



Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association
L'Association du Corps Dentaire Royal Canadien



NEWSLETTER/BULLETIN

Fall 2014

Officers of the Association

President – Major Richard Groves

Vice President –Major Tony Nguyen

Past President – Colonel Peter McQueen

Secretary – Vacant

Treasurer – Chief Warrant Officer Cliff Beauchamp

Special Projects - LCol Bill Budzinski

Archives & Historian - MWO Bill Parker

Note from the Past President

En Passant

I would like to express publicly, my appreciation and thanks for those who served with me on the RCDCA executive over many years; June Patterson, Earl McFadden, Bill Parker, Cliff Beauchamp, Bill Budzinski, Fred Begin, and Morley Deyette. Over the past 18 or so years, they were the ones who did the work, wrote the stories, attended numerous meetings, solved the problems, gathered the material, generated new ideas and gave sound advice.

They all worked with the Dental Corps spirit in heart and mind.

I also want to thank their spouses for their support.

I would also like to thank the RCDCA members who over the years have expressed appreciation, thanks, approval and support for the RCDCA executive; you were the reason we were committed to the tasks.

Thank you for that, you made it all worthwhile.

Peter

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

For those of you who only receive Association news by mail, you may have been surprised to see some new names on the front page of this newsletter.

In October I was appointed as President of the RCDCA, and Major (retired) Tony Nguyen was appointed Vice President. I have included my biography after this column to introduce myself to those of you that do not know me. Thank-you to the many Association members who have sent me notes of support since the announcement of the new Executive was sent out by e-mail.

Colonel (retired) Peter McQueen will remain on the Executive as Past President. Peter's leadership of the Association for two decades kept the RCDCA afloat when other similar associations were disbanded. Brigadier General (retired) Fred Begin has retired as Association Vice President, but will still work with the Executive as needed. Major (retired) Tony Nguyen, who is in private practice in Ottawa, has volunteered to serve as the new Vice President. Treasurer Chief Warrant Officer (retired) Cliff Beauchamp, Archives and Historian Officer Master Warrant Officer (retired) Bill Parker, and Special Projects Officer Lieutenant-Colonel (retired) Bill Budzinski will all continue to serve on the Executive in their current capacities.

My short term goals for the RCDCA are to continue the newsletter, with an emphasis on the historical articles and social updates, to re-establish and update the RCDCA web-site (now live again at <http://rcdca.cfdental.ca/>), with this and recent copies of the RCDCA newsletter and Dental Corps Communiques available on-line in full-colour, and a fresh 'Upcoming Events' page), and to recruit new membership to the Association.

This edition of newsletter contains much information on the Dental Corps Centennial celebration starting next year. Other than the Centennial pin enclosed with this newsletter, all of the memorabilia will be available only through CANEX, and a CF-One card will be required if you wish to shop on-line. The necessary information and forms to obtain a CF-One card are in this newsletter. We have

also included information and the application form for World War II veterans to apply for a special commemorative lapel pin and certificate of recognition. There are two comprehensive historical articles, one on WWII CDC participation in Bomber Command, and another on dental corps service with the Navy.

Finally, this is the time of year when we publish the RCDCA financial report, and the last page of the newsletter is the form to renew your membership. Please write some notes on the back of the form to tell us how you are and what you are doing. Reader feedback indicates this is the most popular part of the newsletter - keeping up with friends and colleagues, both retired and working, is important to us.

Sanitas in Ore

Richard Groves



BIOGRAPHY - Major Richard Groves

Major Richard Groves enrolled in the Canadian Armed Forces in 1975 at Royal Roads Military College in Victoria, BC. After graduation from Royal Military College Kingston in 1979 with a BSc (Hons Math and Physics) he served as a Signals Officer at Calgary, UNFICYUP Cyprus, CFS Masset and CFS Alert.

Selected for the Military Dental Training Plan in 1985, Major Groves graduated from the University of Saskatchewan College of Dentistry with a DMD (with distinction) in 1990. He subsequently served as a line dental officer in Shilo, Cyprus, Petawawa and Trenton. After being promoted to Major in 2001 he was posted to CFB Borden as OC Treatment Company at CFDS and then to the Directorate as the staff officer responsible for policy in 2003.

While at the Directorate, Major Groves had a variety of interesting secondary duties, including the Forensic Odontology Advisor, the Editor of the Branch newsletter, the Directorate webmaster, the Liaison Officer to the RCDCA, and Project Director for CFHIS (Electronic Health Record). He also produced a Dental Corps history book that was presented to the RCDCA Colonel-in-Chief in 2006.

Major Groves retired from the Regular Force in 2009 but has continued to serve the RCDCA as a reservist. Currently employed as the Centennial Celebration Coordinator at the Directorate, he will be fully retired from the CAF in January 2015.

Major Groves received Director's Commendations in 2005 for his efforts in updating and modernizing CFDOs and again in 2008 for his contribution to CFDS RESTORE. He has also been part of three WR Thompson Trophy winning teams: Swiss Air 111 CFDS Forensic Odontology in 1998, Project Courage DVI Haiti in 2010 and First Air DVI Team in 2011.

Major Groves is the author of the soon-to-be-published book, *The History and Heritage of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps: A Century of Military Dental Service*.

Biography of RCDCA Vice-President Tony Nguyen



Major (retired) Tony Nguyen grew up Montreal. Dr. Tony Nguyen obtained his Bachelor in Microbiology at University of Montreal in 1986. He then went to Laval University to complete his Dental doctorate in 1990.

Dr. Nguyen served as a Dental Officer in the Canadian Forces for 21 years. His postings included CFB Valcartier, CMR St-Jean, CFB St-Jean, CFB Petawawa, CFB Kingston, and NDHQ Ottawa.

During his time with the CFDS, Dr. Nguyen was deployed to the Oka crisis in 1991 (Op Salon). He had a tour of duty in Bosnia in 1995 (Op Cavalier) where, besides taking care of our Canadian and United-Nations members, he was involved actively in treating both Serbian and Muslim refugees at their camps.

Dr. Nguyen also spent two years training with the US Army at Fort Hood (Texas). These two years of post graduate training in Advanced Education in General Dentistry allows him to provide more complex treatments to his patients.

Dr. Nguyen speaks English, French and Vietnamese.

Tony and his wife, Dr. Jennifer Nguyen, own a private dental practice in Ottawa. They have four children, Melisa, Anthony, Brittany and Kimberly, and are all actively involved in sports and community activities.

A Word from the Colonel Commandant

As a long-time member and staunch supporter of the RCDCA, I was greatly relieved to receive the heartening news about recent Association developments, and would like to take this opportunity to congratulate both Maj (ret'd) Richard Groves and Maj (ret'd) Tony Nguyen for stepping forward to assume the critical leadership functions of President and Vice President of this esteemed organization. In concert with all serving and former CFDS/RCDC members, I extend to them as well as those on the Executive who agreed to carry on their individual assignments my heartfelt congratulations and most sincere appreciation for their commitment toward ensuring the continued progress and vitality of the Association, along with my best wishes for success in all planned endeavours on its behalf.



As repeatedly expressed in the past, a deep debt of gratitude and thanks is owed to outgoing President, Col (ret'd) Peter McQueen, for his outstanding efforts to keep the Association afloat over many difficult and challenging times. I would like to again formally acknowledge his tireless and endless labours in that respect and publicly recognize him for a job so well done!

It is also most encouraging to read about the short-term goals adopted by our new leadership, namely to “re-establish and rejuvenate the RCDCA” by focusing on communications and increased membership. Having said that, it would be unreasonable to expect the Executive to achieve all of that alone. As RCDCA members who value what the Association is striving to accomplish, we all have a genuine part to play in achieving those goals by actively promoting membership in the Association within the younger retired and serving military dental community. I would hope that everyone will commit to that objective by soliciting one or two colleagues over the coming year to become members and thus enjoy its many associated benefits.

On a more personal note, my wife Marilyn and I continue to be socially active and involved in a variety of community endeavours, and we look forward to our annual winter escape to the south of France.

As the festive season rapidly approaches, may we wish you all a healthy and fulfilling 2015!

Sanitas in Ore

BGen (ret'd) V.J. Lanctis
Col Cmdt RCDC

While I received numerous kudos for the comments I made in the last newsletter regarding the reinstatement of the Corps' royal warrant by referring to “the tremendous service offered by so many who came before us and served their country with such distinction and outstanding professionalism in two world wars and other significant assignments over the intervening and subsequent years”, it was brought to my attention that some members took umbrage to the fact that the Korean War was not also specifically included as a war in which dental personnel gallantly took part. As many readers will know, the Korean War has often been referred to as the ‘Forgotten War.’ Due to political concerns, the conflict in Korea was for some time described as a ‘police action’ and, despite battle honours earned and lives lost, returning veterans of that war were denied the benefits normally due to them. It was not until 1991 that the Government formally recognized the Korean War for what it

really was and issued the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea. Understandably, Korean War veterans remain sensitive to any reference to the Korean War as anything other than a fully recognized war. Let it be understood that no offence was deliberately or consciously intended by my omission and that the services of all dental personnel in all operations and officially recognized wars, including Korea, are fully acknowledged with the respect and heartfelt gratitude that are validly due and warranted.

At the Canadian War Museum, on this year's Remembrance Day, BGen Lanctis participated in the launching of a book entitled "Vigil: Canada's Sacrifice in Afghanistan", to which he contributed as Editor for the French Edition as well as Co-editor for the English version. Net proceeds from the sale of the work are earmarked for PTSD research and to support military families affected by that war. Readers may want to check it out at www.vigilbook.ca.



CFDS/RCDC Newsletters



The latest RCDC (formerly CFDS) Newsletters and previous CFDS Newsletters are also found at these site addresses.

If you want to see the latest copy this address below and paste it into your web browser

http://rcdca.cfdental.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/2014_10_-Issue-22.pdf

If you want to see all past issues use this address below.

<http://rcdca.cfdental.ca/dental-corps-communiqués-du-corps-dentaire/>

The latest RCDCA Newsletters, including this one, can be found at this address:

<http://rcdca.cfdental.ca/rcdca-newsletters/>

What is the Regimental Headquarters?

In 2013 a Regimental Headquarters (RHQ) was stood up within the Directorate of Dental Services (D Dent Svcs). Composed of a Regimental Major (Maj Jetté, DDS 3-2) and a Regimental Sgt (Sgt Snow, DDS 3-4); the purpose of this new office is to cultivate the practice of our Regimental traditions and promote the Royal Canadian Dental Corps (RCDC) Esprit de Corps by recognizing and promulgating its history and heritage to all active and retired RCDC members. Since this is a new component of D Dent Svcs, we believe it is important to describe our responsibilities.

The RHQ's main task is the liaison between all RCDC personnel, including RCDCA members, and D Dent Svcs on all regimental matters; specifically, we are responsible to plan and coordinate Regimental governance and social events, such as Senate meetings, the RCDC Birthday celebrations, The Centennial (members of the planning committee) and, sending out Regimental communications on dress and deportment.

Furthermore, we are responsible for maintaining liaison with the Office of the Colonel-in-Chief, including acting as Aide de Camp, coordinating visits and providing regular updates on regimental activities.

Finally, as the manager of the RCDC memorabilia and all RCDC properties, we control and supervise the Regimental (Centennial) Kit Shop operations and Regimental finances. Those responsibilities remain secondary duties of our positions.

The Centennial is a great platform to promote our traditions and the perfect opportunity to learn and develop this RHQ to a full active entity of D Dent Svcs.

Qu'est-ce que le Quartier Général Régimentaire?

En 2013, le quartier général régimentaire (QGR) vit le jour à l'intérieur du Directeurat du Service dentaire. Composée d'un Major régimentaire (Maj Jetté, DDS 3-2) et d'un Sergent régimentaire (Sgt Snow, DDS 3-4), la formation de cette section vise à cultiver la pratique de nos traditions régimentaires. La centralisation de toutes les affaires régimentaires facilitera la promotion d'un esprit de corps au sein du Corps dentaire royal canadien (CDRC) en reconnaissant et en faisant connaître notre histoire et notre héritage à tous nos membres, actifs et retraités. Comme ceci est une nouvelle composante du Directeurat du Service dentaire, nous pensons qu'il est important de décrire nos responsabilités.

La tâche principale du QGR est de faire la liaison entre le personnel du CDRC, en incluant les membres de l'Association du Corps dentaire royal canadien (ACDRC), et le Directeurat du Service dentaire, en ce qui a trait aux questions régimentaires. Plus spécifiquement, nous sommes responsables de la planification et coordination de la gouvernance et des événements régimentaires, tels que les réunions du Sénat, les célébrations de l'anniversaire du CDRC, le Centenaire du CDRC en 2015 ainsi que la distribution des communications sur la tenue et le maintien militaires

Nous sommes également responsables de maintenir la liaison avec le bureau du Colonel en chef, en plus d'agir comme aide de camp, de coordonner les visites et d'offrir des mises à jour régulières sur les activités régimentaires.

