

*The*

# ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

*Quarterly*



1915



1940



1965

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*Commemorating  
Fifty Years of Service*

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## The RCDC Quarterly

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General of Dental Services for the Canadian Forces

Editorial Board: Colonel AC Leman  
Lt Col SG Bagnall  
Major WH Harrington

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for the Canadian Forces,  
Canadian Forces Headquarters,  
OTTAWA 4, Ontario.

## Cover Photograph

Typical view of the Alaska Highway of the Northwest Highway System  
approximately 25 miles south of the capital city, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.



It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity to congratulate the Royal Canadian Dental Corps on its Fiftieth Anniversary of service with the Canadian Armed Forces.

During this period the Corps has fulfilled its role under all circumstances in providing a high calibre of dental health service to the Canadian Forces. The tri-service role of the Corps since 1939 has permitted the ready adoption of new techniques and equipment and has resulted in a high standard of dental treatment to all three services on an equitable basis. It has thus required little modification in order to adapt to the unification of the Canadian Forces.

The RCDC record of service is one of which all personnel may be justly proud. My best wishes for the tasks that still lie ahead of you.

*Paul T. Hellyer*

Paul T. Hellyer



The fiftieth anniversary of an individual or an organization is an occasion for congratulations on the past and for looking forward into the future. The Royal Canadian Dental Corps is indeed to be congratulated on its past. It has played its part as a member of the Forces in war and peace, in Canada and throughout the many theatres in which Canadian forces have been deployed around the world, in a manner that merits the highest praise.

Your aim in providing treatment to all servicemen and women under all conditions has always been met and the standard of service has steadily advanced to keep abreast with new developments in the dental profession.

I congratulate you on this occasion of your Fiftieth Anniversary and extend my best wishes for the continued success of the Corps.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'F. R. Miller'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(F. R. Miller)  
Air Chief Marshal  
Chief of the Defence Staff



This issue of The Royal Canadian Dental Corps Quarterly is dedicated in its entirety to commemorating the fifty years of service just completed by our Corps. It is true that for some 20 years of this time in the period between the two world wars, we could not really be classified as an organized and effective component of the Canadian Forces. This, in a way, proved to be a fortunate circumstance since on our reorganization in 1939 it was possible for our farsighted and energetic founders to establish the Corps on a modern and progressive basis; a foundation which stood us well during the establishment of our peacetime organization in 1946 and is standing us in good stead now during these days of integration and unification.

The pages which follow are not an attempt to present the history of our organization during these fifty years. It is an effort only to recall some of the events, the people or the places that have been involved in our evolution from the CADC, through the CDC to the RCDC. It is regrettable that more complete documentary and photographic records were not maintained for our early years, but at any rate, the editorial board has made the most of what was available. Those of us now serving who enrolled in the Corps in the early days of the Second World War, and there are 36 members of the RCDC (Regular) who have been serving continuously for over 25 years, will no doubt be familiar with many of the faces and locations shown in this issue. Those personnel of more recent vintage may, perhaps, be encouraged by this brief portrayal of the Corps background to look further into our history and development since 1915.

The RCDC has always enjoyed an intimate relationship with our confreres in the civilian profession and much of our progress has been a direct result of this cooperation. Our common aims, in many instances, have dictated the policy which led the Corps during periods of adversity and which ultimately brought us to our enviable position in the Armed Forces. I am sure that with their goodwill and support and our own spirit of service, the future years are bright with the promise of continued achievement.

(KM Baird)

Brigadier

Director General of Dental Services  
for the Canadian Forces

DIRECTORS GENERAL OF DENTAL SERVICES



Brigadier Frank Melville Lott,  
CBE, ED, DDS, BSc, MSc, PhD,

1 September, 1939 - 31 January, 1946,

1914-1918 served with 34th Ontario Regiment,  
Canadian Engineers and 1st Cdn Div Signal  
Coy; CADC from 16 Apr, 1937,

Decorations: CBE - 1945; ED - 1945.



Colonel Dwight Samuel Coons,  
OBE, MM, ED, DDS,

1 February, 1946 - 27 September, 1946,

1916-1919 served with 173rd Bn CEF, 54th Bn,  
Argyle & Sutherland Highlanders Feb 1926,  
CDC from 20 Sep, 1939,

Decorations: OBE - 1946, MM - 1918,  
ED - 1941.



Brigadier Elgin McKinnon Wansbrough,  
OBE, MM, ED, QHDS, (MSc), DDS, FICD, FACD,

28 September, 1946 - 31 October, 1958,

1916-1919 served with Cdn Machine Gun Corps,  
Peel, Dufferin & Halton Regt Jul, 1927,  
CDC from 27 Oct, 1939,

Decorations: OBE - 1946, MM - 1919,  
ED - 1943, CD - 1952, QHDS - 1953.

## FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

### 1915-1938

Organization of the Canadian Army Dental Corps in April, 1915 was the first formal recognition, on the part of the authorities, that the maintenance of dental health was an essential consideration in planning for the complexity of problems that inevitably arise in the Armed Forces. Dental Services must be provided on a comprehensive scale and under all circumstances if personnel were to remain effective and capable in the performance of their designated tasks.

Various references to dental problems of soldiers can be found in history books of the past three hundred years. However, it was not until the South African War in 1899 that a dentist practised in a theatre of war. Along with members of the British Dental Association two Canadians served in South Africa, Dr. David Henry Baird of Ottawa, father of Brigadier KM Baird and Dr. Eugene Lemieux of Montreal.

In 1902 the Canadian Dental Association began the petition to the Canadian Government for organization of a dental corps for the armed forces. General Order 98 dated 2 July, 1904 authorized dental practitioners to become part of the Canadian Forces as a part of the Armed Medical Services. The original establishment of 18 was gradually filled between the years 1904 to 1915. The dentists were not on full duty but were called out on headquarters authority and were only paid for those days they were actually employed.

