assistant Major JN Wright as well as Captain W Budzinski, Master Warrant Officer JH Sadler, Sergeants JA Atherton and GG Albertson, Corporal TJ Cooper plus two civilians, Miss Kitty Heenan and Miss Lindsay Brown.

Those who travelled to London on a regular basis included Colonel WR Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel PS Sills, Majors DN Charles, DH Skinner, JVP Chatwin, and LA Reynolds, Captain HA Pankratz, DR K Pownall, Master Warrant Officers M Beauvais and KE Lawrence and Warrant Officer JG MacDonald.

Major assistance to the program was provided by former members of the RCDC who were on staff of the university including Brigadier-General (Ret'd) KM Baird, Major (Ret'd) MB Fisk and Warrant Officer AJ Tait.

An example of the problems which were encountered with the short lead time is demonstrated in the events which affected Major JN Wright. He was at the University of Toronto about to defend his masters thesis, when the Czechoslovakian program was being discussed between the Ontario and Federal Governments. At the time, Major Wright's family was living in Barrie, Ontario, and he had been posted to Halifax on completion of his training at the University of Toronto. He had sold his home in Barrie and returned a few weeks prior to termination of his course, to assist in the move. The Wright's furniture was being loaded on the moving van when Major Wright received a phone call from Colonel Covey, in the directorate in Ottawa with instructions to put his furniture in storage in Barrie, as his posting may be changed! When Major Wright inquired where his posting may be changed to, Colonel Covey said he could not tell him. (It was later revealed the information could not be released because government negotiations were not complete.). Nevertheless, it was not welcome news for a family with three daughters aged 4, 6 and 8, with no place to live while father had to return to Toronto to defend his thesis. Initially, the family moved into a motel. However, as time dragged on, the restricted accommodation became unbearable for Mrs Wright and the girls. Fortunately, very good friends, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Donely came to the rescue and provided accommodation at their cottage in the Muskokas.

A corollary to the story is that when the Wrights eventually moved to London and requested their furniture and effects, they were told it could not be moved because Major Wright had no authority to put the furniture in storage "at origin"! Had the furniture been sent to Halifax and put into storage where authority had been granted prior to the posting change, it would have been no problem to have it moved to London — a few miles from Barrie!

In spite of the short lead time, the course commenced on time on 15 September 1969. In addition to the "academic" problems there were many others. Firstly, none of the candidates spoke English when they arrived in Canada. They all were taking English courses, but were generally not fluent. To overcome this problem, the instructors prepared handouts for every lecture given. Because of the traumatic circumstances associated with the uprising in Czechoslovakia which caused the dentists to flee their homeland, they were fearful and suspicious of a military presence. The fact that the CFDS

members were required to wear a uniform the majority of the time was a constant reminder of the military to the candidates and did not help the situation.

The program was unique and of considerable interest to the public. Therefore, there was a great deal of media attention. Not all of it was conducive to a calm atmosphere.

The final problem was the wide range in age and experience of the students. Some were new graduates, while others were long time members of dental faculties in Czechoslovakia. The age range was from 20s to 60s.

The course was difficult for both the candidates and the staff. Both were required to make many sacrifices, however, it was all worthwhile when 12 of the 16 students graduated and obtained their licence to practice. Because of the public support provided for the course, the graduates were required to practice in designated under-serviced areas. This in turn benefited many under-serviced communities in Ontario.

There is no doubt that the success of this program did much to enhance the image of the dental services. It also created a closer relationship between The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario and the CFDS.

A ceremony was held at the CFDS School on 20 October 1972 to officially name the school building "The Wansbrough Building". It was so named as a memorial to the late Brigadier EM Wansbrough in recognition of his leadership and contribution to military dentistry in Canada. An Ottawa area sculptor was commissioned by the RCDC Association to create a bronze plaque to be hung in the main vestibule of the school. The plaque was unveiled in the presence of Mrs Essie Wansbrough, other relatives, friends, colleagues, members of the RCDC Association and CFDS personnel.

In 1973 Colonel LA Richardson replaced Colonel Craigie as commandant. Lieutenant-Colonel LA Reynolds was appointed chief instructor vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sills, and Lieutenant-Colonel PR McQueen succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel HW Brogan as base dental officer.

Colonel Richardson recalled his experiences as commandant in a recent letter to the author. Portions of that letter follow.



Dental Assistants Course - 1977

Seated L-R: Sgt Rector, Cpl Lemieux, LCol Andrews, Col Richardson, Maj LaRose, Sgt Lunney
 Standing: Cpl Blouin, Cpl Gignac, Cpl Leclerc, Cpl Ruck, Cpl Lemire, Cpl Gosselin, Cpl Pegeon, Cpl McDaniel

"During my tour more specialty trained officers became available to the staff of the school and the training programs benefitted accordingly. When I arrived only Lieutenant-Colonels LA Reynolds and PR McQueen the base dental officer possessed advanced professional qualifications. During my tour Lieutenant-Colonel NH Andrews, a periodontist replaced Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds and Major JD McCullum, an oral surgeon, Major ED Cragg a prosthodontist, Major W Budzinski a general dentistry specialist and Major KR Morley a pedodontist arrived. The transition was completed when I was replaced by Colonel JN Wright a periodontist".

"Continuing education for dental officers expanded and developed during this period. Colonel JC Brick attended an officer's clinical course and the base had a little difficulty accepting an officer of that rank as a trainee. It worked so well that shortly thereafter a senior dental officers' course consisting of Colonels LR Pierce and DH Protheroe and Lieutenant-Colonels MN Deyette, VJ Lanctis,

HR Ketyls and HS Wood arrived. I am not sure if this is the high point or low point of my tour at Borden. In any case it did not compromise the further development of the general dentistry courses. On that and subsequent courses each candidate brought a fully documented case which was presented to the class and the staff to become the basis of a treatment planning seminar. This worked out so well that Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews included it in his periodontics course".

"The DOTP field experience was provided by taking the candidates to the Cadet Camp at Camp Ipperwash in convoy complete with tow trucks for the old mobile clinics. Preventive dentistry and treatment was carried out in the field when we could get the students off the rappelling tower long enough to do some dentistry. The first female dental students, Second-Lieutenants Toporowski, Michaud and Leek, were part of the Ipperwash contingent".

