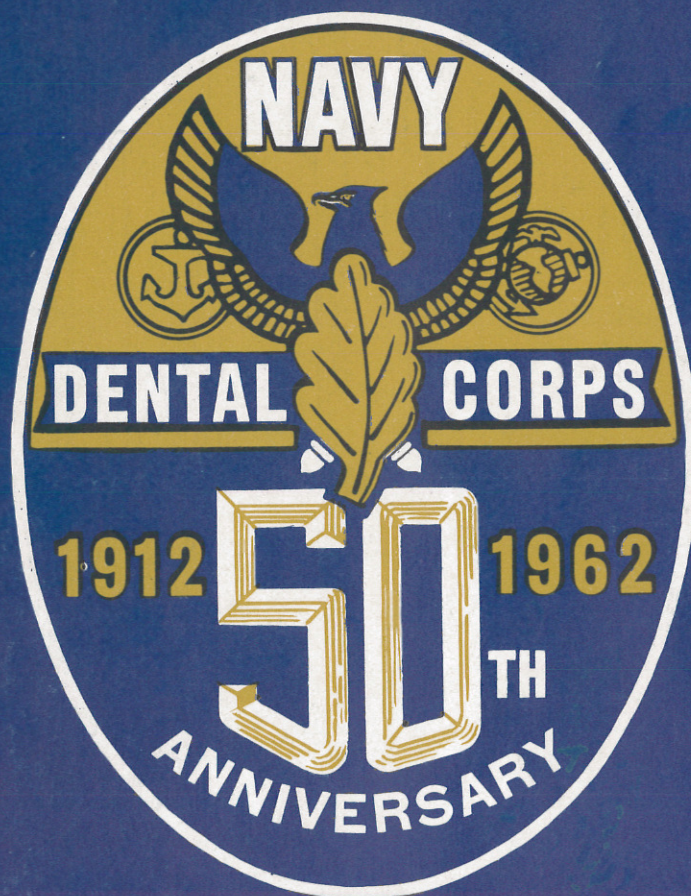


The
DENTAL CORPS
Of The
UNITED STATES NAVY

A CHRONOLOGY • 1912-1962



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1962



THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES
NAVY

A CHRONOLOGY

1912-1962

NAVMED P-5080

Department of the Navy
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
Washington, D.C.

1962

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES—U.S. NAVAL
DENTAL CORPS

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REAR ADMIRAL C W SCHANTZ DC USN, REPORT DELIVERY

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY (DENTISTRY)
AND CHIEF, DENTAL DIVISION DEPT OF THE NAVY WASHDC

I AM HAPPY TO EXTEND MY GREETINGS AND CONGRATULATIONS TO ADMIRAL
SCHANTZ AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE DENTAL DIVISION OF
THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE U.S. NAVAL DENTAL CORPS.

THE CORPS PERFORMS AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION IN MAINTAINING
THE HEALTH OF THE U.S. NAVY AND MARINE CORPS, AND I AM GLAD
TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEND THE U.S. NAVAL DENTAL CORPS
MY WARM CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES FOR THE TASKS WHICH
STILL LIE AHEAD OF YOU

JOHN F KENNEDY.

BT

28/1051Z

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

TO THE U. S. NAVAL DENTAL CORPS, 1962

Hearty congratulations on your fiftieth anniversary. Your half-century of service has been a record of professional competence, praiseworthy accomplishments, and devotion to duty. Your Corps has made remarkable progress in the field of dentistry.

We are proud to have your Corps as an important member of the team that helps to maintain the over-all health of Armed Forces of the United States. My best wishes for your continued success.

Robert S. McNamara



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

MAR 9 1962

It is a sincere pleasure for me to extend warmest greetings to the U. S. Naval Dental Corps on the occasion of its Fiftieth Anniversary.

Your mission is vital to the maintenance of the over-all health of the Navy and Marine Corps. The complexities of the modern defense machine demand a physical fitness unknown during the founding period of your fine Corps. Yours is a direct contribution to this effort.

In addition, you exert a lasting influence upon the health of millions of our young men and women who serve their country in the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps. This influence carries over into the civil populace as these individuals return to their homes and families, thus adding to the over-all health potential of our Nation.

May the U. S. Naval Dental Corps, through pursuit of its vigorous programs of education and research, continue in its prominent position of leadership in the dental profession throughout the civilized world.

Jared Korts



CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

It is a sincere pleasure to extend warm and hearty congratulations to the U.S. Naval Dental Corps on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding. Your contributions to the overall health of officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps are without question a vital factor in the successful completion of our many and varied duties.

The many requirements placed upon those who man our ships, aircraft, shore stations, and Marine units make it necessary that all personnel concerned attain the highest possible degree of physical fitness. Your outstanding efficiency, technical achievements, and superb leadership today are a major part of our program of keeping people fit and will be of even greater value in the days to come.

George W. Anderson
GEORGE W. ANDERSON
Admiral, U.S. Navy



HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

13 April 1962

Dear Admiral Schantz:

It is a genuine pleasure to extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes from the United States Marine Corps to you, and to all the members of the Navy Dental Corps, on the 50th anniversary of your splendid organization.

Since its founding on 22 August 1912, the Navy Dental Corps has established a fine record of devotion to duty and high professional competence. We Marines hold all of you in high esteem.

Warmest personal regards and every good wish for the continued success of the Navy Dental Corps.

Sincerely,

DAVID M. SHOUP

General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps

Rear Admiral Curtis W. Schantz, DC, USN
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
Chief, Dental Division
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D. C.



THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY

It is my pleasure to extend sincere congratulations to the Navy Dental Corps on the occasion of its Fiftieth Anniversary.

Throughout these years dental care for Navy and Marine Corps personnel has kept pace with the tremendous advances in dental techniques and materials. Significant contributions by Navy Dental Officers have been made in the broad areas of dental caries, oral pathology and high speed techniques. Both residency training and post-graduate level education have been vigorously conducted to improve and increase clinical capability. Dental Officers have increased their proficiency in General Anesthesia prior to assignment to sea duty and thereby give invaluable support to the Medical Officer during surgical procedures.

As spokesman for the other Corps of the Medical Department I am privileged to publicly acclaim your importance as a component of the Medical Team. Working together we can truly accomplish our mission of protecting the health and physical fitness of the Serviceman.

E. C. KENNEY
Rear Admiral MC U.S.N.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

22 August 1962

To Members of the United States Naval Dental Corps
and Reserve Components

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Dental Corps, I offer a warm and cordial greeting to all those whose unceasing efforts have been directed toward the building of the professional reputation enjoyed by us today.

It is a time for us to reflect upon our past achievements; it is also a time for us to plan for even greater accomplishments ahead. Progress is never static. Many of those who have gone before us set their sights on goals that were often beyond the horizon; they, however, possessed the fortitude to chart a forthright course, often through stormy seas, to secure the fulfillment of their vision. It is this spirit that has been the driving force behind the leadership of the United States Naval Dental Corps.

Our heritage, therefore, demands that we, the members of the Dental Corps of 1962, accomplish our everyday tasks and surmount our everyday problems in a manner that will be a source of pride to those who will celebrate our Centennial, 50 years hence. This will often demand personal sacrifices, not without some misgivings, but our deeds pervade our future. I, therefore, proudly extend to all members of the United States Naval Dental Corps, past and present, regular and reserve and to all those who work with us, a "well done" and sincere Anniversary wishes.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "C. W. Schantz".

C. W. SCHANTZ

Rear Admiral, DC, USN
Assistant Chief of the Bureau of
Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry
and Chief, Dental Division



AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

222 East Superior Street / Chicago 11, Illinois / WHitehall 4-8730

May 21, 1962

Rear Adm. Curtiss W. Schantz
Assistant Chief for Dentistry,
and Chief, Dental Division
Department of the Navy
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
Washington, D. C.

Dear Admiral Schantz:

It is my pleasure to extend to all officers of the Navy Dental Corps, active, reserve and retired, the heartfelt congratulations of the members of the American Dental Association on the occasion of the Corps' Golden Anniversary.

The officers of the Navy Dental Corps, through their extraordinary devotion to the improvement of the dental health of Navy personnel and their intimate concern for the stability of the Corps as an essential and autonomous arm of the Navy health team, have earned the unstinting admiration of the entire dental profession.

On behalf of the more than 98,000 members of the American Dental Association, I am privileged to extend all good wishes for continued success and good sailing to all members of the Navy Dental Corps.

Cordially,

John R. Abel, D.D.S.
President

JRA:ejb

Preface and Acknowledgments

As members of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps prepare to celebrate the Corps' Fiftieth Anniversary, it is fitting to compose a record setting forth events of special significance that occurred during the first half century of growth and development.

In searching various records for information, the author soon found that any account of the history of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps would be incomplete without documentation of the events that led to founding of the Corps. And so we find a former West Point cadet, resigned because of a physical disability and turned to the practice of dentistry, who became the first advocate of a dental corps in the Army and the Navy of the United States. Dr. Edward Maynard of Washington, D.C., a close associate and confidant of those in the higher echelon of government, began championing his cause as early as 1844, the beginning of our story.

This is the first published detailed recording of the history of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps. Written as a chronology, which attempts neither to explain nor to evaluate information, the history has been prepared from records that are believed to be accurate. It is realized, however, that records are not always complete and that certain interpretations of the "facts" had to be made. This undoubtedly has led to some errors, which if they exist, are unknown and were made unwittingly by the author.

The decision as to what material or information was to be included was the responsibility of the author. Although chronicling of events does not make for the greatest of reader interest, it is an effective method of compiling information within a short period of time and within a limited volume. The events in themselves should engage the imagination of the reader as he follows the disappointments and frustrations, the successes and satisfactions, in the growth and development of the Corps.

Admittedly, many items have been omitted and the names of many heroes have been overlooked. It is the author's fond hope that, at a later date, a historian will be commissioned to prepare a narrative history of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps that will include many more names and events in their proper perspective.

The author wishes to extend his sincere appreciation to all those who assisted him in compiling the chronology. In particular, his heartfelt thanks are proffered to the following persons for their cooperation: Mrs. C. R. O'Connell, Librarian, Library of the Surgeon General, Department of the Navy; Mr. E. L. Huber, Navy Section, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Miss Josephine Motylewski, Still Photo Section, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Capt. K. L. Longeway, DC, USN, and Capt. P. A. Moore, DC, USN, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Mr. Q. M. Sanger, Administrative Reporting Branch, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy; Mr. W. W. Barnes and Miss P. M. Levesque, Communication Control Section, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy; Elizabeth Graeff, Editorial

Division, U.S. Naval Dental School; Mrs. Georgia Beacher, Planning Branch, Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy; Mr. R. M. Oswald, Photographic Branch, U.S. Naval Dental School; and U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry (Anniversary Emblem).

H. J. T.

DENTAL DIVISION
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Washington, D.C.
16 APRIL 1962.

Chapter 1

Antiquitas

Two insignia have for centuries symbolized the healing arts: the caduceus, symbol of the Greek god of medicine; the oakleaf and acorn, insignia of the Druid physician-priest. Both are considered with equal propriety as symbols of those ministering to the physical infirmities of the people.

As the caduceus, in much the same manner as the staff of Aesculapius, is wreathed by the symbol of wisdom, the serpent, so are the beginnings of nautical medicine and dentistry closely entwined.

Nautical medicine probably had its beginning with the Greeks and the Phoenicians, both of whom utilized boats capable of going to sea for days at a time. There is mention in the Homeric writings of medical men accompanying the expedition against Troy sometime between the 13th and 10th centuries B.C. There is direct evidence that N. Longinus served as physician to the trireme *Cupid* of the Roman navy. He is probably the first naval surgeon of record. In the second century, during the reign of Hadrian, each trireme carried a physician. It has been computed that 1 physician was allotted to every 200 men. Naval surgeons served for a base pay

equal to about \$20 per month and were limited in age to 21 years.

After the fall of Rome and during the Middle Ages, little was documented concerning the practice of medical men at sea. However, it is known that the maritime republics of Genoa and Venice organized naval medical services whose physicians served not only on board ship, but also "in the castles and shore stations beyond the seas."

It was during the Middle Ages that medicine and surgery drifted apart. During this period surgery was often practiced by the barber, tinker, tooth drawer, and a long list of charlatans totally without the field of medicine.

The victory of the Christian fleet over the Moslems at Lepanto in 1571 and the defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English in 1588 saw the end of war galleys and limited sea voyages. The use of sail and the development of the art of navigation made long ocean voyages possible, changed the art of naval warfare, and altered the character of nautical medicine. It was the long periods at sea that likewise brought the need for dentists who would sail with the fleet.

Chapter 2

Prologue

1844

Edward Maynard, A.M., M.D., D.D.S. (all degrees honorary), outstanding practitioner of dentistry in Washington, D.C., made the first overtures advocating military dentistry. His practice included several Presidents and many national figures of the time. It was through such contacts that early efforts to establish military dentistry were directed.

February 16, 1853

The earliest mention in existing Navy Department correspondence of the practice of dentistry (by medical officers) in the naval service is contained in a letter that was written on this date. At the urging of Dr. Maynard, President Fillmore's Secretary of the Navy, John P. Kennedy, wrote to the Surgeon General, Thomas Harris, to

inquire into the propriety of enlarging the requisitions upon candidates for admission into the Medical Corps, so far as to demand from them a more full knowledge of the science and practice of Dentistry in preparing them for the duties of the Naval Service.

February 21, 1853

The Surgeon General replied, in part,

that to enlarge the scope of his [Medical Officer's] studies so as to embrace the art of dentistry, as now understood, would, so far from adding to, materially detract from the usefulness and efficiency of the Medical Corps.

February 24, 1853

The Secretary of the Navy then asked whether, it is not essential . . . that there should be a skilful Dentist attached to each of the vessels of the Navy or at least one to each squadron.

February 25, 1853

Surgeon General Harris replied:

It would no doubt conduce much to the comfort and convenience of a vessel to have an experienced dentist, but I would state it as my opinion, that one for each squadron would be amply sufficient.

April 13, 1853

Dr. Maynard wrote to the new Secretary of the Navy, James C. Dobbin, as follows:

I respectfully ask for a copy of the Report made to the Navy Department by the Chief of its Medical Bureau upon the subject of employing Dental Surgeons in the Navy.

I learn from the late President, to whom I had the honor of proposing the employing of such Surgeons, that, at his recent reports were made upon the subject.

July 21, 1858

Dr. H. J. McKellops, of St. Louis, at a meeting of the Western Dental Society, Quincy, Ill., introduced a bill directed toward the establishment of a dental corps in the Army and the Navy.

August 5, 1858

Dr. H. J. McKellops introduced another bill at the American Dental Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, appointing a committee of five to memorialize Congress on the need for service dentists. The following committee was appointed: James Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio; George Watt, Xenia, Ohio; Frank Fuller, Portsmouth, N.H.; W. H. Atkinson, Cleveland, Ohio; and W. D. Stone, Lexington, Ky.

July 1859

The Editor of the *American Journal of Dental Science* (presumably Chapin Harris) wrote of the action taken during the preceding 15 years in trying to establish a dental corps in the Army and the Navy. The efforts of President Fillmore, Dr. Maynard, Jefferson Davis (Secretary of War in the Pierce Administration), and Mr. Dobbin were noted in particular. The reason given for the failure of the combined legislative efforts was this:

The time was not favorable. There had been pending before Congress for some time, a bill affecting the corps of surgeons of the Army, and it was thought best not to propose anything which might defeat the bill.

1861-79

There was a lack of formal provision for the employment of dentists or dental personnel in the Navy. However, a limited number of hospital stewards with varying degrees of training in dentistry were enlisted into the Navy during the period to provide dental care.

June 30, 1870

The Surgeon General of the Navy recommended that a skilled and experienced dentist be added to the staff of permanent officers of the U.S. Naval Academy.

March 3, 1871

An act was passed giving to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery the title of Surgeon General, with the "relative rank" of Commodore. The act also established a "relative rank" for all officers of the Medical Corps, as follows: medical directors, "relative rank" of captain; medical inspectors, commander; surgeons, lieutenant commander; passed assistant

surgeons, lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade); and assistant surgeons, ensign.

At the outbreak of the war [Civil] the Secretary of the Navy made many appointments of officers, to "Acting" commissions, By the end of the war the "Acting" commissions of all but the officers of the Medical Corps were terminated . . . but the "Acting" Assistant Surgeon continued as a title for many years afterwards.

April 22, 1873

The *first Dentist* was appointed to serve as an officer in the U.S. Navy. Thomas O. Walton, D.D.S., of Annapolis, Md., was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, as a Volunteer Officer, to serve in the Medical Department of the U.S. Naval Academy. Born September 24, 1834, St. Mary's County, Md., he was graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1856 and entered practice in Annapolis the same year.

1873

A U.S. Navy medical inspector made the following comment:

The hair, beard, and teeth are all neglected on board ship. It would be a difficult matter to compel old sailors to cleanse their teeth, but all the boys should be obliged to purchase tooth brushes, and to use them regularly.

June 30, 1879

Thomas O. Walton, Acting Assistant Surgeon, was honorably discharged.

The Surgeon General first mentioned that a dental examination was being included as part of the physical examination for entrance into the Navy.

May 3, 1880

The 2d session of the 46th Congress passed Public Law 46 appropriating the sum of \$1,600 for the services of a contract dentist at the U.S. Naval Academy.

July 1, 1880

As requested by Rear Adm. George B. Balch, Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, Thomas O. Walton was appointed to serve as contract dentist at the Academy.

1882

At the first meeting of the Section on Oral and Dental Surgery of the American Medical Association,

A paper was presented on the importance of having dental practitioners for both the Army and Navy Service.



Thomas O. Walton, D.D.S. (From Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins)

U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Md.
June 22 1880.

Gen:-

Congress in its Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1881, has provided for One Professor of English Studies, History and Law, at Twenty two hundred (\$2200) dollars per annum, and I now respectfully ask that Assistant Professor William M. Fay, who has served faithfully as an Assistant Professor of English Studies, History and Law in this Institution for the last Eighteen (18) years, may be appointed Professor, so that he may receive the salary so voted, to take effect from the 1st July next.

Congress has also, in the same Appropriation bill, provided for one Dentist, at sixteen hundred (\$1600) dollars per annum, and I respectfully ask that Thomas C. Maltou Esq., of Annapolis, Md, who has been performing this service faithfully for a number of years, and who was, as an Acting Assistant Surgeon,

mustered out of the Naval Service on the 30th June last, may be appointed to this office, so that he may receive the salary so voted, to take effect from the 1st of July next.

Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Geo. S. Balch

Rear Admiral

Superintendent.

Sir:

Mr. Thompson

Secretary of the Navy

Navy Department

Washington D.C.

Letter.—Continued.

Navy Department July 1st 1880.

Sir; you are hereby appointed Dentist at the U. S. Naval Academy at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and having executed the enclosed oath and returned it to the department with your letter of acceptance, you will report to Rear Admiral Balch, Superintendent, for duty.

Mr Thomas O. Walton

Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md.

} Very respectfully

} William N. Jeffers

} Acting Secretary of the Navy

Notification of appointment from the Acting Secretary of the Navy to Dr. T. O. Walton.

1886

Instructions for Medical Officers of the U.S. Navy carried the following description of dental equipment:

Dental Case #1

- 1 Upper bicuspid forceps.
- 1 Lower incisor forceps.
- 1 Right upper molar forceps.
- 1 Left upper molar forceps.
- 1 Lower molar forceps for both sides.
- 1 Wisdom tooth forceps (bayonet).
- 1 Front-root forceps.
- 1 Back-root forceps (bayonet).
- 2 Elevators.
- 1 Gum lancet.

May 27, 1898

A bill was introduced in Congress "to establish a branch of the Medical Department, to be known as the Dental Corps" in the Army and the Navy.

October 13-15, 1898

Dr. Richard Grady and Dr. T. S. Waters introduced a resolution at the National Association of Dental Examiners, Washington, D.C., urging "the appointment of dentists in the U.S. Army and Navy."

November 6, 1899

Dr. Richard Grady replaced Dr. T. O. Walton as contract dentist at the U.S. Naval Academy, at a salary of \$1,600.

December 21, 1900

Dr. Walton died of heart failure at Annapolis, Md., in his 67th year.

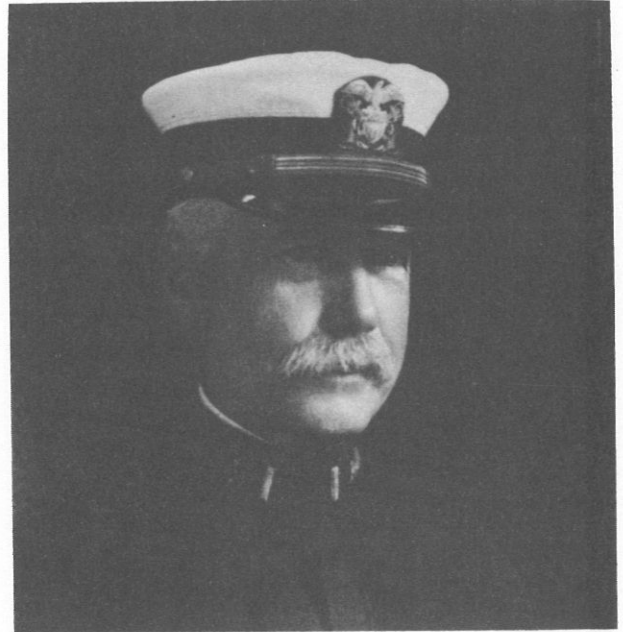
October 1, 1902

Surgeon General P. M. Rixey emphatically recommended the use of skilled dentists for personnel of the Navy. He lamented the failure of the 1st session of the 57th Congress to enact a bill appointing dentists in the Navy. He recommended that the second session of the Congress provide for the employment of contract dentists

at the large naval stations at home, and at all the stations beyond the continental limits of the United States . . . and [that they] be under the direction and control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

1903

Surgeon General Rixey first made mention of the use of hospital stewards who had training and



Richard Grady, D.D.S. (From National Archives).

experience in dentistry. He stated that these men were providing dental care at the training station, Newport, R.I.; on the receiving ship *Columbia*; and at the naval station, Island of Guam. He also stated that arrangements were being made for like service on the receiving ships *Wabash* and *Franklin* and at the training station, San Francisco, Calif. The Surgeon General further stated:

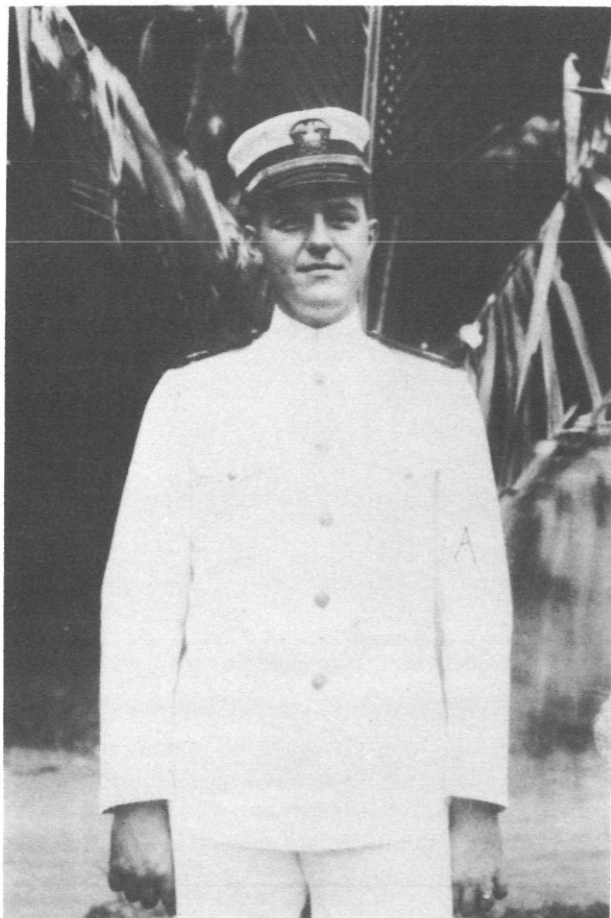
. . . this arrangement, while answering in a measure to the demands for work of this character, is not satisfactory to the Bureau and is neither just to the men nor pleasing to the dental profession. Congressional action, therefore, is again requested for authority to appoint under contract regularly graduated dentists

1904

Edward Earl (Ewel) Harris, D.D.S., became the first graduate dentist to enlist in the Navy as a hospital steward performing dental service exclusively. Born in Minneapolis, Minn., February 17, 1884, he was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1904. He was appointed an Assistant Dental Surgeon, August 21, 1914, and remained in the Navy until his death, January 16, 1933.