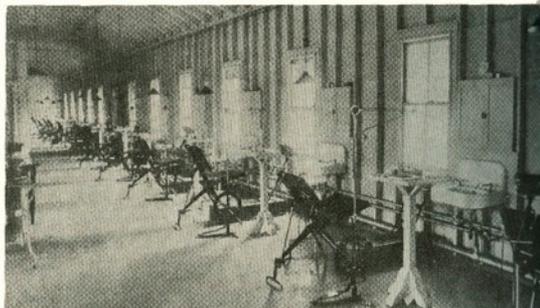
The necessity for forming a Dental Corps did not become obvious until late in 1914 when the military authorities realized the number of recruits rejected because of defective teeth. Members of the dental profession readily volunteered their services in an effort to resolve the dental problem and as a result the first dental clinic was established in a cow stable at the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto by April, 1915. The military authorities soon realized that this system was inadequate and the decision to form the Canadian Army Dental Corps was published as Militia Order No 162, May, 1915.

The CADC was established as a separate corps, directly responsible to headquarters for the provision of dental treatment and those dental officers already serving with the Canadian Army Medical Corps were transferred to the new corps. It is interesting to note that the first draft of 30 dental officers, 34 non-commissioned officers and 40 other ranks was in England and at work by July, 1915.

The original establishment authorized the attachment of dental officers to various units and formations. Apparently, this did not take place and most of the dental officers were attached to medical units similar to the practice in the British Army dental service.



CADC Headquarters, Camp Borden, Ont. about 1916. This building housed the clinic, laboratory and QM Stores



Headquarters Clinic, Camp Borden



The dental clinic, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Ontario

→ Although there are few, if any, documentary or pictorial records available to perpetuate the efforts of the Canadian Army Dental Corps in its early years there are excerpts from various publications that are very complimentary.

Oral Health, October 1915 published the following from the London Evening News about the CADC:

"If any doubt existed as to the need of the Corps' existence, a visit to any of the various clinics and laboratories would soon dispel it. Every branch of dental work is done with the dispatch and thoroughness that characterize a city office."

"Already information regarding its establishment and equipment is being sought by other countries with a view to adoption in their own armies."

A comment of Sir Edward Kemp describes the situation very well:

"It will be of interest to the Canadian public to know that every man in the Canadian Army in England is dentally fit."

"Surely it is of very great importance that the general public should know what the army dentists are doing. It is an achievement that is second only to that of the A.M.C." (Army Medical Corps - Ed.)

The President of the British Dental Association said:

"The Canadian Army is the only army in the whole of the world that attempts to send its soldiers to the front "dentally fit", and keep them fit."

In the same connection Dr. W.H. Dolamore of London, England, President-elect of the same Association said:

"It is difficult to criticize the arrangements in our own army, but one feels that it might be possible and desirable to follow the example which the Canadians have set."



Dental Clinic, Bramshot, England 1917-18

An authoritative comparison of the Canadian Dental Corps with that of the entire British Forces is given in the following extract from a report by the British Dental Association to Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Defence, in October, 1918:

"In numbers alone, the fact that the whole of the British forces have only a little more than twice the number of dentists belonging to the Canadian Army Dental Corps is surely very significant, and as regards organization and administration, the inferiority, as compared with the Dominion forces, is equally manifest to those who are familiar with the details."

Such emphasis of approval demonstrates the very high esteem for Canadian Army dentistry at the termination of the war.

Following the war, the Corps actually had an increase in establishment as the decision was made to make all service personnel dentally fit prior to release from active service. This monumental task was completed, apparently, by December 1919. The Dental Corps was then demobilized and ceased to exist as a war unit.



No 4 Detachment CADC 1917



Front Row L to R: Lt Col W.W. Wright, Maj L.N. Trudeau, Col W.B. Clayton, Maj G.K. Thomson, Maj F.H. Bradley.  
Back Row L to R: Maj J.M. Magee, Lt Col W.G. Thompson, Lt Col N.T. Minogue, Col F.P. Shaw, Lt Col J.M. Wilson.

In September, 1920, the Canadian Dental Association approached the Canadian Government pointing out the requirements for a dental component in the armed forces. Subsequently the Corps was again authorized in June, 1921, on a peacetime basis. However, little interest was shown by the dental profession as a whole and very few, if any, appointments were made to the forces. The Medical Corps then took on the problem of administering to the dental needs and had the necessary dental treatment provided by civilian practitioners under a contract arrangement.

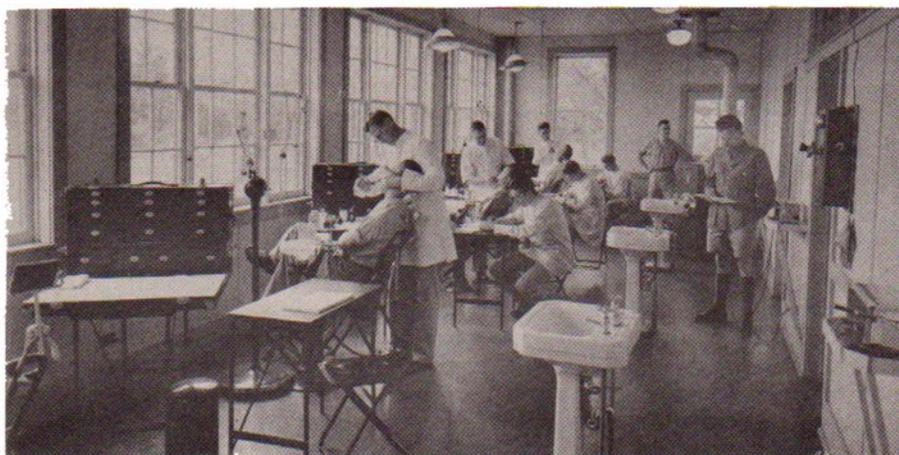
This situation prevailed until 1935 when the Corps was reorganized along the lines that were used in France during The First World War, with the dental service placed under the Director General of Medical Services in Ottawa. Dental officers were added to the establishments of a Casualty Clearing Station and a Field Ambulance. This plan was not supported by the dental profession resulting in an unsatisfactory and uncoordinated state when war broke out in 1939.

#### 1938-1946

A committee of the Canadian Dental Association had held several meetings with Defence officials beginning in May, 1938. A plan for mobilization of the Dental Corps, based on a thesis prepared by Dr. F.M. Lott, was well advanced by September 1939. At the outbreak of war, Army Headquarters called out Dr. Lott as a captain to organize the Corps. He was then promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assumed the duties of Chief Dental Officer of the Armed Forces.