"Brigadier-General LG Craigie's sudden death during the DOTP graduation mess dinner in 1976 will not be soon forgotten by all in attendance. The medical personnel in attendance gave an admirable demonstration of immediate response to a medical emergency".

"I am convinced that the Commandant's job is the best job available in the CFDS and consider my tour in Borden to be the highest point of my career. It provided a command appointment, which is the ultimate goal of a soldier, along with a feeling of achievement that comes from assisting highly motivated staff and students in their professional and career development".

Colonel Richardson remained as commandant until 1977 when he was posted and replaced by Colonel JN Wright, Lieutenant-Colonels NH Andrews and JD McCallum were appointed chief instructor and base dental officer respectively the same year.

Brigadier-General (Ret'd) JN Wright was also kind enough to provide the author with highlights of his tour as commandant of the School and the next several paragraphs contain excerpts from that communication.

He assumed the appointment on 27 June 1977 at a handover parade attended by Brigadier-General WR Thompson, DGDS and Brigadier-General C Beattie the base commander. The parade commander was Lieutenant-Colonel NH Andrews, the chief instructor.



Senior Dental Assistant Course - 1978

Seated L-R: WO Bernier, WO Hughes, LCol Andrews, Col Wright, WO Pion, WO Pouliot

Standing: WO Highfield, MWO Tanner, MWO Dawson, WO Langford, MWO Fathers, MWO Atherton, Sgt James

In October 1977, the World Dental Congress of the Federation Dentaire Internationale (FDI) was held in Toronto and the CFDS hosted the military portion of the meeting. Since the CFDS School is located close to Toronto members of the military conference were bussed to CFB Borden for a briefing and tour of the School.

On 2 March 1978, in a solemn ceremony,

the library of the CFDS School was dedicated in memory of the late Brigadier-General LG Craigie, a former commandant, who at the time of his death in 1976 was Director General of Dental Services. During the ceremony, a commemorative plaque was unveiled by Mrs Blaise Craigie. It was presented to the School by DGDS and accepted by the commandant who announced that henceforth the school library would be known as the LG Craigie memorial library.

During Colonel Wright's tenure as commandant funds were approved and alterations and additions were carried out in 1979. The training facilities were increased by 2,700 square feet which included nine operatories, two x-ray bays, one dark room and two offices. Much needed air conditioning was also installed. The new addition was officially opened on 14 February 1980.

The Post World War II Memorial Plaque was also dedicated at the official opening of the new addition. It is made of bronze and hangs in the main entrance of the school. On the plaque are listed the names of all dental personnel who died while serving since the end of World War II. The format is shown below.

***In Memory of Members who Died
During Military Dental Service Since World War II***

1949 Cpl Chadwick HH	1968 MWO Fortin RG
1952 Maj Kinney RS	1969 Maj Legendre JPA
1955 Maj Lankin HS	1970 Col Comdt BGen Wansbrough EM Sgt Crockett MD
1957 LCol MacLean FJ Sgt Gibson GL	1971 Capt Montgomery JW
1959 Sgt Laicloie L A/CPI Foster J	1973 Sgt Brighty RC Cpl Mitrikas WG
1960 Capt MacNeilly JE	1976 BGen Craigie LG LCol Reynolds LA
1961 Sgt Claydon RR AW Newton MH	1981 Capt Baillargeon Ms
1962 Sgt Fogg GAL	1982 Col Carver RD Sgt Laybolt MM
1963 O/Cadet Wright BR	1984 Col Comdt Col Covey GR Capt Van Alphen TJ
1964 Capt Woodcock GR Sgt Lillico AD	1986 Capt Idle PD
1966 Maj Cashin HJ	
1967 Maj Gazo EW	

Another important event which occurred during Colonel Wright's tour as Commandant involved the accreditation of the dental hygienist and dental assistant programs at the School. The accreditation of these two programs was being questioned by the CDA Council on Accreditation and Education. The basis of the concern was the fact that similar US military programs had been denied accreditation by the American Dental Association Commission on Accreditation. Since there was a reciprocity agreement between the CDA and the ADA on recognition of accredited programs, some council members thought that approval of Canadian military programs would put the reciprocity agreement at risk. Colonel Wright requested permission to address the Council on Accreditation and Education and was successful in convincing the council that the CFDS programs should be judged on their merit and not political concerns. The accreditation was continued.

In 1979 the CFDS School was accepted as a member of the Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry and Colonel Wright became the first voting member of the House of Delegates that was not from a university based program. He represented all non-university training programs.

Dental Officers seldom if ever, command a military base. Colonel Wright, in this respect, had a unique experience in that while he was commandant he was senior colonel on the base. The base commander was posted on short notice and a new commander was not posted in for two months. During this period, Colonel Wright was acting base commander.

In March 1989 Video Tape Recording Equipment was received and installed at the School. This equipment added a great deal to the diversity and quality of instruction.

Lieutenant-Colonel ED Cragg was appointed commandant in 1980 to replace Colonel Wright who was selected to attend National Defence College. Lieutenant-Colonel Cragg was the first officer of that rank to command the School since 1957. He was succeeded as chief instructor by Lieutenant-Colonel WA Gray.



Captain F Reid Retirement - 1980
Capt F Reid is shown receiving his Certificate of Service from the Commandant, LCol E Cragg. Other in the picture are LCol W Gray, Chief instructor (left) and Maj K Morley

Colonel JM Donely took over as commandant in 1981 and retained the appointment until his retirement in 1985. Lieutenant-Colonel KR Morley became chief instructor in 1982 until he was replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel WB Wiseman in 1984.

Colonel JF Begin had a one-year term as commandant in 1985-86 until he was promoted to Brigadier-

General and appointed DGDS. He was followed as commandant by Colonel ED Cragg and Lieutenant-Colonel DJ Morrow as chief instructor. At the time of writing Colonel Cragg was still Commandant and Lieutenant Colonel BR Taylor had become chief instructor.