October 1, 1904

The Surgeon General renewed his request for the enactment of legislation authorizing the employment of skilled dentists. He recommended



Edward E. Harris, D.D.S. (From National Archives).

the proportion of 1 dental surgeon for every 1,000 of the strength of the Navy and the Marine Corps, but not exceeding 30 in all. He reported further on the service rendered by hospital stewards on the receiving ships *Wabash*, *Hancock*, and *Franklin*; at the training stations at Newport, R.I., and San Francisco, Calif.; and the naval stations on the Island of Guam and at Cavite, Philippine Islands.

October 1, 1905

The Surgeon General reported that the Navy Department had approved the recommendations of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the appointment of dentists as acting assistant surgeons, and then went on to state:

. . . the House Naval Committee, at the last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, favorably reported upon and recommended the passage of House bill No. 18722, which embodied the Department's views on the subject. This bill, however, failed of consideration.

October 1, 1906

The Surgeon General continued in his requests for dentists:

Recommendations for the employment of dentists . . . have been approved by the Department, and repeatedly submitted, without securing, however, the enactment of favorable legislation. Senate bill No. 2208 of the Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, which embodied the Department's views on the subject, failed of consideration. On account of the need for the services of dentists in the Navy the Bureau has continued the temporary expedient of employing . . . hospital stewards possessing knowledge of dentistry.

1907

Dr. Truman W. Brophy, who had served as an officer in the Illinois National Guard, prompted the adoption of a resolution at the American Medical Association, Section on Stomatology,

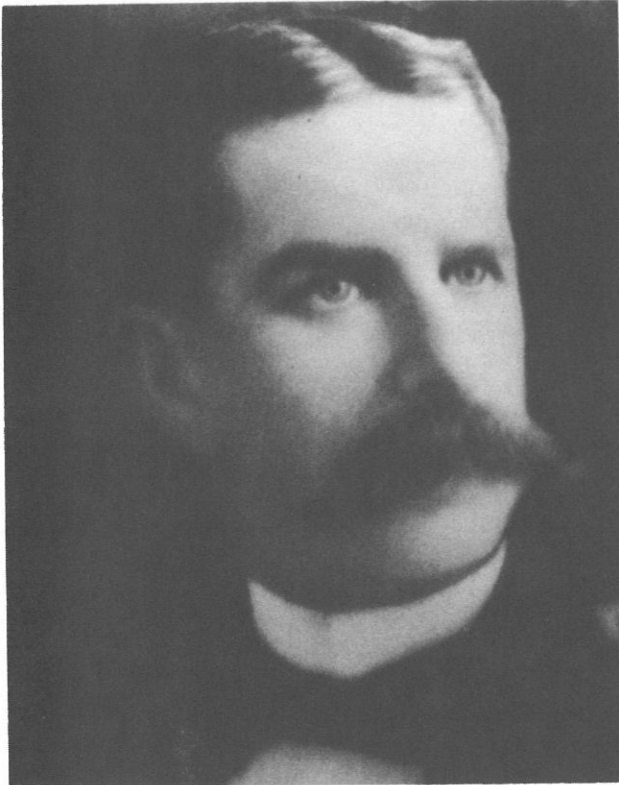
that dental surgeons ought to be appointed to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

October 1, 1907

Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, in his annual report, vehemently continued his requests and recommendations for the establishment of a dental corps, citing the need for dental treatment, the suffering resulting from the lack of such treatment, and even instances of death attributed to dental disease. Portions of his report are quoted as follows:

During the past five years the Bureau has consistently and repeatedly submitted recommendations for legislative authority for the employment . . . of skilled dentists for service in the Navy That the services of skilled dentists are required by the Navy cannot be questioned by those acquainted with the conditions and who know the far-reaching results of neglecting dental disorders . . . the teeth are coming properly to be regarded as intimately and widely associated with the various organs and functions of the body, and that defective teeth may be responsible for much ill health is recognized Much of the tonsillitis and pharyngitis in the Navy can be traced to bad teeth . . . it may be added that a bad tooth . . . may even endanger life The patient had an ulcerated tooth . . . and the man died thirty-six hours later. Another fatality . . . developed from gangrene of the nerve of a molar tooth At many of our stations and on our ships dental attention . . . is not available, and the consequences are great suffering and disability and impairment of efficiency. A bill has been drafted and submitted, September 20, 1907, . . . and it is earnestly recommended that Congress be asked in its coming session to take favorable action on it.

The apathy of Congress continued.



Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, ardent advocate of a Dental Corps.

November 22, 1907

A directive this date by the Comptroller of the Treasury permitted checking of men's accounts for bills contracted to

tailors, barbers, dentists, shoemakers,

March 11, 1908

Dr. Williams Donnally, Washington, D.C., chairman, Legislative Committee, National Dental Association, appeared before the Subcommittee on Naval Affairs in favor of House bill 16620.

June 1908

Dr. M. L. Rhein, New York City, served as a delegate to the House of Delegates, American Medical Association, in Chicago. At his request, Dr. Albert Vander Vear, Albany, N.Y., presented a resolution for a bill to establish a naval dental corps, in accordance with the wishes of Surgeon General Rixey. The resolution was passed by both the Committee on National Legislation and the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association.

On July 30, in Boston, a resolution was introduced to the Executive Council of the National Dental Association's Annual Meeting censuring Dr. Rhein for his action in appealing to the American Medical Association for assistance.

October 1, 1908

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Surgeon General Rixey wrote:

A bill [S. 4261 and H.R. 16620] containing the essential features necessary to provide dental service in the Navy was, at the last session, presented to Congress with the Department's approval. Recommendation for favorable action on this measure, . . . is renewed.

The first mention of preventive dentistry in the Navy was made in the same year. The Surgeon General reported that Dr. Richard Grady, contract dentist at the U.S. Naval Academy, had treated all but 19 of the 1,075 midshipmen during the year.

October 21, 1908

The first dentist in the Government's service on record as being ordered to attend a meeting of a dental association was Dr. Richard Grady, dentist at the Naval Academy. He presented a paper entitled "The Dentist in the United States Navy: An Account of the Efforts to Secure a Dental Corps" to the Northeastern Dental Association. Dentistry in the Navy was described as follows:

Government ships are provided with dental cases, each containing a set of forceps, elevators, evacuators, engine burs, plastic filling instruments, and high grade gutta-percha. These are used by the surgeons and hospital stewards, some of whom have taken courses in dentistry. Practically there is no room on ships for dental work, for chair, cabinet, engine, etc. If located in or near the sick bay, as the hospital is termed on a man-of-war, the dentist could work on bright days only. As to living quarters there might be trouble.

Recognizing that the equipment of the general surgeon is not wholly adequate to relieve the diseases incident to the mouth, teeth, and jaws, the Navy, having no dental corps, as you know, Surgeon General Rixey has provided a course of lectures in the Naval Medical School in Washington for officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy. These are on elementary dentistry and instruction in the treatment of ordinary dental troubles, including relief from suffering, the insertion of temporary fillings to protect teeth from further decay until a favorable opportunity can be secured for permanent work, and the extraction of teeth.

Dr. Grady delivered some of the lectures at the

Naval Medical School, for which he was issued orders by the Secretary of the Navy.

October 21, 1908

Immediately following Dr. Grady's address, a lively discussion ensued at the meeting of the Northeastern Dental Association. A study of the transcript of the meeting, as reported in *Dental Cosmos*, 1908, indicates that a lack of unanimous support from organized dentistry appreciably delayed the enactment of proper legislation by Congress relative to the establishment of a dental corps in the Army and the Navy.

Apparently, two factions existed within the National Dental Association. One faction was led by Dr. Williams Donnally, who was chairman of the legislative committee. The executive council of the organization received a number of letters from the contract dentists of the Army stating that "he [Dr. Donnally] did not represent the real interests of the corps." A second faction, led by Dr. M. L. Rhein, was in vigorous opposition to Dr. Donnally. Dr. Rhein stated of the National Dental Association:

... it is only when the malign influence of political power, position, etc., is brought to bear on a movement of this kind [dental corps legislation] that all possibility of harmony is destroyed. It is the sort of political intrigue and unquestionable desire for power, if not notoriety, that has caused most of the trouble.

Dr. Rhein further reported meeting with Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to enlist his support for service dentistry. The Senator replied, "Never, never, never."

April 14, 1909

The Bureau of Navigation issued a circular letter to commanding officers, in part, as follows:

1. Men of the Hospital Corps shall not, during the usual office hours, undertake difficult and intricate dental work involving the use of material not furnished by the government and make charges therefor. If a man has the ability to do such work, he may, with material furnished by himself, employ his leisure hours in this manner and make a charge therefor subject to the approval of the commanding officer, who shall exercise due care that charges are moderate.

2. During working hours he shall, under the supervision of the medical officer, give all treatment necessary to the proper care and preservation of the teeth possible with the material furnished by the Government absolutely without charge

April 28-August 28, 1909

Indicative of the need for dentistry, the fleet surgeon of the Pacific Fleet reported work accomplished during this period, as follows:

On the *Tennessee* . . . 282 teeth were crowned and bridged, 180 devitalized and 27 extracted; . . . there were 219 gold fillings, 412 amalgam fillings, and 67 cement fillings. This work cost the crew \$2,960 and represents only a part of what was desired, as a dentist could have been kept busy for an additional number of months, but was unable to continue owing to the departure of the ship

October 1, 1909

In his annual report, the Surgeon General stated:

The Bureau was again disappointed . . . by the failure of the Sixtieth Congress to make legislative provision for the appointment of dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

He stated further:

. . . a commissioned status with a reasonable number of grades is absolutely necessary to induce the better class of dental surgeons to enter and remain in the service The bill, . . . has already been introduced . . . to . . . the Sixty-first Congress [S. 1015 and H.R. 6741] and awaits its action

Admiral Rixey complimented Dr. Grady of the U.S. Naval Academy, for

the instruction of the midshipmen in the care of the mouth and teeth, *especially in preventive measures* [italic added]

It is interesting to note that his report added that "it was . . . proposed and approved . . . that prisoners should be supplied with tooth brushes."

April 1910

The *first article on dentistry* appeared in the *United States Naval Medical Bulletin*. It was written by the Junior Medical Officer of the U.S.S. *Minnesota*, Assistant Surgeon, L. W. Johnson, *who was a graduate of dentistry as well as medicine*. The article was an abstract of a paper, "Vaccine Treatment of Pyorrhea Alveolaris," by Goodby (*Lancet*, Dec. 23, 1909) and Medalia (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 18, 1910).

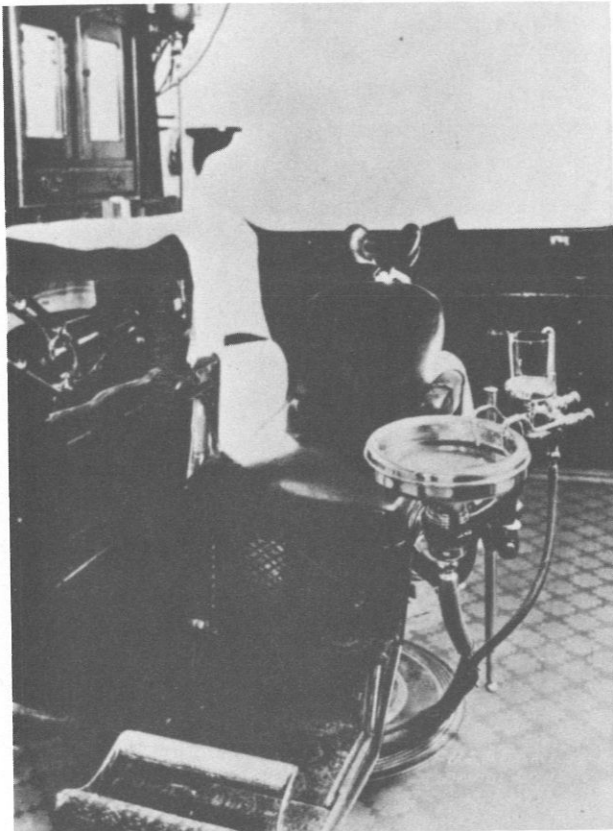
The senior medical officer reported as follows of Dr. Johnson:

Excellent work in the dental department, especially in temporary preservation of the teeth, has been done In addition to the usual dental outfit supplied, dental

supplies on requisition and the use of his own instruments have enabled him to do considerable work in this line, not only on this ship, but on many cases sent from other ships. He has used ethyl chlorid by the closed method as a *general anaesthetic not only for the extraction of hopelessly decayed teeth*, [italic supplied]

1910

The U.S.S. *Solace* carried a hospital steward, not a graduate dentist. Thomas E. White had been educated under the preceptor system and practiced dentistry aboard the *Solace* until early in 1910, when he was replaced by Dr. E. E. Harris and transferred to the Boston Navy Yard for duty. Although he was never graduated from a dental school, T. E. White was later commissioned in the Dental Corps.



Dental office, U.S.S. *Solace*, December 16, 1911.

1910

It was during this period that about a dozen hospital stewards with a dental degree were performing dental duty only. Among them were

Horace E. Perley, David J. Alexander, and Leon Martin. Pay scales at the time were as follows:

	<i>Per month</i>
Hospital apprentice.....	\$22
Hospital apprentice 1st class.....	33
Hospital steward, acting.....	66
Hospital steward, permanent.....	77

The rate of hospital steward was equivalent to the present rate of chief petty officer.

October 1, 1910

The Surgeon General reported to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

The department having recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation to provide for the appointment of dental surgeons . . . and argument in favor of the establishment of a dental corps having been so fully covered in former reports, record is here simply made of dental work accomplished at certain stations in most instances by improvisation

The Surgeon General's report contained the following statements, here quoted in part:

From the Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Fleet:

The need of a dental surgeon at Olongapo and in the squadron is urgent. At the former place the hospital steward attached to the *Relief* did good work, but his enlistment having expired he was transferred to the United States, and should be replaced by another. *The large number of officers and their families* [italics supplied], the large enlisted force, and the remoteness of this station render the necessity for a dentist self-evident.

From the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay:

As formerly, the care of cases presenting themselves for emergency and repair treatment take up nearly the entire time of the hospital steward doing dental duty; the routine inspection of the teeth of all apprentice seamen can not be carried out

From the Navy Yard, Philadelphia:

In the absence of the provision for dental surgeons for the navy a civilian dentist has continued to work at the barracks at stated hours

At present he is obliged to work in the wash room, which is unsuitable.

1911

The miscellaneous reports of the Secretary of the Navy contained the following terse statement:

The imperative necessity for the establishment of a corps of properly qualified dentists in the Navy has been dwelt upon in previous reports, and experience emphasizes and confirms what has previously been written.

Chapter 3

Establishment and Early Development

August 22, 1912

A dental corps is authorized. The 2d session of the 62d Congress passed an act containing the following provisions, which are briefed from the basic legislation:

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to appoint not more than 30 acting assistant dental surgeons to be a part of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, who shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges.

At the end of 3 years all acting assistant dental surgeons who have 2 or more years' service under their original appointment shall undergo such physical and competitive professional examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe to determine their fitness to receive commissions in the Navy

If found qualified, they shall be appointed assistant dental surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in order of standing as determined by the professional examinations. Any acting assistant dental surgeon who shall fail the examinations shall be honorably discharged from the naval service.

All officers of the *Dental Corps* authorized by the act shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers of corresponding rank and service in the Medical Corps.

The dentist employed at the Naval Academy shall not be displaced by the operation of the act and shall have the same official status, pay, and allowances as may be provided for the senior dental surgeon at the Military Academy.

The Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to appoint for temporary service, when necessary, suitably qualified acting dental officers, provided that the total strength of the Dental Corps shall not exceed the proportion of 1 to each 1,000 of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

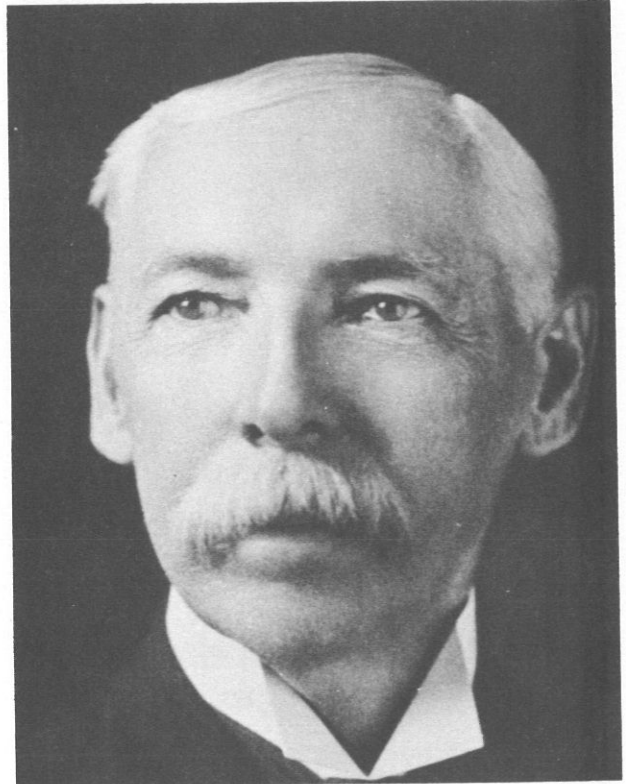
Although not a part of the act, Congress at the same time appropriated a sum not to exceed \$15,000 for dental outfits, dental material, and all other necessary contingent expenses.

The bill was signed by President Taft. Rear Adm. C. F. Stokes, MC, USN, was Surgeon General at the time.

October 23, 1912

The *first dental officer was appointed* to serve in the U.S. Navy. Emory A. Bryant, D.D.S., of

Washington, D.C., was appointed acting assistant dental surgeon for temporary service for the purpose of selecting candidates to serve as dental officers in the U.S. Navy. Born in Kalamazoo, Mich., August 10, 1863, he was graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1886. Practicing in the Burlington Apartments, near



Emory A. Bryant, D.D.S.

Scott Circle, in Washington, he included as patients President Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (the latter reputedly introduced the Dental Corps bill in Congress in 1912).

Dr. Bryant was ordered to active duty, October 31, 1912, at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

October 30, 1912

The *first dental officer went on active duty* in the U.S. Navy. William N. Cogan, D.D.S., appointed acting assistant dental surgeon, October 24, 1912, resigned as dean of Georgetown University Dental School for temporary service to select candidates to serve as dental officers in the U.S. Navy. Born in Washington, D.C., May 31, 1856, he attended Columbian University, but was graduated from Georgetown University Dental School in 1893.

Dr. Cogan was ordered to active duty at the Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C., this date.



William N. Cogan, D.D.S.

November-December 1912

The *first examining board* for the selection of dental officers to serve in the U.S. Navy met in Washington, D.C. It was comprised of the following members:

- Lt. Cmdr. Richmond C. Holcomb, MC, USN, President.
- Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Emory A. Bryant.
- Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon William N. Cogan.



Capt. William F. Murdy, DC, USN.

William F. Murdy, hospital steward, who served as clerk. He later was graduated from Georgetown University Dental School and entered the Dental Corps, May 10, 1918.

The practical portions of the examination were conducted at Georgetown University Dental School and George Washington University Dental School. Other sessions of the examination were administered on the second floor of the Isolation Building, U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

December 2, 1912

Surgeon General Stokes reported to the Secretary of Navy:

The advantages which will accrue from the establishment of a corps of trained dentists are well recognized, and the recently passed law establishing such a corps upon a firm

foundation is most gratifying. It will now be possible to provide the personnel of the Navy with this type of professional service at the hands of graduate dentists of approved worth and in sufficient numbers.

The members of the Hospital Corps, who have been faithfully and satisfactorily performing this duty and who fulfill the requirements specified in the law, will be given an opportunity to take the examination for the new corps, and if successful will receive commissions, while those failing to qualify for the higher position will be allowed to continue their special work as assistants to the commissioned dental surgeon.

January 3, 1913

The *first successful candidates* who had appeared before the first examining board were appointed. Their names and active duty dates were as follows:

Harry E. Harvey	Jan. 17, 1913
James L. Brown	Jan. 25, 1913
Eugene H. Tennent	Jan. 15, 1913
Joseph A. Mahoney	Jan. 22, 1913

All were ordered to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty under instruction.

March 4, 1913

Congress enacted legislation authorizing the organization of a Navy Dental Reserve Corps. The bill was signed by President Taft about 2 hours before his term of office expired.

March 5, 1913

The *first dental officer reported aboard ship*. Dr. H. E. Harvey reported aboard the U.S.S. *Solace* where he served until October 1915.

April 9, 1913

The *first dental officer ordered to the Naval Medical Supply Depot*, Brooklyn, N. Y., Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Emory S. Bryant, reported for temporary duty.

April 23, 1913

The *first officers appointed to the Navy Dental Reserve Corps* were these:

Dr. Williams Donnally	Washington, D.C.
Dr. Vines Edmunds Turner	Raleigh, N.C.
Dr. George C. Kusel	Swarthmore, Pa.

April 27, 1913

The *first dental officer ordered to an oversea base*, Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon James L. Brown, was ordered to the U.S. Naval Station, Guam.

May 8, 1913

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Joseph A. Mahoney received dual orders to the U.S. Naval Station, Olongapo, Philippine Islands, and the U.S.S. *Saratoga*.

May 1913

The *third examining board* for the selection of dental officers to serve in the U.S. Navy met in Washington, D.C., the membership being as before. The examination required 2 weeks.

August 4, 1913

The *first dental officer ordered to Marine duty*, Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Lucian C. Williams, reported to Parris Island, S.C.

September 15, 1913

The *first Reserve board* met to select officers for the Navy Dental Reserve Corps. It was composed of the following men who had been appointed to the Navy Dental Reserve Corps in April:

Dr. Williams Donnally, President.
Dr. Vines Edmunds Turner.
Dr. George C. Kusel.

Records indicate that the board initially selected six dentists to serve as assistant dental surgeons in the Dental Reserve Corps, to rank from December 29, 1913. In addition to Dr. David J. Alexander, Harvard class of 1910, of Norfolk, Va., who had served earlier as a hospital steward, the following were selected:

Dr. Meyer L. Rhein	New York, N.Y.
Dr. Clarence J. Grieves	Roland Park, Md.
Dr. Charles W. Rodgers	Dorchester, Mass.
Dr. Clyde M. Gearhart	Washington, D.C.
Dr. John R. Barber	Minneapolis, Minn.

November 6, 1913

The Surgeon General reported to the Secretary of the Navy:

Under the provisions of legislation authorizing the establishment of a Dental Corps, 15 dentists have already been appointed and ordered to duty. . . . The ability to provide dental work of a high grade has made it possible to accept many recruits with defective teeth whom it would otherwise have been necessary to reject.

November 6, 1913

The *second Reserve board* met, with the same membership as before.

June 2, 1914

The *third Reserve board* met. Dr. Clyde M. Gearhart replaced Dr. Vines E. Turner, who died in Raleigh, N.C., May 11, 1914.

June 30, 1914

In his report for the period ending this date, the Surgeon General reported to the Secretary of the Navy:

There are at present 13 vacancies in the Dental corps. . . . Most of the large stations are equipped with a dental outfit, and an officer of the Dental Corps is assigned to the station for duty. As soon as additional officers are obtained they will be ordered to certain ships in the fleet, where it is hoped their services may be utilized to great advantage.