The details, plans and problems of mobilization in the early days of The Second World War have been duly recorded in "The Story of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps". It is interesting to note that the first clinic was established, as in The First World War, at the Cow Palace in the Toronto Exhibition grounds. Formation of the 1st Divisional Dental Company, Canadian Active Service Force (CASF) commanded by Lt Col W.G. Trelford, was started early December, 1939 and this unit sailed with troops of the 1st Division CASF to arrive in the Firth of Clyde on the 30th of December, 1939.

The initial mobilization plan called for the formation of dental companies in each of the eleven Military Districts in Canada. As the strength of the armed forces increased it was necessary to establish more companies. The final build-up in Canada was three RCN companies, thirteen Army including companies at Camp Petawawa and Camp Borden, and six RCAF with the Central Stores in Ottawa.



No 10 Dental Clinic Camp Petawawa, July 1941

The all-out war effort of the Canadian people was expressed in several ways, one was the donation of funds by many organizations towards the cost of purchasing mobile dental clinics.

Capt J.P. Whyte, on behalf of the Saskatchewan Hockey Association presenting a mobile clinic to Lt Col G.L. Cameron, DSO, acting for the Director of the Corps. On the left is Lt Col D.S. Coons to witness the occasion.



Overseas the total number of dental companies reached one RCN, three RCAF and fourteen Army companies. These were widespread throughout England, Europe, Italy and Africa and were efficiently supplied with dental stores by the Central Dental Depot, Acton, England, a Base Dental Stores in Northwest Europe and two Army Dental Stores, one in NW Europe and one in Italy.

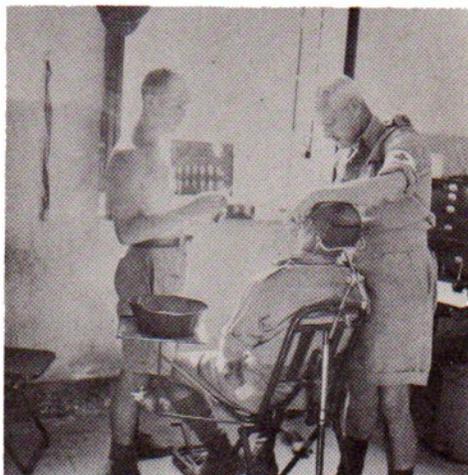
Capt Bill Nursey and Sgt (now WO1) J.E. Shiner with a patient on board HMCS Thetford Mines, Londonderry Northern Ireland, 1944



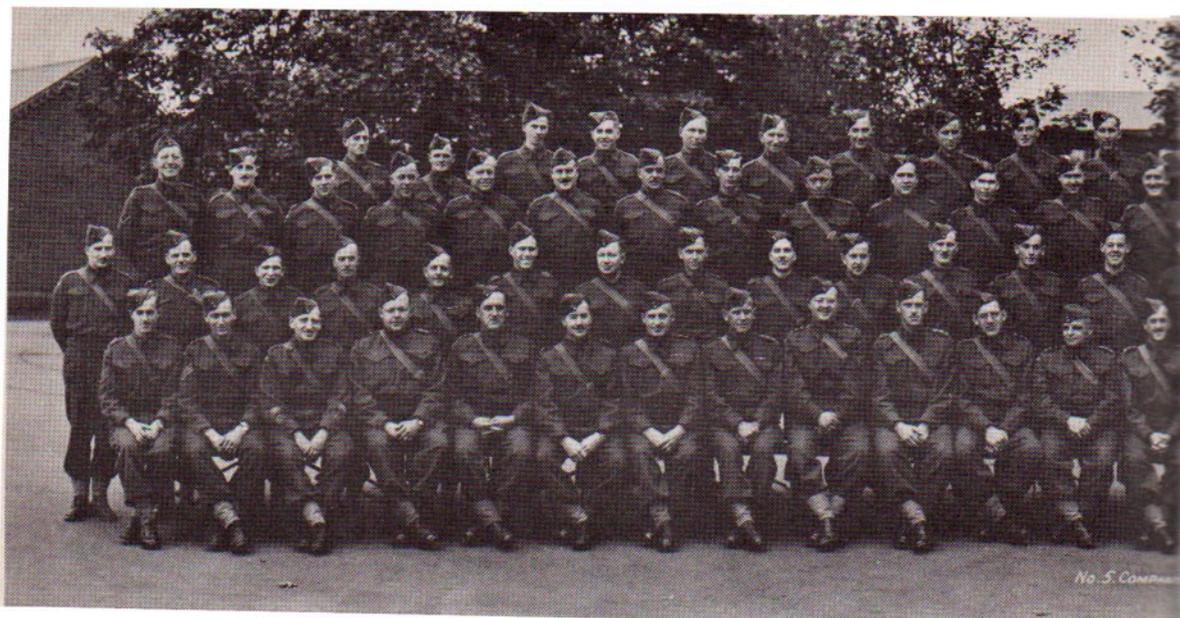
Dental Corps personnel served with the three services in all war theatres and provided comprehensive dental treatment closer to the front lines than any other nation. The portable dental kits and mobile dental vans made this treatment feasible.



Left: Treatment in the field during Exercise Spartan England, 1943 - a forerunner for Overload, the Normandy Invasion, which was to come later