Finalement, nous sommes administrateurs des artefacts du CDRC et des articles du Centenaire, en plus d'être responsables du contrôle des finances régimentaires. Ces tâches régimentaires s'ajoutent à nos tâches primaires de DDS 3-2 et DDS 3-4.

Cette année du Centenaire constitue une occasion privilégiée de faire la promotion et de célébrer nos traditions, en plus d'être une opportunité de développer le QGR en tant qu'entité fonctionnelle du Directeurat du Service dentaire.



A Royal Canadian Dental Corps Centennial Communication

From:

Lieutenant Colonel Brenda Margaret Joy, CD, BSc, DDS, MSc (Perio), FRCD(C)

Director Dental Services 2 Policy and Programs

RCDC Centennial Planning Committee Chair

Since my arrival last August at the Dental Directorate in Ottawa from my previous posting as Dental Detachment Commander 1 Dental Unit Detachment Esquimalt my work life has taken on a very different flavor. Not only am I fully engaged as Deputy Director Policy and Programs but I also have the honour of fulfilling the Planning Committee Chair position for one of the most significant milestone celebrations in the Dental Corps history. This is, of course, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps 100th Anniversary which will take place on 13 May 2015.

Since its creation in 1915, what was known as the Canadian Army Dental Corps has had the privilege of serving the Canadian Armed Forces and Canada. RCDC personnel both present and past, military and civilian, can be extremely proud of their skills and support during World War I, World War II, the Korean War and to so many other Canadian missions and military personnel around the world and at home here in Canada.

In recognition of the past 100 years of excellence, the RCDC has planned a number of key activities and events which will continue to unfold in the months to come as we approach our Centennial 2015 year and beyond to our 100th anniversary day.

The first initiative was the RCDC launch of our Centennial Communications campaign on 13 May 2014. This was the “go live” of a special link on the Canadian Dental Association (CDA) website dedicated to the RCDC 100th commemorations. This link is accessible to all RCDC members and the public to view our history, visit our RCDC Gallery of Veterans, link to the new CDA Essentials magazine and read a series of articles about the RCDC, and, finally, be informed about RCDC Centennial events as they are posted. The link is included below to paste in your web browser or simply search “Royal Canadian Dental Corps Centennial” on your favorite internet search engine.

<https://www.cda-adc.ca/en/about/index.asp>

Other initiatives include finalizing the design of the Centennial poster and logo, the Centennial pin and coin (see below).



Centennial Logo

The Centennial pin, which is reminiscent of the RCDC 90th anniversary pin, has been graciously sponsored by the RCDCA and will be soon distributed without cost to each active RCDC Branch military and civilian member through 1 Dental Unit Headquarters and other dental professional-technical lines to RCDC members located at the Canadian Forces Health Services Training Center (CFHSTC) in Borden, at the dental operational units (Field units and HMCS ships) and at other locations. In addition, the RCDCA will be distributing the Centennial pin to its own membership, again at no cost to the member. Sincere thanks to the RCDCA for sponsoring this key Centennial item.



Centennial Pin

24mm x 25mm in size



Numbered Centennial Coin in dental green presentation box

The Centennial coin is a 2" base triangle coin, in 3D embossed antique brass with enamel for the colored areas. The inclusion of the CDA logo reflects the long standing professional and historical relationship between the CDA and the RCDC. As many of you know, it was the CDA who advocated to the Government of Canada more than a century ago for the stand-up of a military dental service. The coin will be numbered and will soon be available for sale and distribution by the CANEX this October. The cost of the coin is \$19.99 and will come in a dental green velveteen presentation box.

Another activity to be launched in the late fall is the release of a special line of RCDC Centennial clothing and other items. Watch for 100th Anniversary items such as golf shirts, T-shirts, ball-caps, water bottle, beer/wine glasses and more to be available for sale and distribution by the CANEX in the November time frame.

Work and meetings between the RCDC and Canadian War Museum (CWM) continue on the creation of an

exhibition at the CWM outlining the history and heritage of the RCDC. The exhibit will open on the evening of 12 May 2015 and continue until just after Remembrance Day 2015. This will be a "must see" event. And of course, the RCDC Centennial Planning Committee is working on key events in the National Capital Region pending higher approval. All the information related to these events and the launch of Centennial coin and CANEX Centennial memorabilia will be posted to the CDA website and communicated via further updates to the RCDCA.



Centennial Coin (front) 2" base triangle in size



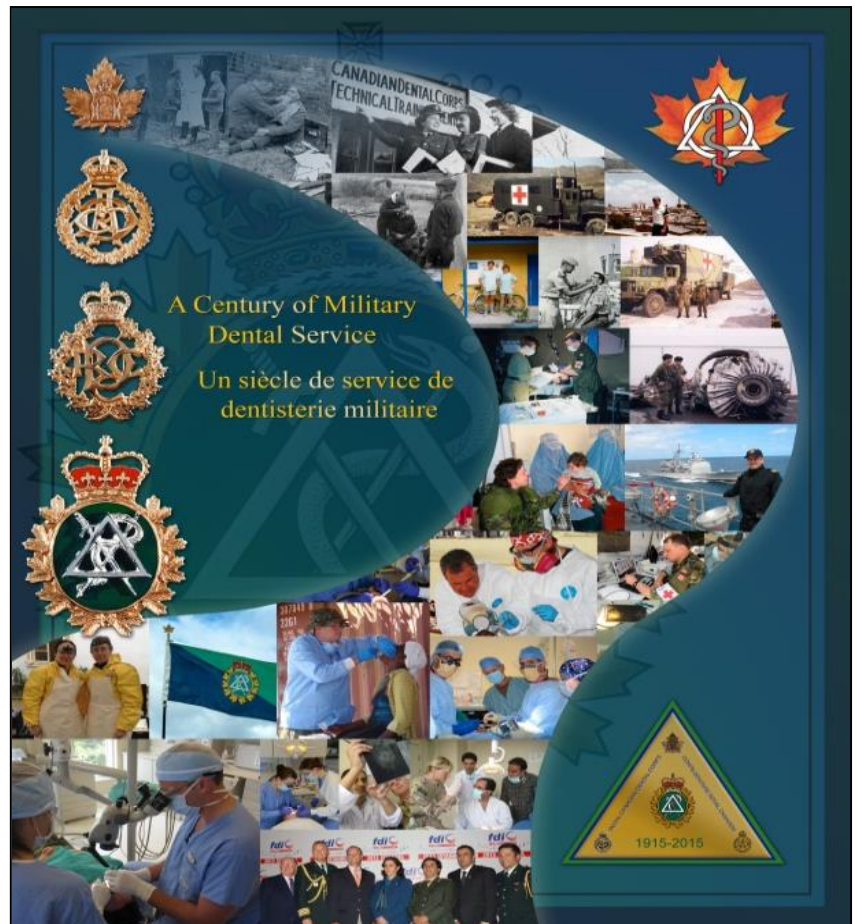
Centennial Coin (back) showing area for coin number

The following CANEX locations will sell the coins: NDHQ, Louis St Laurent, Esquimalt, Edmonton, Cold Lake, Wainwright, Shilo, Borden, Trenton, Kingston, Petawawa, North Bay, Labelle, Valcartier, St Jean, Windsor Park, Gagetown

Finally, a key RCDC activity has almost come to completion. As many of you know, Major Richard Groves has spent many hours over many years researching and updating the history of the Dental Branch. The final draft, after valuable input from RCDCA members Col (Retired) Peter McQueen, Gen (Retired) Fred Begin, LCol (Retired) "Bud" Budzinski, CWO (Retired) Cliff Beauchamp, RCDCA Historian MWO (Retired) Bill Parker, as well as from RCDC Colonel Commandant, BGen (Retired) Vic Lanctis and current RCDC Branch Chief, CWO Julie Beach, is soon heading for printing. This critical capture of our history for future generations as a history book *The History and Heritage of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps: A Century of Military Dental Service* could not have happened without the work and input of many dedicated individuals, and in particular, Major Richard Groves.

This is just a glimpse into what is happening over at the Dental Directorate at the old NDMC building in preparation for our Centennial year in 2015. More will be revealed as time goes on. Stay tuned!

Sanitas in Ore



Centennial Poster

NEW RCDCA MEMBERS 2013-2014

Major Annick Gingras RCDC HQ Ottawa

Captain Steffan Thomas 1 DU Det St John's

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Elizabeth Toporowski

I am very appreciative of all the hard work you and the rest of the RCDCA executive do on behalf of the RCDCA. Thanks. Elizabeth

Brian Yates

Pauline and I just can't seem to settle down in one location. We moved again this summer to a beautiful new location in Kamloops, British Columbia. We are now closer to our Western children and grandchildren and are looking forward to a milder and dryer climate. We are both in relatively good health and disposition and living the happy dream. Any old friends who are driving by are welcome to drop in and say hello. We are in the book and are located not too far off the TransCanada Highway. By the way if anyone is contemplating a long-distance move, the FSNA as a relocation service which I highly recommend, to help organize everything associated with the move. In closing I want to pass on my personal kudos to all members of the RCDCA executive for doing an excellent job of holding things together. Long live the Corps, Brian.

Jean Pouliot

Thanks for all the efforts to keep the RCDCA alive, take care.

Jean

Willie Wilson

I hope all is well with you and yours on the RCDCA executive; I'm doing okay. Probably pretty good for an old fart, I'll be 73 in February 2014 and I'm still above ground. That's more and better than I expected. I hope all the nastiness is over within the RCDCA, I don't think we need that kind of BS. I keep in touch with Bill Parker quite regularly he was and is one of the good guys. He always asks me how Mike is doing out in Montréal, good as far as I can see.

I hope you all have a great 2014. Willy

Patty Tweed

Denise and I retired in the beautiful Annapolis Valley. I was diagnosed with lung cancer and they were able to remove the tumor, but later it has returned my bones, backbone clavicle and hipbone. I have had lots of chemo and radiation but no more can be done. However I can still enjoy a beer at the TGIF at the WO's and Sgt's mess at the base in Greenwood. I'm an associate member and if anybody is in this neck of the woods come see me. We have moved to a seniors condono more shoveling snow or cutting grass for me cheers to all. Paddy

Peter Morin

Lois and I have been enjoying our life of retirement, one of our grandchildren McKenzie Moyer returned in May from 2 to 3 sojourn in Taiwan. He and his new Taiwanese wife Vicki have

decided to settle in Toronto. They are fluent in both Mandarin and Cantonese. We are now great-grandparents to Diamond and a great companion for Kelly I continue 3 to 4 times a year for two or three weeks as a guardian angel for my old friend Dr. Mike when he takes a break from his busy orthodontic practice in Ottawa. Cheers to all my friends in the RCDCA the RCDC and the RCA see God bless you all, Peter and Lois Moran

Dan Fraser

It's hard to believe but Arlene and I have been living back home here for 16 years following my retirement from the Canadian Forces in 1997. Time is gone by so quickly and is likely because of keeping busy but slips by without a notice. I have remained very busy in our community, first with involvement in finding out solutions for the cleanup of the old steel plant and coke ovens properties for about four years and now, some 10 years later, the sites look fantastic and most people cannot believe how the properties have been transformed. I served two years as president of the local Legion, secretary of a local fish and game Association, being a board member on two different boards in the area, the last one being when Sidney hosted the 55+ games in 2012. I served for four years as an honorary left tenant Col. for 45 field engineer squadron in Sydney and recently completed the first of a three-year appointment as the honorary Col. four 36 combat engineer Regiment.

Over the past five years, I've been president of the local all-terrain vehicle club and we have made great headway in securing land use permission to construct and approve ATV trails in and around the highlands of Cape Breton. I continue to enjoy some hunting and fishing and remain active at all times. Arlene is busy with quilting and belongs to a local group with lots of fun along with producing some excellent quilts. She also has an ATV but, does not get the opportunity to ride is often these days. Our eldest daughter, Marie lives here in Sydney and her son Tyler is working as a hockey referee and Eastern hockey league in the United States.

Our youngest daughter Paula is a Lt. Col. serving at this time in Ottawa in the directorate of compensation and benefits. Just done tours in Florida and Afghanistan. Her two children are busy at college and high school. Arlene and I enjoy the RCDCA newsletter and appreciate the work and effort put into the publication and the other activities undertaken by the executive the RCDCA we thank you for your dedication. Dan.

Gerry Shand

I am still bowling twice a week and playing pool twice a week at the seniors club. I will be 94 in May of this year and I have been married for 54 years. Not bad for a young man who served in the Korean War. However, I'm too old to chase girls anymore, at least that's what I'm told. Hello to all my friends in the Dental Corps. Gerry

Michael Bouris

First of all, a huge thank you to the RCDCA executive for doing their unheralded work so well. I was appalled by the unwarranted and malicious criticism they received recently. Thank goodness we live in a democracy where the majority will prevail. Peggy and I live in Victoria and I do part-time practice doing dental locum's. We do a lot of traveling and enjoy our daughters Kristine and Adriennes's families who are nearby. I very much enjoyed the last RCDCA Newsletter with historical articles from Hal Wood, Dick Lobb and Bill Parker's articles. Superb and thank you all!!!