After forty years of existence the CFDS School continues to fulfill its role of training highly skilled trades persons and providing post-graduate training for dental officers. The quality of instruction remains excellent, the building has been expanded and improved and equipment is state of the art. The high standards maintained at the Canadian forces Dental Services School guarantees the continuance of the high standard of dental care provided to Canadian forces personnel.

a p p e n d i x *s i x*



THE CANADIAN FORCES DENTAL SERVICES *

By Major KB Musselman and Major RF Cooper

The role of each member of the Canadian Forces Dental Services (CFDS) is to contribute to the highest standard of dental care possible for Canadian Forces personnel. As a member of the Canadian Forces, each individual in the CFDS has a second role — the military obligation commensurate with the rank held. These two equally accountable duties are the reason that the daily life of a member of CFDS is a varied one. It demands an adaptable, highly trained individual who is capable of performing these completely different tasks.

The CFDS conducts the majority of its professional training at the Canadian Forces Dental Services School (CFDSS) at Canadian Forces Base Borden, located 90 kilometres north of Toronto. The school is commanded by a dental officer who has the rank of colonel. He is responsible for all training conducted at CFDSS. The instructors are specialist dental officers, non-specialist dental officers, and senior dental trades persons (auxiliaries) who have demonstrated a high degree of skill and competency in their work.

Dental Assistant is First Step

Dental auxiliary training courses are conducted for dental assistants, dental laboratory technicians, dental equipment technicians, dental hygienists and dental hygienists with expanded functions in restorative dentistry. The curricula for these courses are established following a detailed analysis of all the tasks to be performed in each trade. Once the requirements for a trade are established, course training standards are written and from this, instructors prepare a course training plan which methodically defines each skill to be taught over a period of time, under what conditions and to what standard.

Periodic inspections ensure that all courses are adhering to the program. All trades personnel in the CFDS must first become dental assistants. The candidates may be new to the forces, coming directly from recruit school, or they may be in other trades in the Forces and wish to change their occupation. After completing the basic dental assistant course, an individual may apply for further training and employment in another dental trade.

Dental assistant candidates are assessed over a five-week period in a dental clinic on a Canadian

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forces base to determine whether they possess the necessary skills and attributes of a dental assistant. The successful candidates then travel to CFDSS for the basic dental assistant course. Upon graduation, students are assigned to a dental detachment in Canada or Europe to complete an on-the-job-training program.

Next in a dental assistant's career is the junior leaders' course. In fact, this course is common to all tradesmen in the forces and is a prerequisite for promotion. The emphasis here is on military topics and development of leadership ability.

The advanced dental assistant course concentrates on the development of administrative and organizational skills. Successful candidates are employed as clinic coordinators in a small dental detachment. They are also qualified for assignment with a dental team on United Nations peacekeeping duty or a tour aboard a Canadian Forces ship that has a dental clinic.

To become a fully qualified dental laboratory technician, training includes:

- an evaluation period at a Canadian Forces dental laboratory,
- a basic one-year laboratory course at CFDSS,
- a minimum of two years experience in a Canadian Forces dental laboratory which includes formal on-the-job training, and
- an advanced laboratory course at CFDSS.

Training for a fully qualified dental equipment technician includes:

- a performance oriented electronic training course,
- a common mechanical training course,
- a basic equipment course at CFDSS,
- a minimum of 18 months on-the-job-training at a dental equipment repair facility,
- a high reliability soldering course (for printed circuit board repair), and
- an advanced level course at CFDSS.

Dental equipment technicians are in high demand by civilian dental supply companies who are aware of the high quality of training these technicians receive. The CFDS provides the only formal dental equipment technician course in Canada.

The advanced dental assistant course is a prerequisite for the dental hygiene trade. Applicants are selected in competition, and upon successful completion and a period of employment as a hygienist, selected individuals are provided additional training in expanded functions in restorative procedures.

Both the dental assistant course and the dental hygienist course at CFDSS are fully accredited by the Canadian Dental Association.

Dental officers join the CFDS in one of three ways. The Dental Officers' Training Plan (DOTP) subsidizes individuals in a civilian dental school in Canada. The Military Dental Training Plan (MDTP) is for officers already in the forces who wish to study dentistry at civilian dental schools. And finally, the Direct Entry Plan accepts licenced dentists who wish to join the Canadian Forces for a minimum of four years. All officers enrolled in the military must take a common basic officer training course at CFB Chilliwack or CFB Borden,

DOTP and MDTP students spend their summers in military dental clinics in Canada or Europe. The summer training program before graduation from university includes a five-week course at CFDSS. Included in this training is a one-week intensive exercise working in a simulated combat zone. The students are not only responsible for treating patients but also must perform all military functions. The pace of this exercise is hectic and taxes individuals to their maximum. It is designed to see how they react to the stress of combat.

The CFDSS conducts continuing education courses for dental officers as well. Two-week courses are given in endodontics, periodontics, prosthodontics and oral surgery. All of these courses consist

of a didactic portion, case presentation and, most importantly, hands-on clinical experience. Clinical time is emphasized and all participants are exposed to a variety of situations designed to enhance their practical and diagnostic skills.

CFDSS a Showplace for Education

The CFDSS conducts several other courses for dental officers as well as other military groups on an as required basis.

One-day presentations at CFDSS are an annual event for two civilian dental groups — the Toronto Academy of Dentistry and the Muskoka Dental Society. The presentations consist of professional and military lectures, tours of the school and Base, and a formal dinner at the end of the day. Both military and civilian dentists value the camaraderie gained from these experiences and, to the members of CFDSS, these events are some of the year's highlights.

Numerous other courses are available, which CFDS personnel may undertake to further their academic and military qualifications. These include two self study courses as well as military and civilian courses at various locations in Canada, United States and Europe.

The CFDS has dental specialist officers in periodontics, prosthodontics, oral surgery, general dentistry and public health dentistry. Dental officers who have completed an initial engagement are eligible to apply for graduate training. Those selected are trained at an accredited U.S. army hospital program or at a Canadian or American university.

This, briefly, is a summary of the training conducted in the Canadian Forces Dental Services. The Canadian Forces Dental Service School is a show place for dental education and has the most modern dental equipment in all departments. What gives any school its credibility, however, is the quality of the teaching staff. In this respect, the CFDSS can proudly boast of educators who maintain a superior standard.