Right: During the warm weather in the Mediterranean area



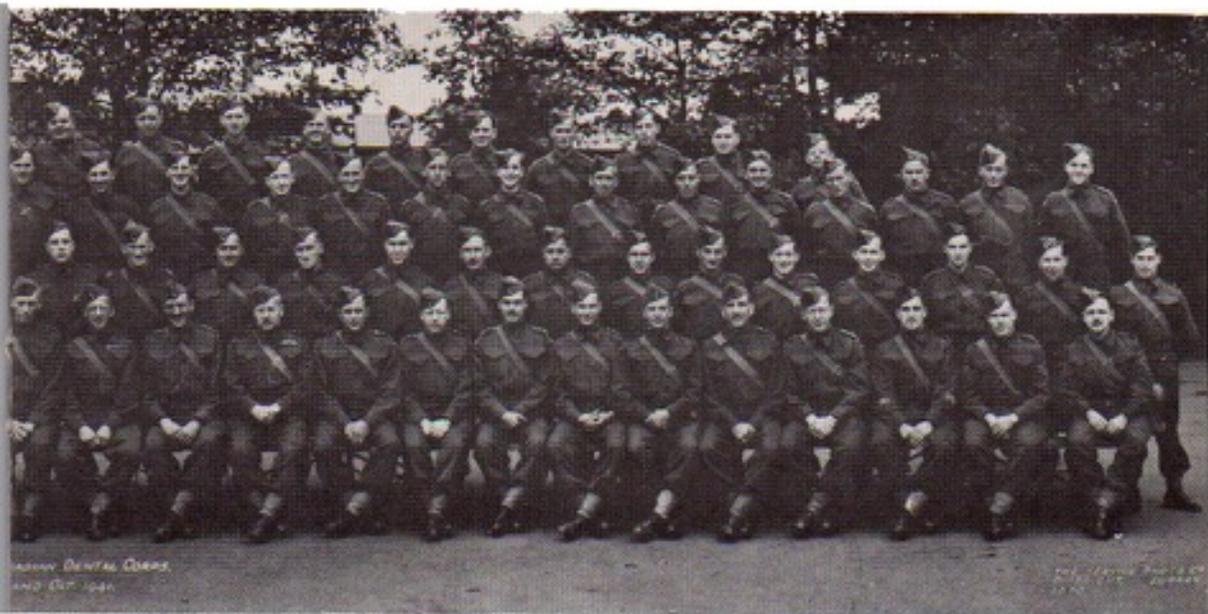
No 5 Company Canadian Dental Corps



Left: Dental clinic of No 9 Coy CDC crossing the Rhine River, 1945



Above: HQ No 4 Coy CDC, Farnborough, Hants May 1942. Col F.M. Lott, Capt C.G. McKenna, Lt Col E.F. Allen, Capt S.K. Wetmore, and Capt C.S. Slack



England, October, 1941

Right: A mobile clinic in Holland



Some unit commanders in England 1944.  
 Top L to R - Lt Cols R.A. Gilbert;  
 E.M. Wansbrough; L.E. Kent; Cols  
 J.F. Edgecombe; L.V. Janes; Lt Cols  
 R.W. McDougall; W.A. Trelford; C.L.  
 Strachan; J.F. Blair. Bottom L to R  
 G.L. Frawley; R.F. Denholm; E.F.  
 Allen; W.C. Dawson; K.S. Langstroth.



## 1946-1965

The CDC was reorganized as a component of the peacetime forces effective 1 Oct, 1946. The authorized establishment was 93 dental officers and 147 other ranks for the Directorate, No 11 Coy RCDC (Army), No 12 Coy (Navy), No 13 Coy (RCAF) and No 1 Central Dental Stores. On 15 Jan, 1947 His Majesty King George VI approved the grant of the title "Royal" for the Corps.

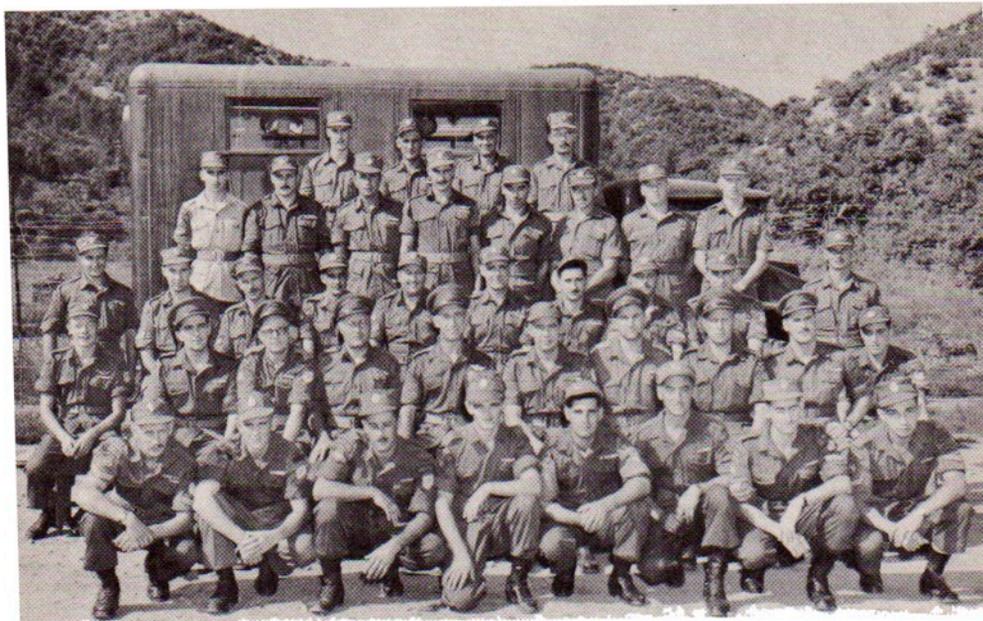
This establishment remained fairly constant until two more companies were authorized in 1950 because of an increase in the size of the armed forces, No 14 Coy, Winnipeg in June, and No 15 Coy at Montreal in November.

## Korea

Canada was one of the members of the United Nations that was invited to assist when war broke out in Korea, June, 1950. The 20th (later the 25th) Canadian Field Dental Unit was established Aug, 1950. The unit was disbanded November, 1954 but two dental sections continued to serve in Korea and Japan until March, 1955, one section remained serving Korea until the fall of 1957.