August-November 1914

The Surgeon General made good his promise to send dental officers to sea by issuing the following orders:

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon E. W. Lacey, to the U.S.S. *New York*, August 19, 1914, and to the U.S.S. *Georgia*, September 14, 1914.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Arthur A. Rehm, to the U.S.S. *Dixie*, August 21, 1914.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Leon Martin, to the U.S.S. *Arkansas*, September 3, 1914.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. D. Halleck, to the U.S.S. *Maryland*, September 13, 1914.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon E. H. Tennent, to the U.S.S. *Louisiana*, October 6, 1914.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Anson F. McCreary, to the U.S.S. *Iris*, October 10, 1914.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon E. E. Harris, to the Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, November 9, 1914.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon John R. Barber, to the U.S.S. *Washington*, November 14, 1914.

October 1914

The *first original article by a dental officer* appeared in the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*: "Suc-

cinimid of Mercury in Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, a Preliminary Report," by Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon P. G. White, USN.

December 31, 1914

From July 1, 1914, a total of 42,773 dental operations were reported.

June 30, 1915

For the year ending this date, the Surgeon General, Rear Adm. W. C. Braisted, reported:

There are at present 31 dental officers employed on active duty, including the dental surgeon at the Naval Academy. There are three vacancies in the Dental Corps. Thirteen dental officers are serving on a sea-duty status, but a considerable amount of the work is done and must continue to be done on shore at training stations, marine rendezvous, and the larger navy yards and stations. The small number of dental officers allowed will not permit their services to be available to all of the service. The smaller naval stations, both at home and abroad, can not be provided with dental officers.

September 20, 1915

Competitive examinations were held

at the end of three years [for] all acting assistant dental surgeons who have two or more years' service under their original appointment

as stated in the original legislation which established the Corps. However, commissions were *not* granted under the authority of this act.

The designation "*division dental officer*" was used by Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon E. W. Lacey, aboard the U.S.S. *Georgia* from September 1914 to this date. He claimed to have the title over the following ships: U.S.S. *Virginia*, U.S.S. *Rhode Island*, U.S.S. *Nebraska*, U.S.S. *New Jersey*, and U.S.S. *Georgia*.

December 31, 1915

During the calendar year, a total of 91,651 dental operations were reported.

August 29, 1916

A *reorganization act* was passed by the 1st session of the 64th Congress. It authorized the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint and *commission* dental surgeons in the Navy at the rate of 1 for each 1,000 of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and

the Marine Corps. These officers were to constitute the Naval Dental Corps and be a part of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Original appointments were to be probationary for a period of 2 years, at the end of which time a competitive examination, given by an examining board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, was to be used to determine the rank of such officers of the same date of appointment.

With respect to rank, pay, and allowances, the act stated:

Dental surgeons shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenants (junior grade) until they shall have completed five years' service. Dental surgeons of more than five but less than twenty years' service shall, . . . have the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant. Dental surgeons of more than twenty years' service shall, . . . have the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant commander . . . [but their number] shall not at any time exceed ten.

The act further provided that

all officers now in the Dental Corps . . . shall be appointed dental surgeons in the Dental Corps without further examination [Italic supplied.]

The act also authorized a *Navy Dental Reserve Corps* to be organized and operated under the same provisions as the Navy Medical Reserve Corps. It further authorized that all officers then in the Navy Dental Reserve Corps be re-commissioned in the Navy Dental Reserve Corps authorized by the act.

Historical Notes

It should be pointed out that until this time dental officers were merely appointed and *not* commissioned. Although dental officers wore the stripes of a lieutenant (junior grade), they were considered to have a "relative rank." Until this time there were no provisions for promotion. Also, the letters, "M.C.D.S." were used to designate "Medical Corps, Dental Surgeon." Although there are those who have questioned whether the act of 1912 established a dental corps, the original legislation used the term "Dental Corps" on five occasions. The act of 1916 established the name as the [U.S.] Naval Dental Corps, although the term "Navy" was used in referring to the Reserve Corps.

October 1916

The Secretary of the Navy reported:

During the year the small Dental Corps has rendered a considerable amount of dental service to the Navy and Marine Corps, About one-third of the dental officers are at present serving on a sea-duty status, The Dental Corps is a new experiment in the Navy and its usefulness will be better demonstrated as time goes on and its influence upon the personnel of the Navy has had time to accumulate.

December 31, 1916

A total of 64,168 dental operations were reported for the calendar year.

Chapter 4

World War I

April 6, 1917

Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Central Powers of Europe.

April 6, 1917

Records indicate that on this date 35 dental officers were on active duty.

October 1, 1917

The Secretary of the Navy reported:

. . . the act of August 29, 1916 . . . provided an authorized total for permanent appointment of 104. Offers of service for dental duty in the present emergency have been, relatively, even more numerous than offers of medical assistance. Examinations for the regular service have been held in this city [Washington, D.C.], and at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, with the result that over 80 officers are now commissioned or recommended for commission as dental surgeon, probationary appointment, United States Navy

A very large number of proffers of service for duty with the Naval Reserve Force has been received Considerable difficulty has been experienced in acquiring the necessary dental equipment for these officers and, as this becomes more available, the offers of service which are now on file will receive favorable consideration.

November 1917

Lt. (jg) Carl S. Ziesel reported to the transport U.S.S. *Leviathan*, the world's largest ship. During the year 1919 this ship returned 85,758 Army passengers to the United States.

December 31, 1917

A total of 140,852 dental operations were reported for the calendar year.

1918

The Surgeon General's report covering this year stated:

First assignments to active duty are, when practicable, made to the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, where a school of instruction for dental officers is in operation.

[Italic supplied.] Classes are convened at intervals of 8 to 10 weeks, and the student officers receive training, in so far as naval duties go, similar to that provided for medical officers at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C. This is supplemented by advanced work in oral surgery and other professional branches. The special course of instruction in oral surgery conducted by the Evans Institute of the University of Pennsylvania . . . was made available for Navy dental surgeons

January 14, 1918

At St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Lt. (jg.) Alfred W. Chandler opened the Naval Dental Office, about a quarter of a mile from the hospital. During the calendar year, 1,906 visits were made.

April 1918

Lt. Comdr. William N. Cogan reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as assistant to the Personnel Officer.

April 23, 1918

Lt. (jg.) Alexander G. Lyle, DC, USN, while serving with the 5th Regiment, U.S. Marines, was awarded the *Medal of Honor*, in the words of the citation:

For extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, . . . he rushed to the assistance of Corporal Regan, who was seriously wounded and administered such effective surgical aid while bombardment was still continuing as to save the life of Corporal Regan.

This act took place in the Verdun sector. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal, U.S. Army, for the act just mentioned and again,

For gallantry in action against the enemy in the Soissons Sector.

June 6, 1918

The *first naval officer to meet death in the land fighting overseas* of World War I, Lt. (jg.) Weeden E. Osborne, DC, USN, was awarded the *Medal of Honor*, in the words of the citation:

For extraordinary heroism in actual conflict with the enemy and under fire, during the advance on Bouresches

[France], . . . in helping to carry the wounded to a place of safety. While engaged in this heroic duty he was killed. He was at the time attached to the 6th Regiment, U.S. Marines.

Lieutenant Osborne was also *awarded the Distinguished Service Cross*, U.S. Army, and was *twice cited for the Silver Star Medal*, U.S. Army. The second citation read as follows:

. . . risked his life to aid the wounded when the advance upon the enemy . . . was temporarily checked by a hail of machine-gun fire. He helped to carry Captain Donald C. Duncan, to a place of safety when that officer was wounded and had almost reached it when a shell killed both . . .

The first vessel in the U.S. Navy to be named in honor of a dental officer, the torpedo boat destroyer *Osborne*, U.S. No. 295, was launched December 29, 1919, at Squantum, Mass.



Lt. (jg) Weeden E. Osborne, DC, USN.

June 12, 1918

Lt. Comdr. Cornelius H. Mack, DC, USN, was *awarded the Navy Cross*—

For extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty with the 6th Regiment, U.S. Marines. In the action at Bois de Belleau [France], . . . when his dressing station was sub-

ject to a heavy gas bombardment, he remained on duty and carried on the evacuation of the wounded, refusing to leave until all wounded and Hospital Corps men had been removed to a place of safety; as a result he was severely gassed. In the action at Vierzy [France], on July 19, 1918, he accompanied the advance and was exposed for fifteen hours to the fire of machine guns and artillery, performing his duties with marked coolness and precision.

In addition, he was *cited six times for the Silver Star Medal*, U.S. Army, for action in the Bois de Belleau, at Soissons, and in the Chateau Thierry Sector.

Further, Lieutenant Commander Mack was *awarded the Croix de Guerre* [Gold Star] by the French Government, with the following citation:

Near Vierzy [France], on July 19, 1918, displayed conspicuous coolness and highest devotion to duty attending the wounded soldiers for a period of fifteen hours under violent artillery and machine-gun fire. He visited the most advanced lines and by his show of fine fearlessness and utter disregard of his own personal safety was enabled to save the lives of many soldiers.

July 1, 1918

Congress approved an act authorizing the pay and allowances of commander and captain, *but not the rank*, for officers of the Dental Corps. It further set a limit of 179 officers for the Regular service. The same legislation provided for the transfer of officers from the *Dental Reserve Corps* to the *Naval Reserve Force*.

October 1918

Lt. (jg.) Harold Arthur Badger, DC, USN, while serving with the 6th Regiment, U.S. Marines, was *awarded the Silver Star Medal*, U.S. Army,

for gallantry in action against the enemy in the Champagne sector.

He also received a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy, as well as the *Croix de Guerre* [Gold Star] from the French Government.

November 11, 1918

An armistice was signed bringing World War I to an end.

December 31, 1918

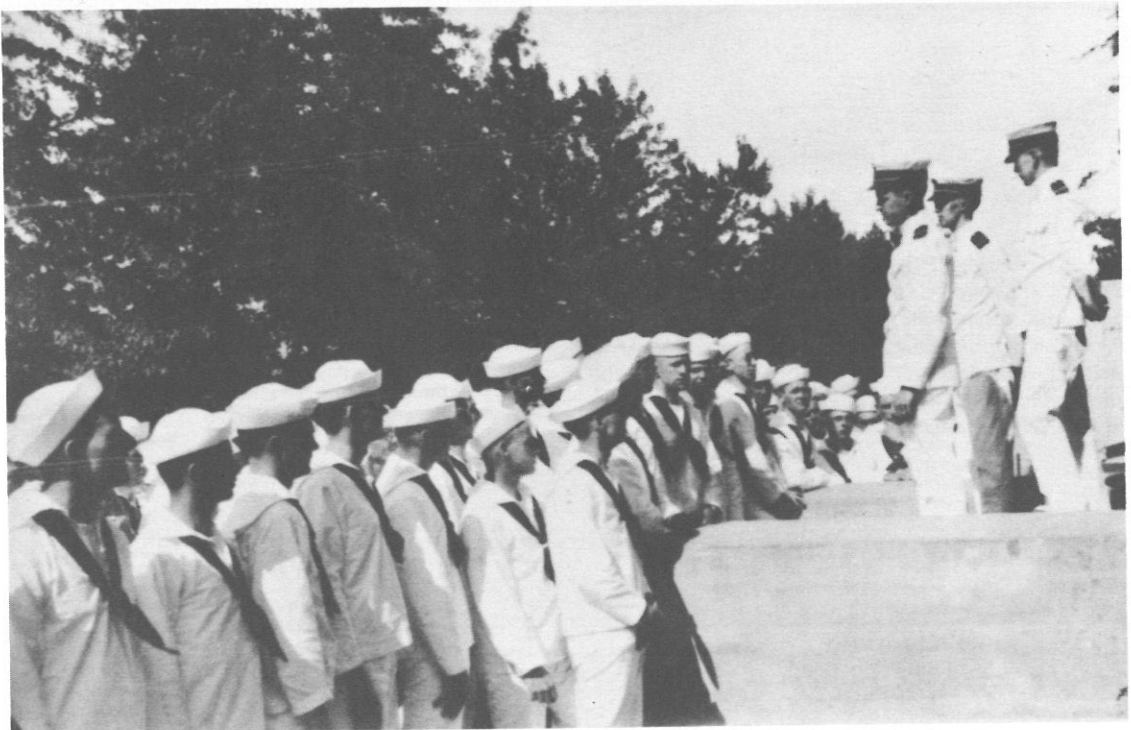
During the calendar year, a total of 544,516 dental operations were reported.

Historical Notes

From a total of 35 dentists on duty at the outbreak of World War I, the Dental Corps ex-

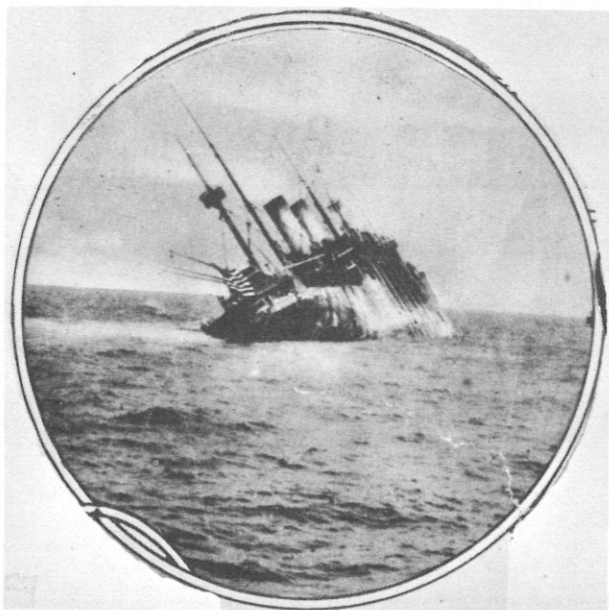


Dental offices were located in this sickbay at Base 18, Inverness, Scotland, in 1918–19.



Oral hygiene lecture to recruits, U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., July 18, 1918.

paned to over 500, of whom 124 were commissioned in the Regular Corps, the balance being in the Naval Reserve Force. Ninety percent of those commissioned in the Regular Corps during the war served at sea or overseas. Of 43 transports used, only 22 carried a dental officer. Capt. H T. Daniels, DC, USN (Ret.), described his duty in the transport U.S.S. *Mongolia* as changing and applying dressings, administering anesthetics, and kindred duties of the sick bay on his return trips from France. Comdr. George C. Fowler, DC, USN (Ret.), described being torpedoed while in the U.S.S. *Covington* and being rescued by the destroyer U.S.S. *Smith*.



Comdr. George C. Fowler, DC, USN (Ret.), survived the sinking of the U.S.S. *Covington*. First photograph to be passed by the censor and to reach the United States of the sinking of the American ship *Covington*, torpedoed on the night of July 1st last, 200 miles off the coast of France, her 700 survivors having been taken off by the U.S.S. *Smith*. She went down with her colors flying.

A number of dental officers who served with the Army and with the Marines gained invaluable experience in attending courses established by the Army at various hospitals.

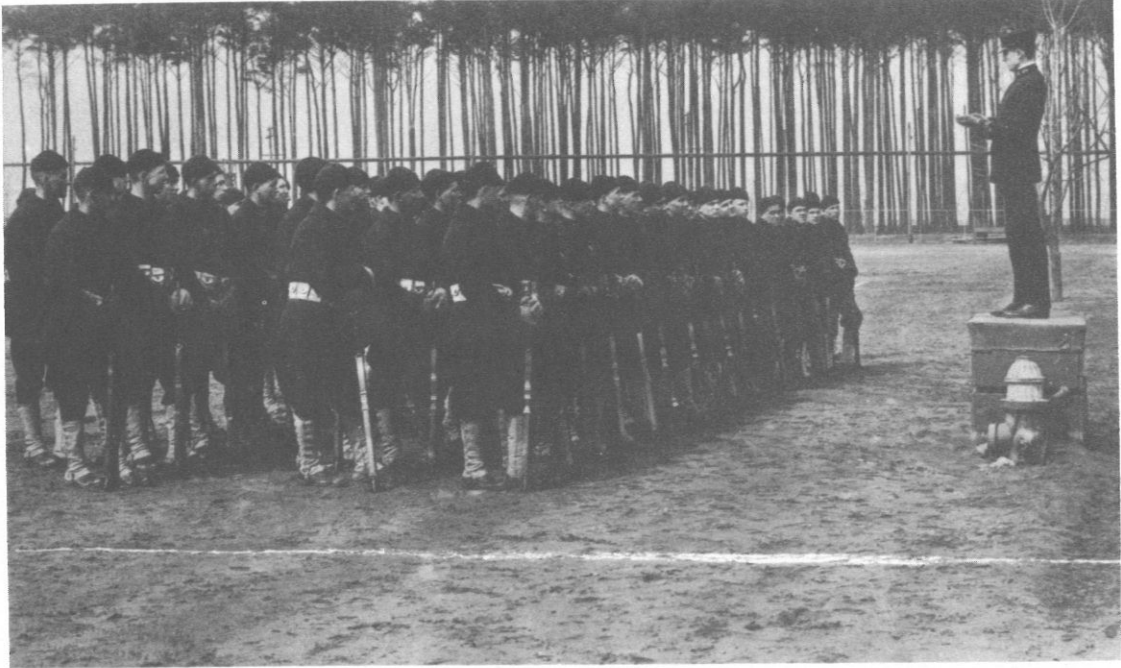
The annual report for the calendar year 1918 from the receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., is worthy of note. During the year, 10,904 operations were completed, according to the report. The report also said:

"A careful examination was made of every man discharged from the service The results were charted and compared with the chart on day of entry into the service and signed by the Dental Officer, so that we have a complete dental record of every man leaving this Station. Some 730 men have been examined for this purpose during the past year. Considerable attention was paid to the instructions of recruits in the care of the mouth and teeth and the lectures were given daily to the men in Companies so that every man passing through . . . this station received the necessary instructions. [Italics supplied.]"

About 10,000 men were examined and had dental charts¹ completed for them in the first half of 1918.

Some insight regarding duty at oversea bases during the war may be gained from the following information contained in a letter written by Comdr. John E. Herlihy, DC, USN (Ret.). Reporting in at Aghada, Ireland, in March 1918, Comdr. Herlihy served at Queenstown, Wexford, Londonderry, Bantry Bay, Whiddy Island, and Dublin. Using a portable "outfit" and a foot engine, he spent 2 weeks at a base and then moved on to the next one. Following the termination of the war, he went to Queens Hospital, London, to Base Hospital No. 5 at Brest, France, and then to Constantinople, Turkey, for duty aboard the U.S.S. *Scorpion*.

¹ Reliance upon the military dental record has served as a vital means of identifying the dead. It has been claimed that the employment of duplicate dental records, Forms H-4, U.S. Navy, served to identify 80 percent of the casualties suffered following the attack upon Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.



Preventive dentistry lectures, given daily to recruits, Hampton Roads, Va., 1918.

Chapter 5

Postwar and the Twenties

1918-19

At the U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., requests for prosthetic work were submitted to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Upon approval, the requests were submitted to local dentists for bids. The contract was then awarded to the lowest bidder.

January 7, 1919

Lt. Comdr. Richard Grady, M.C.D.S., retired from the U.S. Naval Academy.

June 7, 1919

Lt. Comdr. H. E. Harvey, DC, USN, relieved Lt. Comdr. William N. Cogan, DC, USN, as assistant to the Personnel Officer, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

June 30, 1919

In his report for 1919, the Surgeon General stated that

the full proportion of dental officers permitted by law to the Navy had been more or less regularly maintained during the war, and it was in consequence of the demobilization that the Dental Corps was reduced by June 30, 1919, from a war strength of about 500 officers to—

Regulars.....	131
Temporary.....	3
Reserves.....	156
	<hr/>
	290

October 1919

Lt. Comdr. H. E. Harvey, DC, USN, published an article in the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin* entitled "A Rotary Toothbrush." It was based upon 2 years' use of a toothbrush with two revolving disks, one on the inner, the other on the outer, surfaces of the teeth. The disks revolved as the brush was drawn over the surfaces.

October 1, 1919

In his report to the Secretary of the Navy, the Surgeon General, Rear Adm. Braisted, wrote:

A number of vacancies, approximately 55, exist in the regular corps, but this deficiency is for the present overcome by the utilization of the services of reserve officers on active duty.

As a result of the provisions of the Naval Act of 1918, 28 dental officers have the temporary rank of *lieutenant commander* [italic supplied] while the remaining officers have the temporary rank of Lieutenant.

The same report contained the *first mention of X-ray machines*. The Surgeon General wrote:

In selected offices dental X-ray machines have been installed Modern dentistry requires X-ray diagnosis, particularly in searching for and locating hidden foci of infection in the mouth and jaws.

The Surgeon General noted further:

A number of dental officers have been detailed upon request to the various naval hospitals and it is thereby hoped to lessen the total number of sick days in the Navy.

Reports from all ships and stations continue to demonstrate the great value of the work of the dental officer Few remedial measures of recent years have given more satisfaction to enlisted men than the establishment of this corps.

The Dental Corps was established and recognized.

December 31, 1919

During the calendar year, 400,977 dental operations were reported.

June 4, 1920

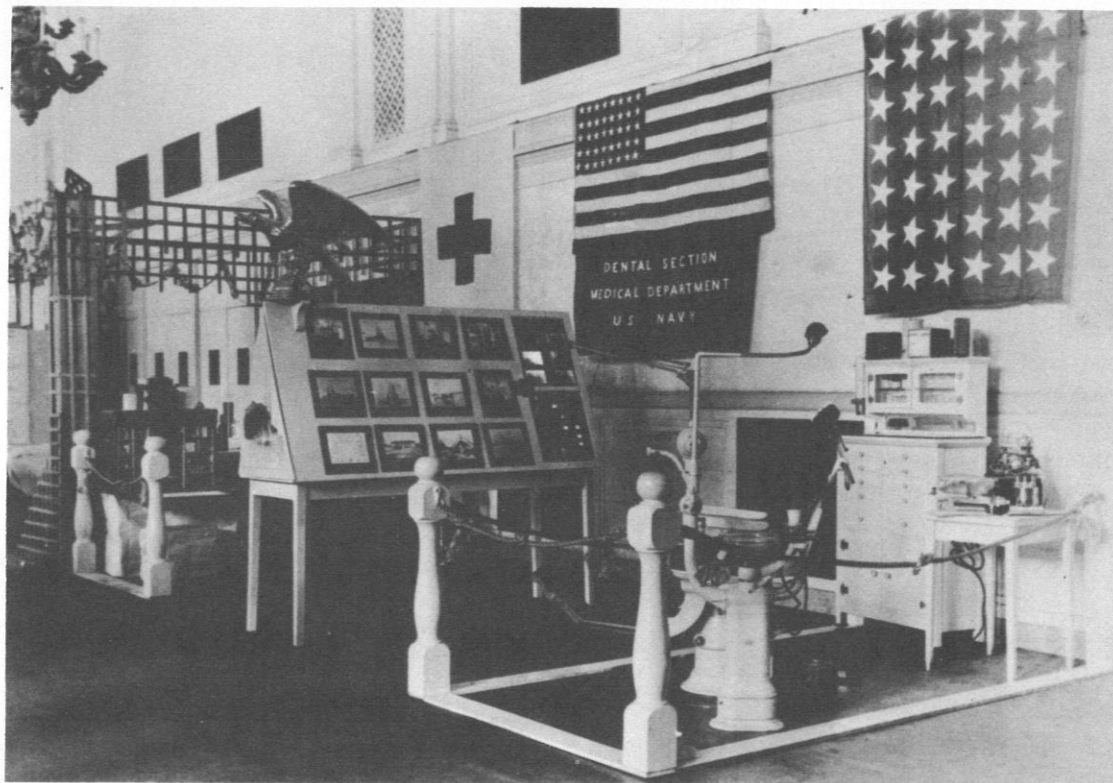
Congress enacted legislation authorizing the transfer of temporary and Reserve officers to the Regular Corps. As a result of this legislation, 45 officers were transferred to the Regular Corps.