My reason for being pushed to join the Dental Corps was the result of one professor; Carl Purdy at the University of Toronto who wisely advised that my wife be a willing supporter of military wife. My

first DA, Sgt Bev Gilkes did the rest of indoctrinating me into her clinical work routine at CFB Trenton which included no coffee breaks!! Michael

Gilles Brissette

I have been a member of the RCDCA for many years and I have seen the hard work done by the RCDCA executive, I saw much of it firsthand while I was a resident of Ottawa.

They have built the RCDCA into a most satisfactory and member oriented organization.

Therefore, I find the recent aggression by the RCDCA leadership as repugnant and out of line. For the record, I wish to thank the RCDCA membership for their efforts. EG Brissette.

Eric Reid

I retired from the CFDS in 2006 after 32 and half years of service. I spend most of my summers golfing at Camelot golf club in Ottawa, maintaining a five handicap – not quite as good as the scratch handicap I had as a youngster, but respectable nevertheless for a 65-year-old.

In 2007, Cathy and I discovered the Sunday River ski area in Maine, and since then we had skied 40 to 60 days a year there. We bought a small condo nearby in the fall of 2008 and spent about 15 to 20 days a month there from mid-December to early April. We're convinced that there is no better skiing east of the Rockies.

We discovered cruising in August 2010, and touring the Baltic on the Queen Elizabeth. Since then we have cruised often in the ski / golf off-season, mostly April and May and then October and November. We even won a free one in a cruise bingo, the first bingo we ever played as a couple.

Last spring, 2013, we took a 26-day cruise from Sydney Australia to Yokohama Japan. After spending three days in Tokyo, we flew to Seoul South Korea to spend a week with our daughter Heather, who was facing a one-year stint teaching English as a second language. Our son Ben moved to Vancouver in October 2013 – we look forward to visiting in the future, possibly combining the visit with an Alaskan cruise. Many thanks to Peter, Cliff, Fred and Bud and Bill the gang of the RCDCA executive for keeping this newsletter alive. Eric and Cathy

Kerry Mathers

Hello to all and I hope all have a happy 2014. I always look forward to the frequent emails of the news and also the RCDCA newsletters. Keep them coming cheers.

Kerry

Mel Williams

I have finally retired after a couple of years working two days a week. We sold the townhouse and are traveling to California and Arizona last winter November to April and were staying at Irene's sister's place in Victoria between our trips. Joined the trusted house sitters organization and have done one in Gibson BC (home of the beachcombers TV show) for three weeks. We have five more bought UK, France, Germany, France and Victoria BC. We'll see how that all works out. If we have enough energy left after this work then we will keep on housesitting. I'll keep going until Irene says that's enough. I wish you all good health and if anyone needs a house sitter contact me. Thanks to Peter, Fred, Cliff, and Bud and Bill for all your time effort and work sorry to see you go. I, along with the majority of members are saddened by the events leading up to this.

Oh yes I will like that much, Mel

LAST POST



MacDonald Robert M Maj

Canadian Peacekeeping Memorial

Cormier Ronald JRG Capt

Christiansen John MWO

Tweed William E.

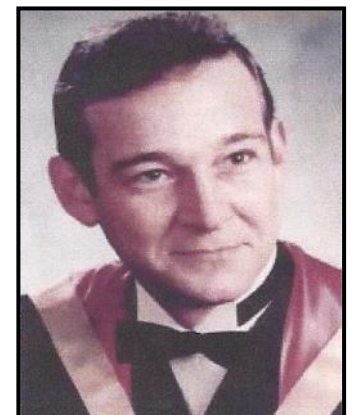
Grubb, Mary Ellen R.

We Will Remember Them

MacDonald, Robert M, passed away peacefully on 14 August 14, 2012, in the QEII Health Sciences Centre, Halifax, NS. Born April 20 1938 in Antigonish, NS, son of William C and Margaret MacDonald and raised in Mulgrave, NS. Robert is survived by his loving wife of 44 years, Jacqueline (Ryan), son, Michael (Karen), daughters, Kara (Danny) Bursey, Roberta (Chris) and Alana (Bob) Mills, sisters, Hyla Grant, Ruth Folan Roberta (Henry) Hobaica and brother Donald (Dorothy) Havre Boucher.



Cormier, Ronald JRG, passed away Tuesday, December 24th 2013, at the Glace Bay Health Care Corp after four very courageous and difficult years of failing health. Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, May 16, 1942, the son of Clarence and Anzelica Cormier. Survived by his wife, Cynthia, son, Scott (Melissa), grandson Hunter and sisters, Louise Beal (Ralph), Marlene Cormier and fiancée (Paul). Predeceased by former wife Norma (MacAulay) parents Clarence and Anzelica, sister Yvonne and brothers, Reginald, Ervil, Raymond and William. Ron entered the Canadian Forces Dental Services as a Captain upon his graduation from Dalhousie University in 1975, serving in several Dental Detachments, within No. 12 Dental Unit, in the Halifax NS area until his release in 1980, at which time he entered private practice.



Christiansen, John, passed away peacefully, 16 December 2012 while in a nursing home in Victoria, BC where he had resided for some eight years. John is survived by son Ronald and daughter. Predeceased by his wife and son. He joined the RCDC in 1953, trained as a Dental Lab Technician. John served tours in, 4 Fd Dental Unit, Germany, UNEF Egypt, and UN Cyprus. Achieving the rank of MWO in 1975, he served with No's 11 and 12 Dental Units, in Canada. Following a 28 year military career, he retired in 1981.



Tweed, William E. (Paddy), born 8 May 1938, in Northern Ireland, passed away peacefully on June 9, 2014 at the Annapolis Valley Palliative Care Unit, Kingston, NS. Paddy is survived by his soulmate, Denise, sons, Bruce, Keith, Greg, Brian, David and daughter Tina. He was predeceased by his son Ronald. Paddy remustered to the RCDC from the RCASC in 1964, serving proudly with the Dental Corps as a Senior DA, in 11, 12 and 14 Dental Units, with a combined service totaling 28 Years, in the Canadian Armed Forces, retiring with the rank of Sgt in 1986.



Grubb, Mary Ellen R(Jensen) passed away on Sunday July 6, 2014 in her 78th year after a short and courageous fight against cancer. Mary Ellen is survived by her best friend and soul mate husband George, sons, Allan (Corrine), Jimmy (Joanne), sister Pauline (Robert) Kent and George's children and family. Predeceased by brothers Lorne(Lorraine) and Gordon. Mary Ellen enlisted in the RCAF in 1955, became a DA in 1956, served with the RCDC in 13 Coy, Trenton, Downsview, 35 FDU, Langar, England, 4 (f) Wing Baden-Soellingen, Germany, prior to her release in 1962. Upon her return to Canada she was employed as a civilian DA, CFB Uplands. MaryEllen was selected and received training, as a 724 Dental Hygienist at CFDSS. In 1974 and subsequently employed on a temporary basis at NDMC, 1 Dent Unit, CFB Ottawa, prior to joining the civilian work force, until her retirement in 1997.



In Memoriam

Brigadier-General (Retired) William Rae Thompson CMM, OStJ, CD, QHDS, DDS, FRCD(C), FICD



Brigadier-General William Rae Thompson, CMM, OStJ, CD

1923 - 2014

BGen (ret'd) William Rae Thompson passed away peacefully on November 30, 2014, surrounded by family. In his last days he continued to share memories and his sharp wit with family. He is survived by his wife Carol, his children Barbara, Paul (Muriel), and Scott (Leticia), grandchildren Sarah (Todd), Richard (Michelle), Jeff, and Rachel, and great-grandson Jack Sanders. He will also be deeply missed by his brother Glenn (Gloria) and their children Lisa and Peter, and Carol's children, Diane Childs (Geoff) and Peter Risteen and grand-children (Connor, Graham, Brady, Taylor, Kasey, Trevor and Sydney). Will was predeceased by his cherished wife of 51 years, Doris, by his siblings Jack and Gwendolyn, and by his stepdaughter, Heather Garden (Stewart).

BGen Thompson was born in Campbellford, Ontario, on October 28, 1923, to parents Glenn and Nellie. He joined the Canadian Dental Corps, in 1943, as a dental assistant and then transferred into the RCAF, where he served as an air

crew navigator until the end of World War II. He entered the Canadian Forces dental program and graduated from U of T with his DDS, in 1949.

He was initially posted to 13 Coy RCDC Petawawa Detachment; was promoted to Captain on 20 June 1949, and posted to No. 25 Canadian FDU Korea in 1952. On 9 August 1952 he was promoted to Major and, in May 1953, was posted to 15 Coy RCDC St Hubert Detachment. Subsequent postings included: 35 FDU Marville Detachment from Nov 1953 to June 1956; 12 Coy RCDC Gaagetown Detachment from June 1956 to July 1958; and as an instructor with the RCDC School from July 1958 to June 1960.

In 1960 he was posted to the Walter Reed Army Medical Centre in Washington DC and, from July to November 1961, he underwent speciality training in oral surgery, before returning to the RCDC School as an instructor. On 19 August 1962 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to CFHQ/DGDS. In October 1965 he completed post graduate training in oral surgery to certification level at the University of Toronto.

BGen Thompson was posted to 13 DU Trenton in June 1968 and promoted to Colonel on 26 June 1969 and appointed as CO of 13 Dental Unit and Command Dental Officer for Air Transport Command. While CO 13 DU he also served as oral surgeon for the Kingston Military Hospital and instructed a course for immigrant Czechoslovakian dentists at the University of Western Ontario. In July 1974 he was posted to NDHQ/DGDS as DDTS. He was appointed Queen's Honorary Dental Surgeon (QHDS) in 1973.

On 1 August 1976, he received his promotion to BGen and served as DGDS until 1982. He was appointed Commander of Military Merit (CMM) in 1981. He served as the Chairman of the Commission of Defence Forces Dental Services of the FDI 1976 -1980, as a Member of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Dental Association from 1976 to 1981, and as CDA President from 1982 to 1983. From 1985 to 1990, BGen Thompson served as the Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Forces Dental Services.

In 1998 he donated the *WR Thompson Trophy* to be awarded to the member or group who makes the most significant contribution to the land, sea, or air operational role of the CFDS/RCDC during the last calendar year or over the past several years. Over the years many fortunate recipients had the trophy presented in person by Brigadier-General Thompson at a mess dinner.

After retirement, he and Doris lived in their century farmhouse north of Trenton, while he started a new career as a farmer. Doris and Will also spent countless hours working for charities, including Meals on Wheels. He was also a very active member of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association.

Brigadier-General Thompson will long be remembered for his contributions to the Dental Corps and to organized dentistry.



Figure 1 - Gerald Shand, 1941

GERALD (GERRY) SHAND (WO/RET'D)

Gerry was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia on 25 May 1920. He attended school in Bear Point, Nova Scotia. He joined the military in 1941, 28 August, along with his friends who were interested in doing their duty for the Allies at war with Germany and their Allies.

Gerry completed his basic training at Yarmouth, N.S. then as Private, was posted to his first posting in Aldershot, N.S. As Private he finished his Dental Assistant training at Camp Borden, Ont. He also completed his Clerk Admin. Course at Camp Borden, sometime during this period. From 1943 -1944 his posting was at Halifax with the Army and Stadacona with the Navy. Here he was promoted to Corporal. In 1945-1946 he was posted to the Naval Station at Shelburne, N.S. While at Shelburne he witnessed the surrender of U.889, a German submarine (Commissioned 04 Aug. 1944 at Kiel, Germany), captured by the Canadian Navy off the Atlantic Coast on 13 May 1945. (Photo included).



Figure 2 - U.899 Surrendered at Shelburne N.S. May 13, 1945

As his career progressed, 1947-1950, he was stationed at Greenwood, N.S., with the R.C.A.F. as Sergeant. From here he was posted with Captain Gourdeau to serve with the Princess Pats in Korea, joining a mobile dental clinic attached to the Battalion for a year in 1951 with the rank of S/Sgt.

In 1953 he was posted to Calgary with the Army, serving until 1957 when he was posted aboard the HMCS Ontario at Esquimalt for six months. In 1958 he was posted to RCAF Cold Lake as Warrant Officer. From here he was assigned to serve in Egypt, 1959 for one year during Canada's role in the United Nations peace keeping assignment.

Upon his return to Cold Lake in 1960, Gerry was the senior clinic coordinator at the Base Clinic until his retirement on 16 Dec 1970.



25 CFDU
2 CIBG



25 CFDU
2 CIBG
1 Commonwealth



DENTAL SERVICE AT SEA

By CWO(Ret'd) Cliff Beauchamp, August 2014

References:

- The Story of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps 1956 - by LCol H.M. Jackson M.B.E., E.D.
- 40 Years of Progress- The Royal Canadian Dental Corps and the Canadian Forces Dental Services - by Col. (Ret'd) D.H. Protheroe
- En_Wikipedia-org
- For Posterityssake.ca/RCN
- Naval Museum of Manitoba

There have been many articles written about dental personnel and their experiences serving on various ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. Dental personnel have been serving on operational ships since 1943 , the ships have included Aircraft Carriers, Cruisers, Hospital Ships, Replenishment ships, Maintenance ships, Destroyers, Corvettes and Frigates. Treatment on Destroyers, Corvettes and Frigates was provided with portable equipment temporarily set up in the sick bay or other suitable available locations either while the ship was tied up in port or on a short cruise, these assignments are numerous and it would be difficult if not impossible to list them all.