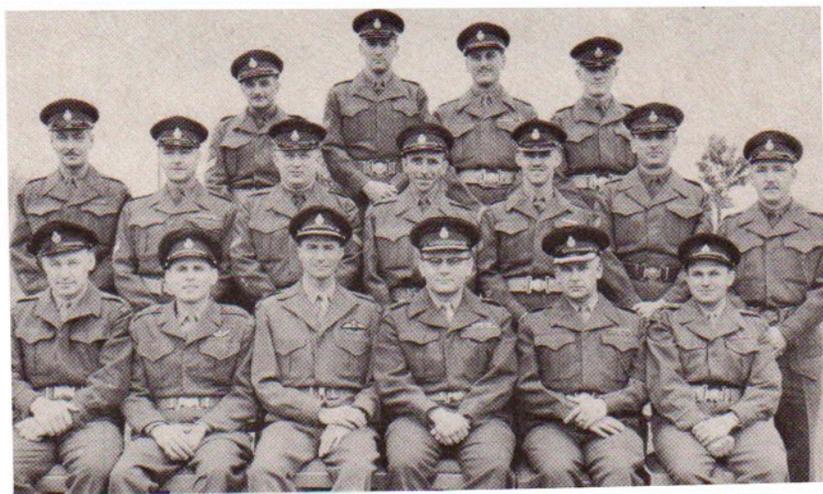
No 20 Field Dental Unit in Fort Lewis prior to the despatch of 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade to Korea in 1951



Personnel of 25 Canadian Field Dental Unit Sep, 1954

### Europe

The decision was made at the NATO meeting April, 1949 to form the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade for service in Europe. As part of this brigade No 27 Canadian Field Dental Unit was established May, 1951. This unit has since been redesignated No 4 Field Dental Company and continues to serve with the brigade in Germany.



Personnel of 4 Fd Dent Coy in 1959

The NATO agreement also established a RCAF Fighter Wing at North Luffenham, England under the operational control of the RAF. It was decided the following year that a RCAF Air Division with a Headquarters and 4 Wings would be established in continental Europe. As a result, No 1 Air Division, RCAF became an Operational Command, 1 October, 1952. The formation of 35 Field Dental Unit was subsequently authorized 29 April, 1953 to provide dental services to personnel of the Air Division.



Personnel of 35 Fd Dent Unit 1960

#### Middle East

Following the Suez crisis in 1956 the United Nations was called on to provide a peacekeeping force in the Middle East. National contingents from Canada, Brazil, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia make up the United Nations Emergency Force presently in the Gaza strip. India is the only country that does not have its own dental service with this force. The senior Canadian dental officer holds the appointment of Senior Dental Staff Officer UNEF and is responsible to the Commander UNEF on all matters concerning the dental health of the Force.

Two RCDC dental sections were despatched to the Middle East Nov, 1956, the following year this establishment was increased to three with administrative support for a total of ten personnel.



DGDS at CBUME in 1961



Capt J.J.N. Wright and F.C. Buschlen with Sgt R.F. Matheson are shown with natives and their camels

### Cyprus

The most recent overseas commitment for the RDC has been the dental section now in Cyprus as an element of the Canadian contribution to that UN peacekeeping force. This force was organized in Mar, 1964 on a six month rotation basis.



Cpl T.R. O'Mara, Cpl R.J. Ruttledge and Capt R. MacDonald in front of the clinic in Cyprus

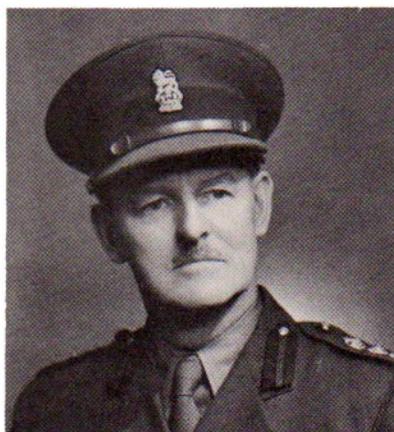
The Colonel Commandant of the RCDC

Each corps in the Canadian Army is entitled to a Colonel Commandant, the tenure of office for which is normally five years. The purpose of this appointment is to provide a senior and experienced officer who is available to the corps in the capacity of advisor and father confessor and who promotes and fosters the general 'esprit de corps'.

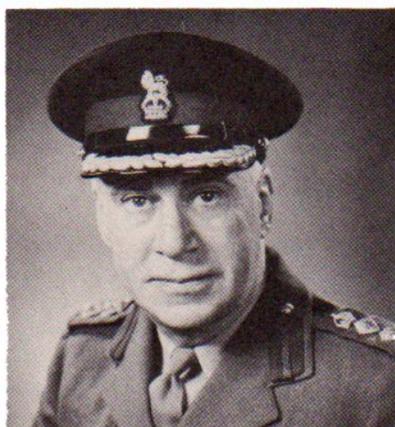
In the RCDC the following senior officers have held this appointment:



Brigadier F.M. Lott, CBE, ED  
18 Jul, 46 - 17 Jul, 54



Colonel G.L. Cameron, DOS, OBE, VD  
26 Oct, 54 - 29 Apr, 58  
(Deceased)



Colonel J.F. Edgecombe, OBE,  
ED, CD  
6 Jan, 60 - 15 Jan, 65



Brigadier E.M. Wansbrough, OBE, M.,  
ED, CD  
16 Jan, 65 -

## The Queen's Honourary Dental Surgeons (QHDS)

In 1953 Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, graciously consented to bestow the honour of the title QHDS to selected regular force and militia officers of the Corps. Senior officers who have been so honoured are:

RCDC(R)		RCDC(M)	
Brigadier	EM Wansbrough	Colonel	JF Edgecombe, St. John, N.B.
Brigadier	KM Baird	Colonel	LE Kent, Lachine, P.Q.
Colonel	GB Shillington	Colonel	JP Whyte, Swift Current, Sask.
Colonel	HL Harris	Colonel	CS Lea, Calgary, Alta.
Colonel	IAL Millar	Colonel	Hk McLaren (deceased)
		Colonel	DW Henry, Montreal, P.Q.
		Colonel	CE Woods, Ottawa, Ont.
		Colonel	JE Merritt, Halifax, N.S.

In the Militia appointments are for a period of two years while in the regular force it is for the tenure of office.

## The Board of Consultants for the RCDC

Authority was granted in 1960 for a Board of Consultants to the RCDC. The primary function of these consultants is to advise the Director General of Dental Services in the various specialized fields of dentistry which affect dental services for the Canadian Forces. Additionally, the Board assists in solving specific dental problems that may arise and may advise on aspects of treatment policy and the training of dental officers and auxiliary tradesmen.