September 13, 1920

The *first Dental Corps exhibit* was presented at the American Public Health Convention, San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 13-17, 1920.

October 1, 1920

In his annual report to the Surgeon General, the Medical Officer, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, wrote as follows:



U.S. Naval Dental Corps Exhibit, American Public Health Convention, San Francisco, September 1920.

. . . it is recommended that Dental Officers be required to examine every man on board ship at stated intervals, say, once a year . . . and the dental charts prepared at the time of examination might, upon transfer of the man, . . . be transferred with his health record.

October 1, 1920

The Surgeon General reported to the Secretary of the Navy:

Examinations for entrance [into the Dental Corps] have been held in Washington, D.C., . . . and at Mare Island, Calif.

Thoughts were being given to postgraduate training for dental officers, as the Surgeon General continued:

No officers of the Dental Corps have been assigned to postgraduate courses for training, but it is hoped that in the future a limited number of such assignments may be made

The Surgeon General reported further:

A new system of dental charts has been adopted to meet the requirements of data for identification and war risk claims.

December 31, 1920

During the calendar year, 258,485 dental operations were reported.

January 1921

The *first article advocating the use of ancillary personnel* to extend the services of the dental officer appeared in the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*. "The Possibilities of a Dental Branch of the Hospital Corps," prepared by Lt. B. F. Loveall, DC, USN, was published in volume XV, No. 1. Emphasis was placed upon *preventive dentistry*.

April 1921

The *first article advocating the sterilization of handpieces* appeared in the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*. The article, "Sterilization," prepared by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Harvey, DC, USN, was published in volume XV, No. 2.

June 30, 1921

The Dental Corps had, with the rest of the Naval Establishment, undergone a steady decrease in the number of officers on active duty since the signing of the Armistice, according to the Surgeon General's report. The report further stated that as of this date the numbers of officers on duty were as follows:

Regulars.....	107
Temporary Regulars.....	35
Reserves.....	27

169

July 1921

Indicative of the stress placed by the Dental Corps on the attainment of professional excellence is the article by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Harvey, DC, USN, entitled "Aseptic Technic for Canal Instruments" and published in the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*, volume XV, No. 3.

October 1921

The first article describing a toothbrushing technique, "Brushing Teeth," appeared in the *United States Naval Medical Bulletin*, volume XV, No. 4.

October 1921

Further evidence of the emphasis placed upon good oral hygiene is the statement by Surgeon General E. R. Stitt, who wrote:

. . . at the various training stations [there is] a ratio of approximately 1 dental officer to 500 of the personnel, and this, while not an ample allowance, permits of systematic dental prophylactic instruction for the recruits as they pass through the training period, as well as admitting of time for dental prophylaxis and dental treatment.

Early evidence of inservice training is contained in the Surgeon General's report:

At one of the large training stations a commendable system of rotation of duty for dental officers has been effected, and an officer reporting at the station is assigned for a month to each of the following duties:

1. Receiving building, examinations, charting and cleaning.
2. Dental office, headquarters, routine practice.
3. X-ray room, dental radiography.
4. Dental operating room, extractions, fracture instructions, general and local anesthesia, which latter embraces conductive and infiltration methods.
5. Regimental dental office, semi-independent.

This variety makes each officer conversant with the dental activities of the Naval Service in a comparatively

short time and better fits him for independent duty. Due to the nature of assignments in the Naval Service nearly every officer is by virtue of necessity eventually given duty where he is not able to consult other officers of his Corps, and for this reason the instruction outlined above is considered particularly valuable, and adoption of the plan in all training stations is contemplated.

December 31, 1921

A total of 236,486 dental operations were reported for the calendar year.

1922

Plans were formulated early in the year for two events that were to serve as milestones in the development of the Dental Corps: first, the *establishment of the U.S. Naval Dental School*; and second, the *creation of a Dental Division* in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

February 7, 1922

Lt. Comdr. C. H. Mack, DC, USN, reported with dual orders to the U.S. Naval Dispensary, Navy Department, and to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He relieved Lt. Comdr. Harvey of his duties at the Bureau when he was ordered to the U.S. Naval Medical School to prepare himself for his duties at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Lt. Comdr. Mack was relieved by Lt. Comdr. George H. Reed, DC, USN, in August.

June 2, 1922

Lt. Comdr. H. E. Harvey, DC, USN, and Lt. John J. Haas, DC, USN, reported to the U.S. Naval Medical School for duty under instruction.

June 5, 1922

Lt. Comdr. W. L. Darnall, DC, USN, reported to the U.S. Naval Medical School for duty under instruction. The three dental officers named above were to constitute the staff of the dental school to open the following February. In preparation for their duties as instructors, part of their time was devoted to study at the U.S. Naval Medical School, at Northwestern University Dental School, and at Columbia University Dental School.

June 30, 1922

There were 150 dental officers on duty this date.



Capt. William L. Darnall, DC, USN.



(Second row, right) Lt. Leon Frost, DC, USN Embassy Guard, China, 1922.

August 8, 1922

Lt. Comdr. Reed reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the purpose of creating a Dental Division that would "care for the technical needs of the Corps." He was selected for the duty by Rear Adm. E. R. Stitt, MC, USN, after the latter had polled the senior officers of the Dental Corps as to who should be given the responsibility of establishing the Dental Division.

October 1, 1922

The Surgeon General commented:

In accordance with the Bureau's Educational Policy a Department of Dentistry has been established in the United States Naval Medical School at Washington,

October 27, 1922

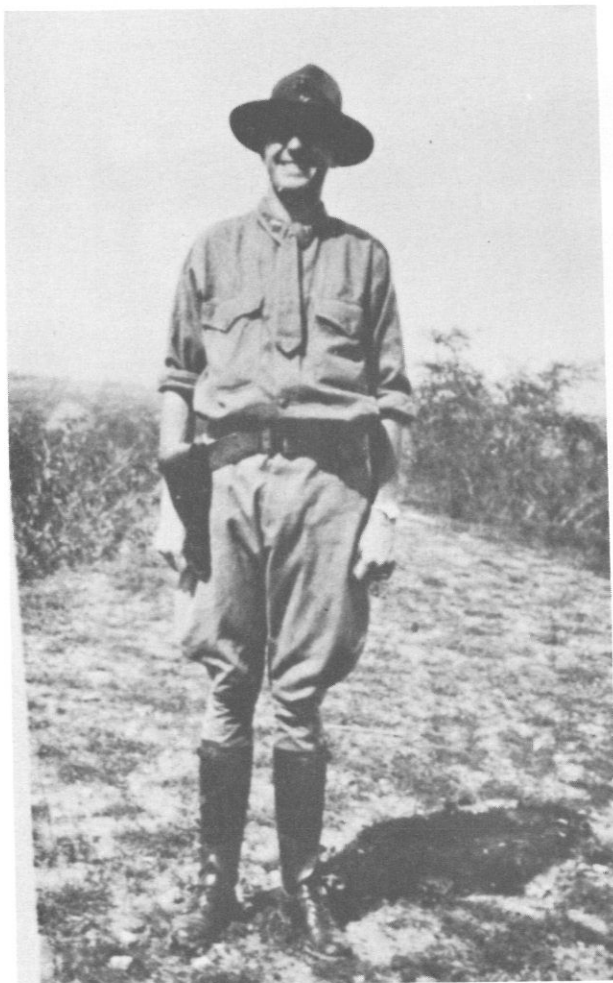
The first documented request for dependents' dental care was made on this date. Lt. Comdr. E. A. Bryant, DC, USN, wrote to the Secretary of the Navy proposing dental care for families.

December 31, 1922

A total of 219,225 dental operations were reported for the calendar year.

February 3, 1923

The *U.S. Naval Dental School* opened as a department of the U.S. Naval Medical School. The purpose of the school was twofold: First, to provide postgraduate instruction to officers of the Dental Corps supplemented by courses at class A colleges; second, to provide instruction to specially detailed hospital corpsmen to serve as assistants to dental officers, and to qualify annually a number of hospital corpsmen as dental hygienists. The school was described as having the finest equipment of any dental institution in the United States. A *dental nurse* served in the operating clinic of five units. Prosthetic facilities included



Lt. C. B. Morse, DC, USN, in uniform of the day, USMC, 1922

a 20-man prosthetic laboratory and a 2-chair prosthetic clinic. The prosthetic laboratory was to serve as a *central dental laboratory* for the fabrication of prosthetic appliances initiated at other activities as well as at the school.

Some indication of the scope of the postgraduate training at the school may be gained from the following list of subjects included in the curriculum: Medical Department duties, bacteriology, dental prosthesis, clinical dentistry, *preventive dentistry*, dental radiology, minor oral surgery, general pathology, hematology, and metallurgy.

February 3, 1923

The *first class of dental officers commenced studies* at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Those enrolled were as follows:

Lt. W. C. Carroll, DC, USN.

Lt. R. S. Davis, DC, USN.
 Lt. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN.
 Lt. R. H. Fladeland, DC, USN.
 Lt. J. W. Baker, DC, USN.

February 3, 1923

The *first class of hospital corpsmen commenced studies* at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Ten men comprised the class.

June 3, 1923

The *first class of enlisted technicians was graduated* from the U.S. Naval Dental School.

June 16, 1923

The *first class of officers was graduated* from the U.S. Naval Dental School.

June 30, 1923

There were 149 dental officers on duty as of this date.

July 1923

The *first dental number* of the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin* was published as volume XIX, No. 1. This bulletin contained several articles on various subjects related to the profession of dentistry, an editorial section, and a section entitled "Notes and Comments." The following items were discussed:

The *need for dependents' dental care* at isolated stations was presented, and the fact that such care was being given at Quantico and Parris Island was mentioned.

An editorial on the Dental Division analyzed the need for more dental officers and proposed the *ratio of 1 dental officer for each 350 of personnel*.

The same editorial commented on the benefits that had been gained by setting up a *Dental Division* in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery with a dental officer having

cognizance of and supervision over dental material and dental personnel and the inspection of dental activities.

The *first proposal for a casualty care training program* in the Dental Corps was made in an article by Lt. Comdr. J. V. McAlpin, DC, USN. He stated it should include—

instruction in first aid, transportation of the wounded from the field, a knowledge of the routine activities in evacuation of advanced bases, the classification of casualties, and the routine treatment that has been determined to be advisable in each case according to its classification.



Combined dental office and living quarters, USMC, Haiti, May 1922.



Overseas duty—Officers' Row, Hinchi, Haiti, 1922.



U.S. Naval Dental School, 1923.

July 1923

Lt. Comdr. L. C. Williams, DC, USN, reported to relieve Lt. Comdr. George H. Reed, DC, USN (in October), as Head of the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

October 1, 1923

In his annual sanitary report to the Surgeon General, Capt. W. H. Bell, Fleet Surgeon, U.S. Pacific Fleet, stated:

In the air squadrons [italic supplied], for the purpose of anticipating trouble . . . and with a view to eliminating every possible cause for impairment of the sense of coordination, it has been urged that intensive attention to the teeth of flying crews be given, and that a system of dental inspection with follow up observation and treatment be established.

He further stated:

Men are not sent to general service from training stations as dentally fit as they should be,

October 1, 1923

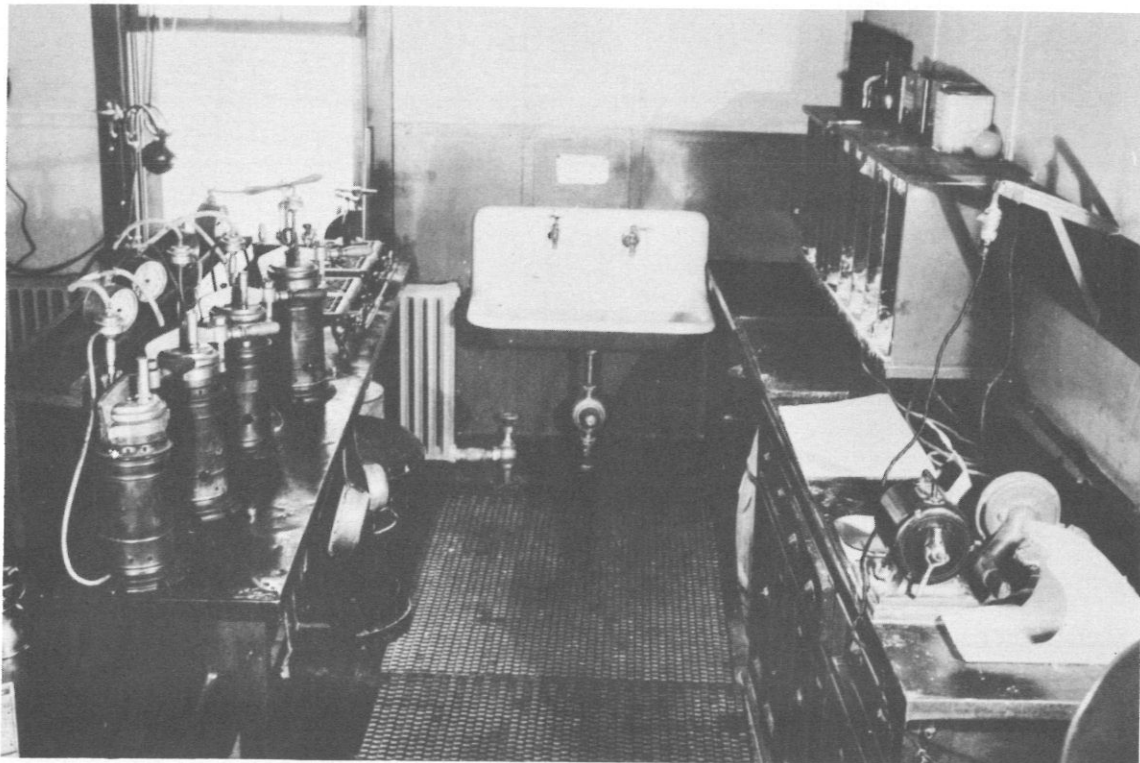
The Surgeon General wrote to the Secretary of Navy:

A system of inspection of the dental activities on board ship by the senior dental officer in each fleet has been established in order that the dental department of each vessel may be coordinated and receive better supervision than heretofore.

He also stated:

Arrangements have been made recently to extend the scope of dental activities in the Navy to include certain prosthetic procedures, such as crown and bridge work and the manufacture of artificial dentures. This work was first undertaken . . . at the Navy Dental School, where statistics have been compiled in order to determine the probable cost of making this class of dental work available throughout the Navy. A similar laboratory has been established at the United States Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

It is interesting to note that Rear Adm. Stitt remarked about the added interest of dental



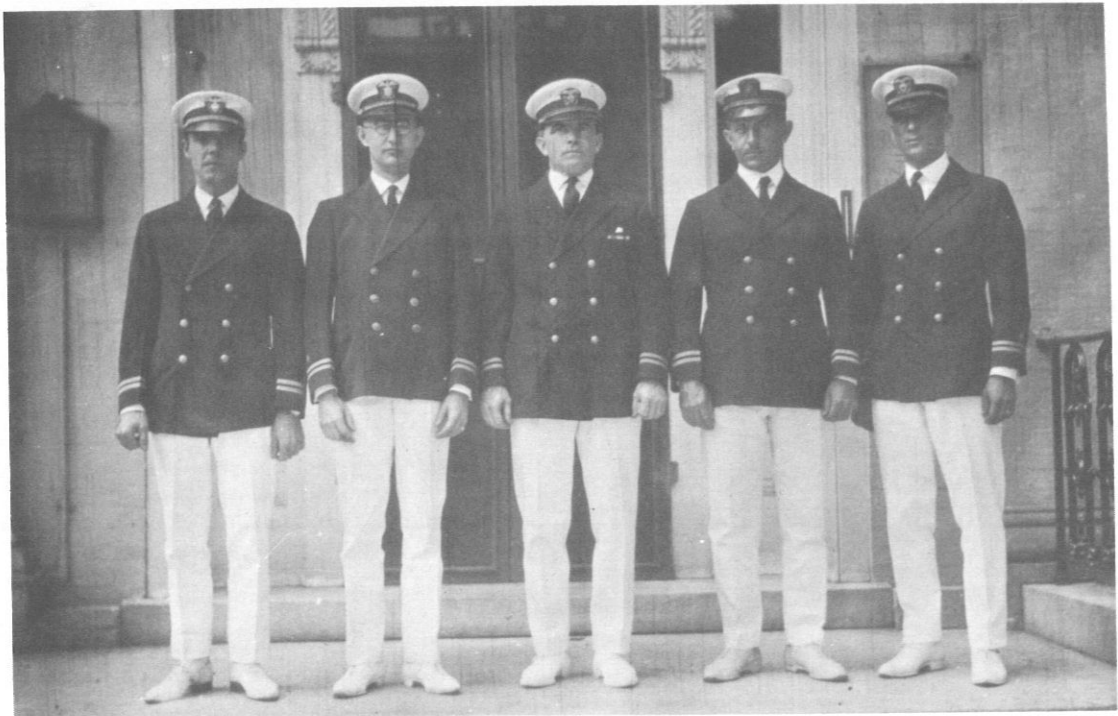
Prosthetic Laboratory, U.S. Naval Dental School, Washington, D.C.



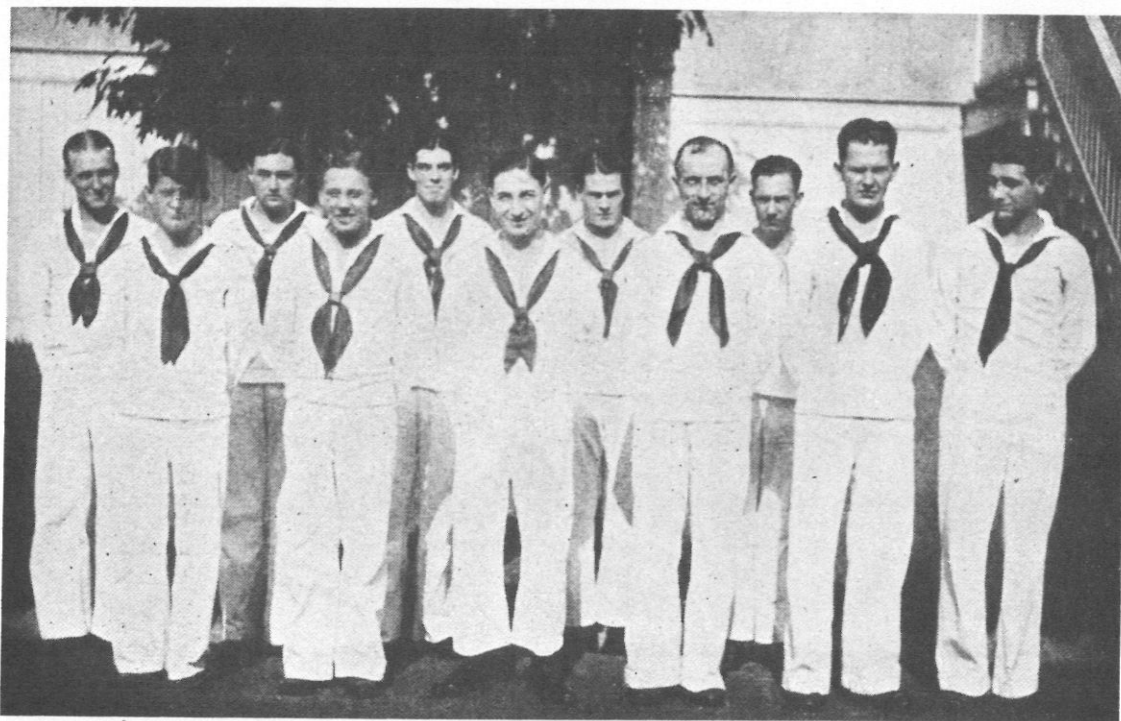
Oral Surgery, U.S. Naval Dental School, Washington, D.C.



Library, U.S. Naval Dental School, Washington, D.C.



First class of postgraduate officers, U.S. Naval Dental School, February 3-June 16, 1923. (Left to right) Lt. W. C. Carroll, Lt. R. S. Davis, Lt. A. W. Chandler, Lt. R. H. Fladeland, Lt. J. W. Baker.



First class of dental technicians, U.S. Naval Dental School, February 3-June 3, 1923. (Left to right) Front row: H. F. Schillan, G. H. Ormes, A. W. Rimavsky, G. B. Secher, R. F. Barr, C. Werner; Rear: J. K. Bulmer, S. L. Barksdale, W. J. Carroll, G. D. Berry, and H. S. Blankenbecker.

officers in the progress of the practice of dentistry in the Navy. He noted that—

in various parts of the world Naval Dental Officers have associated themselves with the leaders of the dental profession in clinics and at meetings of dental societies entering into discussions of professional problems and displaying always a noteworthy spirit of cooperation in the greater efficiency of the Dental Corps.

December 31, 1923

A total of 273,775 dental operations were reported for the calendar year.

May 31, 1924

Lt. Comdr. Richard Grady, DC, USN (Ret.), died.

June 30, 1924

There were 154 dental officers on duty as of this date.

October 1, 1924

The Surgeon General expressed his pleasure at the functioning of the Dental Division that had

been established within the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the delegation, to a dental officer, of, "supervision over all matters concerning the Dental Corps." Of this officer, the Surgeon General said:

He acts as an advisor to the Surgeon General in matters of policy, represents the Bureau in its relations with the Naval Dental School, and in other educational matters.

In reviewing the functioning of the Naval Dental School since its founding, Rear Adm. Stitt stated:

. . . the establishment of the School is the result of a recognition of the value of dentistry in the Navy as a factor in the preservation of the health of the personnel and an appreciation of the importance of furnishing the very best dental service that the profession affords.

He commented further on the mission:

For some years it has been the custom to transfer to the naval hospital at Washington patients in need of extensive dental treatment not procurable at other places, especially those cases where there has been considerable loss of tooth structure by reason of accident incident to service. This custom is still in effect, and the work performed in the

school clinic and laboratory in caring for these cases is no inconsiderable feature of the school activities.

One of the functions of the Naval Dental School was to supply dental service to the U.S. Naval Hospital.

The Surgeon General described a course at the Naval Dental School which dealt with the *collateral duties of dental officers*:

This course is considered especially important as all newly commissioned dental officers are assigned to the School. In the days prior to the establishment of the School, a dental officer was often sent directly upon receiving his appointment to independent duty. He was unfamiliar with naval customs and was thrown in contact with senior officers to whom a dental officer was a new problem and who could not be expected to understand his needs or appreciate the difficulties of his situation.

Preventive dentistry was worthy of further comment by the Surgeon General in his annual report. In speaking of the hospital corpsmen who had been trained in the Naval Dental School as dental hygienists, he stated:

The work of these men, as was anticipated, has materially broadened the field of preventive dentistry in the Navy. To date, 31 hospital corpsmen have completed the course . . .

It is worth while to note the Surgeon General's comments about the status of dentistry in the Navy in general at this point:

There has been a marked increase in efficiency in the dental service, and dentistry in the Navy has kept pace with that in civil life. Particular attention has been paid to oral surgery, root-canal work, and asepsis in all dental operations. The importance of dentistry as a factor in group medicine has been given due consideration and a thorough examination of the mouth and teeth of all patients has become a matter of routine in the majority of our hospitals.

Central dental clinics were mentioned for the first time.

In the interests of efficiency and economy, an endeavor has been made to consolidate all dental activities of the larger stations into one central clinic, with an experienced dental officer in charge, and in all cases this has resulted in a considerable saving of supplies and equipment, and a more efficient dental service.

Supplies and equipment were starting to demand more than casual interest:

Small amounts of nonstandard equipment have been bought and sent to selected stations for trial. Careful study and consideration has been given all specifications for dental supplies and equipment with a view of making them conform to the most modern and highest grade

obtainable. The matter of obtaining a satisfactory dental light and other items of equipment for use aboard ship has been a subject of considerable study and investigation The accumulation of dental supplies and equipment purchased during the war has been gradually reduced by distribution to the various dental activities of the Navy.