Members Examined Annually

Providing dental care to military personnel is, in many ways, similar to providing treatment to civilians. Patients are diagnosed and treated for various maladies. There is, however, a second element in the military system which does not generally exist in civilian life. Over and above the commitment to each member of the forces, the Canadian Forces Dental Services has an obligation to the Canadian Forces as an organization. This obligation requires that the CFDS provide the maximum number of dentally fit individuals at any given time with the resources available.

To meet this obligation, treatment of all military personnel is conducted in an organized system called the Canadian Forces Dental Care Program. This program calls for an annual examination of each military member, where their dental condition is classified and appropriate treatment appointments are made.

The operation of the program creates a huge demand on dental officers and hygienists. Hence, a system of priorities for care is essential to ensure that Canadian Forces requirements are met. The first priority focuses on the patient in distress. Beyond this first priority, dental care is provided in descending order. Since the program stresses prevention, this descending order of priority commences with treatment/preventive care directed to those who are in the best condition.

At first glance, this approach seems the reverse of natural order. The rationale relates directly to the corporate goals of the program — to provide the greatest number of fit personnel at a given time. It also endorses the premise that preventive procedures and early treatment are, in the long term, the most economical means of achieving good dental health for the greatest number.

The program originated with the Preventive Dentistry program, which was in operation for 17 years. This program applied the principles of prevention to the control of caries and the provision of restorative dentistry to those in the best condition first. As a result, waiting rooms full of individuals with dental emergencies (the sick parade) is, for the most part, only a dim memory for the CFDS.

Unfortunately, similar success could not be claimed in the management of periodontal diseases. Periodontal disease presents many of the same problems to the military as it does to civilian dentists, and a 1983 survey indicated that periodontal disease was as widespread in the military as in the civilian population. It is very difficult to predict how debilitating this disease may become, and hence

the resources which must be diverted to its management. We do know that the military environment will exacerbate the problem, but we are not sure by how much. Accordingly, measures were introduced in January, 1985 to address the problem.

Notwithstanding any current scientific controversy concerning the aetiology of periodontal disease, the CFDS accepts that periodontal disease is a progressive one which starts with gingivitis. If left uncorrected, it will ultimately lead to destruction of the periodontium and loss of teeth. The CFDS believes that prevention and early treatment is the most economical and responsible way to treat dental caries and this theory has now been adopted for the treatment of periodontal disease. The measures introduced in 1985, therefore, focus on the early treatment of gingivitis and its collateral requirement to change the personal oral hygiene habits of each affected patient.

Program is one of a Kind

The principles of the original Preventive Dentistry program were retained. However, the expanded Dental Care Program now includes a pointed effort toward preventing and controlling gingivitis and treating those patients with periodontal disease who demonstrate a willingness to assist in its control.

The data on the progress of these efforts which is collected annually may become of interest to dental program planners throughout the world. Presently there is no dental treatment program of this magnitude directed at both dental caries and periodontal disease. In the Canadian Forces program, over 80,000 patients are enrolled and, at a minimum, they receive an annual dental examination, at which, progress or deterioration can be recorded. It is estimated that 20 per cent of this group will remain enrolled in the forces for 20 years or more. This allows the information to be even more useful since it presents a cross-section of a population and the study is also longitudinal.

The CFDS is a treatment oriented organization with a specific goal. The CFDS collects its information to better direct its operations and this information, although potentially very useful to dental program research, is only incidental to the program's prime objective — to use the most effective and efficient means of providing a defined population with good dental health.

a p p e n d i x
s e v e n



MISCELLANY

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association

The RCDC Association is a fraternity of officers who have served in the regular or reserve components of the Canadian Forces Dental Services, Royal Canadian Dental Corps, Canadian Army Dental Corps or Canadian Dental Corps. Officers now serving in the CFDS are welcomed as associate members. The RCDC Association serves as a vital link between the active CFDS and the large body of retired dental officers and dental associate officers, regular and militia. It has been supportive of the regular component of the RCDC/CFDS in many forms, such as the commemorative plaque of Brigadier EM Wansbrough at the CFDS School, the panelling in the library at the school; providing special CADC, RCDC and CFDS chairs for the Officers' Mess at CFB Borden. It also hosts the annual reception for DOTP graduates and has organized RCDC/CFDS receptions at Canadian Dental Association Conventions and the 70th Anniversary Reunion.

The RCDC Association is a member of the Conference of Defence Associations which advises the government of the day, through the Minister of National Defence, on matters concerning the Canadian Forces. Prior to and during the Second World War, dental officers were eligible for membership in the Defence Medical Association. However, dental officers who attended the annual meetings found that the agendas were filled with specific medical problems which did not apply to the dental corps which had, long since, been a separate Corps. The suggestion was made that a dental division be formed, but this idea did not find favor with the medicals and it was decided to establish a separate organization to be known as the Defence Dental Association.

During the summer of 1947 an organizing committee composed of Colonel DS Coons, Colonel LV Janes and Major HC Thompson, all of Hamilton, Ontario, was given the responsibility of submitting an application for membership in the Conference of Defence Associations. This membership was granted and a letter which set forth the aims of objectives of the association was sent to all ex-CDC officers in Canada. A channel of communication with The Minister of National Defence and the Chief of the General Staff was established to permit direct replies from those officials on matters dealing with resolutions endorsed at the annual meetings.

Initially, the Association's membership was composed solely of ex-officers of the wartime Canadian Dental Corps and branches were formed in several cities across Canada. However, with the

formation of the RCDC Militia the emphasis shifted to those units and their problems. It was thought the facilities of these units would serve as rallying points where all members could meet to consider matters of general interest.

The first meeting of the Defence Dental Association was held in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal on October 29-30, 1948. The executive was as follows:

Honorary President	- Brigadier FM Lott
President	- Colonel LV Janes
1st Vice President	- Colonel DS Coons
2nd Vice President	- Lieutenant-Colonel CL Strachan
3rd Vice President	- Lieutenant-Colonel LA Stirling
Secretary - Treasurer	- Major HC Thompson

The Defence Dental Association met annually, usually in Ottawa. Many resolutions were framed and forwarded to the Conference of Defence Associations. In 1952 one of these called for a change in the name of the organization to the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association which was approved.