On the larger ships, the clinics were/are permanent and the personnel part of the ships company and routinely operate on the high seas in peace and war. Although a complete listing of all personnel that served on these ships is not available, as previously mentioned, many articles have been written about their personal experiences but very little of the ship itself. Listed below are the names, description and brief history of these ships.

Typical ship-board clinic with the Royal Canadian Navy in WW2



AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

HMS NABOB

(D77)

7 September 1943 - 30 September 1944



A Bogue-class escort aircraft carrier which served in the Royal Navy during 1943 and 1944. The ship was built as the USS Edisto in Seattle-Tacoma Washington USA launched on the 22 March 1943 (did not serve with United States Navy) and transferred to the United Kingdom under Lend Lease prior to her commissioning into the Royal Navy as HMS Nabob. The ship served as an anti-submarine warfare carrier and the ship's crew was largely drawn with personnel provided by the Royal Canadian Navy, (including a dental detachment from the CDC) and Flight crews from the Royal Navy.

On 22 August 1944 while returning from a strike against the German battleship Tirpitz (Operation Goodwood), she was torpedoed by U-354 in the Barents Sea and sustained heavy damage. Five days later she steamed into Scapa Flow under her own power, but had lost 21 men.

She was eventually judged not worth repairing, was beached and abandoned then cannibalized for other ships and decommissioned on 30 September 1944, but retained as part of the Reserve Fleet. She was returned to USN at Rosyth and stricken for disposal 16 March 1946, sold for scrap in the March 1947 and resold and converted as the merchant *Nabob* of Norddeutscher Lloyd (later renamed *Glory*). She was finally sold for scrap in Taiwan in 1977.

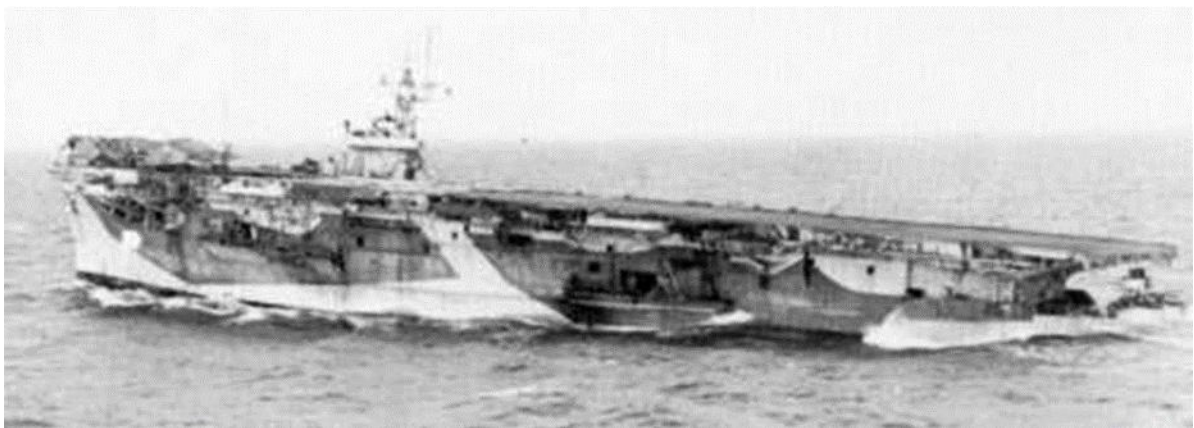


Dental Clinic



Dental Lab

HMCS NABOB



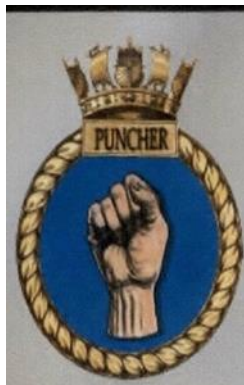
down by the stern as a result of the torpedo damage



HMS PUNCHER

(D79)

5 February 1944 - 12 March 1946



USS Willapa (AVG-53/ACV-53/CVE-53) was a Bogue-class escort aircraft carrier (originally an auxiliary aircraft carrier) in the United States Navy, leased to the United Kingdom.

Willapa was laid down on 21 May 1943 at Seattle, Washington, by the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation and reclassified **CVE-53** on 10 June 1943. Launched on 8 November 1943, the ship was transferred under lend-lease to the Royal Navy on 5 February 1944 to be manned by a Canadian crew.

Renamed **HMS Puncher (D79)**, the carrier served the Royal Canadian Navy except for Fleet Air Arm personnel in the Atlantic and Mediterranean for the duration of hostilities. Stationed with the Home Fleet at Scapa Flow, Puncher initially served in a training role, but was re-tasked to strike and convoy air protection (CAP) after her sister ship, HMS [Nabob](#) was torpedoed off Norway in 1944. Also part of her squadron was the US escort carrier USS [Shamrock Bay](#). Puncher also provided convoy air protection on the Murmansk/Arkhangelsk convoy route which she did six times. Strike operations included against German occupied Norway industrial and shipping targets such as the steel works at Narvik on the west coast of Norway. Following VE-Day she was used for several months for deck landing training. In September she was partially converted to serve as a troop carrier and employed the rest of the year repatriating Canadian troops from Britain.

Fleet Air Arm squadrons assigned to Puncher included Fairey Barracuda torpedo bombers, Fairey Firefly fighter/bombers, American-built Hellcat (Wildcat) fighters and Avenger torpedo bombers. The Barracuda was one of the largest carrier-borne aircraft in the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm and required rocket assistance to take flight from the small flight deck.

The Admiralty had determined that, in the post-war world, Canada would have her own aircraft carriers. Both HMS Puncher and HMS Nabob were crewed by RCN crews to establish the knowledge base for the future carriers assigned to that country, HMCS [Warrior](#) (ex HMS Warrior), HMCS [Magnificent](#) (ex HMS Magnificent) ("The Maggie"), and HMCS [Bonaventure](#) (ex HMS Powerful) ("The Bonnie").

Decommissioned on 16 February 1946 at Norfolk, Virginia, and returned to American custody that day, the escort carrier was struck from the Navy Registry on 12 March 1946, having never seen active service with the Navy. Initially sold to William B. St. John, of New York City, on 9 January 1947, the carrier was subsequently resold to a British firm on 4 February 1947 and converted for mercantile service. She later served successively as Muncaster Castle, Bardic and Ben Nevis until she was scrapped in Taiwan in 1973.

HMS PUNCHER



HMCS WARRIOR

(R31)

14 March 1946 -23 March 1948



HMS Warrior (R31) was a Colossus-class light aircraft carrier which served in the Royal Canadian Navy from 1946 to 1948 (as HMCS Warrior), the Royal Navy from 1948 to 1958, and the Argentine Navy from 1959 to 1969 (as ARA Independencia (V-1)).

Built by Harland and Wolff in Belfast, she was originally to be called HMS Brave; the Royal Navy had originally intended to rush her into service for operations in the Indian Ocean during World War II, thus she was built without heaters for some onboard equipment since heat was unnecessary in tropical operations.

Royal Canadian Navy service.

She was launched on 20 May 1944 and completed on 24 January 1946. She was transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy, commissioned as HMCS Warrior and placed under the command of Captain Frank Houghton. She entered Halifax harbour on 31 March 1946, a week after leaving Portsmouth. She was escorted by the destroyer HMCS Micmac and the minesweeper HMCS Middlesex. The RCN experienced problems with the unheated equipment during operations in cold North Atlantic waters off eastern Canada during 1947. The RCN deemed her unfit for service and, rather than retrofit her with equipment heaters, made arrangements with the Royal Navy to trade her for a more suitable aircraft carrier of the Majestic class which became HMCS Magnificent (CVL 21) on commissioning.

Royal Navy service

HMCS Warrior returned to the United Kingdom and was decommissioned as HMS Warrior (R31) on 23 March 1948. Warrior was then refitted in Devonport and equipped with a flexible flight deck (layers of rubber) to test the feasibility of receiving undercarriage-less aircraft; the Sea Vampire was used to test the concept, which was successful but not introduced into service. She went into reserve in September 1949, and was decommissioned in June 1950 as a transport for troops and aircraft to support British forces during the Korean War. The ship underwent refit during most of 1952 and 1953 at Devonport Dockyard. During 1954 Warrior was deployed to the Far East, patrolling off the coast of recently pacified Korea. In September the ship helped French and US Navy vessels evacuate non-Communist refugees from Haiphong, North Vietnam to Vung Tau, South Vietnam, transporting more than 3000 people in two voyages, and being awarded a South Vietnamese Presidential Citation. After returning to England another refit was carried out in 1955. This time Warrior received a very slightly angled flight deck for trials. She took part in Operation Grapple, the first British hydrogen bomb tests, embarking a handful of helicopters and Grumman Avenger AS.4s to collect samples from the tests and ferry them back for testing. After the

operation was completed the Avengers were catapulted into the sea as they were contaminated with radioactivity. Considered surplus to requirements by the late 1950s, the Royal Navy decommissioned Warrior in February 1958 and offered her for sale. The return voyage from the Grapple tests was via Argentina, with port visits and demonstrations to the Argentine Navy, to whom the Admiralty was trying to sell her.

She was sold to Argentina in 1958 and renamed ARA Independencia (V-1). Argentine Naval Aviation began air operations from Independencia in June 1959 even before the vessel was officially commissioned into the fleet. The anti-aircraft armament was initially reduced to twelve 40 mm guns, soon further reduced to eight. In May 1962 the ship was however provided with a one quadruple and nine double complexes of that calibre. F4U Corsair, SNJ-5Cs Texan and Grumman S2F-1 (S-2A) Trackers formed the air group in those years. The Navy inventory also included F9F Panther (the first jet fighters in Argentine Naval Aviation, starting from August 1963) and F9F Cougar jets, although the Independencia proved to be unsuitable for operating them. They were embarked during their delivery voyage from the United States to Argentina. The ship also used the TF-9J Cougar training jet, as well as the North American T-28 Trojan trainer, in the armed version Fennec built in France.

HMCS WARRIOR



HMCS MAGNIFICENT

(CVL 21)

7 April 1948 - 14 June 1956



HMCS Magnificent (CVL 21) was a Majestic-class light aircraft carrier that served the Royal Canadian Navy from 1948–1956.

Operational history

The third ship of the Majestic class, Magnificent was built by Harland and Wolff, laid down 29 July 1943 and launched 16 November 1944. Purchased from the Royal Navy (RN) to replace HMCS [Warrior](#), she served in a variety of roles, operating both fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. She was generally referred to as the Maggie. Her aircraft complement included Fairey Fireflies and Hawker Sea Furies, as well as Seafires and Avengers.

1949 'mutiny'

On 20 March 1949, while on fleet manoeuvres in the Caribbean, thirty-two aircraft handlers on the Magnificent briefly refused an order to turn to morning cleaning stations to protest various grievances. The captain acted with great sensitivity to defuse the crisis, holding an informal discussion with the disgruntled crew members and carefully using the term "incident" instead of "mutiny", which could have resulted in severe legal consequences for the handlers. At almost the same time, similar incidents happened on Crescent, at Nanjing, China and on Athabasca at Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico, both of whose captains acted similarly to that of the Magnificent.

In 1953 she took part in the Fleet Review to celebrate the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

Suez Crisis

Her last role was as a transport during the Suez Crisis, carrying a large part of the Canadian peacekeeping force to Egypt, its vehicles parked on her deck.

Decommissioning

Magnificent was decommissioned by the RCN in 1956 replaced in RCN service by HMCS [Bonaventure](#), another RN Majestic class carrier (HMS Powerful) that had not been completed at the end of the war. Magnificent was returned to the RN in 1957 and placed in reserve until disposed of. The ship was broken up in Faslane in July 1965.

HMCS MAGNIFICENT



HMCS BONAVENTURE

17 January 1957 - 3 July 1970



HMCS Bonaventure (CVL 22) was a Majestic class aircraft carrier. She served in the Royal Canadian Navy and Canadian Forces Maritime Command from 1957 to 1970 and was the third and the last aircraft carrier to serve Canada. The ship was laid down for the British Royal Navy as HMS [Powerful](#) in November 1943. At the end of World War II, work on the ship was suspended in 1946. At the time of purchase, it was decided to incorporate new aircraft carrier technologies into the design. Bonaventure never saw action during her career having only peripheral, non-combat roles. However, she was involved in major NATO fleet-at-sea patrol during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

History

As HMS Powerful she was laid down at Harland and Wolff in Belfast on 21 November 1943, and launched on 27 February 1945. Work was suspended after the end of World War II, and was not resumed until the ship was bought by Canada. She was acquired in the early 1950s by the Royal Canadian Navy, which was looking to replace its aging World War II–vintage light carriers *Magnificent* (another Majestic class carrier) and *Warrior*, which were deemed unsuitable for the jet age. Several surplus US and UK ships were considered, and the then-incomplete HMS Powerful, a Majestic-class light fleet carrier, was purchased in 1952 from the Royal Navy on the condition that it be refitted with an angled flight deck and steam catapult. Bonaventure—named after Bonaventure Island, a bird sanctuary in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—was commissioned into the Canadian Navy upon completion of its refit and modernization on 17 January 1957. In 1966 the carrier docked in Quebec for a mid-life refit. This second refit took 18 months and cost \$11 million. After the 1968 unification of the Canadian armed services, Bonaventure was decommissioned in Halifax, on 3 July 1970, and was scrapped in Taiwan in 1971. Components from Bonaventure's steam catapult were used to rebuild the catapult aboard Australian aircraft carrier HMAS Melbourne.