Navy Regulations and the *Manual of the Medical Department* had been studied and more comprehensive instructions that related to the Dental Corps had been prepared and submitted, according to the Surgeon General's report.

The Surgeon General commented on the strength of the Dental Corps at 154 officers, as follows:

At the time this apportionment of 1 dental officer to 1,000 [of personnel] was proposed, the real value of dentistry in the Naval Establishment was not yet known nor was the importance of dentistry in its relation to general health fully understood There are no reliable data or statistics of assistance in estimating the number of dental officers needed to provide adequate dental service, but it is generally considered by officers who have made a study of the subject that 1 dental officer to every 500 officers and men would be none too many.

December 31, 1924

A total of 305,872 dental operations were reported for the calendar year.

June 30, 1925

There were 159 dental officers on duty, making a ratio of 1 dental officer for every 750 officers and men in the service. This figure still left many naval units without the services of dental officers, and Marine Corps bases and air stations understaffed.

October 1, 1925

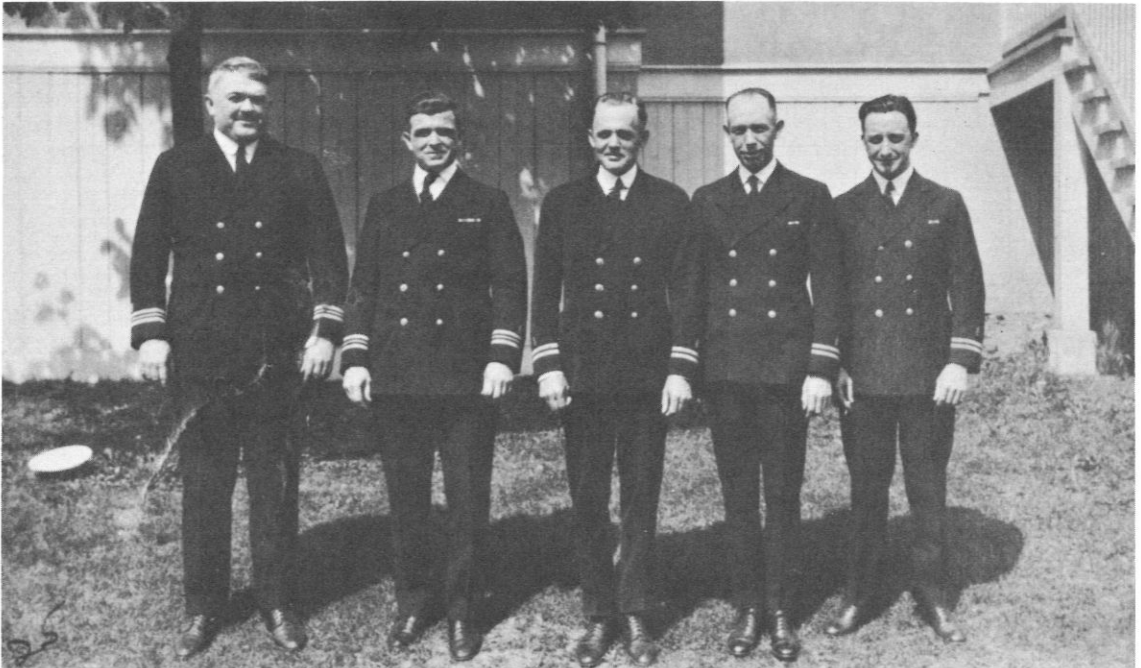
The following items briefed or quoted from the Surgeon General's report indicate the significant accomplishments of the year:

Assignments: Personnel have been ordered to duties in accordance with their expressed preferences, whenever practicable, and then not moved until service conditions warrant it.

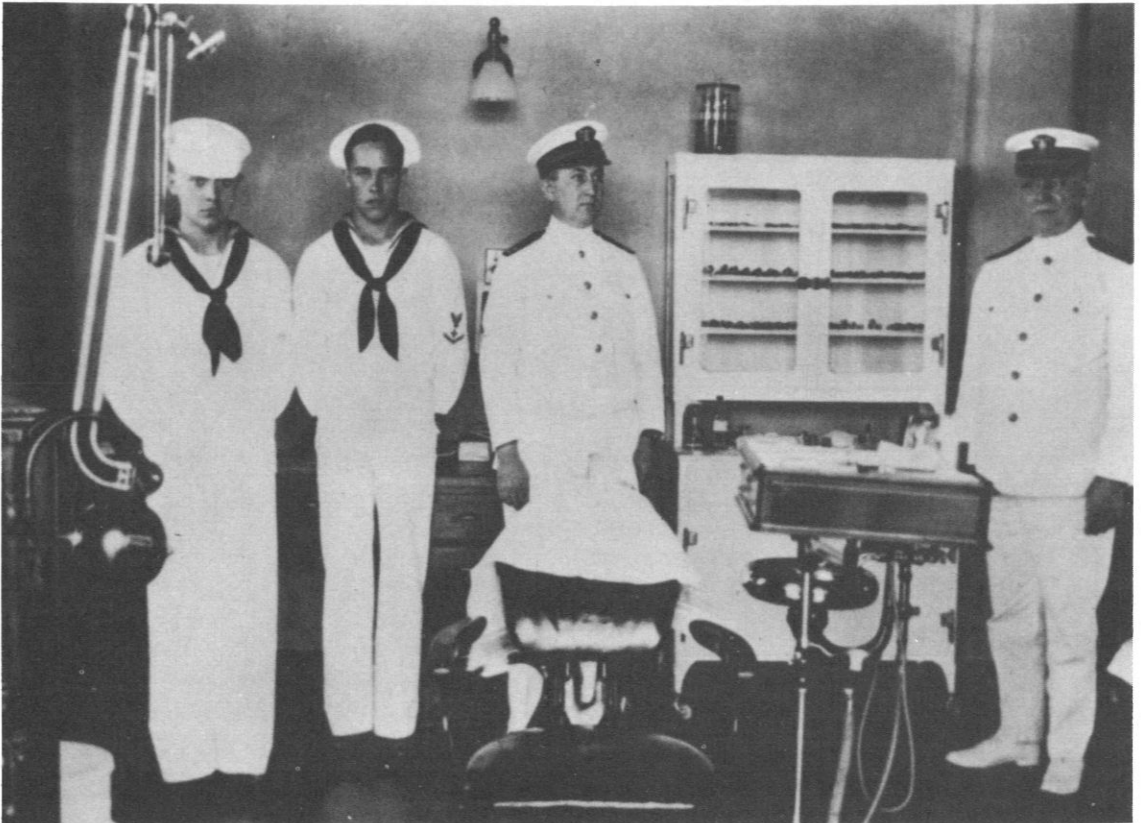
Legislation: The Navy Department sponsored a bill granting increased opportunities for promotion. It failed of enactment by Congress.

The Dental Division:

The general scope of duties has increased considerably, and all matters pertaining to the Dental Corps and to dental activities in the Navy are handled by this Division, to which two dental officers are assigned for duty.



Staff, U.S. Naval Dental School, March 1925. (Left to right) Lt. Comdr. W. L. Darnall, Lt. Comdr. A. W. Chandler, Lt. R. W. Quisenberry, Lt. J. Root, and Lt. F. G. Ulen.



Lt. G. C. Fowler, DC, USN, and Lt. Comdr. W. N. Cogan, DC, USN, at U.S. Naval Hospital, Honolulu, 1925.

Treatment: Prosthetic dental service has been expanded to the extent that prosthetic dental laboratories have been established at the naval hospitals at San Diego, Mare Island, New York, and Norfolk.

Dental standards have been raised, rewritten, and published in the *Manual of the Medical Department*. This has caused rejections at all levels of procurement and recruiting but will elevate the general standard of physical fitness.

Dental officers are now assigned to boards for annual physical examinations.

The dental laboratory at the Naval Dental School fabricated 438 prosthetic appliances during the year.

The Naval Dental School had 5,463 sittings of naval personnel and 623 sittings of Veterans' Administration patients. (This is the *first mention of treatment of veterans by the Dental Corps.*)

Education:

In accordance with the general policy of seeking to provide every possible facility for professional advancement,

13 dental officers completed postgraduate courses at leading universities, 5 officers completed each of the two 4-month courses convened at the Naval Dental School, and others procured special instruction through cooperation with local professional societies. At the Naval Dental School, the courses for both student officers and dental technicians have been strengthened and standardized and new developments in methods of teaching and methods of treatment have been adopted.

Classes for technicians could be enlarged to the extent that a trained dental assistant would be available for duty with each dental officer.

Equipment:

New equipment has been given trial under the exacting conditions of the School clinic, and new medicinal preparations have been tested prior to their adoption for general use. . . . Many of the specifications for dental instruments and appliances have been rewritten Tests of the properties of certain materials purchased for dental use have been carried out with the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards.

(This is the *first mention* of a cooperative venture between the Naval Dental Corps and the *National Bureau of Standards.*)

Inspections: The inspection of dental activities within the United States has made it possible to utilize to good advantage the information

gained in the administration of the affairs of the Dental Corps.

The inspection of distant stations has been realized by forwarding questionnaires which were completed and returned to the Bureau.

December 31, 1925

A total of 326,477 dental operations were reported for the calendar year. The admission rate to the sicklist was 248 per 100,000.

May 21, 1926

Lt. Comdr. W. N. Cogan, DC, USN, retired.

June 10, 1926

The *Staff Corps equalization bill* was enacted by Congress. It carried the provision that officers of the Dental Corps be eligible for promotion up to and including the rank of captain.

June 30, 1926

There were 155 dental officers on duty, with an average age of 36.6 years.

October 1, 1926

The following items briefed or quoted from the Surgeon General's report indicate other significant accomplishments during the year:

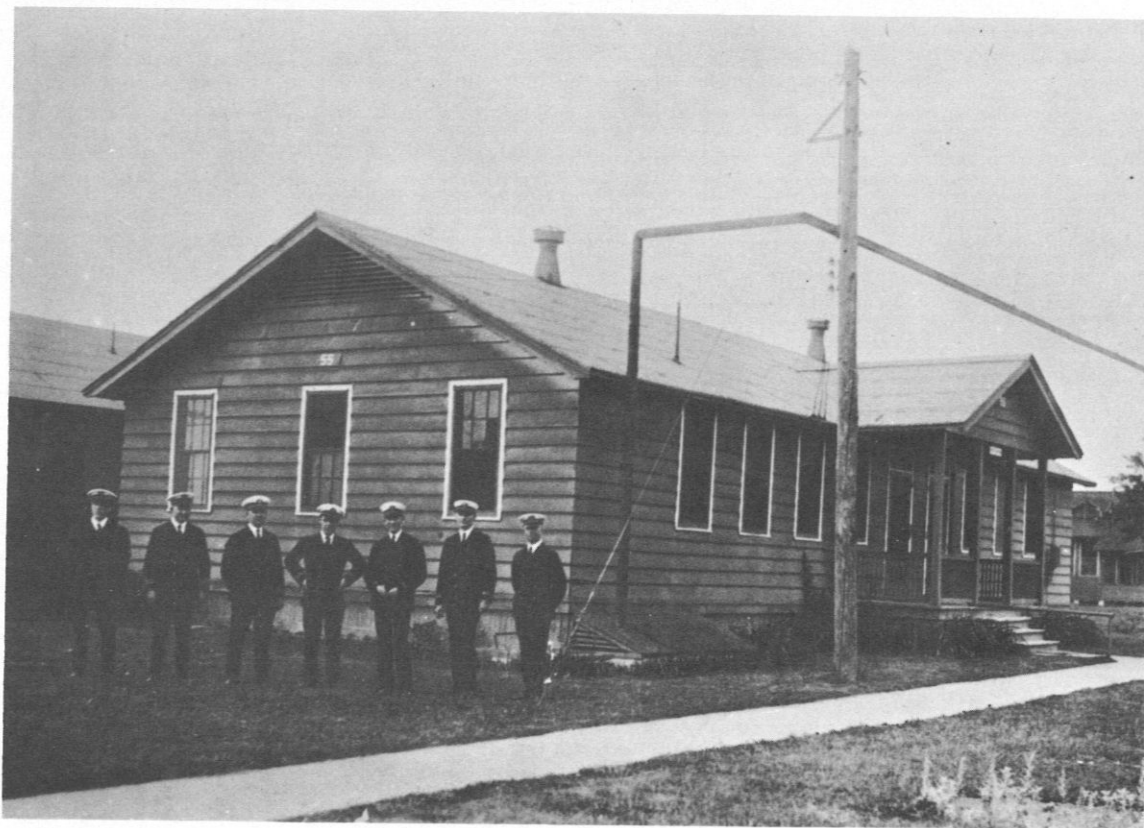
Personnel: The allowed strength of the Dental Corps has been increased to 168 for fiscal year 1927. The increment granted, however, is sufficient only to provide dental service for new ships that have been placed in commission or will be commissioned during the year.

Although there is no legislative provision for the assignment of hospital corpsmen to the Dental Corps, 160 are required.

Education: 10 officers were graduated from postgraduate courses offered at the Naval Dental School. Advantage was taken of several opportunities for officers to obtain brief courses conducted under the auspices of local professional societies.

Twenty hospital corpsmen were trained at the Naval Dental School. The advantages of training dental technicians at the Naval Dental School coincidentally with the postgraduate instruction of dental officers has prompted much favorable comment.

Treatment: The demands for dental treatment have increased constantly. It is the Bureau's



Dental Dispensary, Hampton Roads, Va., 1926.

desire to extend to personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps a dental service comparable to that which is available for the average civilian. The necessity for maintaining high ratios of dental officers at recruit depots and training stations, however, has served to reduce the availability of dental service at other activities. In consequence, claims for expense incurred for treatment by civilian dental surgeons have been numerous.

The opening of a prosthetic dental laboratory at Canacao, Philippine Islands, is expected to obviate the transfer of patients from the Asiatic Fleet to naval hospitals within the United States. The need for a prosthetic dental laboratory north of New York continues.

The assignment of dental officers as members of boards for the annual physical examination of officers should contribute materially to the effort to conserve health by preventive treatment. (Some indication of the truth of this statement may be seen in the fact that "pyorrhea" was listed as the fifth most common defect noted.)

Supplies and Equipment: A thorough revision of the Medical Department's supply table has been made and all items of dental supplies and equipment have been rearranged as classes 22 to 27 inclusive. The Dental Division has cooperated with the Division of Planning and Publications in respect to *establishing dental operating rooms aboard ship*. (This was the *first mention* of such a move.)

New types of dental operating equipment possessing desirable features for use aboard ship have been purchased after thorough trial.

Duties and Responsibilities: Chapter 3, *Manual of the Medical Department*, has been enlarged and rewritten so as to more fully outline the duties of dental officers ashore and afloat as well as to eliminate much uncertainty regarding the availability of dental treatment.

Exhibits:

A Naval Dental exhibit was established as a part of the Naval Medical Department Exhibit at the *Sesquicentennial celebration in Philadelphia*. [Italic supplied.] A

similar project will be undertaken in connection with the *Seventh International Dental Congress*, [italic supplied], and I desire to thank the officers of the *American Dental Association* [italic supplied] for their valuable cooperation in planning the exhibit.

(Although it is known that an exhibit was presented at San Francisco, Calif., in September 1920, this was the *first time* the Surgeon General made reference to *Dental Corps exhibits*.)

November 3, 1926

The *first board for the selection of officers of the Dental Corps to the rank of Commander* [italic supplied] met in Washington. This board, except for the recorder, was composed of rear admirals of the line, a custom which was continued until there were enough ranking dental officers to form selection boards.

Fourteen officers were selected.

December 31, 1926

A total of 337,200 dental operations were reported for the calendar year. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental disease was 462 per 100,000. One death was attributed to focal infection of the teeth.

June 30, 1927

There were 164 dental officers on duty. According to the Surgeon General's report, the quotas of dental officers at large shore establishments had been reduced in order to fulfill necessary assignments to new ships and to expeditionary forces, which had rendered it difficult to perform all necessary treatment for recruits before they were sent to ships in the fleet.

October 1, 1927

The following items briefed or quoted from the Surgeon General's report indicate the significant accomplishments of the year:

Legislation: It is recommended that legislation be enacted to permit the retirement of 10 lieutenants in the Dental Corps appointed under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920. Otherwise, they will be retained in active service until they reach the age of 70 years.

The Dental Division: Two dental officers continue to carry on the work of the Division, in addition to performing their duties with the board of dental examiners and as instructors at the Naval Dental School.

Many candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy and for enlistment have been rejected on account of the rigid dental requirements.

Treatment: A change in article 1178, *Navy Regulations*, authorized *dental treatment to officers and men on the retired list*, members of the Fleet Naval Reserve, and pensioners undergoing treatment in naval hospitals, where such treatment is necessary in conjunction with other treatment of the condition for which they are hospitalized.

Nine prosthetic dental laboratories are now in operation, and their facilities are taxed to capacity for an average of approximately 4 months in advance. If a complete dental service is to be available for officers and men of the retired list, the difficulties already experienced in providing prosthetic dental service will be increased,

The Naval Dental School has provided diagnosis and treatment for the Naval Dispensary, Naval Hospital, other naval activities, and Veterans' Bureau patients to the following extent:

Prosthetic appliances completed.....	519
Total treatments-----	14, 698

Whenever practicable, boards for the annual examination of officers are composed of an internist; an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist; and a dental officer. "Pyorrhea alveolaris" was the second most frequent occurring defect noted in the examination of 9,272 officers (7.14 percent).

Education: 10 dental officers completed the 4-month postgraduate courses at the Naval Dental School and 3 officers completed courses elsewhere. Twenty-five hospital corpsmen were trained in the duties of a dental technician.

The school building [Naval Dental School], which is of temporary type, is poorly insulated and uncomfortably warm during the summer months, but more satisfactory quarters are not available at present. . . . Much of the equipment on hand is war material, repaired and refinished at the Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Supplies and Equipment:

The quality of equipment and supplies obtained by the Naval Medical Supply Depot has been excellent, and commendation is due the officers whose unremitting attention to details has so markedly raised the standard of quality.

Inspections:

Inspections of dental activities have resulted in improvements in many directions. Standardization of facilities and systemization of methods of treatment have contributed in large measure to increased efficiency.

1927

Naval hospital reorganization was effected by a revision of the *Manual of the Medical Department* which provided that one of the eight professional services should be a dental service and that the dental officer should have the status of a chief of service.

December 31, 1927

The total number of dental operations reported for the calendar year was 338,857 for personnel of the Navy and 21,624 for patients of the Veterans' Bureau. During this period, the Navy Department received congressional appropriations for the care of Veterans' Bureau patients. The admission rate to the sicklist was 513 per 100,000 for dental diseases and conditions. The gradual increase should be noted as indicative of a growing tendency to admit patients to the sicklist for the treatment of dental disease.

February 7, 1928

The *first directive requesting the assignment, and maintaining the services, of hospital corpsmen as dental assistants* was issued as Bureau of Navigation circular letter No. 1828.

June 30, 1928

A total of 168 dental officers were on active duty. The Surgeon General commented that it is a number

entirely inadequate to provide prosthetic as well as other dental service.

A total of 76 dental technicians were on duty

October 1, 1928

In the Surgeon General's report of this date, the following items were noted, here briefed or quoted:

Ten dental officers completed the postgraduate courses at the Naval Dental School.

Numerous requests for postgraduate instruction at schools and universities are being received, but due to the limited Dental Corps personnel, it has been found impractical to recommend such instruction at distances from stations of duty except in few and necessary instances.

Twenty-three hospital corpsmen were trained in the duties of a dental technician at the Naval Dental School during the year. It is contemplated that a limited number of hospital corpsmen

will be trained as dental assistants at naval hospitals possessing facilities for furnishing prosthetic dental treatment.

December 31, 1928

The total number of dental operations reported for the calendar year was 388,058 for personnel of the Navy and 27,505 for Veterans' Bureau patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 652 per 100,000.

December 31, 1928

The Surgeon General reported that the amount of treatment given at the Naval Dental School to patients of the U.S. Naval Hospital during the year was as follows:

Prosthetic appliances completed.....	550
Persons treated.....	3, 596
Total sittings.....	8, 497
Total treatments.....	19, 464

The Surgeon General's comment regarding these figures is worthy of note:

This is a great increase over the figures of last year, which were 2,172 for total persons treated and 4,314 for total sittings. Total sittings were almost doubled, due largely to a more complete cooperation with the medical officers in attempting to eliminate foci of infection and assist in the more speedy recovery of hospitalized patients.

January 28, 1929

Comdr. Emory A. Bryant, DC, USN, retired.

March 26, 1929

The *first reported meeting of a major dental society with the Naval Dental Corps* took place. The "local clinic" of the District of Columbia Dental Society met at the Naval Dental School

with an attendance of about 250.

June 20, 1929

A complement of 186 dental officers was authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

June 30, 1929

There were 174 dental officers and 136 men designated as dental technicians on this date.

July 8, 1929

A competitive examination was held to bring the Dental Corps to the strength authorized by the Secretary of the Navy on June 20.

October 1, 1929

The following items briefed or quoted from the annual report of the Surgeon General indicate the significant developments of the year:

Two dental officers continue to administer the affairs of the Dental Corps at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Five dental officers were graduated from each of the two 4-month postgraduate courses convened at the Naval Dental School.

Two dental officers received short postgraduate courses at civilian universities.

Twenty hospital corpsmen received training as dental technicians during each class of instruction at the Naval Dental School. A limited number also were trained as dental assistants at naval hospitals wherein prosthetic laboratories are established.

The Bureau *considers the creation of a rating of pharmacist's mate, dental, as a need of the service* [italic supplied] in order that capable trained men may have sufficient inducement to remain in the service.

Legislation is recommended

which will permit an apportionment of one dental officer to every 500 members of the personnel

The present concentration of dental officers at training stations permits an estimated

40 percent of recruits . . . [to be] transferred to sea in a state of dental health [italic supplied].

Additional prosthetic facilities have been established at the naval hospitals at Newport, League Island, and Pearl Harbor, and on board the U.S.S. *Relief*.

Eleven such laboratories are now in operation, the others being located at the following naval hospitals: Chelsea, New York, Norfolk, Puget Sound, Mare Island, San Diego, and Canacao

Despite the establishment of additional facilities . . . the Bureau is unable to meet the constantly increasing demands, . . . and the importance of maintaining dental surgeons to furnish *general operative and preventive dental treatment* [italic supplied] prevents the separation of officers from this duty to render prosthetic service.

December 31, 1929

During the year, 413,591 dental operations and treatments were completed for personnel of the Navy and 44,115 for Veterans' Bureau patients. The admission rate to the sicklist was 541 for dental diseases and conditions.

Chapter 6

The Thirties

June 30, 1930

There were 186 dental officers on duty, representing an apportionment of 1 dental officer for each 630 of personnel. A recommendation was made by the Surgeon General to increase the number to 232, making a ratio of 1 dental officer to each 500 of personnel.

October 1, 1930

The following items briefed or quoted from the annual report of the Surgeon General relate the significant accomplishments of the year:

Dental Facilities: Three separate dental units at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, have been combined into one large central dental department. The dental activity at the Naval Academy has been enlarged, remodeled, and provided with an increased number of personnel and modern equipment.

Similar changes have been made in the dental departments of the Naval Hospitals at San Diego, and Mare Island, at the Naval Training Stations at Hampton Roads, Great Lakes, and San Diego, and at the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.

Treatment: Prosthetic treatment has been restricted to edentulous members of the active list.

Prosthesis was furnished in 4,002 cases at naval activities and authorized from civilian sources at Government expense in 181 cases. Five hundred and three requests for this type of treatment were disapproved due to the necessity of confining authorization to cases in urgent need of treatment.

During the year, 22,950 Veterans' Bureau patients received dental treatment at naval hospitals.