Initially the RCDC Association was primarily concerned with the RCDC Militia and the executive positions were usually filled by militia officers. The objectives of the association were to promote and improve esprit-de-corps and general efficiency of the militia dental services and to cooperate with the other arms and services for the promotion of general efficiency in the militia as a whole.

When the RCDC militia was more or less disbanded in the late 1960s the RCDC Association changed its emphasis from support for the militia to its present role as a link between the regular force and the association's membership of retired officers. It has always suffered to some extent from a lack of financial resources and relies on membership support to carry out its role. This support may be in the form of an annual membership or donations (tax-deductible) or both.

The RCDC Association now meets on an "as required" basis usually annually at a general meeting of the executive and delegates. The director general and/or one of his staff officers attend and brief the association on the status and activities of the CFDS. At these meetings resolutions are drafted and forwarded to the minister of national defence for consideration.

For many years the prime mover in the RCDC Association, first as secretary, then as president has been Major (Ret'd) CG Hunt. It is doubtful that the association would have survived without his dedication and hard work.

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS RCDC/CFDS

* Deceased			
NAME	HONOURS AND DEGREES	SENIOR APPOINTMENTS HELD IN RCDC/CFDS	YR RET'D YRS SVC
Directors General of Dental Services			
Brigadier EM Wansbrough *	OBE, MM, ED, CD, (MSC), QHDS, DDS, FICD,	DGDS, Col Cmdt	1958 (19)
Brigadier KM Baird	OBE, CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	Comdt RCDC School, CO 12 Coy, CO 13 Coy, DDGDS, DGDS, Col Comdt	1967 (28)
Brigadier-General BP Kearney	MBE, CD, P, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 25 CFDU, Comdt RCDC School, CO 11 Coy. DDGDS, DGDS, Col Comdt	1971 (31)
Brigadier-General GC Evans	CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CI RCDC School, CO 4 Fd, CO 11 Coy, DDGDS, DGDS	1974 (31)
Brigadier-General LG Craigie *	CD, OSJ, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 35 Fd, Comdt CFDS School, DDGDS, DGDS	1976 (31)
Brigadier-General WR Thompson (Oral Surgeon)	CMM, OSJ, CD, QHDS, DDS, FRCD(C), FICD	CO 13 DU, DDTS, DGDS, Col Comdt	1982 (36)
Brigadier-General JN Wright (Periodontist)	CD, QHDS, DDS, MScD, FICD, MRCD(C),	Comdt CFDS School, DDTS, DGDS	1987 (34)
Brigadier-General JF Begin (Public Health)	CD, OSJ, QHDS, BA, DDS, DDPH, FICD	DPHO, CO 15 DU, DDTS, Comdt CFDS School, DGDS	Serving
Colonels			
CBH Climo *	DCM, ED, CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 12 Coy, DDGDS	1957 (18)
RE Carroll *	ED, CD, (MSC), DDS	CO 13 Coy, Director of Dental Services	1956 (17)
FR Drewry *	ED, CD, (MSC), DDS	CO 11 Coy, CO 13 Coy, Director of Dental Services	1956 (17)
WE Meldrum *	OBE, CD, DDS	CO 12 Coy, Comdt RCDC School, Sr Consultant	1957 (18)

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS RCDC/CFDS

NAME	HONOURS AND DEGREES	SENIOR APPOINTMENTS HELD IN RCDC/CFDS	YR RET'D YRS SVC
Colonels (Continued)			
GB Shillington *	CD, QHDS, BSc, DDS, FICD	CI RCDC School, Comdt RCDC School, CO 11 Coy, Sr Consultant, DDGDS	1963 (24)
HL Harris *	CD, QHDS, DDS	CO 12 Coy, CO 13 Coy, Director Dental Services	1961 (21)
IAL Millar *	CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	Comdt RCDC School, CO 11 Coy, DDGDS	1965 (22)
AC Leman *	CD, DDS	CO 35 FDU, CO 13 Coy,	1966 (23)
TL Marsh * (PH)	CD, DDS, DDPH	DPHO, CO 15 Coy	1961 (20)
JA MacGowan *	CD, DDS	CO 14 Coy, CO 13 Coy	1959 (20)
CE Purdy *	CD, DDS	CO 14 Coy, Comdt RCDC School	1963 (23)
AT Roger (OS)	MBE, CD, DDS	CI RCDC School, CO 12 Coy, CO 13 Coy	1967 (25)
GR Covey *	MBE, CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 35 FDU, Comdt RCDC School, DDGDS, Col Comdt	1973 (31)
RHG Cunningham	CD, DDS	CO 4 Fd, CO 12 Coy, CO 13 Coy	1970 (28)
CM Cornish	CD, DDS	CO 1 DU, CO 15 DU	1970 (27)
SG Bagnall	CD, DDS	CI RCDC School, CO 12 DU	1972 (26)
JW Turner	CD, DDS, FICD	CI RCDC School, Sr Consultant	1973 (27)
LR Pierce	CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 14 DU, CO 13 DU	1979 (31)
G MacDougall	CD, QHDS, DDS, BSc, FICD	CO 4 Fd, CO 15 DU	1979 (33)
DH Protheroe (PH)	DFC, CD, DDS, MPH, FICD	DPHO, CI RCDC School, CO 35 FDU, CO 11 DU, CO 12 DU, CO 14 DU	1979 (34)

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SENIOR APPOINTMENTS RCDC/CFDS