At the present, the Board of Consultants consists of the following distinguished members:

Dr	JE	Abra, Winnipeg	-	Orthodontics
Dr	JP	Coupland, Ottawa	-	Oral Surgery
Dr	DW	Gullett, ex-Sec-Treas of CDA	-	Dental Ethics
Dean	JP	Lussier, University of Montreal	-	Dental Research
Dean	Hk	MacLean, University of Alberta	-	Oral Diagnosis and Roentgenology
Dean	JD	McLean, Dalhousie University	-	Restorative Dentistry
Dean	J	McCutcheon, McGill University	-	Prosthodontics
Dean	JW	Neilson, University of Manitoba	-	Periodontics

Two members retired from the Board in 1963:

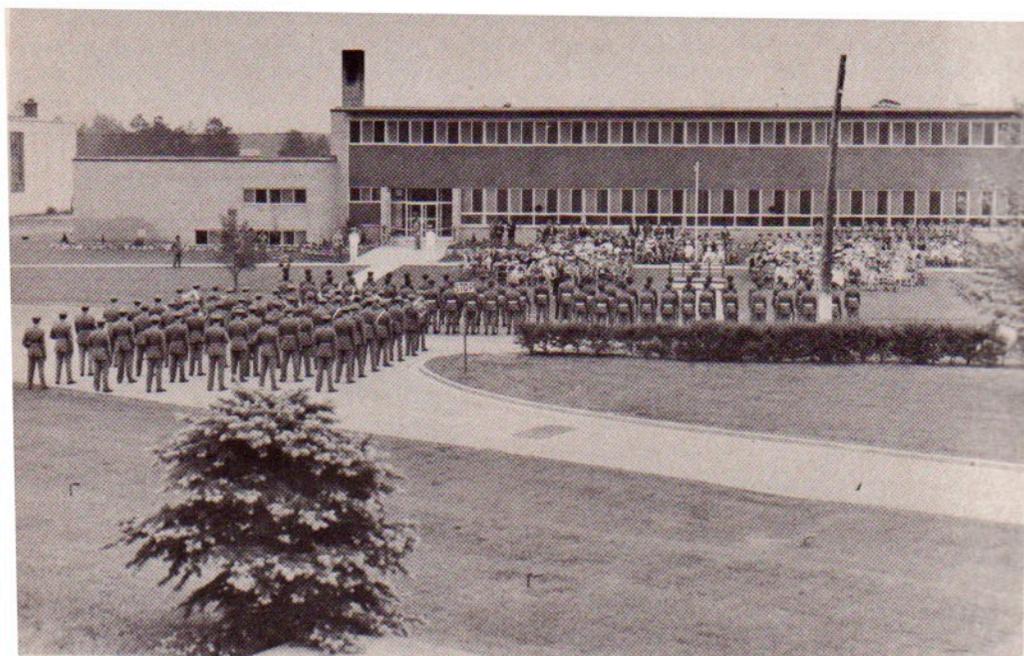
Dr	DM	Tanner, Dept of Veterans Affairs	-	Oral Surgery
Dr	RJ	Godfrey, Toronto, Ont	-	Prosthodontics

## Training

Training in both the professional and military aspects and for trade advancement is an important role of the Corps. During the Second World War provision was made for the instruction of officers and other ranks. Various professional courses were available to dental officers serving in England and Europe. In Toronto a Technical Training Centre was established December, 1943 and courses were conducted there until November, 1945. The training at this Centre included courses for officers, laboratory technicians and dental assistants.

Following the reorganization of the Canadian Army Regular October, 1946 provision was made for each Corps to have a school or a training wing. The initial training element of the RCDC was a Technical Training Wing on the establishment of No 11 Coy (Army) with headquarters in Edmonton, Alberta. The Training Wing, however, was actually located in the Mines Building at Sussex Drive in Ottawa, and training commenced there August, 1947. A further change came about in November, 1947 when a separate establishment for the RCDC School was authorized.

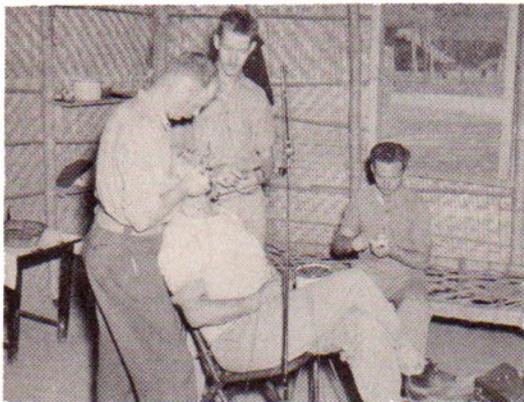
The School remained in Ottawa for ten years until authority was granted to construct a new Corps School at Camp Borden, Ontario. Construction was completed April, 1957 and provided a training facility for dental officers and auxiliary dental personnel second to none in Canada. The formal opening of the School was on 13 June, 1958 by the Honourable George Pearkes, Minister of National Defence.



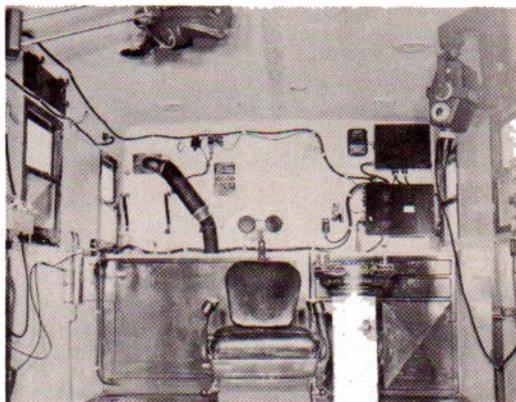
Official Opening of the RCDC School

## Accommodation and Equipment

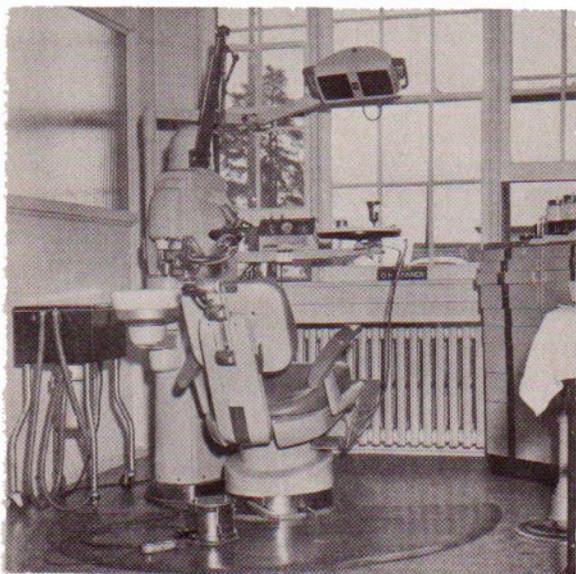
Plans for the improvement of RCDC accommodation and the procurement of stores and equipment are under constant review. Although the field dental kit has remained basically the same, over the years many improvements have been made. In the past decade the mobile dental clinic has undergone considerable change in order to incorporate the more modern items of equipment.