Treatment given at the U.S. Naval Dental School was as follows:

Prosthetic appliances completed.....	537
Persons treated.....	3,501
Total sittings.....	9,063
Total treatments.....	23,475

Education: 10 officers attended the postgraduate courses at the Naval Dental School. The

courses have been lengthened to 5 months' duration and give

a thorough understanding of all theories recently advanced in dentistry, with a review of late investigations concerning the *prevention of dental caries* [italic supplied] and such scientific methods of surgical, operative, and prosthetic dental technique as would constitute a postgraduate course of instruction similar or equal to that given in older institutions of dental education.

Forty-two hospital corpsmen were given courses of instruction at the Naval Dental School. The teaching was

designed to make them capable operative and prosthetic laboratory assistants, to keep records, and to assist in administration and the care of equipment.

The teaching staff of the Naval Dental School was comprised of five dental officers and four medical officers,

augmented for short periods by specialists in the Naval Reserve and specialists from civil life who volunteered their services in their respective fields.

(This is the *first mention of bringing in personnel from outside the Navy to teach at the School.*)

December 31, 1930

During the calendar year, 412,398 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 56,360 for Veterans' Bureau patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 465 per 100,000.

February 28, 1931

The Naval Appropriations Act provided for the addition of 13 temporary appointees to care for Veterans' Bureau patients in naval hospitals.

June 30, 1931

There were 183 dental officers on duty on this date. At this time, the strength of the *Dental Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve*, numbered 101, distributed as follows: Volunteer (special) Naval



Prosthetic Laboratory, U.S. Naval Dental School, 1931, Lt. Comdr. Walter Rehrauer instructing.

Reserve, 22; and Volunteer (general) Naval Reserve, 79. During the year, 14 appointments and 6 promotions were made.

October 1, 1931

In his annual report, the Surgeon General commented on the following points:

Dental Facilities: Prosthetic dental laboratories have been established at the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C., and at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

"Unit dental equipment was made standard" during the period of this report.

Treatment: Prosthetic treatment has been further restricted to

cases wherein the dental standards for enlistment and commission are not met.

Nevertheless, long lists of patients urgently await treatment at all activities possessing prosthetic laboratories.

Education: 10 dental officers completed the post-graduate course at the Naval Dental School.

Eight others were assigned to various civilian institutions for postgraduate instruction.

Several *dental officers of the Naval Reserve*, of outstanding professional prominence, were assigned for periods of active duty to provide training at the Naval Dental School during the year.

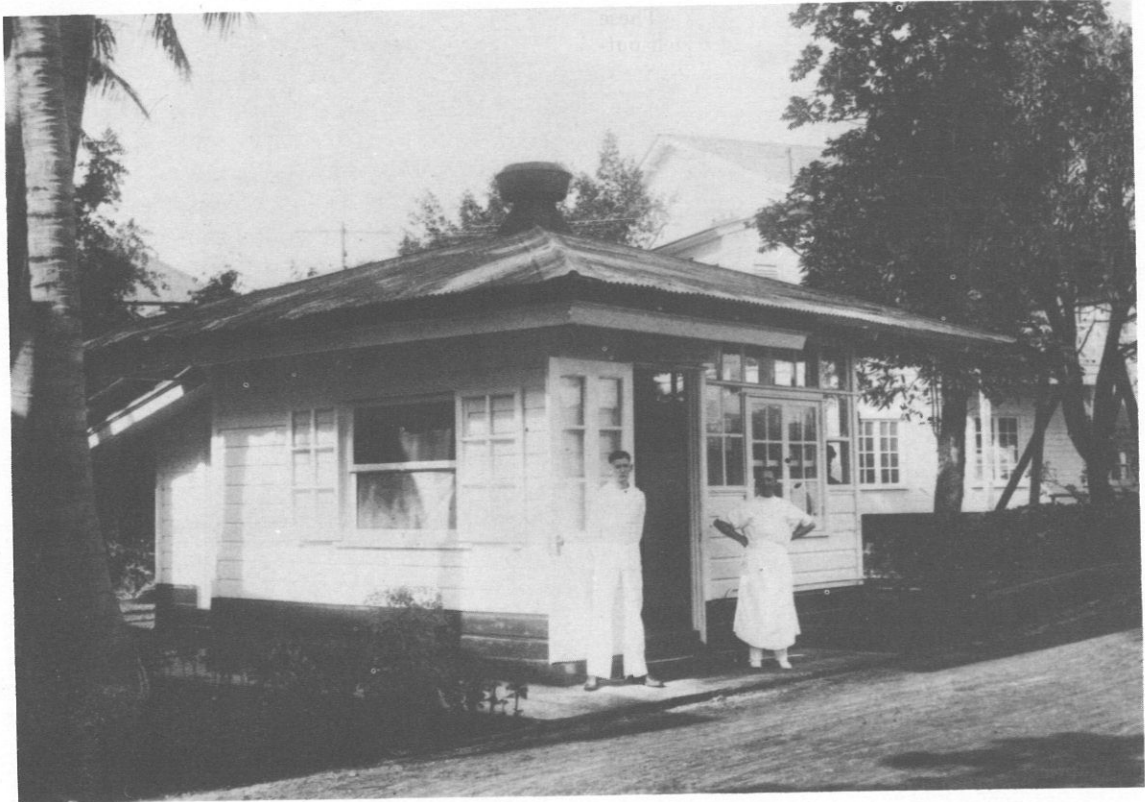
Such assignment, in addition to familiarizing these officers with naval customs and procedure, provides also, special instruction to student officers of the Dental School in dental specialties, by outstanding dental specialists.

Inspections:

A senior officer of the Dental Corps, on both the east and west coasts of the United States, has been assigned to additional duty in connection with the inspection of the dental departments of all shore activities.

December 31, 1931

During the calendar year, 419,054 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 73,630 for Veterans' Bureau patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 668 per 100,000.



Dental office, Cavite, Philippine Islands, 1932.

1932

Due to economic reasons, the Naval Dental School, functioning as a department of the U.S. Naval Medical School, was closed as such. It continued, however, to serve as the Dental Service of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

June 30, 1932

There were 198 dental officers on duty on this date. The Surgeon General's report stated:

The 12 officers in excess of the authorized allowance of 186 held temporary appointments with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and *were paid for by the Veterans' Administration* [italic supplied] for the care of veterans in naval hospitals.

The strength of the *Dental Corps, United States Naval Reserve* [italic supplied], numbered 125, distributed as follows: Volunteer (special) Naval Reserve, 39; and Volunteer (general) Naval Reserve, 86. During the year 24 appointments and 5 promotions were made.

October 1, 1932

In his annual report, the Surgeon General commented on the following points:

Treatment:

The wide dissemination of knowledge regarding the need for oral hygiene and care of the dental mechanism is, no doubt, partly responsible for the interest manifested by Naval personnel in their oral health. This increased interest results in their making greater demand for the services of dental officers [italic supplied].

(The preceding statement is a tribute to the *preventive dentistry program* of the Dental Corps, mentioned so frequently in previous years. It is also a possible explanation for the fallacy of utilizing arbitrary figures in estimating the dental officer to number of personnel ratio, since the Navy is a "controlled" or dentally conscious population.)

Education: Eight dental officers were assigned to courses at various civilian postgraduate schools.

Inspections:

The policy . . . of having a dental officer inspect dental activities has been found to be the most satisfactory manner of maintaining contact between the dental division of this Bureau and outlying activities.

Naval Reserve:

A number of civilian dentists, specialists in their profession, have been enrolled in the Dental Corps,

United States Naval Reserve, during the past year. These men should form an excellent nucleus around which outstanding units could be built in case of need.

December 31, 1932

During the calendar year, 446,553 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 94,020 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 762 per 100,000.

January 16, 1933

Comdr. E. E. Harris, DC, USN, died this date.

March 20, 1933

The *Economy Act* was enacted. This act withdrew funds being utilized by the Veterans' Administration to pay six dental officers who held temporary appointments. It was to become effective on June 30, 1933.

June 1933

As a result of the foregoing act, the following six dental officers who held temporary appointments were transferred to the Civilian Conservation Corps until February 1934:

- Lt. (jg.) E. J. Shields.
- Lt (jg.) L. J. Turbini.
- Lt. (jg.) R. M. Bear.
- Lt. (jg.) M. W. Kleinman.
- Lt. (jg.) R. W. Moss.
- Lt. (jg.) J. A. Morton.

June 30, 1933

The transfer of the 6 officers left the full authorized allowance of 186 on duty in the Regular Corps. There were a total of 118 dental officers commissioned in the Naval Reserve, of whom 37 were DC-V(S), USNR, and 81 were DC-V(G), USNR. During the year, 18 appointments were made in the Naval Reserve and 16 promotions were given. Six permanent appointments were made to the Regular Corps.

October 1, 1933

The following points were noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

During the last 10 years, *personnel of the Dental Corps increased 25 percent*, whereas *the work accomplished increased 100 percent*. The increased efficiency is thought to be due to the consolidation

of dental facilities at many of the shore establishments.

Inspections: During the inspections of west coast facilities, a dental officer accompanied the medical inspector. The result of having dental facilities inspected by a dental officer was so favorable that it was recommended that a dental officer from each fleet accompany the force medical officer for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on dental units afloat.

Treatment: An unfavorable ratio of dental officers to number of personnel still precludes the accomplishment of much necessary work. Two other factors also militate against that end: (1) The realization of the importance of oral health in the maintenance of physical fitness; (2) the stress being directed toward the prevention of disease as a major function of the Dental Corps.

October 1933

Lt. Hugh E. Mauldin, DC, USN, and Lt. (jg.) George H. Mills, DC, USN, were awarded the *Nicaraguan Medal of Merit* for service with the expeditionary forces of the Marine Corps.

December 31, 1933

During the calendar year, 440,331 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 29,815 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 740 per 100,000.

January 2, 1934

The *first Dental Corps officer was ordered to the National Bureau of Standards*. Comdr. Ronald Barber, DC, USN, remained there until August 13, as a *research associate*.

February 1934

Lt. Comdr. Rufus A. Ferguson, DC, USN, gave authorship to an article published in the *Journal of the American Dental Association*, based upon a comprehensive survey of the dental conditions of children in the Samoa Islands. For this he was awarded a *Letter of Commendation* by the Secretary of the Navy.

June 30, 1934

There were 186 dental officers on duty. Two of them held temporary appointments: One was on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps; the



Lt. (jg.) M. A. Bliss, DC, USN, Regimental Hospital, 4th Marine Division, Marine Corps Expeditionary Forces, Shanghai, China, September 19, 1934.

other was treating Veterans' Administration patients at the Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa. During the year, four officers who held temporary appointments were awarded regular commissions and four were separated.

There were 126 dental officers commissioned in the Naval Reserve, of whom 43 were DC-V(S) and 83 were DC-V(G). During the year, 13 officers were appointed and 4 were separated.

August 13, 1934

The first naval dental officer was ordered to the Army Industrial College. Comdr. Ronald Barber remained there until June 24, 1935.

October 1, 1934

The following points were noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

The Navy Department Reorganization Board has recommended

that the authorized peace time strength of the Dental Corps, 186, be not reduced and that the allowance of

dental officers be one to each 500 of the total number of the Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Education: 16 dental officers undertook post-graduate instruction at civilian institutions.

Facilities: A dental dispensary has been established at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., equipped to render complete dental service, including prosthetic service. It is planned to extend similar facilities to all navy yards.

Materiel: Considerable difficulty has been encountered in the purchase of precious metals by the various prosthetic laboratories. Accordingly, a supply will be carried by the Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn. The dental officer assigned to the National Bureau of Standards has prepared specifications and tests for precious metals and other materials used in the construction of prosthetic dental restorations. The specifications have been of great assistance in the procuring of materials of uniform quality. The aid of the National Bureau of Standards has been secured for



Dental Office, Post Hospital, Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peiping, China, September 24, 1934.

the testing of illuminating lights for the dental operating field.

December 31, 1934

During the calendar year, 492,096 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 4,790 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 787 per 100,000.

June 20, 1935

General Order No. 70 established the Naval Medical Center, Washington, D.C. This gave a name to the complex comprised of the Naval Hospital, the Naval Medical School, and shortly the Naval Dental School, at Constitution Avenue, E Street, and 23d Street NW.

June 30, 1935

There were 180 dental officers commissioned in the Naval Reserve of, whom 89 were DC-V(S) and 91 were DC-V(G). During the year, 55 officers were appointed and 9 were promoted.

July 22, 1935

An act of Congress authorized the appointment of dental officers in the ratio of *1 for each 500 of the active duty strength* of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The previous act provided for a ratio of *1 for each 1,000 of the authorized strength*. Inasmuch as the Navy was considerably below its authorized strength, the act did *not* double the allowed number of dental officers but granted an increase from 186 to 234 officers.

July 1935

Lt. Comdr. E. B. Howell, DC, USN, published an article, "Oral Prophylaxis," in the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*. In it he described a systematic and methodical administration of an oral prophylaxis program aboard ship adopted by the *Preventive Dentistry Branch* of the *Bureau of Medicine and Surgery*. The author described the program as carried out aboard the ship to which he was assigned, the U.S.S. *Nevada*, as follows:

A lecture in oral hygiene was delivered by the dental Officer to several divisions at a time when assembled for the Saturday morning inspections of the Commanding

Officer. "General observance of the laws of health was stressed, giving particular attention to the proper use of the toothbrush . . . and the importance of diet in relation to teeth . . ." An oral prophylaxis was performed on each man aboard ship, one division being completed at a time.

December 31, 1935

During the calendar year, 541,336 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 13,470 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 691 per 100,000.

March 17, 1936

The *U.S. Naval Dental School* was established as a part of the Naval Medical Center, Washington, D.C. This was in consequence of a recommendation by Rear Adm. P. S. Rossiter, Surgeon General, to the Secretary of the Navy. The school was under the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer of the Naval Medical Center, administered in the same manner as the Naval Hospital and the Naval Medical School.

Significantly, Comdr. John V. McAplin, DC, USN, was ordered as *Dental Officer in Command*. This was the *first instance of a naval dental officer being ordered to command*.

June 30, 1936

There were 191 dental officers of the Regular Navy on active duty.

October 1, 1936

The following points were noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Education: Four dental officers were assigned to courses of postgraduate instruction at civilian institutions.

Because of the acute shortage of dental technicians, classes with 30 to 40 students are held twice a year at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

Treatment: Prosthetic laboratories have been established in the U.S.S. *Utah* and the U.S.S. *Medusa*. One dental officer has been added to the U.S.S. *Relief*.

An attempt is being made to increase the number of dental officers at navy yards so that personnel aboard ships without a dental officer may receive treatment when in port and so that supplemental treatment can be provided on the larger ships, where the number of patients is beyond the

capacity of the dental officer to provide treatment.

Materiel: The increased allowance of dental officers has caused a great outlay of funds to purchase sufficient dental operating equipment.

Research sponsored by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has resulted in the adoption of a new spotlight, which has proved of material assistance in ships where natural illumination is restricted.

1936

The first board was convened to select dental officers to the rank of captain.

The Secretary of the Navy appointed a board of flag officers of the line to select not more than seven of the twelve senior commanders of the Dental Corps of the Navy for promotion to the rank of captain. The board was composed of Rear Admiral Walton R. Sexton, U.S. Navy, president, and Rear Admirals Adolphus E. Watson, Joseph R. Defrees, Ernest J. King, Manley H. Simons and William S. Pye, U.S. Navy, members. Lieut. Com Clemens V. Rault, Dental Corps, U.S. Navy, was recorder

December 31, 1936

During the calendar year, 638,004 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 16,732 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 549 per 100,000.

January 24, 1937

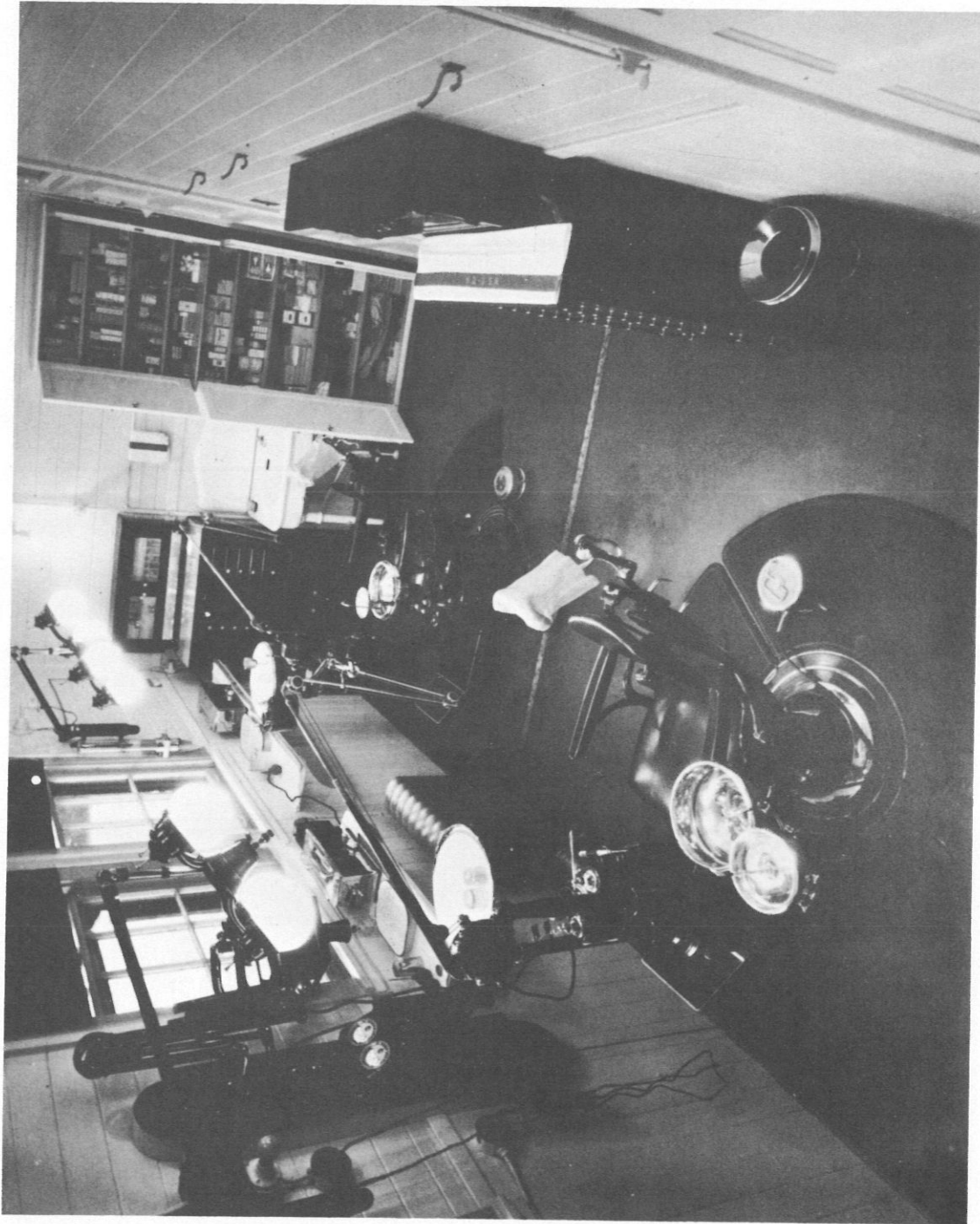
President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved the findings of the selection board for the promotion to captain of the following officers, effective February 1, 1937. It should be emphasized that they were the first officers in the Dental Corps promoted to captain, although the rank was authorized by an act of June 10, 1926.

Comdr. Harry Edward Harvey, DC, USN.
Comdr. Eugene Hunter Tennent, DC, USN.
Comdr. Joseph Aloysius Mahoney, DC, USN.

Comdr. Lucian Cocke Williams, DC, USN.
Comdr. Paul Gardiner White, DC, USN.
Comdr. Cornelius Henry Mack, DC, USN.
Comdr. John Ronald Barber, DC, USN.

June 30, 1937

There were 237 dental officers of the Regular Navy on active duty. During the year, 23 officers were commissioned. There were six deaths and one resignation.



Dental Office, U.S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, September 12, 1936.

There were 297 dentists enrolled in the Naval Reserve, of whom 196 were DC-V(S) and 101 were DC-V(G), an increase of 66 over the preceding year.

July 1937

During the month, an examining board was convened. As a result, 16 dental officers were commissioned.

August 16, 1937

An act, H.R. 6547 of the 75th Congress, 1st session, was approved. This act authorized the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with a new Naval Medical Center near the District of Columbia, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to construct in the District of Columbia, or in the immediate vicinity thereof, on land already acquired or hereby authorized to be acquired therefor by purchase, gift, or otherwise, buildings to replace the present Naval Hospital and Naval Medical School at Washington, District of Columbia, with utilities, accessories, and appurtenances pertaining thereto, including facilities for the Naval Medical Center and Naval Dental School: . . .

The act further provided that the total cost of land and construction should not exceed \$4,850,000.

October 1, 1937

The following items were noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: The increase in the number of dental officers will make it possible to assign them in all cruisers and augment the number at many training stations. The demands of ships still render inadequate the numbers of dental officers at training stations.

Treatment: The hospitalization of dependents of naval personnel on active duty was approved by the Secretary of the Navy and has been put into effect at some naval hospitals. The authorization, however, bore the following stipulation:

No dental treatment shall be administered.

Materiel:

The services of a dental officer trained in fine measurements, the testing of materials, and with a knowledge of the drawing of specifications, are needed at the Naval Medical Supply Depot, and it is believed the services of such an officer would result in a material saving to Medical Department appropriations over a period of years.

Research: A survey and study of the dental condition and rations of the classes of 1936 and 1937,

U.S. Naval Academy, were made during the year, and a further study of the class of 1941 is in progress. Martha R. Jones, Ph. D., volunteered her services to assist in the studies, which, it is contemplated, will continue for several years. A caries incidence study is being conducted at Pensacola.

December 31, 1937

During the calendar year, 712,035 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 16,567 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 532 per 100,000.

April 1938

The President approved the Naval appropriations bill authorizing the purchase of land and the construction of buildings for the National Naval Medical Center.

June 30, 1938

There were 245 dental officers of the Regular Navy on active duty. A total of 337 dentists were enrolled in the Naval Reserve, of whom 212 were DC-V(S) and 125 were DC-V(G). This number represented an increase of 40 over the preceding year.

July 1, 1938

The Naval Reserve Act established the U.S. Naval Reserve.

July 1938

During the month, a Dental Corps examining board was convened. As a result, 20 dental officers were commissioned in the Regular Navy.