NAME	HONOURS AND DEGREES	SENIOR APPOINTMENTS HELD IN RCDC/CFDS	YR RET'D YRS SVC
Colonels (Continued)			
LA Richardson (Pros)	CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 4 Fd, Comdt CFDS School, CO 12 DU, CO 14 DU	1983 (36)
JC Brick	CD, DDS	CO 1 DU, CO 35 FDU, CO 14 DU	1977 (33)
JM Donely	CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 1 DU, CO 35 FDU, DDTS, Comdt CFDS School	1985 (36)
AG Taylor	CD, DDS, FICD	CO 11 DU, DDPR, CO 13 DU	1983 (32)
HS Wood (PH)	CD, QHDS, DDS	DPHO, CO 14 DU	1987 (32)
MN Deyette	CD, QHDS, DDS, BSc, PSC,	CO 1 DU, CO 11 DU, CO 13 DU, DDTS	Serving
HW Brogan	OMM, CD, QHDS, DDS, FICD	CO 35 FDU, CO 12 DU	Serving
VJ Lanctis	MB, CD, PSC, DDS, BA	CO 1 DU, DDPR, CO 15 DU, CO 14 DU	Serving
PR McQueen (PH)	CD, DDS, DDPR	CO 35 FDU, DDPR, CO 15 DU	Serving
ED Cragg (Pros)	CD, DDS	CI CFDS School, CO 35 DU, CO 13 DU, Comdt CFDS School	Serving
DG Jones (Perio)	CD, DMD	CO 11 DU, DDPR	Serving
Lieutenant-Colonels			
FJ MacLean *	CD, DDS	CO 11 Coy, CO 12 Coy	1958 (19)
PR La Salle *	CD, DDS	CO 15 Coy	1956 (17)
GE Shragge *	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 25 FDU	1957 (17)

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS RCDC/CFDS

NAME	HONOURS AND DEGREES	SENIOR APPOINTMENTS HELD IN RCDC/CFDS	YR RET'D YRS SVC
Lieutenant-Colonels (Continued)			
VR Farrell *	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Sr Clinician	1957 (17)
SK Oldfield *	ED, DDS	Det Comdr, Sr Clinician, CI RCDC School	1959 (19)
WR Cunningham	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 35 FDU	1962 (22)
CW McCrary *	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Sr Clinician, CO 15 Coy	1959 (19)
WM Sinclair	CD, BDS	Det Comdr, CO 25 FDU, CO 13 Coy	1959 (18)
OW Crummey	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 4 Fd, Sr Clinician	1963 (22)
JM Gabriel	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Sr Clinician	1957 (16)
RB Jackson	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 15 Coy	1970 (27)
AR Smith	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comdr, CO 25 FDU, Sr Clinician	1962 (20)
RE Brown	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Sr Clinician	1965 (23)
JG Butler	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 15 DU	1971 (26)
LC Cameron	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Sr Clinician	1959 (19)
NA Butcher	CD, DDS	Det Comdr CO 14 DU, CO 11 DU	1972 (28)
WW Anglin	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 14 DU	1973 (28)
DH Hillier (PH)	CD, DDS, BA, MPH	Det Comdr, DPHO,	1976 (30)
GE Windsor	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comdr, CO 4 Fd	1976 (30)
JA Lauziere	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comd	1966 (20)
FD Charman	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comdr	1969 (21)
HR Kettys	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ	1977 (31)
RA Fell	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1971 (25)
WH Carter	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1968 (23)
JM Smith	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1970 (23)
AG Andrews (OS)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1973 (25)
PS Sills (Pros)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1973 (24)

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS RCDC/CFDS

NAME	HONOURS AND DEGREES	SENIOR APPOINTMENTS HELD IN RCDC/CFDS	YR RET'D YRS SVC
Lieutenant-Colonels (Continued)			
WH Harrington (PH)	CD, DDS, DDPH	Det Comdr, DPHO, CO 1 DU	1975 (29)
TD Cobb	EM, CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1973 (27)
JVP Chatwin (PH)	CD, MQ, DDS, DDPH, FICD	Det Comdr, DPHO, CO 1 DU	1975 (30)
CL Gullekson	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1976 (27)
IAC MacDonald	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1976 (26)
LA Reynolds * (Perio)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School, CO 35 DU	1976 (19)
JH Marion (Ortho)	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comdr	1981 (25)
JJY Turcotte (OS)	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comdr	1977 (21)
JOL Bourget (GD)	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comdr	1984 (28)
JLY Cyrenne	CD, DDS, PSC	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ	1981 (23)
NH Andrews (Perio)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1978 (24)
JJB Houde (PH)	CD, DDS, BA, DDPH	Det Comdr	1980 (22)
FH Harreman (OS)	CD, DDS, BSc	Det Comdr	1979 (18)
JD McCallum (OS)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1979 (17)
EF Foley (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ CO 1 DU	Serving
KV Hansen (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1983 (25)
HM Amos (OS)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1982 (20)
JAR Fortier (Perio)	CD, DDS, BA	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ	1982 (20)
W Budzinski (GD)	CD, DMD	Det Comdr	Serving
BW Yates	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	Serving
WA Gray (Pros)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 1 DU, CO 11 DU	Serving
CH Hawkins (Perio)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1986 (22)
EL MacInnis (OS)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1982 (18)
G Gunther (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ	1984 (23)

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS RCDC/CFDS

NAME	HONOURS AND DEGREES	SENIOR APPOINTMENTS HELD IN RCDC/CFDS	YR RET'D YRS SVC
Lieutenant-Colonels (Continued)			
RD Carver * (PH)	CD, DDS, DDPH	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ	1982 (17)
KR Morley (Pedo)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1984 (19)
JCAY Ayotte	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ	Serving
EW Graham	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	Serving
MS Bouris (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CO 35 DU	Serving
WA MacInnis (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1983 (17)
MW Freedman (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	Serving
CB Bullock (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	Serving
MW Garriott (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	Serving
TP Levy (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer Mobile Command	1986 (17)
WB Wiseman (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1985 (15)
JLPBilodeau (OS)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	Serving
LJ Hudgins (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ, CO 35 DU	Serving
JJJ Lemieux (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ, CO 13 DU	Serving
JRE Currah (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	Serving
LCR ST Pierre (Pros)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr	1986 (15)
DJ Morrow (Perio)	CD, DDS,	MSc, PhD Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1987 (15)
BR Taylor (GD)	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, CI CFDS School	1988 (16)
JAG Boulanger	CD, DDS	Det Comdr, Staff Officer NDHQ	Serving

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Colonel Commandants

1947 - 1955	Brigadier FM Lott
1955-1960	Colonel GL Cameron
1960-1965	Colonel FJ Edgecombe
1965-1970	Brigadier EM Wansbrough
1970-1974	Vacant
1974-1978	Brigadier KM Baird
1978-1982	Brigadier-General BP Kearney
1983-1985	Colonel GR Covey
1985-	Brigadier-General WR Thompson