India - 1945



Interior of Dental Van - 1964



A renovated and newly equipped treatment bay at Camp Petawawa

## No 1 Dental Equipment Depot

Throughout the Second War the Central Dental Stores was located in Ottawa, occupying various accommodation until adequate space was secured in the Ordnance Depot at Plouffe Park. In 1960 the Equipment Depot was relocated in Camp Petawawa in a large new building.



1 Dental Equipment  
Depot, Camp Petawawa,  
Ont.

The Annual Corps Conference

The first Corps Conference was held in Ottawa in January, 1947. Since then, with the exception of 1949, 1951 and 1958 the conference has been an annual event with representatives from all units in the Corps. These meetings have served over the years as a means of establishing and developing much of the policy and many of the procedures now in effect in the Corps today.



Rank Structure of the RCDC

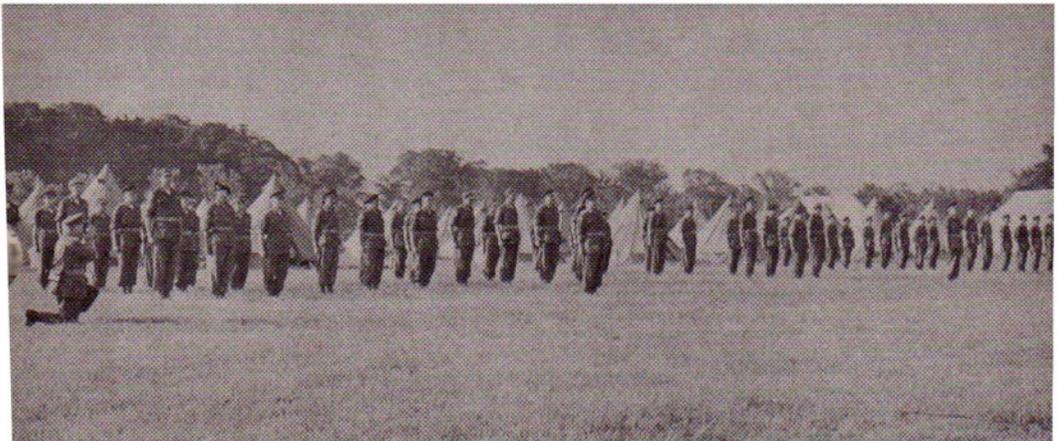
The growth and expansion of the Corps with greatly improved career possibilities may be illustrated by the following comparison of rank structures:

	Brig	Col	Lt Col	Major	WO1	WO2	Ssgt
1946	0	1	7	23	0	8	7
1965	1	7	21	65	10	54	24

## The RCDC Militia

The historical background of the Militia has recently been published as an article by Col I.A.L. Millar in the October, 1964 issue of the Quarterly.

Prior to the current reduction in the Militia organization the RCDC(M) consisted of 12 Dental Units and the Dental Advisory Staff. The re-organization of the Militia provides for a maximum of 115 dental officers plus Sgt dental assistants attached to major Militia units. Arrangements have been approved to provide for liaison and training assistance in Commands by the employment of selected senior Militia dental officers from the Supplementary Reserve.



A group of Militia personnel on parade at Niagara-on-the-Lake 1955

## The Dental Officer Subsidization Plans

Financial aid to dental undergraduates began during the Second World War to compensate students whose courses had been accelerated to advance the date of graduation. This plan accepted dental students and enlisted them into the Army as private soldiers granting them subsistence allowance. After graduation they were commissioned as lieutenants and served in this rank for one year before promotion to captain.

Since this early plan three different post war plans have been offered to dental undergraduates. These made available various amounts of financial aid throughout the course in return for service with the RCDC after graduation.

The Dental Officer Subsidization Plan (DOSP) now in effect, commenced in April, 1961. An undergraduate is now offered up to 45 months free tuition, cost of instruments, supplies and \$75.00 for textbooks. He may receive 24 months pay as an officer cadet and 21 months pay as a 2nd lieutenant. Following graduation he is obliged to serve for five years with the Corps in the minimum rank of captain.

At the present time there are approximately 100 undergraduate students in all dental faculties across Canada who are being subsidized by the Department of National Defence and who will come to full time service with the Corps on graduation.

### The Annual RCDC Bonspiel

This popular annual event was first held at the RCDC School, Camp Borden on 9 Mar, 1963. Brig E.M. Wansbrough, who had retired as DGDS in 1958, presented a handsome trophy for annual competition by members of the RCDC Regular and Militia.

Attendance at the first bonspiel in 1963 was 12 rinks, this increased to 24 rinks in 1964 and in 1965 approximately 25% of the Corps was represented by the 32 rinks participating. The annual bonspiel is making a wonderful contribution to our esprit de corps.

In 1964 a second trophy was donated by the officers of the Regular component of the Corps. It is now becoming apparent, with such a large number of personnel attending that a trophy will be required in the near future for the third event winners.