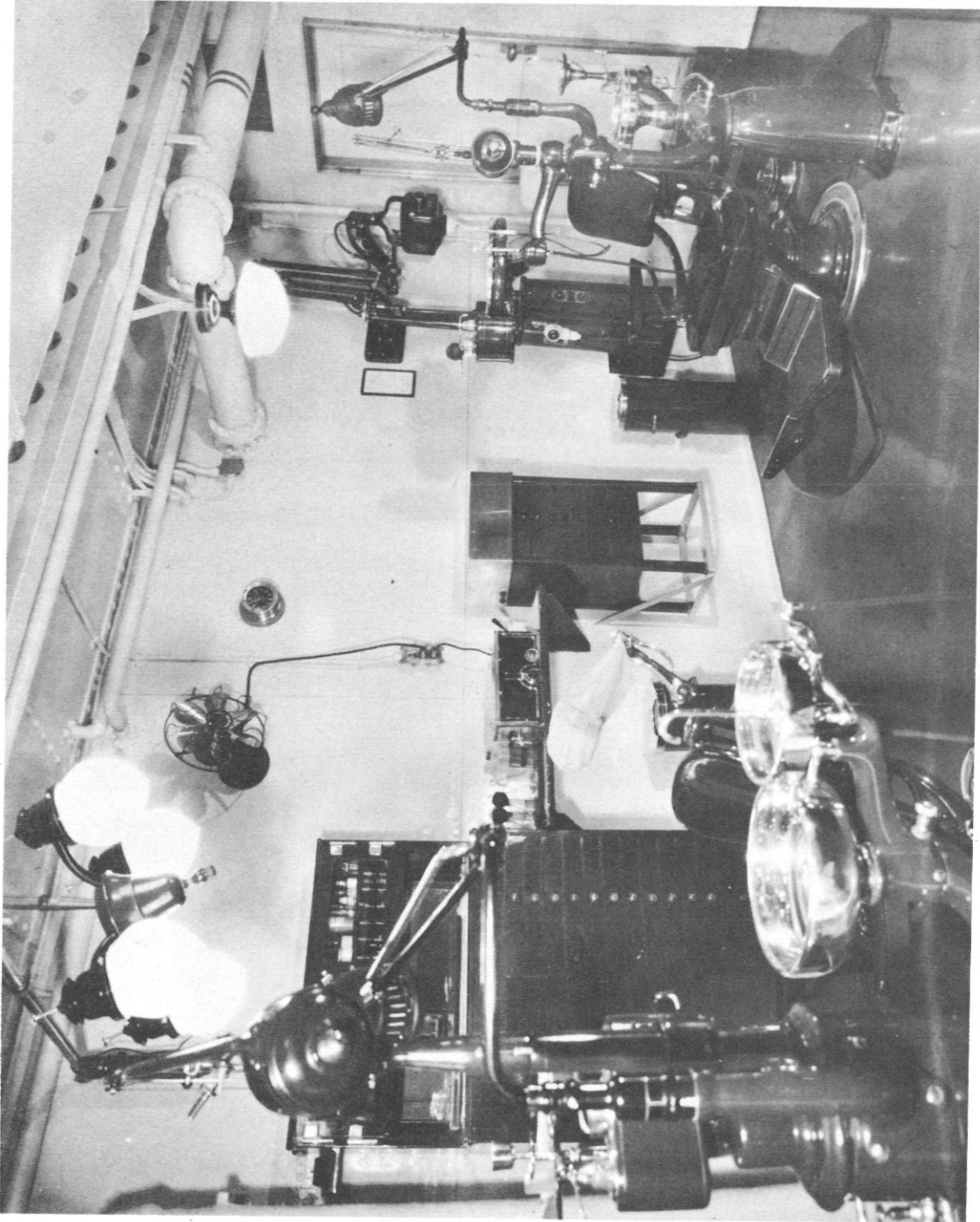
September 1938

A Bureau of Medicine and Surgery circular letter established the rate of chief pharmacist's mate for dental technicians.

October 1, 1938

The following items were noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: The training stations and other shore stations have less than their authorized complement of dental officers. The shortage is keenly felt at the training stations.



Dental Office, U.S.S. Saratoga, December 1, 1938.

Applications of men applying for training as dental technicians are at a standstill. It is believed that a *dental rating* would provide inducements that would help to procure and retain desirable men. *The lack of dental technicians means a corresponding loss of efficiency for the dental officer.*

Treatment: A prosthetic laboratory has been established at the Destroyer Base, San Diego, and in the U.S.S. *Rigel*. Retired personnel and Fleet Reservists add 8,000 personnel to the active duty list of the Navy. This disarranges the 1 to 500 dental officer to number of personnel ratio.

Education: 16 dental officers completed the postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Eight dental officers were assigned to courses at civilian institutions.

November–December 1938

An article, "What Surprised Me About the Soviets," written by Lt. Curtiss W. Schantz, DC, USN, was published in the November–December issue of the *Ohio Guardsman*. The essay, which analyzed the current social life of the Soviet culture, was written following a visit of the U.S.S. *Augusta* to Vladivostok. Lt. Schantz was the Dental Officer in the *Augusta* at that time.

December 31, 1938

During the calendar year, 780,848 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 24,656 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 465 per 100,000.

June 29, 1939

Excavation was started for the building of the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., on a 230-acre tract of land selected by President Roosevelt. Plans for the building were developed from preliminary sketches drawn by the President.

June 30, 1939

There were 255 dental officers of the Regular Navy on duty this date. Enrolled in the Naval Reserve were 347 officers, of whom 220 were DC–V(S) and 127 were DC–V(G).

October 1, 1939

The following points were noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: During the year, 20 dental officers completed the postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School and 3 completed courses at civilian institutions.

During the year, 56 hospital corpsmen were trained as dental technicians.

Materiel: A board was appointed to revise the supply table and make recommendations for additions and deletions.

Research: A 2½-year study of 1,508 patients on the incidence of dental caries was completed.

Exhibits: The U.S. Naval Dental Corps presented an exhibit at the Dental Centenary Celebration in Baltimore, which was sponsored by the Maryland State Dental Association and the American Dental Association. The exhibit presented the history of the Dental Corps by means of six posters portraying 30 years of progress. In addition, there was a large map of the world surrounded by photographs of the major dental facilities.

1939

Research: Unofficially, dental research in the Navy probably started with the founding of the Naval Dental School in 1923. Various items noted in this chronology from time to time would give credence to the above statement. Files at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, however, point to 1939 as the time when research was probably first coordinated. The following items were noted at this period:

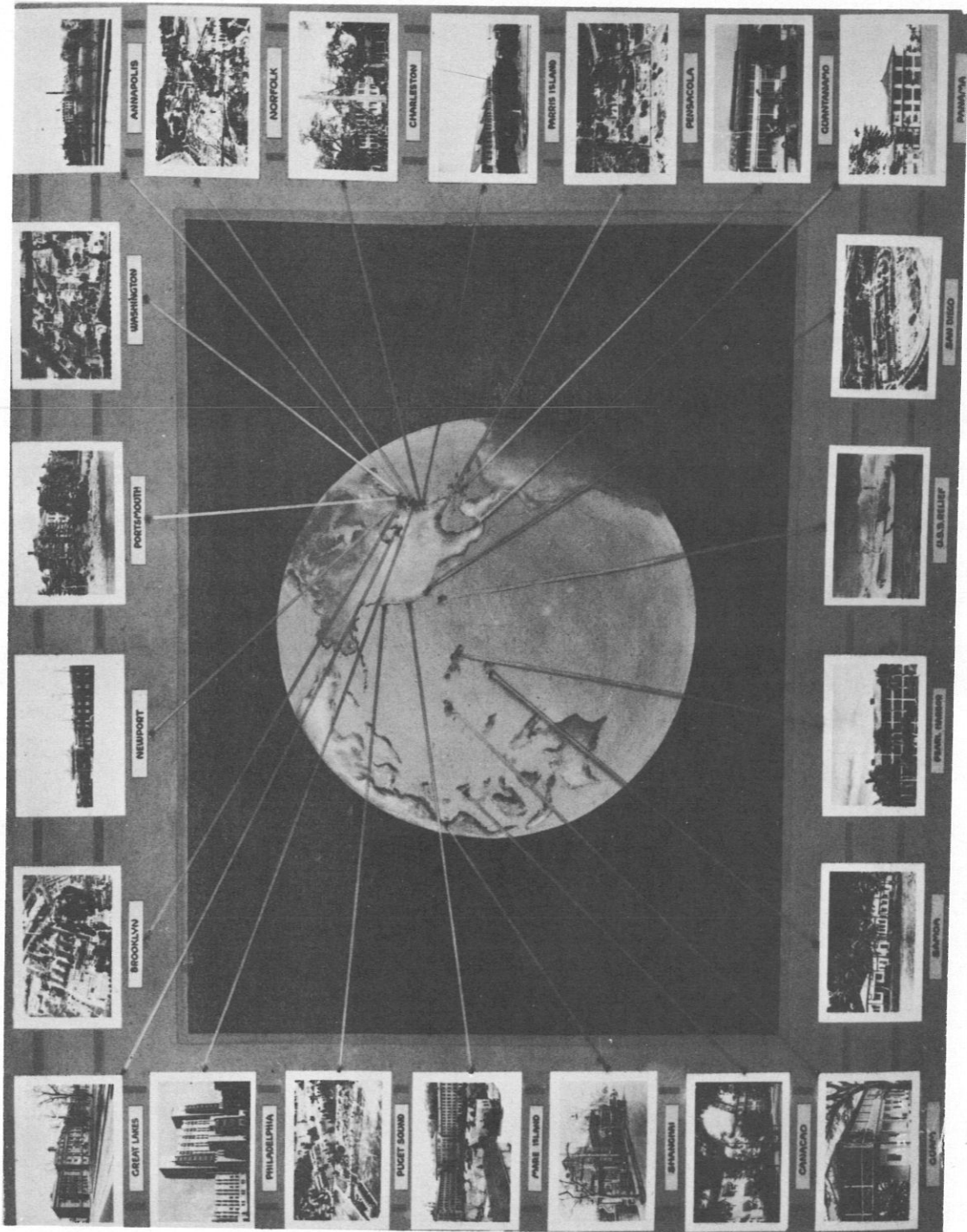
Capt. H. E. Harvey, DC, USN, attempted to correlate the blood picture with periapical infections.

Comdr. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN, participated with the American Dental Association and the National Bureau of Standards in a study concerning dental materials utilized in complete and partial dentures.

Comdrs. A. W. Chandler, Walter Rehrauer, and F. G. Ulen, DC, USN, initiated research on an audiovisual education program at the U.S. Naval Dental School. The first Dental Corps movies were a part of the program.

December 31, 1939

During the calendar year, 822,951 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 22,740 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 377 per 100,000.



Major dental facilities. Panel, U.S. Naval Dental Corps Exhibit, Dental Centenary Celebration, Baltimore, Md., September 1939.

Chapter 7

The Early Forties and World War II

March 1940

The first correspondence course for officers of the Naval Reserve, including dental officers, was established in obedience to the *Bureau of Navigation Manual*, Article H-5401(1).

June 30, 1940

There were 275 dental officers of the Regular Navy, 32 officers of the Naval Reserve, and 3 retired officers on active duty this date. A total of 415 dentists were enrolled in the Naval Reserve.

October 1, 1940

The following information has been briefed from the Surgeon General's annual report of this date:

Treatment: A shortage of dental officers still precludes adequate treatment of all naval personnel.

Training: Two classes of 17 and 11 officers, respectively, completed the postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Six officers completed other training, as follows: Two in prosthodontics at Columbia University; three in oral surgery at the Naval Hospital, San Diego; and one in oral surgery at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

One-day courses at the Five State Postgraduate Clinic of the District of Columbia Dental Society were attended by 25 officers. A total of 192 men of the Hospital Corps were trained as general dental technicians and 22 as prosthetic dental technicians.

Personnel: Two entrance examinations were conducted during the year. On the basis of the results, 29 dentists were commissioned as dental officers.

December 31, 1940

During the calendar year, 883,066 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval personnel and 18,283 for Veterans' Administration

patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 391 per 100,000.

February 1941

During this month, 17 dental officers of the Naval Reserve were enrolled in a refresher course at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

May 31, 1941

As of this date, 563 hospital corpsmen were assigned as dental technicians.

June 30, 1941

There were 327 dental officers of the Regular Navy, 180 officers of the Reserve Corps, and 4 retired officers on active duty this date, or a total of 511.

As of this date, 740 dentists were enrolled in the Naval Reserve, of whom 288 were DC-V(S) and 452, DC-V(G). This marked an increase of 325 over the previous year.

September 27, 1941

The first board to investigate the possibilities of use of motion pictures [italic supplied] was appointed by the Medical Officer in Command of the Naval Medical Center.

By this time, six full-length color motion picture films had been produced; three were in production; and three were contemplated, as follows:

A. Completed:

1. "Duties of a Dental Technician."
2. "Jaw Fractures, Treatment of."
3. "Oral Surgery—Apicoectomy—Two Methods."
4. "The U.S. Naval Dental Corps."
5. "Dental Prosthesis."
6. "Oral Hygiene."

B. In production:

1. "Partial Dentures."
2. "Operative Dentistry."
3. "Tooth Development."

C. Contemplated:

1. "The Dental Laboratory Technician."
2. "The Dental Histologic Laboratory Technician."
3. "Method of Dental Research in the Navy."

October 1, 1941

The following information was gathered from the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: 2 entrance examinations were conducted during the year, from which 57 were commissioned as dental officers.

A recommendation has been made for the establishment of a dental rate to improve procurement and retention of personnel as well as morale.

Training: At the U.S. Naval Dental School, 37 newly commissioned officers were enrolled for training, 3 of whom received orders before completion of the course.

The *first foreign officer*, Lt. D. B. Olmos, of the Argentine Navy, was enrolled in the postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

Two dental officers were enrolled in special courses at civilian institutions.

During the year, 160 hospital corpsmen were trained and designated as dental technicians.

Treatment: Because of the rapid increase in the number and size of shore activities, dental facilities and materiel have been inadequate, particularly at the training stations, Navy yards, and Reserve training projects. This, coupled with the relaxation of dental requirements for enlistment and enrollment, has resulted in the transfer from training stations of 25,098 recruits with dental defects, or 25.2 percent of the total.

December 7, 1941

The Japanese naval forces attacked Pearl Harbor. Two officers of the Dental Corps were killed in the attack:

Lt. Comdr. Hugh R. Alexander, DC, USN, in the U.S.S. *Oklahoma*.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas E. Crowley, DC, USN, in the U.S.S. *Arizona*.

Four dental officers were wounded:

Lt. Rush L. Cannon, DC, USN, at the U.S. Naval Air Station

Lt. Frank E. Frates, DC, USN, in the U.S.S. *Vestal*

Lt. Elmer W. Schuessler, DC, USNR, at the U.S. Naval Air Station

Lt. (jg.) Kenneth L. Longeway, DC, USN, at the U.S. Naval Air Station.

Ten dental officers were assigned to the Navy Yard. All reported to the dispensary by 0900 and assisted in the care of the wounded as they arrived.

The dental technicians were sent out on rescue teams to various ships and areas in the harbor, and performed outstanding service.

. . . some two hundred dentures . . . [were] lost by officers and men during the attack. Some of these were lost in the ships that were sunk, a large majority were lost in the oil covered water when the wearers became sick.

There were 759 dental officers, 369 of whom were Reserves, on active duty at 347 dental facilities. These varied in size from the clinic with one dental officer on duty to the clinic at Great Lakes, where 155 dental officers were on duty.

Approximately 1,000 dental technicians were assigned on this date.

This was not the inexperienced Corps which had entered World War I. Many of the more senior officers were veterans of that earlier conflict; others had campaigned in China, Nicaragua, and Haiti. Some were familiar with the peculiar requirements of field dentistry. A few had been trained in war plans and logistics. All realized the enormity of the task which lay ahead.

Among the Reserve officers also, veterans of former wars were to be found. A comparatively large number of these reserves had been on continuous active duty for extended periods of time before war was declared. In some instances these periods were in excess of two years. These were experienced officers.

December 8, 1941

The United States declared war on the Imperial Japanese Government.

December 10, 1941

Lt. Claud M. Fraleigh, DC, USN, was assigned as a member of a surgical team that was ordered for duty with the U.S. Army, Manila Medical Center. This surgical team accompanied the Army medical unit from Manila to Bataan on December 24, 1941, when Manila City was evacuated by the Armed Forces.

December 11, 1941

Germany and Italy declared war on the United States; Congress declared war on Germany and Italy.



Unit "X," Dental Infirmary, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., during World War II.

December 29, 1941

The U.S. Naval Dental School moved to the National Naval Medical Center. The Dental School occupied two floors of the north wing of the main building. The equipment was of the latest design.

The staff was as follows:

Capt. Arthur H. Yando, DC, USN, Dental Officer in Command.

Lt. Comdr. Rae D. Pitton, DC, USN.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. Malone, DC, USN.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. Taylor, DC, USN.

Lt. Comdr. Merritte M. Maxwell, DC, USN.

Lt. Comdr. Clifford C. DeFord, DC, USN.

Lt. Carl A. Schlack, DC, USN.

December 31, 1941

During the calendar year, 1,744,169 dental operations and treatments were reported for naval

personnel and 13,422 for Veterans' Administration patients. The admission rate to the sicklist for dental diseases and conditions was 349 per 100,000.

January 1, 1942

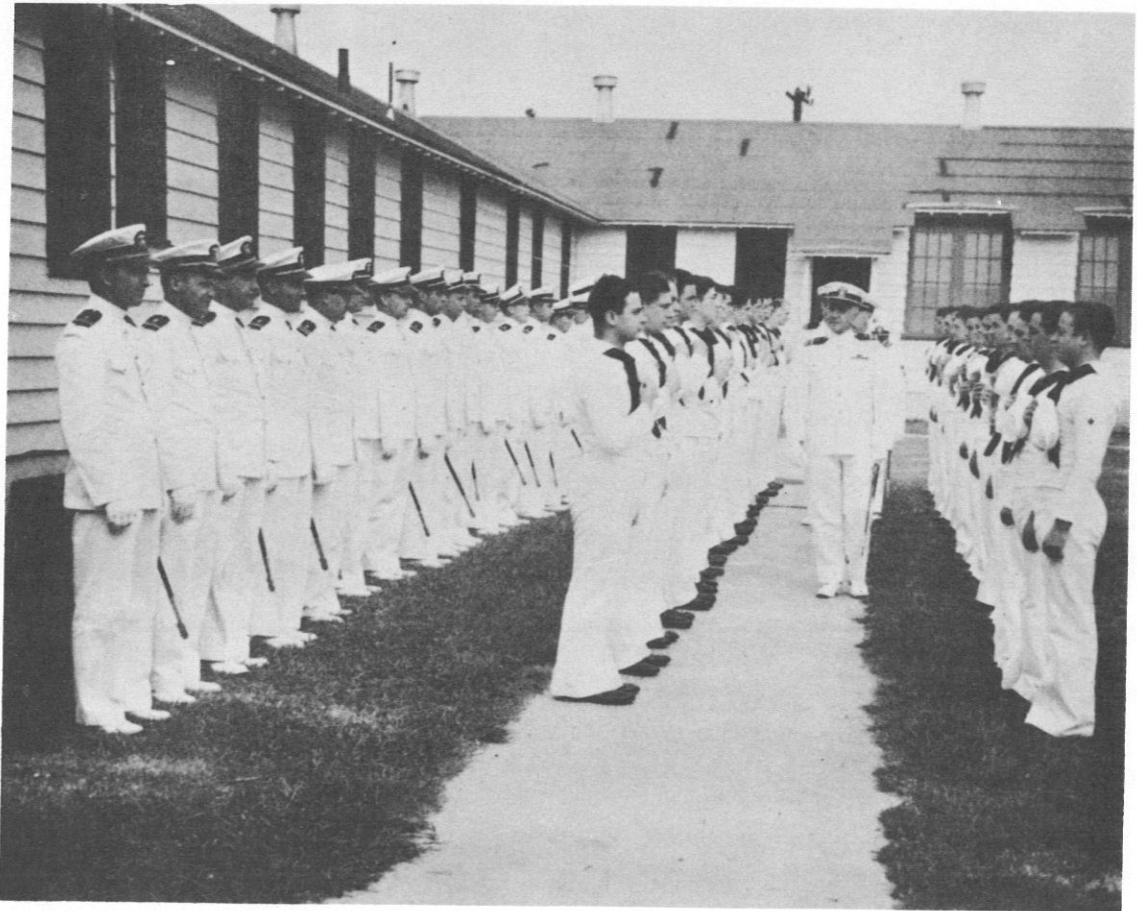
The Surgeon General directed that all dental officers become proficient in the administration of first aid; treatment of burns, shock, and hemorrhage; disposal of the dead; and other duties related to the Medical Department.

January 5, 1942

The Navy Department was placed on a 7-day workweek.

January 1942

A Research Division was established at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with Rear Adm. H. W. Smith, MC, USN, as Chief of Division.



Personnel Inspection, Unit "X," Dental Infirmary, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., early in World War II. Inspecting, Lt. Comdr. W. F. Murdy, DC, USN, and Lieutenant Commander W. R. Burns, DC, USN.

February 4, 1942

The Naval Medical Center, Washington, D.C., was vacated.

February 5, 1942

The National Naval Medical Center was commissioned.

March 1, 1942

Lt. Charles W. Holly, Jr., DC, USN, was killed in the U.S.S. *Langley* while the ship was operating in the Indian Ocean south of Java.

March 1, 1942

Lt. Comdr. F. W. Keith, DC, USNR, was killed in the U.S.S. *Houston*, in the Java Sea.

May 8, 1942

Comdr. W. C. Trojakowski, DC, USN, was killed in the U.S.S. *Lexington*, at the Battle of the Coral Sea.

June 6, 1942

A critical shortage of dental materials was developing. It was, therefore, directed that used burs

be saved, cleaned, dried, oiled, and sent to the U.S. Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York, for re-sharpening and reissue.

June 17, 1942

A bill, H.R. 7243, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia *proposing the operation of flag rank in the Dental Corps* under the act of June 10, 1926.

June 24, 1942

The *first dental research project*, "The Dental Status of 71,015 Naval Personnel at First Examination in 1942," was approved by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

June 30, 1942

The Surgeon General's annual report for the fiscal year ending this date revealed the following information:

Education: 14 dental officers completed post-graduate courses at civilian institutions.

Two indoctrination courses for dental officers were presented at the U.S. Naval Dental School. In addition, three classes each were presented for general and prosthetic dental technicians.

The staff of the U.S. Naval Dental School participated in nine dental or medical meetings, and also published six articles and had seven other professional articles accepted for publication.

The motion picture "Oral Hygiene" was distributed to the larger dental activities for use in the preventive dentistry programs.

1942

The first force dental officer believed designated as such was the Senior Dental Officer in the U.S.S. *Washington*, Comdr. A. R. Harris, DC, USN. This ship, along with other U.S. ships, joined the British Home Fleet at Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands.

August 7, 1942

Six dental officers landed on Guadalcanal with the 1st Marine Division.

August 9, 1942

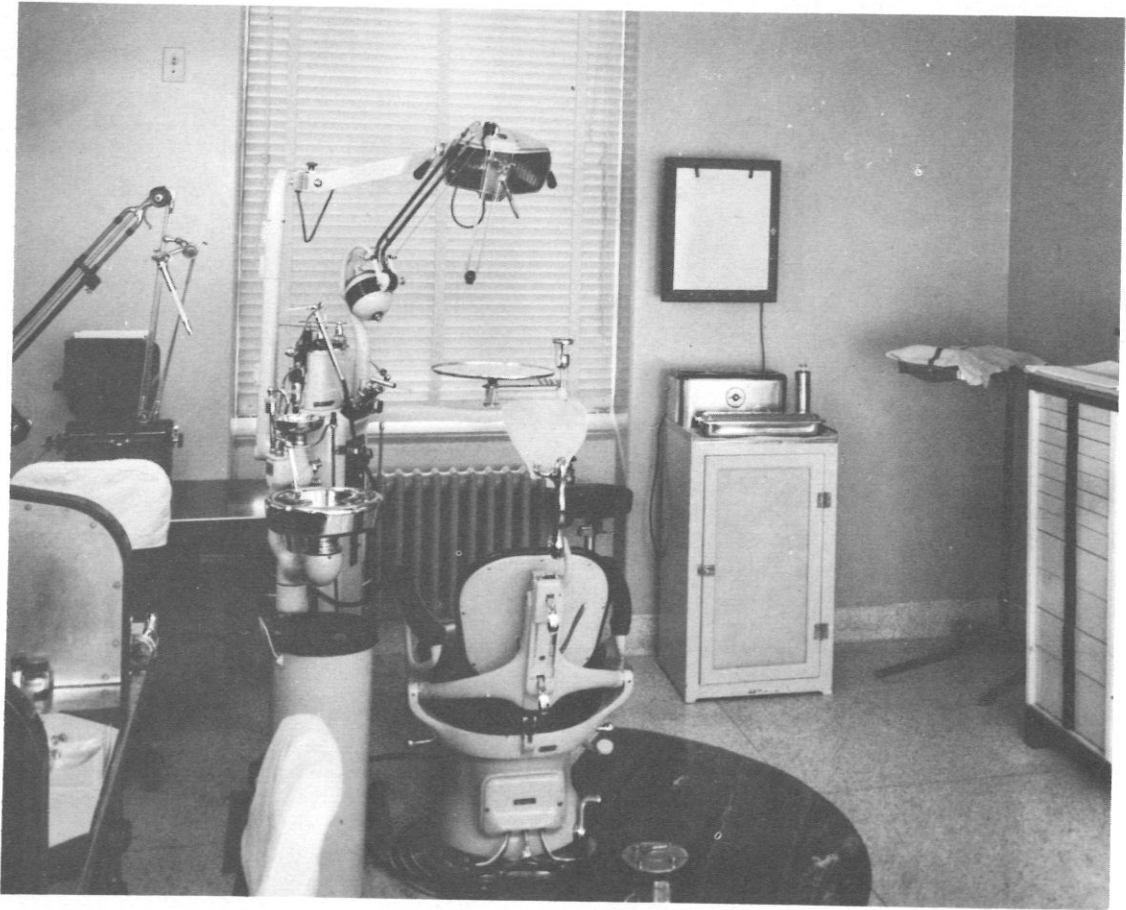
In the night battle off Savo Island, Lt. E. J. O'Reilly, DC, USN, was killed in the U.S.S. *Astoria*; Lt. W. A. Hall, DC, USN, was wounded in the U.S.S. *Quincy*; and Lt. (jg.) W. A. Newman, DC, USN, was awarded the Commendation Ribbon for heroism in the sinking of the U.S.S. *Vincennes*.