Role

Bonaventure was the third and final aircraft carrier to be operated by the Royal Canadian Navy and Canadian Forces Maritime Command. Bonaventure played various roles during its service including serving as a platform for anti-submarine warfare.

Aircraft

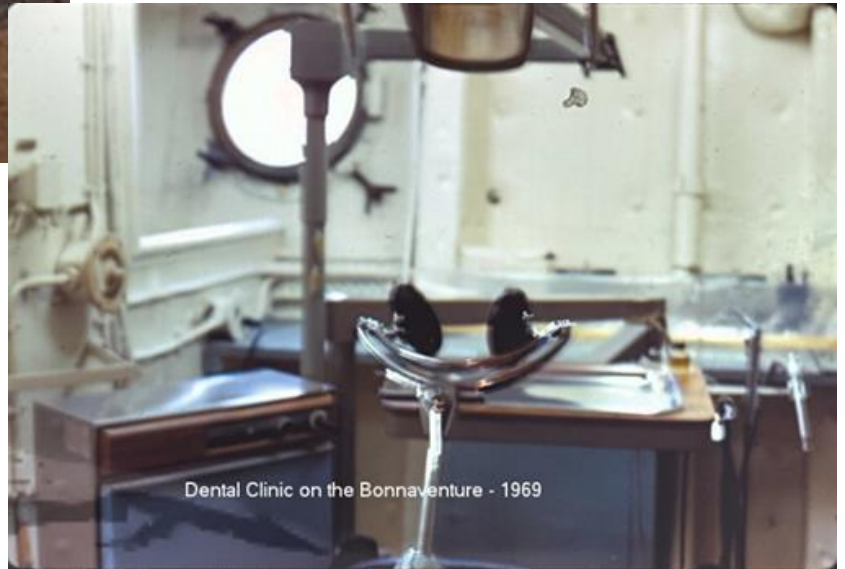


A Canadian F2H-3, 1957.

Bonaventure carried five squadrons. Initially, she had up to 34 planes and helicopters embarked at any time. The number of aircraft gradually reduced until the refit in 1967, when the air group peaked at 21 aircraft. Initially, two types of fixed-wing aircraft were operated from Bonaventure. The McDonnell F2H-3 Banshee was flown by VF 870 and VF 871 Squadrons, while Grumman CS2F Tracker anti-submarine warfare (ASW) aircraft were operated by VS 880 and VS 881 Squadrons. Bonaventure also carried Sikorsky HO4S helicopters operated by HS 50 Squadron.



Bonaventure's anchor, Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, Nova Scotia



HMCS Bonaventure



CRUISERS

HMCS ONTARIO

(C53)

25 May 1945 - 15 October 1958



HMCS Ontario was a Minotaur class light cruiser built for the Royal Navy as **HMS Minotaur (53)**, but transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy on completion and renamed Ontario.

HMS Minotaur was laid down on 20 November 1941 by Harland & Wolff of Belfast and launched on 29 July 1943. She was transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy in July 1944, and completed and commissioned as Ontario on 25 May 1945 at Belfast.

Service history

After commissioning she was worked up on the River Clyde in Scotland. She sailed to join the 4th Cruiser Squadron in the Pacific Theatre, but was too late to see active service, although she was employed in the operations at Hong Kong, Manila and in Japan. She returned home for refit, arriving at Esquimalt on 27 November 1945. In 1953 she took part in the Fleet Review to celebrate the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. She was used for training duties postwar until paid off on 15 October 1958. She arrived at Osaka for breaking up on 19 November 1960.

Ship's Bell

The ship's bell of HMCS Ontario (III) is currently held at HMCS ONTARIO Sea Cadet Summer Training Centre in Kingston, Ontario. The second bell is held by the Maritime Museum of British Columbia. The Christening Bells Project at Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt Naval and Military Museum includes information from the ship's bell of HMCS Ontario, which was used for baptism of babies onboard ship.



HMCS Ontario



Dental Detachment aboard HMCS Ontario 1947

Capt JW Turner (right) Sgt GF McKay (left) and Sgt GEC Bradley (centre)



HMCS UGANDA/QUEBEC

21 October 1944 - 15 June 1956

(66)

(Renamed HMCS QUEBEC on 14 January 1952)



HMS Uganda, was a Second World War-era Crown Colony-class light cruiser launched in 1941. She served in the Royal Navy during 1943 and 1944, including operations in the Mediterranean, and was transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy as **HMCS Uganda** in October 1944. She served in the Pacific theatre in 1945 and was put into reserve in 1947. When she was reactivated for the Korean War in 1952 she was renamed **HMCS Quebec**. She was decommissioned for the last time in 1956 and scrapped in Japan in 1961.

Construction

HMS Uganda was one of the Ceylon sub-class (the second group of three ships built in 1939) of the Crown Colony-class cruisers, and built by Vickers-Armstrong at their Walker yard. She was launched on 7 August 1941 and commissioned on 3 January 1943.

Home Fleet Operations

In March 1943 after training at Scapa Flow, Uganda sailed as convoy escort to protect a Sierra Leone-bound convoy from the German Narvik-class destroyers operating out of the Bay of Biscay. After two such convoy duties, she was sent as escort for the RMS [Queen Mary](#) carrying Winston Churchill and his staff to Washington. The journey was made at 30 knots (56 km/h), and the ship sailed into Naval Station Argentia, Newfoundland low on fuel. Upon return from that duty the Uganda returned to Plymouth for a refit.

Mediterranean Fleet Operations

With her refit completed, she was sent to the Mediterranean as escort to one of the largest troop convoys of the war heading to Sicily.

Uganda was part of the bombardment fleet for Operation Husky, the invasion of Sicily on 10 July 1943. She was then assigned to close support for major bombardments throughout Sicily. On the opening of Operation Avalanche, 9 September 1943, she was part of the fleet bombardment covering the invasion of Italy at Salerno.

While serving in the Mediterranean Sea on 13 September 1943 she took a direct hit from a new German radio controlled 1.4 tonne Glide bomb. Damage control under Lieutenant Leslie Reed managed to get the ship moving with one engine. She was towed to Malta by USS [Narragansett](#), where temporary repairs were made.

There being no dry dock available in the European Theatre that could handle the repairs, Uganda was sent to the United States Navy shipyard at Charleston, South Carolina. The heavily damaged ship, with only one of her four propellers working, proceeded across the Atlantic Ocean to Charleston, arriving on 27 November 1943.

During the repairs, Uganda had two hangars designed for carrying Supermarine Walrus reconnaissance aircraft removed. These hangars were used for radio and radar equipment as well as crew amenities.

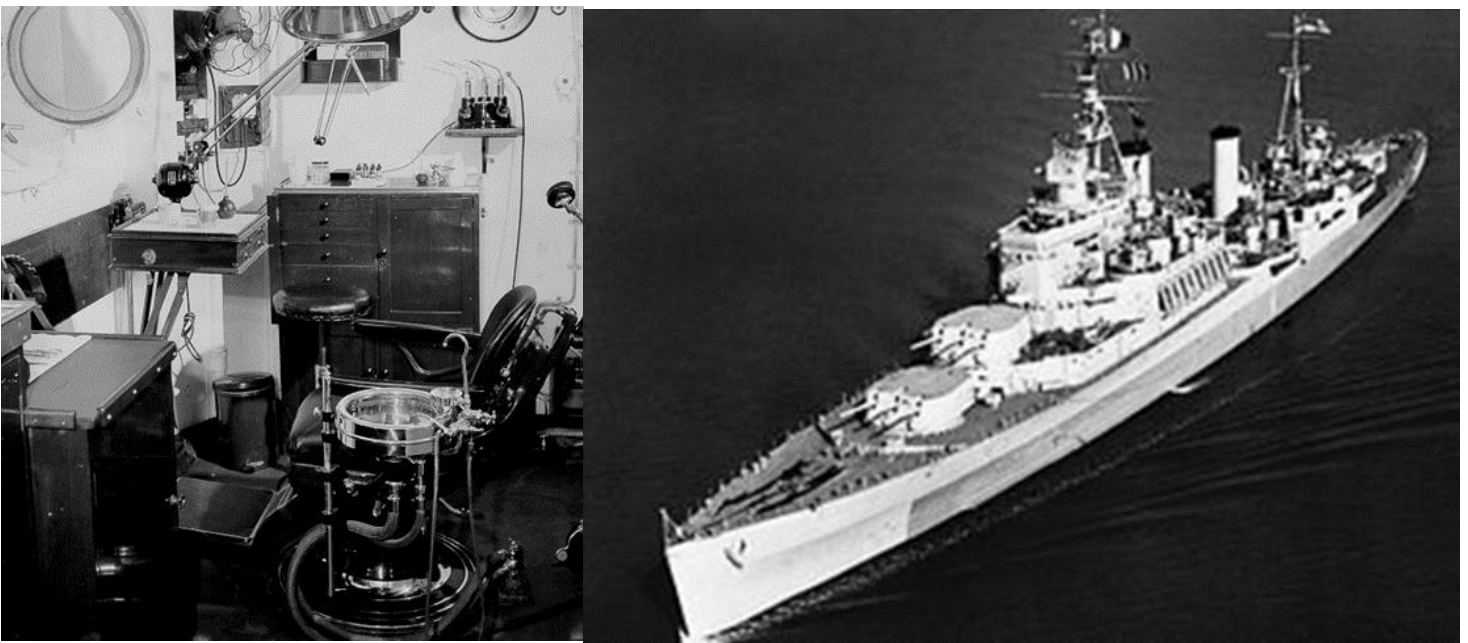
Transfer to Canada

Whilst under repair the Canadian government negotiated with Britain to obtain Uganda for the Royal Canadian Navy. The official transfer took place on Trafalgar Day, 21 October 1944 and she was renamed HMCS [Uganda](#).

As the flagship for the RCN, Uganda served in the Pacific War with the British Pacific Fleet and the United States Third Fleet. She received battle honours for operations during the Battle of Okinawa and was involved in attacking Truk, Formosa and Sakishima Gunto. Controversially, her RCN crew were polled by the Canadian government on 7 May 1945 to determine whether they would volunteer for further duties in the Pacific War. Widespread discontent had grown amongst the crew, due to poor living conditions and the lack of a Canadian identity for the ship and the result saw 605 of her crew of 907 refuse to volunteer. Uganda withdrew to Esquimalt, arriving back in the Canadian port on 10 August 1945, the date of Japanese surrender.

On 1 August 1947, Uganda was paid off (decommissioned) into the RCN reserve.

She was reactivated on 14 January 1952 as a result of the Korean War and was recommissioned as HMCS Quebec, serving two tours in the Korean War theatre, as well as taking part in the RCN task force attending the review of the fleet at Spithead for the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. She was paid off in June 1956 and scrapped in Japan in 1961.



HMCS Uganda/Quebec



HMCS Prince Robert

31 July 1940 -10 December 1945

(no crest)

Prince Robert was originally built in 1930 as a cruise ship for the Canadian National Steamship West Coast Service. Upon Canada's entry into WW2, she was requisitioned and converted into an **Armed Merchant Cruiser**

In 1941 the ROBERT was attached to New Zealand as convoy protection for the airmen coming to Canada for the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. She then escorted the Canadian troops to Hong Kong in the ill-fated plan to defend the port against the Japanese. Until 1943, ROBERT spent her time looking for enemy merchant shipping where she successfully captured the German ship, M.S. Weser.

In 1943 she was then converted to an **Anti-Aircraft Cruiser**, and escorted convoys in the Mediterranean and was even put under US command for a period of time for operations in the Aleutians. In July 1945, she went to join the British Pacific Fleet, and in August arrived in Hong Kong to facilitate the release of the Canadian POWs and to have her Captain represent Canada at the surrender ceremonies. Prince Robert was re-converted to a cruise ship post war and until 1962 sailed as an Italian luxury liner.