Chief Warrant Officers

Trade	Names		
Dental Assistants	CH Adams	GG Albertson	JA Atherton
	WR Dawson	RA Gaylor	TA James
	JM Patterson	MO MacDonald	
Dental Laboratory Technicians	RF Abfalter	JM Arbour	HE Ayerst
	M Beauvais	HC Bilbey	GG Hildebrandt
	DC Hughes	KE Lawrence	EB Morse
	TH Taylor	DD Robertson	CH Loken
	FJ Reid	RE Todd	HH Latham
	AM Garneau	A Van Ryssel	JW Lincoln
	E Church	LA Lawson	WD Morris
Dental Equipment Technicians	WA Bennett	CJ Beauchamps	EC Carpenter
	EA Duve	EMB Everett	MD Longford
	AG Ponton	VO Vergland	MB Fisk
Dental Hygienists	LR Barrett	TL Batten	J Brisebois
	RH Daw	AJ Greco	RF Matheson
	LG Peverill	JG Sadler	JE Shiner
	JM Tapp	H Thorsson	D Frericks
Clerks Administrative	TA Jones	TM Jackson	E Tullis

Dental Units

Unit and Location	Date Formed	Commanding Officers in Chronological Order	
11 Dental Unit Calgary Edmonton Esquimalt	1 October 1946	Lieutenant-Colonels	- FR Drewry FJ MacLean
		Colonels	- GB Shillington IAI Millar BP Kearney GC Evans
		Lieutenant-Colonels	- NA Butcher DH Protheroe AG Taylor MN Deyette DG Jones WA Gray
12 Dental Unit Halifax	1 October 1946	Lieutenant-Colonels	- CBH Climo FJ MacLean WE Meldrum KM Baird WH Sinclair
		Colonels	AT Roger RHG Cunningham SG Bagnall DH Protheroe LA Richardson HW Brogan
13 Dental Unit CFB Trenton	1 October 1946	Lieutenant-Colonels	- RE Carrol FR Drewry HL Harris
		Colonel	- KM Baird
		Lieutenant-Colonel Colonels	- WM Sinclair - JA MacGowan AC Leman AT Roger RHG Cunningham WR Thompson LR Pierce AG Taylor MN Deyette
14 Dental Unit Winnipeg	5 July 1950	Lieutenant-Colonels	- ED Cragg JJ Lemieux
		Lieutenant-Colonels	- JA MacGowan CE Purdy RB Jackson WW Anglin NA Butcher
		Colonels	- LR Pierce JC Brick DH Protheroe LA Richardson HS Wood

15 Dental Unit Montreal St Hubert	11 November 1950	Lieutenant-Colonels Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel Colonels	- PR Lasalle CW McCrary TL Marsh - RB Jackson - JG Butler - CM Cornish G MacDougall JG Begin VJ Lanctis PR McQueen
25 Canadian Field Dental Unit Korea	16 August 1950 Disbanded November 1954	Lieutenant-Colonel Major Lieutenant-Colonels	- GE Shragge - GR Covey AR Smith - BP Kearney WH Sinclair - W Whitehead
4 Field Dental Company Germany	4 May 1951 Disbanded 1 July 1970	Major Lieutenant-Colonels	- IAL Millar TL Marsh OW Crumme RHG Cunningham GC Evans G MacDougall LA Richardson GE Windsor
35 Field Dental Unit Metz, France Lahr, Germany	6 May 1953	Lieutenant-Colonels	- WR Cunningham AC Leman GR Covey LG Craigie JC Brick DH Protheroe JM Donely LA Reynolds HW Brogan PR McQueen ED Cragg MS Bouris
1 Dental Unit Ottawa	14 April 1964	Lieutenant-Colonels Major Lieutenant-Colonels	- JC Brick CM Cornish WH Carter WH Harrington - DE McDermott - JVP Chatwin JM Donely MN Deyette VJ Lanctis WA Gray EF Foley
The RCDC/CFDS School Ottawa	1 October 1947	Lieutenant-Colonels	- KM Baird WE Meldrum GB Shillington IAL Millar

CFB Borden

Colonels

- BP Kearney
CE Purdy
GR Covey
LG Craigie
LA Richardson
JN Wright

Lieutenant-Colonel
Colonels

- ED Cragg
- JM Donely
JF Begin
ED Cragg

Chief Instructors
Lieutenant-Colonel
Majors

- GB Shillington
- SK Oldfield
HW Hart

Lieutenant-Colonels

- GC Evans
AT Roger
SG Bagnall

Captain US Navy
Lieutenant-Colonels

- RR Troxell
- JW Turner
DH Protheroe
AG Andrews
PS Sills
LA Reynolds
NH Andrews
ED Cragg
WA Gray
KR Morley
WB Wiseman
DJ Morrow
BR Taylor

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CFDS Dental Clinics 1986

Unit	Location	No. of Operatories
CFDS School	Treatment	10
CFB Borden, Ont	Training	18
1 Dental Unit	NDHQ	11
HQ Ottawa, Ont	National Defence Medical Centre	4
	CFB Ottawa (North)	3
	CFB Ottawa (South)	5
	Hull	3
11 Dental Unit	CFB Esquimalt	15
HQ CFB Esquimalt, BC	Workpoint Barracks	2
	Royal Roads Military College	2
	CFB Chilliwack	6
	CFB Comox	7
	CFB Masset	2
12 Dental Unit	CFB Halifax	26
HQ, CFB Halifax	CFB Cornwallis	13
	CFB Chatham	5
	CFB Greenwood	7
	CFB Gagetown	13
	CFB Gander	2
	CFB Goose Bay	3
	CFB Summerside	4
	CFB Shearwater	7
13 Dental Unit	CFB Kingston	7
HQ, CFB Trenton, Ont	Royal Military College, Kingston	2
	CFB London	4
	CFB North Bay	4
	CFB Toronto	4
	CFB Trenton	9
	CFB Petawawa (Main)	12
	CFB Petawawa (Annex)	5
14 Dental Unit	CFB Calgary	10
HQ, CFB Winnipeg	CFB Cold Lake	12
	CFB Edmonton	9
	CFB Moose Jaw	4
	CFB Portage La Prairie	3
	CFB Penhold	2
	CFB Shilo	5
	CFB Winnipeg (North)	10
	CFB Winnipeg (South)	1
	CFB Wainwright	2
15 Dental Unit	BFC Bagotville	5
HQ, CFB St Hubert	La Citadelle	2
	BFC St Hubert	7
	BFC Montreal (Longue Pointe)	2
	BFC St Jean	7
	College Militaire Royale	3
	BFC Valcartier	21