Winners 1963: Ssgt A.F. Davison, Ssgt T.W. Sullivan, WO1 V.O. Bergland, Capt M.N. Deyette

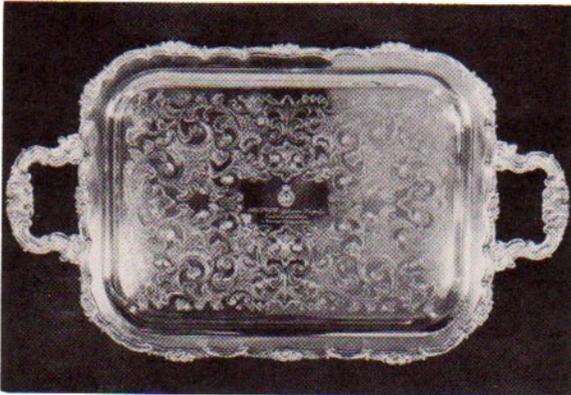
Winners 1964: Maj W.H. Carter, Maj A.G. Andrews, Maj C.J. Sivell, Maj A.T. Hinch

Winners 1965: Brig K.M. Baird, Maj A.W. Brusso, Lt Col S.G. Bagnall, Col I.A.L. Millar

The Wansbrough Trophy

## The Annual RCDC Golf Tournament

The other major sporting event of the year was inaugurated in 1963. A trophy was presented by the regular officers of the Corps for an Annual RCDC Golf Tournament. The first tournament, held on 21 Sep, 1963 at Camp Borden, was attended by 47 competitors. On 25 and 26 Sep, 1964 a total of 56 players participated in the competition. Plans are being made for a tournament later this year and it is expected that there will be an even greater response.



RCDC(R) Golf Trophy

Winners 1963: 13 Coy - Lt Col  
G.E. Windsor, Capt  
E. Gazo, Sgt W. Hill

Winners 1964: 1 Dent Det - Maj  
W.H. Carter, Maj  
A.G. Andrews, Sgt  
W. Hill

## The RCDC Quarterly

The present issue of the Quarterly begins our sixth year of publication with the first issue being distributed in April, 1960. The aim was to provide a means of disseminating information of interest to all personnel of the Corps where no other means existed. It would permit the publication of articles and papers on professional and technical subjects of particular concern to us in the Armed Forces. Circulation has gradually risen from just over 100 copies to the present distribution of over 200 and covers civilian and military addresses in Britain and Europe as well as many parts of the United States and, of course, all over Canada.

## The RCDC Flag

The Corps flag was produced first in Japan in 1953 through the efforts of Col B.P. Kearney, then CO of No 25 Field Dental Unit in Korea. The first flag raising ceremony was held in Korea on 27 Jan, 1954.

The flag is bisected diagonally from the upper left (flagstaff) corner to the lower right corner; the upper triangle emerald green, the lower triangle blue. The design of the Corps cap badge in gold, 12 inches high, is in the centre of the flag.

RCDC Flags were presented to Our Lady of Fatima Chapel and to St. John's Chapel at Griesbach Barracks, Edmonton, 21 April, 1963.



The presentation of an RCDC Flag to St. John's Chapel

Ssgt H. Hodkinson, Sgt R.H. Palmer, Major T.D. Cobb, Padre S.H. Clarke, and Padre J. Cardy

#### Women with the RCDC

When the manpower situation became critical during the Second World War the trade of dental assistant was one that accepted female volunteers. Before the end of the war women of the RCN, CA(AF) and RCAF were serving with the CDC at many locations in Canada and overseas.



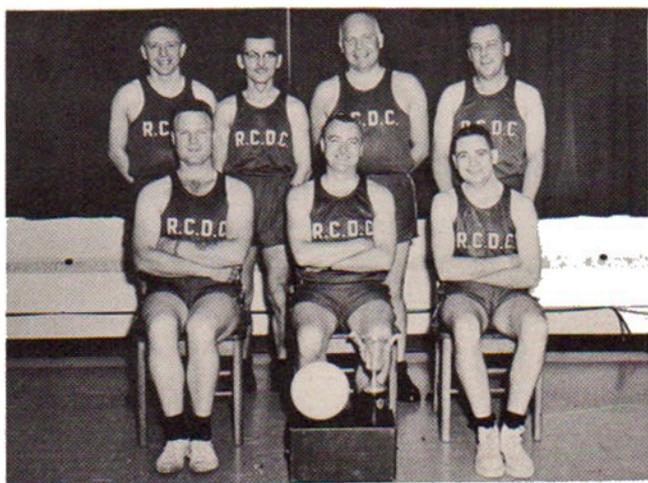
At the present time there are airwomen serving with the Corps at RCAF stations in Canada and with No 1 Air Division in Europe. One of the dental auxiliaries has the distinction of being the first airwoman to be promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2 in the peacetime RCAF.

Civilian dental nurses and four clinical technicians are employed at various locations in Canada. Some of these women are former service members who continue to work for the RCDC.

Recreation



Golf Tournament



Volleyball Champions, Camp Borden 1960-61



Annual Bonspiel 1965



Wansbrough Trophy Winners 1965



Shooting



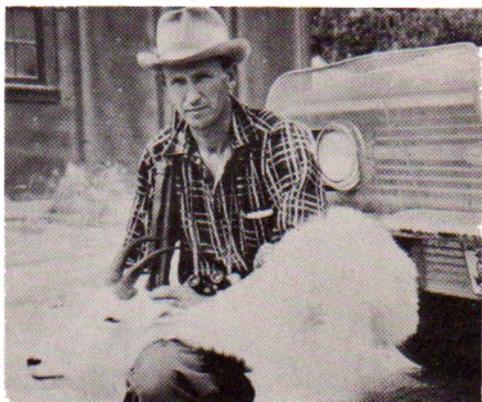
Tennis



Sightseeing



Fishing



Hunting

THE RCDC MARCH

The RCDC March was composed by Capt J.M. Gayfer, CD, MUS, DOC, LRAM, ARCM, Director of Music of the Canadian Guards Band, and published in late 1960. Earlier attempts to obtain a distinctive Corps March had met with little success until Capt Gayfer voluntarily composed and donated his excellent composition to the Corps.

*Alla Marcia*  
♩ = 120

QUICK MARCH

"THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENVAL CORPS"

JAMES M. GAYFER

The musical score is handwritten and consists of three systems of music. Each system is written for a grand piano (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a circled '1' and includes the instruction 'CORNETS' above the treble staff and 'f' below the bass staff. The second system includes the instruction 'CORNETS' above the treble staff and 'f' below the bass staff. The third system includes the instruction 'f' above the treble staff and 'f' below the bass staff. The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 2/4. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and a fermata.