Hospital Ships

Lady Nelson

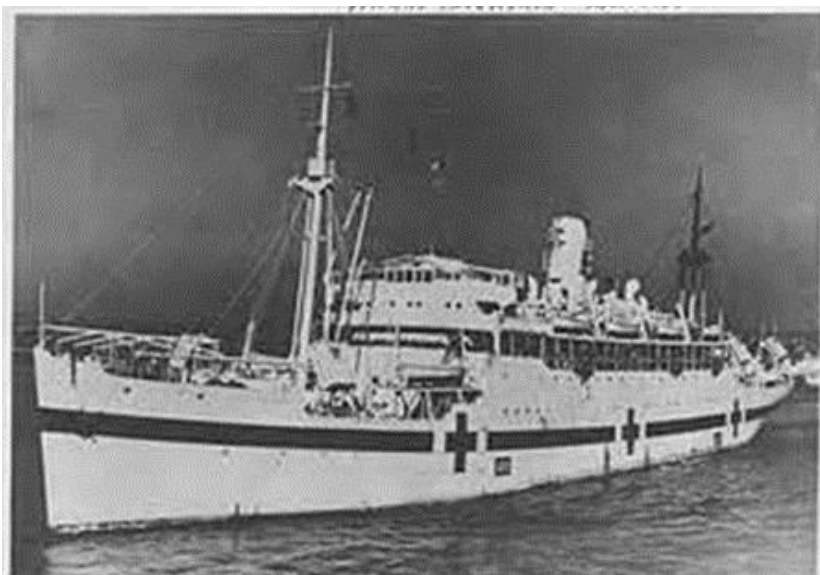
22 April 1943 - April 1946

(no crest)

The Lady Nelson was built for the Canadian National Steamship Company , completed in 1928 and put into service as a cruise ship to the West Indies. On 22 March 1942 Lady Nelson was torpedoed by U-161 while alongside at Port Castries, St Lucia. Nelson sank immediately and 15 passengers and 3 crewmen were killed. The ship was refloated and repaired and converted to a hospital ship for 518 patients. On 22 April 1943 the Nelson was commissioned as HMCS Lady Nelson. She sailed with 70 medical personnel and a merchant navy crew. Like all hospital ships the Lady Nelson was painted white with a broad green stripe and red crosses on its hull. At night, lights illuminated these markings, along with Red Cross flags and a red cross on the funnel.

From 1943 to 1946 she sailed over 199,000 miles between Canadian, English and foreign ports (Gibraltar, Algiers, Ohran and Naples) transporting 21,099 wounded veterans back home. In April 1946 the Nelson was decommissioned as a Hospital ship and transferred to repatriation service logging another 32,237 miles to carry 2,481 service men and their dependents (war brides) from the United Kingdom to Canada.

In October 1946 she was returned to its owner and resumed service until November 1952. In 1953 the ship was sold to Egypt and renamed Gumhurst Misr for Khedivial Mail line, Alexandria. In 1960 renamed Alwadi for the same owner finally being broken up in 1968.



Letitia

1944 - 1946

(no crest)

The SS Letitia was an ocean liner built initially for service with the shipping firm Anchor-Donaldson Ltd. She made her maiden voyage from Glasgow to Montreal on April 24, 1925. In 1939 she was requisitioned by the Admiralty and commissioned as an Armed Merchant Cruiser. She later became a troopship and was extensively damaged in 1943 and was temporarily repaired in the USA. In 1944 she was taken over by the Canadian Government and converted into a hospital ship carrying 200 medical personnel with a capacity for 1000 patients.

She spent the remainder of the war carrying wounded to Canada, In September 1945, the Letitia sailed to Hong Kong as part of the Canadian contingent for the release of the prisoners of war .She continued in service in the immediate aftermath of the war repatriating Canadian military personnel. She was sold in 1946 to the Ministry of Transport and renamed EMPIRE BRENT. While on route to Halifax in 1947, she collided with and sank the STORMONT in the River Mersey.

She returned to her home river December 1947, overhauled and refitted as a troopship for voyages to India and the Far East until 1949 In that year she began an emigration service to Australia until later in 1950 when she was laid up for about six months but returned to perform the same role, this time to New Zealand with the new name CAPTAIN COOK and her ownership eventually passed to the New Zealand government. She commenced sailings from Glasgow via Panama to Wellington on 5th Feb 1952.

She arrived at Glasgow February 1960 on her last voyage, laid up at Falmouth and sold to British Iron and Steel Corporation taken to Inverkeithing for breaking by T W Ward Ltd.



HMCS Hospital Ship Letitia



Maintenance Ships

HMCS Cape Scott

(ARE 101)

28 January 1970 - 1 July 1978



HMCS Cape Scott (ARE 101) was a Cape-class escort maintenance ship. She was built for the Royal Navy as HMS Beachy Head in 1944. She was loaned to the Royal Netherlands Navy in 1947 as HNLMS Vulkaan and returned to the Royal Navy in 1950 and resumed her original name. She was sold to the Royal Canadian Navy in 1952 and lay alongside in Halifax for some years, providing supplementary workshop and classroom facilities until Cape Breton was transferred to the west coast in 1958. After refit at Saint John, Cape Scott was at last commissioned on January 28, 1959, to serve at Halifax until she was decommissioned on 1 July 1970. In 1972 she was re-designated Fleet Maintenance Group (Atlantic), but was sold when the group moved ashore in 1975 and left under tow in 1978 to be broken up in Texas.



Sgt Doug Hurley 1961



Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment (AOR) Ships

There have been three of these ships commissioned since WW2, HMCS Provider, HMCS Protecteur and HMCS Preserver. Dental treatment was initially provided from dental vans tied down in the helicopter hangars, permanent clinics were built in Protecteur in 1973-74, Preserver 1981-82 and Provider in 1986.



Dental Van tied down in hangar aboard HMCS Protecteur circa 1970/71

HMCS Protecteur

(AOR 509)



30 August 1969 - present

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship (HMCS) Protecteur (AOR 509) is the lead ship of the Protecteur-class replenishment oilers in service with the Royal Canadian Navy. She is part of the Maritime Forces Pacific (MARPAF), home ported at CFB Esquimalt, British Columbia. Built by Saint John Shipbuilding and Dry Docks in Saint John, New Brunswick, she was commissioned on 30 August 1969. Protecteur is the first Canadian naval unit to carry the name Protecteur; however, there have been two Australian and seven British naval units named Protector. The name was also used for a Canadian base, named HMCS [Protector](#).

Mostly known for her humanitarian efforts, Protecteur has also served in times of war including Operation Friction and Operation Apollo in the Persian Gulf region, multi-national naval exercises and as part of the INTERFET in East Timor. Operation Apollo was the largest deployment of the Royal Canadian Navy since the Korean War. In six months Protecteur logged over 50,000 nautical miles (93,000 km; 58,000 mi), delivering over 150,000 barrels (~20,000 t) of fuel and 390 pallets of dry goods to deployed coalition ships. Protecteur, as well as her sister ship Preserver, are scheduled to be paid off in 2017, however the replacement Joint Support Ship Project is not scheduled to enter service until two-years later.

Construction

First authorized in 1959, HMCS Protecteur was constructed by Saint John Shipbuilding and Dry Docks in Saint John, New Brunswick starting on 17 October 1967, was launched on 18 July 1968 and was officially commissioned by the Royal Canadian Navy on 30 August 1969.

General characteristics

Protecteur is one of two ships in the Protecteur-class of replenishment oilers in service with the Royal Canadian Navy. The ship is 171.9 m (564 ft) long and 23.2 m (76 ft 1 in) wide, with a displacement between 8,380 and 24,700 tonnes (8,248 and 24,310 long tons) depending on her load. Protecteur's draught is 10.1 m (33 ft 2 in), and she has been given an ice rating of three.

Protecteur's primary role is to deliver supplies to deployed ships. Fully loaded, Protecteur can store up to 14,590 t (14,360 long tons) of fuel, 400 t (394 long tons) of aviation fuel, 1,048 t (1,031 long tons) of dry cargo, and 1,250 t (1,230 long tons) of ammunition. Fuel can be transferred at a rate of 1,500 t (1,476 long tons) per hour and 2,500 lb (1,100 kg) of dry cargo per hour can be transferred all while traveling at her top speed.



***HMCS Regina being refueled by Protecteur
in the Pacific Ocean.***

Armament

Four BAE Systems Mark 36 SRBOC chaff launchers and an AN/SLQ-25 Nixie towed decoy are the ship's primary defenses. When Protecteur was originally launched, she was fitted with a twin 3"/50 caliber gun mounted on her bow,^[2] however the 3" guns were replaced with two 20 mm Phalanx CIWS mounts, one at the bow and one astern in August 1990. The CIWS emplacements were part of the upgrades that Protecteur received before deploying to the Persian Gulf region.

Her former 3"/50 guns was temporarily fitted, together with two Bofors 40 mm guns, six .5 inch machine guns, as well as Blowpipe and Javelin MANPADs during the Gulf War. The CIWS mounts were retained after the war, but the Bofors and 76 mm gun were removed from Protecteur after returning from war.

Originally Protecteur was to be fitted with Mark 29 NATO Sea Sparrow. However, due to delays in procurement, the Sea Sparrow system was never installed. The CH-124 Sea King

helicopters on board Protecteur also provide weapons support, carrying Mark 46 torpedos and a 7.62 mm machine gun.

Crew

Three hundred sixty five men and women serve on Protecteur. There are 27 officers aboard ship and a total of 45 crew members are part of the air detachment that flies three CH-124 Sea King helicopters off the back of the ship. In 1988 the crew of the Protecteur was officially desegregated, allowing both men and women to serve on board her. **Protecteur is equipped with a small dental clinic, which provides dental care for the Royal Canadian Navy when deployed.**

Service

The Polish yacht Gedania left Resolute Bay and went missing on 30 August 1975. Gedania was a sailboat, and was only the second pleasure craft to attempt to traverse the Northwest Passage; however they were turned back due to regulations regarding the passage. The sailboat was on a journey to circumnavigate the North and South American continents. The crew of Protecteur initiated a \$400 thousand (equivalent to \$1.7 million in 2014) search for the lost ship before it completed its journey

In 1980, while Protecteur was operating off the coast of Portugal, Commanding Officer Captain Larry Dzioba hoisted an Esso flag on the ship's mast, joking that they were the "biggest floating gas station in the neighbourhood". In 1981, Protecteur served in CARIBOPS 81 off the coast of Puerto Rico, along with at least two Canadian destroyers. Protecteur and her CH-124 helicopters performed a nighttime rescue of the crew of a disabled Norwegian chemical tanker in June 1982. The Norwegian crew was forced to abandon their ship after a fire had broken out. For the 75th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Navy, Protecteur hosted a dinner with the captains of 35 ships, including ships from Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States, as well as then Governor General Jeanne Sauv  and Prince Andrew.

In 1991, Protecteur was part of the Canadian contingent sent to the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Desert Shield and later Operation Friction (the Canadian name for its operations during the Gulf War). The ship, part of a three-vessel force,^[28] the other two being the Iroquois-class destroyers Athabaskan and Terra Nova, saw extensive service in the Central Gulf. The ship was honoured with the Gulf and Kuwait Medal for her service in the war. In 1992, Protecteur was sent to help after Hurricane Andrew in Florida, with tasks including repairing schools, community centres, and hospitals in the region. A small pool was built on the helipad of Protecteur providing some relief to hurricane ravaged Floridians. Homes, churches, and a senior centre were also repaired in the Bahamas. The homeport of Protecteur was changed from CFB Halifax to CFB Esquimalt after the hurricane relief efforts. The frigate Vancouver and Protecteur participated in the multi-national RIMPAC 98 off the coast of Hawaii in June 1998.^[35]

Protecteur was deployed to East Timor as part of the Australian-led INTERFET peacekeeping taskforce from 23 October 1999 to 23 January 2000. Crew from Protecteur helped reconstruct a police academy in Dili during their deployment in support of INTERFET. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police then used the newly reconstructed academy to set up a training school for the National Police of East Timor. Protecteur participated in Operation Apollo for six months, logging over 50,000 nautical miles (93,000 km; 58,000 mi) and delivering over 150,000 barrels (~20,000 t) of fuel and 390 pallets of dry goods returning to CFB Esquimalt in November 2002. Operation Apollo was the largest Canadian deployment since the Korean War. Protecteur

participated in RIMPAC again in 2004, along with the Algonquin and Regina.

On 19 September 2011, Protecteur departed from CFB Esquimalt for a two month deployment off southern California as part of the USS [Abraham Lincoln](#) carrier strike group. Protecteur joined the destroyer Algonquin and the frigate Ottawa in Fleet Week activities in San Diego, California, between 26 and 30 September 2011. On 30 August 2013, the ship was involved in a collision with Algonquin during towing exercises. There were no injuries to personnel, although Protecteur sustained damage to her bow. The damage was repaired in time for Protecteur to participate in a Task Group Exercise with the United States Navy in mid October 2013.

In 2014, Protecteur suffered an engine room fire and breakdown 340 nautical miles northeast of Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. She was moving at limited speeds and the USS [Michael Murphy](#), USS [Chosin](#), and the USNS [Sioux](#) was dispatched from the USN to assist. Chosin attempted to tow Protecteur, but the towing line broke. About 20 members of the ship's crew were injured as a result of the fire, and her engines were badly damaged.^[48] After a preliminary assessment, it was decided that the vessel could not be repaired in Pearl Harbor and plans were in the works to have her towed back to her home port in Canada for disposition.