35 Dental Unit	CFB Lahr	13
HQ, Lahr West Germany	CFB Baden	9
	Geilenkirchen	1
	Cyprus	

PART TIME CLINICS

1 Dental Unit	CFS Carp	1
11 Dental Unit	CFS Holberg	1
	CFS Nanaimo	2
	HMCS PROVIDER	1
	CFS Vancouver	2
12 Dental Unit	CFS Bermuda	1
	CFS Debert	2
	CFS Sydney	1
	CFB Barrington	2
	CFS Shelburne	2
	CFB Moncton	1
	CFS St John's	2
13 Dental Unit	Camp Ipperwash	1
14 Dental Unit	CFB Suffield	2
	CFB Yellowknife	1
	Camp Dundurn	1
15 Dental Unit	CFS Mont Apica	2
35 Dental Unit	CDLS London, England	1
	CFSE SHAPE, Belgium	1

Recap - Full-Time Clinics	- 53
Part-Time Clinics	- 19
Full-Time Clinic Operatories	- 357
Part-Time Clinic Operatories	- 27

Author's Note

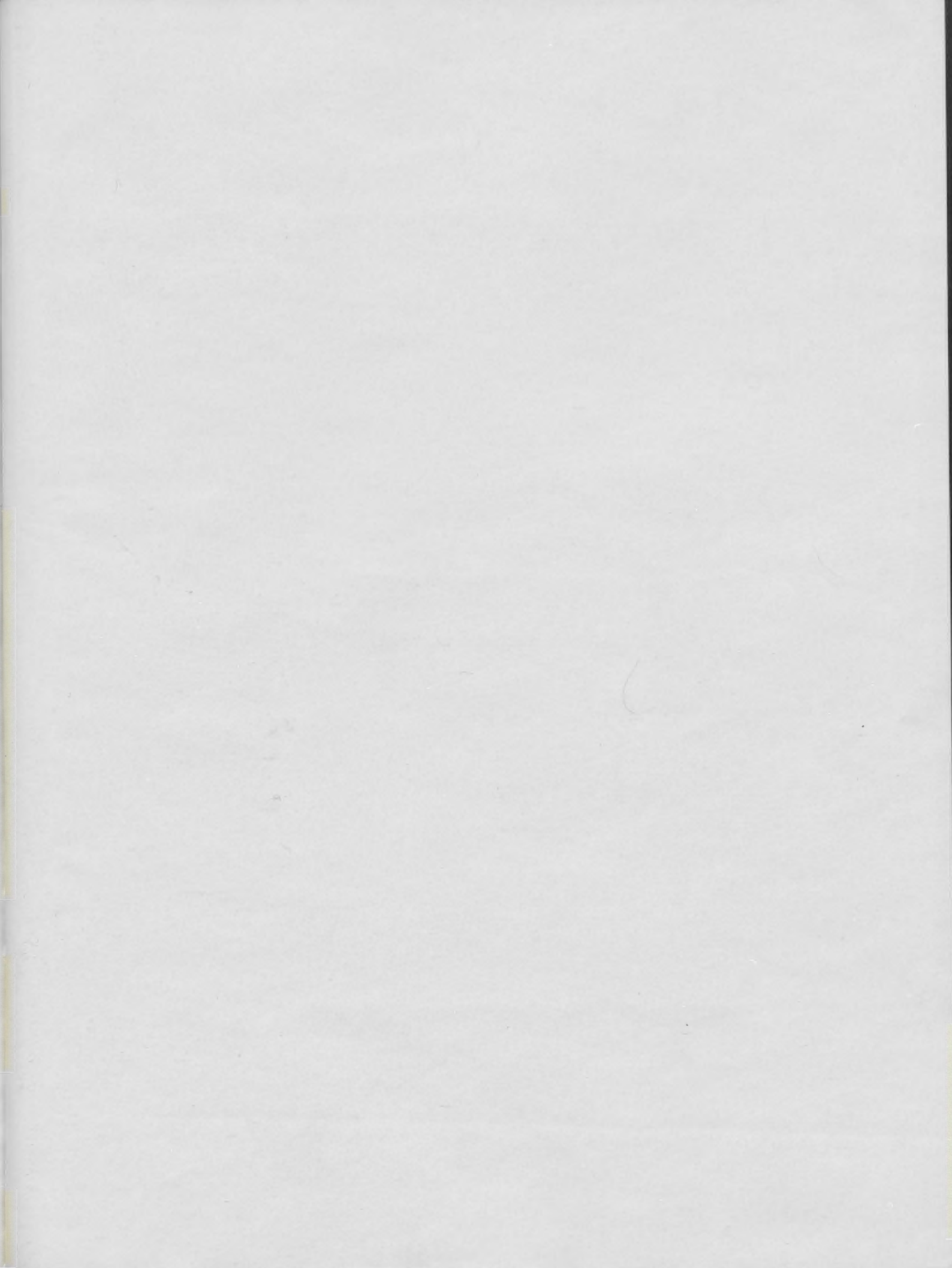
The reader may wish to compare with the list for 1952 on page 37 Chapter 2.

Some Notes on Dental Officer Service

- 821 dentists served in the RCDC/CFDS during the period 15 January 1947 to 15 January 1987.
- The undergraduate training of 736 of these dental officers was subsidized by the Canadian Forces.
- Approximately 70 percent of subsidized dental officers served five years or less in the RCDC/CFDS.
- During the period 1957 to 1987, 73 dental officers were trained as specialists as follows:

General Dentistry	- 24
Public Health Dentistry	- 17
Periodontics	- 13
Oral Surgery	- 11
Prosthodontics	- 5
Orthodontics	- 2
Pedodontics	- 1
- In addition, six dental officers have attended Staff College and one National Defence College.

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