On 16 May 2014, she left Pearl Harbor under tow from the United States Military Sealift Command-operated Rescue and salvage ship USNS [Salvor](#) for an expected three week journey to her home port of CFB Esquimalt near Victoria, B.C. Protecteur was delivered to Esquimalt on 31 May 2014.

Future

Plans for replacing Protecteur and her sister ships were first brought up in 2004. Lack of spare parts for the ship's boiler and the fact that she is a monohull tanker have been the main driving points to replacing Protecteur and her sister ship. It was planned that the ship would continue to operate until 2015, however the Joint Support Ship Project will not be completed until two years later, leaving a gap in the ability for the RCN to refuel and resupply her own ships while deployed. It is likely that HMCS Protecteur, following extensive damage as a result of a fire in February of 2014, will be decommissioned. "It's likely repairs will be too expensive for the navy to consider" because she was to be retired in 2017.



HMCS Protecteur



HMCS Provider

(AOR 508)
28 September 1963 - 24 June 1998



Her Majesty's Canadian Ship (HMCS) Provider was the sole ship of the Canadian Provider class replenishment oiler. She was the first dedicated Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment ship commissioned for the Royal Canadian Navy in 1963. She was built by Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company Limited of Lauzon, Quebec.

Originally assigned to the East coast, her open deck made her vulnerable and she was re-assigned to the West coast.

Construction

First authorized in 1959, Provider was built by Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company Limited of Lauzon, Quebec and was commissioned by the Royal Canadian Navy in 1963.^[4] Provider was considered a prototype for the Protecteur-class replenishment oiler.^[5]

The hoses and wire system that the Canadians had designed for Provider's replenishment at sea operations became standard for all NATO replenishment oilers.

A refit was completed on Provider at Burrard Dry Dock in 1982. Another refit was scheduled for Provider in 1987 to accommodate the desegregation of the Navy. Nineteen women joined a crew of then 210 on board Provider in 1987 after her refit.

Service

Provider was stationed in the Mediterranean sea, along with two destroyers, in May 1967 to help support Canadian troops who were part of the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza.

Provider was first stationed at CFB Halifax but was moved to CFB Esquimalt in 1969. Along with Mackenzie and Yukon, Provider attended Canada Week at Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan.

Provider, along with Huron, Annapolis, and Kootenay, were the first western warships to visit the former Soviet base of Vladivostok since 1937. Over a four-day period in June 1990, over 30,000 Russians toured the four ships, and their crews were welcomed into the town with open arms. Over 50,000 lapel pins, stickers, and flags were given by the crews of the Canadian ships, as well as showing the locals what a screwdriver was. After leaving Vladivostok, Provider rescued 88 Vietnamese who were adrift in the South China Sea before making a port call in Manila.

Provider escorted Huron to the Panama Canal in January 1991. Huron was on her way to CFB Halifax for refitting before heading into the Gulf War. Had the Gulf War continued, Provider and

Restigouche would have either joined or relieved other Canadian ships in the war zone.

Relieving ships from CFB Halifax, Provider joined the United Nations embargo against Haiti in late 1993.

In 1996, the home port of Provider was once again changed back to CFB Halifax.

Fate

The ship was paid off 24 June 1998, two years later than originally planned, and remained in Halifax Harbour until 2002 while she awaited auction.

Provider arrived in Aliğa, Turkey for scrapping on 28 August 2002.



HMCS Preserver (AOR 510)



7 August 1970- present

HMCS Preserver is a Canadian Protecteur-class auxiliary oiler replenishment of the Royal Canadian Navy commissioned in 1970.

Built by Saint John Shipbuilding in Saint John, New Brunswick, she underwent a major refit in 2005, after the ship was plagued by electrical problems.

She is the second ship to bear the name Preserver. Commissioned 11 July 1942, the first HMCS [Preserver](#) served in World War II as a Fairmile motor launch base supply ship under the East Coast's 'Newfoundland Force'. She was paid off 6 November 1945.

Service history

The ship has served Canada's fleet in domestic and international exercises in the 1980s and 1990s. She was a vital part of operations during the first Gulf War and then again in 2001 for Operation Apollo, Canada's initial response to the Global War on Terror.

She is currently serving in the Royal Canadian Navy Atlantic Fleet out of Halifax, Nova Scotia¹. The ship will continue to operate until the Joint Support Ship Project is eventually completed.

The general characteristics of the Preserver are similar to the Protecteur.





THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S BANNER FOR
THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

LA BANNIÈRE DE LA DUCHESSE DE GLOUCESTER POUR
LE CORPS DENTAIRE ROYAL CANADIEN

En reconnaissance de notre siècle de service, et avec l'aimable soutien de Kensington Palace, du chef d'état-major de la défense des FAC, de Rideau Hall et Buckingham Palace, une bannière royale est actuellement dans les dernières étapes de production. Elle sera présentée au CRDC par notre colonel en chef, SAR la Duchesse de Gloucester, et portera son emblème. Sa conception, approuvée et signée par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général, se trouve ci-jointe pour votre information.

In recognition of our century of service, and with the kind support of Kensington Palace, the CAF Chief of Defence Staff, Rideau Hall and Buckingham Palace, a Royal Banner is currently in the final stages of production. It will be presented to the RCDC by our Col-in-Chief, HRH The Duchess of Gloucester, and bears her device. The design, as approved and signed by His Excellency the Governor General, is attached for your info.

RCDC Centennial Memorabilia

Except for the Centennial Pin, which you received with this newsletter, all of the RCDC Centennial memorabilia will be produced and sold by CANEX. Items to be produced will include men's and ladies' golf shirts, ladies' T-shirts, centennial coins, cuff links and shirt studs, etched wine glasses, beer mugs, coffee mugs, key chains and pens, all featuring the RCDC Centennial logo. These items will be available for purchase only at CANEX retail outlets and on-line from www.canex.ca.

To be able to order items on-line you will require a CF ONE card. It confirms your membership within the Canadian military community and provides you with access to both the CANEX Rewards Program (the program that rewards you for shopping at CANEX) and the CF Appreciation Program (the official discount program of the Canadian Armed Forces community). In the future it will also be the one card to access PSP programs and services, messes, specialty interest activities and more.

On-line application can be done at www.CF1FC.ca. For convenience, I have also included the application form for those who wish to apply by mail.

The CF ONE card is free for Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) members (Regular and Reserve Force) and their families, and former members of the CAF and their families, including families of the deceased. A \$5.00 fee applies to (FIRST 100,000 CARDS ARE FREE) current Department of National Defence (DND) public servants and their families, and Honourary Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels and their families.



You can fill out an online version of this form at: www.CF1FC.ca

Important: If you are a friend of the CF, phone 1-855-245-0330 for further information. Please do not fill out this form.

Person Details							
Last Name			First Name			Middle Name	
Rank or Salutation		Date of Birth dd mm yyyy		Language <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> French		Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Category (select ONLY one)							
Current CAF Member <input type="checkbox"/> Air Force <input type="checkbox"/> Army <input type="checkbox"/> Navy		<input type="checkbox"/> Former CAF Member <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Military		Family Member <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Dependant <input type="checkbox"/> Guardian		Reserve <input type="checkbox"/> Class A/B <input type="checkbox"/> Class C	
				RCMP <input type="checkbox"/> Serving <input type="checkbox"/> Retired with pension		Civilian <input type="checkbox"/> Serving (DND, NPF, MFRC, DRDC, DCC, or Honorary Col / Capt (N) and Honorary LCol / Cdr) <input type="checkbox"/> Retired staff of the NPF with pension	
Mailing Address							
Apt. No		Street Address				PO Box	
City		Province		Country		Postal Code	
Residential Address (only complete if different from mailing address)							
Apt. No		Street Address				PO Box	
City		Province		Country		Postal Code	
Phone / Email							
Home		Cell (optional)		Work (optional)		Ext.	
Email				Secondary Email (optional)			
Terms of Use / Agreements							
<input type="checkbox"/> I have read and agree to the collection and use of my personal information as outlined in the CFMWS Privacy Policy, available at www.cfmws.com .				Signature		Date dd mm yyyy	
Individuals under the age of 18 (this section must be completed by parent or legal guardian)							
Parent or Legal Guardian (print your name)		Signature		Relationship with Applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Guardian		Date dd mm yyyy	

Section 1 – Category Groups

Step 1: Insert a checkmark next to the category group that applies to you. You can select more than one code.

For example, you could be a 'Veteran with pension' but also a 'DND Public Servant'.

If you selected two or more codes, the one closest to the top of the list is your primary code.

For example, if you selected 'V' and 'D', then 'V' is your primary code.

	Code	Category Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	CF	Regular Force or Reserve Force Member (Class A/B) and (Class C)
<input type="checkbox"/>	CF-F	Family of Regular Force Member or Reserve Force Member (Class A/B) and (Class C)
<input type="checkbox"/>	V	Veteran (Former Member of the CAF) with pension
<input type="checkbox"/>	V	Veteran (Former Member of the CAF) without pension
<input type="checkbox"/>	V-F	Family of Veteran (Former Member of the CAF)
<input type="checkbox"/>	V-F	Family of the Deceased
<input type="checkbox"/>	FF	Member of Foreign Military currently serving with the CAF
<input type="checkbox"/>	FF-F	Family of Member of Foreign Military currently serving with the CAF
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Current DND Public Servant, DRDC, DCC
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Current Staff of the NPF
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Current Staff of MFRC
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Serving RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Honorary Col / Capt (N) and Honorary LCol / Cdr
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-F	Family of current DND Public Servant, DRDC, DCC
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-F	Family of current Staff of the NPF
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-F	Family of current Staff of MFRC
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-F	Family of Serving RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-F	Family of Honorary Col / Capt (N) and Honorary LCol / Cdr
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	Former Staff of NPF with pension
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	Former RCMP with pension
<input type="checkbox"/>	P-F	Family of Former Staff of NPF with pension
<input type="checkbox"/>	P-F	Family of Former RCMP with pension

Step 2: In the table below, find your primary code from Section 1, and enter information in the applicable fields.

Section 2 – Cardholder Details

CF	Service No.	CAF Enrollment Date	—	CAF Release Date (optional)
CF-F	Member Service No.	Member Last Name	Member First Name	—
V	Service No.	CAF Enrollment Date	CAF Release Date	—
V-F	Member Service No.	Member Last Name	Member First Name	Member's Release Date
FF	Service No.	CAF Assignment Start Date	CAF Assignment End Date	CAF Release Date (optional)
FF-F	Member Service No.	Member Last Name	Member First Name	—
D	PRI, NPF #, RCMP or Honorary Service No.	Enrollment Date	—	—
D-F	Member's PRI, NPF #, RCMP, or Honorary Service No.	Member Last Name	Member First Name	—

Section 3 – Identifying Documents

Step 3: Find your category code in the table below and see which identifying documents you need to submit.

Step 4: Make a copy of the identifying document that applies to you and include it with this form.

Code	Identifying Documents to Submit
CF and CF-F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of the member's NDI 20 (Canadian Forces ID Card) or NDI 10 (Temporary ID Card)
V and V-F	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of the member's NDI 75 or CF 75 (Record of Service ID Card) Copy of the member's Pension Statement Copy of the member's Release Certificate / Discharge papers Communication from either VAC or CAF that confirms the member's service.
FF and FF-F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assignment paperwork and Copy of the member's NDI 30 (Allied Force ID Card) or NDI 31
D and D-F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For MFRC employees: A letter from the MFRC stating that you are a current employee For RCMP: Copy of the member's RCMP Service ID For Honorary: Appointment letter, copy of NDI 10 For current Staff of NPF, CF: No identifying documents to submit For current DND public servant: Copy of member's NDI 21 (Civilian ID Card) For all others: Copy of member's NDI 21 (Civilian ID Card)
P and P-F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of the member's Pension statement

For dependents (aged 19-25) who are unmarried and attending school full time at a recognized educational institution: Submit the applicable identifying document from the table above along with a copy of your school invoice and/or proof of enrolment.

Section 4 – CANEX Club XTra Card

Do you have a CANEX ClubXTra Card?

☐

Yes

If yes, enter your card #: _____

☐

No

Send Mail to: Coordinator, CFOne Card, CFMWS HQ, 4210 Labelle Street, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0K2

Contact Us: Phone: 1-855-245-0330 or **Email:** cf1fc@cfmws.com

Office Use Only

☐

UPCOMING EVENTS

March 5-7, 2015:

Pacific Dental Conference, Vancouver BC will include two presentations given by military personnel as part of their 2015 Scientific Program, in celebration of the RCDC Centennial. Visit the PDC website for session details and timing www.pdconf.com

March 7, 2015:

15th Annual Toothfairy Gala & BC Dental Association Awards, Vancouver Convention Centre. Commemoration of the RCDC Centennial will be woven into this magical evening as we honour those who have contributed to one hundred years of service. Highlights will include an Merit Award Presentation to Colonel James C. Taylor as well as a video presentation highlighting the RCDC Centennial.

For more information and tickets visit pdconf.com or bcdental.org and click on the 'Toothfairy Gala'.

April 28, 2015:

1200 hrs - RCDCA Ottawa Luncheon, Orleans Legion

May 11, 2015:

1300 hrs - RCDCA Centennial Golf Tournament, Hylands Golf Club, Ottawa

1600 hrs - Golf Tournament BBQ Meet and Greet

May 12-13, 2015:

CDA Hosted Continuing Dental Education at the Canadian War Museum

May 12, 2015:

1900 hrs - Opening of Dental Corps exhibit at Canadian War Museum

May 13, 2015:

CDA Hosted Centennial Gala, Chateau Laurier

Special Tribute for Veterans of the Second World War



To mark the 75th anniversary of Canada's engagement in the Second World War, Minister Fantino recently launched a national initiative to pay tribute to today's Veterans of the Second World War. This unique tribute-a limited edition commemorative pin and personalized certificate of recognition-is now available by request.

All living Canadian Veterans who served for at least one day of the Second World War with the Canadian

Armed Forces, the Merchant Navy or any Allied force are eligible to receive this tribute. Request forms are available at veterans.gc.ca, by calling 1-866-522-2122 or by visiting any VAC or Service Canada office.

Please note - a copy of the application form has been included in this newsletter as a convenience for our members. An electronic copy can be accessed at:

<http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/medals-decorations/commemorative-medals/second-world-war-tribute>



Veterans Affairs
Canada

Anciens Combattants
Canada



Second World War Tribute Request

To mark the 75th anniversary of Canada's engagement in the Second World War, beginning September 10, 2014, living Canadian Veterans of the Second World War may request a special commemorative lapel pin and certificate of recognition.

Protected B when completed.

CSDN ID	File No.
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Second World War Veteran Information

Last name*	First name*	Middle name(s)
Name as you wish to appear on certificate (please print)*		
Service No.(s)/RCMP Regimental No.(s) (if applicable)		
Mailing address (No., Street, Apartment No., PO Box, RR No.)*		City/Town/Village*
Country*	Province/Territory/State*	Postal Code/ZIP*
Telephone (Country Code, Area Code, No.)* <input type="radio"/> Canada/US <input type="radio"/> Other ()		Email
Language preference: English <input type="radio"/> French <input type="radio"/>		

Note: If you are applying on behalf of a Veteran, please include your contact information in the fields below.

Contact name (last name, first name, middle name)		
Mailing address (No., Street, Apartment No., PO Box, RR No.)		City/Town/Village
Country	Province/Territory/State	Postal Code/ZIP
Telephone (Country Code, Area Code, No.) <input type="radio"/> Canada/US <input type="radio"/> Other ()	Relationship to Veteran	
Comments		

VAC994e (2014-11)

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Fields with an asterisk (*) are required.
Ce formulaire est disponible en français.

Canada

Protected B when completed.

Last name*	First name*	CSDN ID	File No.
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Comments (continued)

Privacy Notice

The personal information you provide on this form is protected by the *Privacy Act*, and is collected under the authority of the Order in Council (OIC) 1965-688 to facilitate the application process for the Second World War Tribute Certificate of Recognition. Providing your information is voluntary.

This personal information may be shared with other VAC programs for case management purposes, to determine your eligibility for additional benefits, or for commemorative activities, where applicable. The information may be used for the planning, research, development, evaluation and/or reporting of programs, policies and services.

Under the *Privacy Act*, you have the right to request access to your personal information held by a government institution, and to request corrections should you believe the information you provided contains errors or omissions.

Additional information about how the Department handles this personal information can be found in the Veterans Affairs Canada section of the Info Source publication (<http://www.infosource.gc.ca>) in the Personal Information Bank, Honours and Awards (VAC PPU 110).

Signature	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)
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Please return form to:

**Veterans Affairs Canada
Honours and Awards
Ottawa ON K1A 0P4**

VAC994e (2014-11)

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Fields with an asterisk (*) are required.



THE CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS AND OUR DEDICATED CONTRIBUTION TO BOMBER COMMAND DURING WWII

by Captain (Ret'd) EM "Dick" Lobb

During the Second World War, I served in England at various air force stations including with No. 6 (RCAF) Group Bomber Command and I wanted to share with you some of my memories from that time.

The Royal Air Force had several main commands, one being RAF Bomber Command, which was responsible for most light and medium and all heavy bomber units. First formed in 1936, there were seven active operational Groups (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6/RCAF and 8/Pathfinders), each composed of several Squadrons. The Command was responsible for destroying significant portions of Nazi Germany's industrial complex and many German cities. Unfortunately, this was accomplished while sustaining extremely high casualty rates. The Halifax and Lancaster bombers were the work horse aircraft for much of the bombing missions.

In a Squadron, a tour of duty was 30 completed operations – that being a successfully completed flight or sortie where a primary or secondary target had been attacked. Only 25% of aircrew survived their first tour, after which they served as instructors to train new flight crews. After 6 months, they came back for another 20 operations, after which they became instructors unless promoted to higher things or volunteered for more operations. The odds against survival of a second tour were 1 in 40. Of the RAF Bomber Command personnel killed during the war, 72% were British, 18% Canadian, 7% Australian and 3% New Zealanders.

One third of all Bomber Command aircrew were Canadians and in October 1942, No. 6 Group (RCAF) Bomber Command was created, solely manned by Canadian officers and men serving in 14 operational RCAF Bomber Squadrons, flying from air fields in Yorkshire, England. No. 6 Group flew a total of 40,822 sorties during the war, dropped a total of 126,122 tons of bombs and lost 814 aircraft. 8,000 decorations for bravery were awarded to the Canadian servicemen of No. 6 Group. 4,203 aircrew lost their lives. I remember a number of days when I had lunch with several of my aircrew friends just before they left on a mission and by evening time they were all dead. In 1940,



FO H. Protheroe



FL E. Franklin

Sir Winston Churchill paid the aircrews of the RAF (fighter and bomber commands) the greatest tribute stating in Parliament, *“Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.”* Two future RCDC dental officers who flew with No. 6 Group were awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses – Flying Officer DH “Hap” Protheroe (the last serving member of the Canadian Forces awarded a DFC when he retired, who was then CO of 14 Dental Unit, HQ for CF Air Command), and Flight Lieutenant EMC Franklin (who flew 32 sorties over Germany).

Under the leadership of Col E. Wansbrough No. 19 Dental Company was established to provide dental care for the aircrews of No. 6 (RCAF) Group. The Company, under the command of LCol RA Gilbert, had 24 dental officers supported by 24 dental assistants, orderlies, a supply officer (Capt Rowe and later Capt Fletcher) and an administrative officer (Capt French). A central laboratory was established at Dishforth under the guidance of Maj AL Gardiner (N0.3) and (N0.4) W02 Lloyd Wansborough. Dental personnel were posted to various dental detachments including HQ at Allerton Park, Croft, Dishforth, Topcliffe, Linton-on-Ouse, Tholthorpe and Middleton St. George. Some of the dental officers who served with No. 19 Dental Company included Captains Jamieson, Duke, Belford, Parrott, Carson, Gabriel, Slack, Fisher, Verte and Day.



Col Wansbrough



LCol Gilbert



Capt Jamieson



Capt Duke



Capt Belford

In July 1942, I sailed to England on the RMS *Capetown Castle*, along with Maj AL Gardiner and Sgt Bert Fisher (dental lab technician). We served together as a dental team at various air force stations in England until our return to Canada after the war. After our initial orientation in southern England at Cove and Aldershot, we were stationed with No. 410 Squadron (Fighter Command) in Scorton, Yorkshire. In 1943, we joined 1664 Heavy Conversion Unit at Croft and then moved to Dishforth, providing dental care to aircrew from No. 6 Group (RCAF) Bomber Command.

In 1944, we were posted to Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead, Sussex. Here we worked in the 50-bed Canadian wing of the hospital under the command of Group Captain A. Ross Tilley. He, along with Sir Archibald McIndoe, a New Zealander, became renowned for their pioneer work in the plastic surgical reconstruction of burned and disfigured aircrew of whom 80% came from Bomber Command. Their patients formed the “Guinea Pig Club”, celebrating their remarkable ground breaking rehabilitations that gave them the ability to lead productive lives for many years after the war and who gathered at regular international reunions.

Much of Maj Gardiner’s treatment responsibilities at the Queen Victoria Hospital were dealing with complicated extractions, maxillofacial injuries and fractures. We were part of the maxillofacial unit of the Hospital, which was headed by Sir Kelcy Fry, who developed a number of maxillofacial procedures, and was supported by a group of plastic surgery and maxillofacial pioneers, GJ Parfitt, PR Shepherd and AC McLeod. Members of the CDC Unit were: Capt R. Ball, John McManus, Sid Muller, Jack Kern, Cal Fletcher, Ian Grimsguard, Vince Blackmore, and Dick Lobb.

At the end of the war, we were posted to RCAF HQ at 32 Lincoln Fields, London, England where Maj Gardiner was in charge of the dental clinic. In late 1945, we returned to Canada and



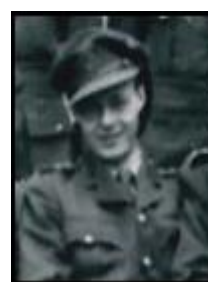
Capt Parrott



Capt Carson



Capt Gabriel



Capt Slack



Capt Fisher



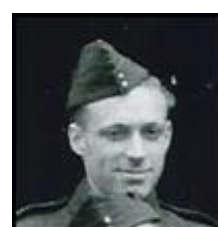
Capt Verte



Capt Day



Maj Gardiner



Sgt Fisher



G/Capt Tilley

were stationed to a variety of different locations ending a remarkable three year experience as a dental team providing dental care and surgery to aircrew in England under very challenging conditions and sometimes with unique wartime injuries.

In 2013, the Government of Canada awarded the Bomber Command bar to Canadian veterans who served with Bomber Command in the Second World War. It is worn on the ribbon of the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal above all other clasps or bars, including the overseas clasp.



Sir A. McIndoe



Capt R. Ball



McManus J.



Muller S.



Kern J.



Fletcher C.



Grimsguard I.



Blackmore V.



Lobb D.



Bomber Command Service Bar

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the members

ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS ASSOCIATION

Following examination of the records, the following statement has been prepared:

The General Fund, a statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

The examination included a review of all receipts and disbursements including supporting documents and reconciliation of the Bank Account to 30 September 2014.

Respectfully Submitted

**Cliff Beauchamp
Treasurer
RCDC ASSOCIATION**

GENERAL FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Period 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Revenue

Memberships	\$2,665.00
Donations	\$546.37
Interest	\$5.44
Social	\$1,473.89
Bank Account forwarded from 1 Oct 2013	\$11,359.37
	<u>\$16,050.07</u>

Disbursements

Office	\$508.60
Programs (Newsletter/Centennial)	\$2,154.06
Postage	\$814.39
Meetings	\$300.00
Social	\$1,293.00
Travel	\$72.00
Donations & Memberships	\$520.00
	<u>\$5,662.05</u>
Bank Balance	<u>\$10,388.02</u>

General Fund Balance at start of FY	\$11,359.37
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General Fund Balance at end of FY	\$10,388.02
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	2013	2014
Bank Account	\$11,359.37	\$ 10,388.02

OPERATING LOSS OF \$971.35

SUMMARY

RCDC Association has cash assets of **\$10,388.02**

As of FY ending **30 September 2014**

The operating loss for this FY was due in part to the higher level of support provided to the RCDC with their Centennial initiatives. Given the uncertainty of the challenges concerning the future of the association, other activities were at a lower level and helped to keep operating cost down for this FY.



RCDC Association/L'Association du CDRC

2015 **Membership Application & Renewal Request** **2015**
Demande d'adhésion & Demande de renouvellement

New **OR** **Renewal** **(circle one)**
Nouveau **OU** **Renouvellement** **(encerclez un choix)**

Name/Nom _____ **Rank/Grade** _____

Address/Adresse _____

(Postal Code/Code postal)

(Period of service/Période de service)

E-Mail / Courriel _____

Telephone/ Téléphone _____ **Cell/cellulaire** _____

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**2015 Annual Membership Dues / Cotisation annuelle des membres \$20.00**

**I enclose \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **for my dues for the year(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**J'inclus \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **pour ma cotisation de l'année/des années** \_\_\_\_\_

Charitable income tax receipts will be issued for donations over \$30 upon request.  
Un reçu pour la taxe sera émis pour les dons de plus que 30\$ (sur demande)

**I enclose a donation/J'inclus un don de \$** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please send your cheque payable to the Royal Canadian Dental Corps Association to :**  
**S.V.P. envoyez votre chèque à l'ordre de l'Association du Corps Dentaire Royal Canadien à :**  
**Mr. C. Beauchamp, 1727 Boyer Rd., Orleans, ON K1C 3H8**

**Note:** Our readers are interested in what you are doing; please share some news by writing on the back of this page.

Nos lecteurs sont intéressés de connaître vos activités; S.V.P. partagez vos nouvelles en écrivant au verso.

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