August 9-17, 1942

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery moved from the Navy Department to the former Naval Medical Center, Washington, D.C.



U.S. Naval Dental School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.



Dental operating room, U.S. Naval Dental School (1956).

August 31, 1942

The *Centennial of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery* was celebrated by the *dedication of the National Naval Medical Center*, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

September 1942

A bill, S. 2769, was introduced in the Senate by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts *proposing the operation of flag rank in the Dental Corps* under the act of June 10, 1926.

September 15, 1942

Lt. Comdr. L. A. Tatum, DC, USNR, was killed in action in the U.S.S. *Wasp* off Guadalcanal.

October 3, 1942

Because of increasing shortages, additional restrictions limited the types of burs that could be manufactured.

October 16, 1942

The *office of district dental officer* was established upon request of the Surgeon General to the Chief of Naval Personnel. (Some of the larger naval districts already had a district dental officer, but it became necessary that each district have one to "better coordinate the function of the Dental Corps.")

October 29, 1942

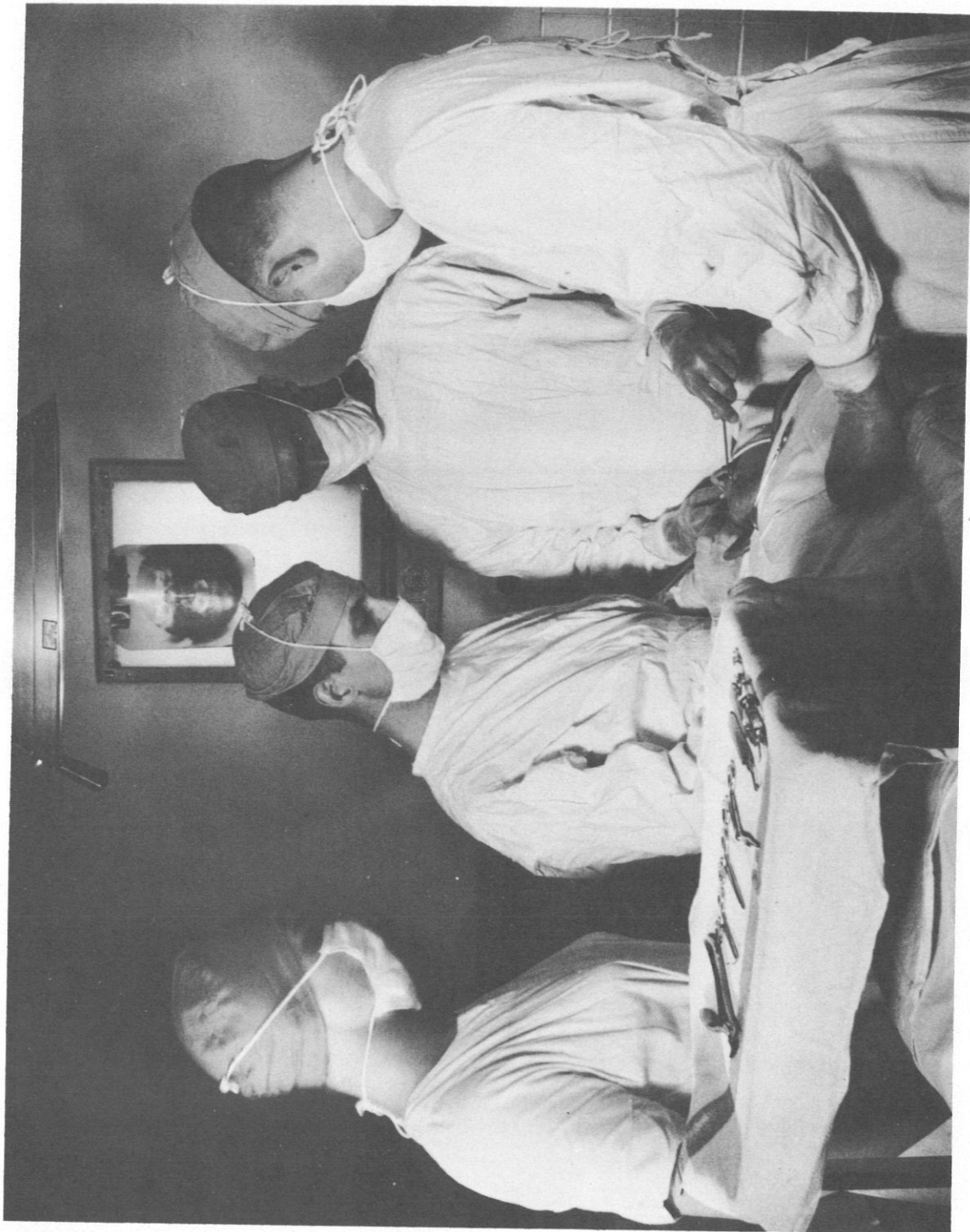
The *first naval dental research facility* was established at the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. This coincided with the first naval dental officer being ordered to the Naval Medical Research Institute.

November 12, 1942

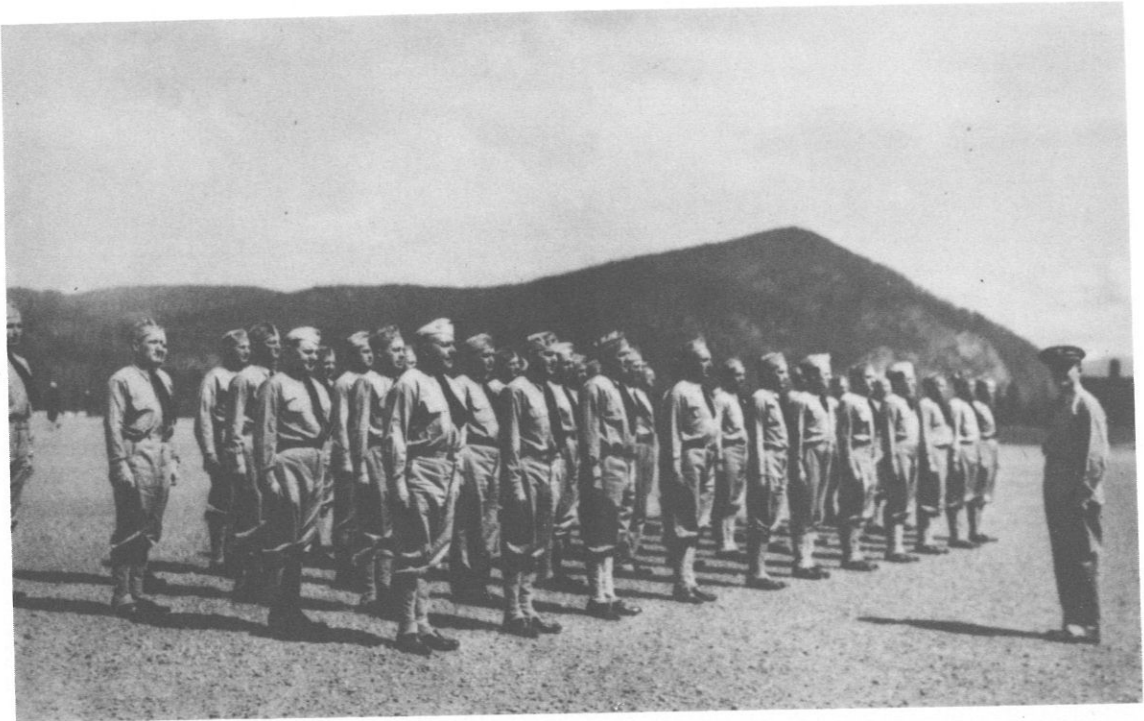
Lt. G. F. Gorsuch, DC, USN, was killed in the sinking of the U.S.S. *Erie* in the Caribbean Sea.



Prosthetic laboratory, U.S. Naval Dental School



Oral surgery, U.S. Naval Dental School



Dental officers commencing the Dental Officer Collateral Training Course, U.S. Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho, World War II

November 13, 1942

Lt. E. A. Baumbach, DC, USNR, was killed in the U.S.S. *Juneau* at Guadalcanal.

December 18, 1942

The bill introduced in Congress by Senator Walsh and Representative Vinson *authorizing flag rank for officers of the Dental Corps* was passed and signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

December 20, 1942

The shortage of dental materials and equipment became so acute that directives were issued ordering the

saving of amalgam scrap, precious metal bench sweepings and polishing residue.

At the larger clinics the "shift system" was effected, whereby dental officers worked at different hours during the day, thus keeping dental equipment in use 12 to 16 hours per day.

January 8, 1943

The beginning of instruction in the repair of dental equipment was marked by the ordering of

two dental technicians to the Ritter Co. for a course in the care and upkeep of Ritter dental units.

February 8, 1943

The *Dental Division* was reorganized. At the beginning of World War II, the Division was comprised of three dental officers, with Capt. Albert Knox as Chief. The increased activity required changes. Accordingly, the Dental Division was reorganized so that its primary function would be

to secure, administer, and supply professional advice on all matters pertaining to dental practice in the Medical Department of the Navy.

The Surgeon General directed that

to expedite these functions, the Dental Division shall be divided functionally into two essential parts to be known and referred to respectively as the Standards Section and the Inspections Section"

There shall henceforth be no changes in organization or function within the Dental Division, without written authorization from the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.



Dental officers pulling whaleboat Farragut, Idaho, World War II.

March 3, 1943

A change was made in the *Selective Service Act of 1940*, as follows:

. . . all freshmen pre-dental students who will complete their work before July 1, 1945, should be granted deferment by their local draft boards.

Previously, deferments were granted only to those who had completed the first year of dental school. They could apply for the commission of ensign, HV(P), in the Naval Dental Corps Reserve and thereby complete their studies.

March 13, 1943

Capt. Alexander G. Lyle, DC, USN, was promoted to the rank of rear admiral, to rank from this date. Following the legislation approved December 18, 1942, a selection board, comprised of rear admirals of the line and the Medical Corps, was convened

to consider the records of captains of the Dental Corps who were eligible for promotion.

Rear Adm. Lyle was advanced to the rank of *vice admiral* upon retirement.

May 29, 1943

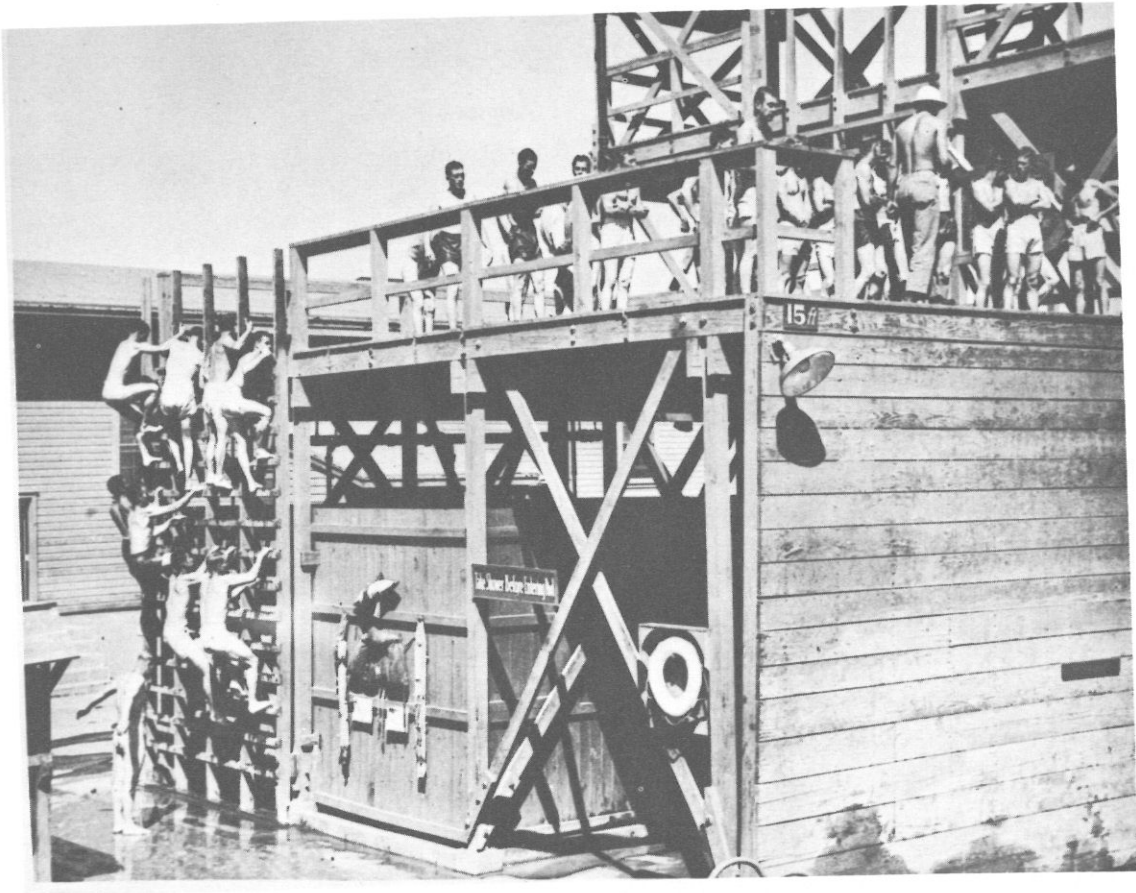
The dental requirements for enlistment were lowered by a Bureau of Medicine and Surgery directive to the effect that edentulous inductees were acceptable

and only severe infection and anomalies irreparable were disqualifying.

This was the start of a vast rehabilitation program that caused much concern to the Dental Corps. In October 1943, 97 dental activities were authorized to render prosthetic dental treatment. . . . Authorization for prosthetic dental treatment, as previously required by the Bureau, was no longer necessary and became the responsibility of the local dental officer.

June 1943

Capt. R. S. Davis, DC, USN, was appointed as Chief of the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.



Water safety training, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif., World War II.



Main Prosthetic Laboratory, Great Lakes, Ill., World War II.

June 1, 1943

Capt. Maurice A. Bliss, DC, USN, was assigned as Force Dental Officer, Staff of Commander, South Pacific Forces.

June 7, 1943

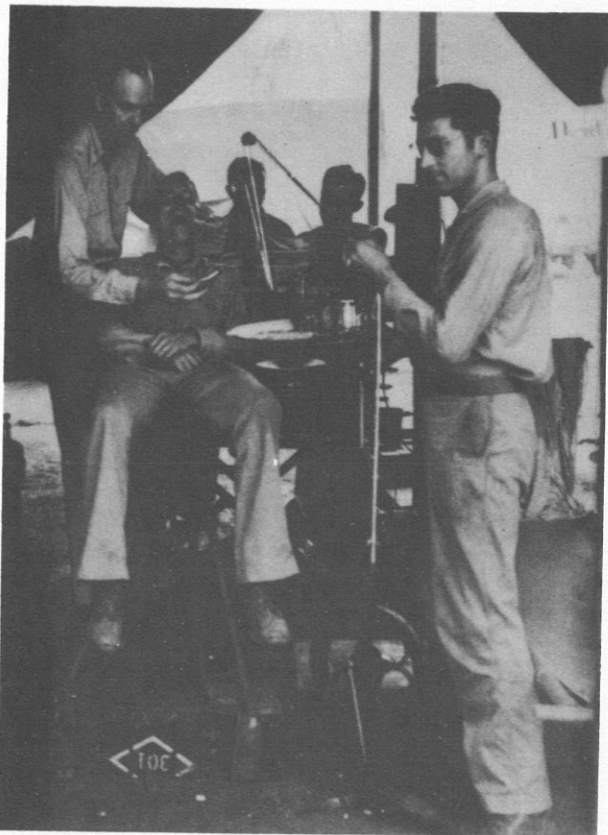
Representative John J. Sparkman of Alabama proposed a bill authorizing the use of women dentists in the Armed Forces.

June 30, 1943

There were 3,449 dental officers on active duty; 463 were in the Regular Navy; 2,986 were in the Naval Reserve.

July 1, 1943

The V-12 Navy Specialized Training Program for dental students was initiated. The program permitted students in good standing to continue their studies at the expense of the Government.



"Jungle Dentistry." Lt. H. A. Smith, DC, USNR, and Max Azen, pharmacist's mate, second class, treat Sgt. K. R. Hawkins, USMC, October 1943.

By October, 1,851 students were enrolled in the V-12 Program.

August 1943

At this period, Waves were rapidly relieving men in the continental United States for duty overseas.

November 24, 1943

Lt. T. P. Capps, DC, USNR, was killed in the U.S.S. *Liscome Bay* when it was torpedoed at Tarawa.

December 1943

The *first dental hygienist was commissioned.* Jessie Rathbone was appointed as ensign, W, USNR.

January 1944

By this time, eight dental instructional films produced at the U.S. Naval Dental School prior to March 1943, were made available for duplication and distribution to training centers.

January 17, 1944

The *Office of Fleet Dental Officer, 7th Fleet, was established.* Adm. Kincaide issued orders to Comdr. L. D. Mitchell, DC, USN, to this effect.

February 17, 1944

The *first bill* was introduced in Congress proposing the establishment of a dental department under the Surgeon General.

Representative L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina introduced H.R. 4216, to provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the U.S. Navy. At the hearing in the House of Representatives, in June 1944, the Surgeon General and the Judge Advocate General of the Navy objected to the wording of the bill. The committee then gave time for the Surgeon General and the Judge Advocate General to rewrite the bill, and this was done in the Judge Advocate General's office.

On June 7, the new bill was reintroduced by Congressman Rivers as a substitute for H.R. 4216, and we had reason to believe this would be entirely satisfactory to the Navy Department, and were surprised that new objections were then made. This bill, however, was reported favorably by the House committee by the vote of 23 to 2 . . . and . . . was passed by the House of Representatives on December 12, 1944, by unanimous vote.

Testimony was presented to the Committee on Naval Affairs, Hon. Carl Vinson presiding, by the following:

Dr. Sterling V. Mead, head of Legislative Department, American Dental Association, Washington, D.C.

Dr. William A. Garrett, Legislative Committee, American Dental Association.

Capt. C. Raymond Wells, DC, USNR, president, American Dental Association.

Mr. Paul M. Conaway, attorney, Georgia Dental Association.

Dr. J. Ben Robinson, president, Maryland Dental Association.

Hon. Phillip A. Traynor, president, Delaware State Board of Dental Examiners, and former Congressman.

Vice Adm. Ross T McIntire, Surgeon General, U.S. Navy.

Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, Navy Department.

Rear Adm. Thomas L. Gatch, Judge Advocate General, Navy Department.

Rear Adm. Alexander G. Lyle, DC, USN, Materiel Division, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capt. Robert S. Davis, Chief, Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Senator Andrews introduced identical bills to those of the House in the Senate in April and September 1944.

Hearings were conducted by the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate in December 1944, but the bill was not voted upon by the committee before adjournment of Congress.

March 1944

The *dental technician, prosthetic, branch* was established by the Bureau of Naval Personnel as a part of the rate of pharmacist's mate. This move was prompted by the recruitment of a great number of experienced dental prosthetic technicians from civil life with little, if any, Hospital



Main Dental Clinic, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif., World War II.

Corps experience. An awkward situation was thus remedied.

March 1944

The acrylic eye was developed at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Patients were first treated with acrylic eyes about this time. The acrylic eye was developed following a request from the Chief, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Service, U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md. No longer being able to procure glass artificial eyes from Germany, he learned that plastic eyes were being made by a dentist in Africa. Accordingly, a project was established at the U.S. Naval Dental School to develop a technique for the fabrication of prosthetic eyes.

The following personnel were assigned to the project:

- Capt. Rae D. Pitton, DC, USN.
- Lt. Comdr. Phelps J. Murphey, DC, USNR.
- Lt. Comdr. LaMar W. Harris, DC, USNR.
- Lt. Leon Schlossberg, HC, USNR.

The fabrication technique was later refined by Comdr. V. J. Niiranen, DC, USN.

March 1944

By this time

a dental section was established in the *Headquarters and Service Company of the Medical Battalion of Marine Divisions of the Fleet Marine Force* with the senior dental officer acting as *Division Dental Officer*." [Italic supplied]

June 1, 1944

The first woman dentist in the Armed Forces, Lt. Sara Gdulin Krout, DC, W-V(S), USNR, reported at Great Lakes, Ill. Born October 17, 1899, in Riga, Russia (Latvia), she received a D.D.S. degree from the Schroeder College of Dentistry and Institute of Natural Sciences in 1918, and a D.D.S. degree from the University of Riga in 1920. After coming to the United States, Dr. Krout settled in the Chicago area, where she attended the University of Illinois, College of Dentistry. In 1928, she was licensed to practice dentistry and maintained a private practice in Chicago.

Dr. Krout was appointed lieutenant on February 25, 1944, to rank from December 30, 1943. She served at Great Lakes from June 1, 1944, to January 31, 1946. Lt. Krout retained her commission in the Naval Reserve until her retirement as commander on December 1, 1961.



The first woman dentist in the Armed Forces, Comdr. Sara G. Krout, DC, W-V(S), USNR (Ret.).

A second woman dentist, Lt. (jg.) Elizabeth Alice Tweed, DC, W-V(S), USNR, was appointed on June 1, 1944, to rank from April 28, 1944. Graduated from the School of Dentistry, University of Southern California, in 1943, Lieutenant Tweed served for almost 2 years at the U.S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

June 30, 1944

In the annual report of the Surgeon General, the following points were noted (this was the year of Sicily and Normandy; New Britain, Tarawa, Saipan, and Eniwetok):

The present status of the Dental Corps . . . is satisfactory as to numbers. Expansion has kept pace with the tremendous expansion of the Navy as a whole.

Materiel:

The materiel procurement program has been brought into balance; there have been no delays in procurement of essential medical and dental supplies and equipment.

The U.S.S. *Bountiful*, the U.S.S. *Samaritan*, and the U.S.S. *Refuge* were placed in service as hospital ships.



Dental Clinic, Tent Camp No. 4, Camp Pendleton, Calif., World War II.

July 4, 1944

Lt. (jg.) Stephen M. Lehman, DC, USNR, was killed while serving with the 4th Marine Division at Saipan.

July 8, 1944

Lt. (jg.) Carl W. Peterman, DC, USNR, was killed in the LST-384 during the invasions in northern France.

July 25, 1944

Lt. James S. Cate, DC, USNR, was killed while serving with the 4th Marine Division at Tinian.

September 18, 1944

A reorganization of the Dental Division was directed, by the Surgeon General, as follows:

Office of the Chief of the Division:

The Chief of the Division shall be responsible for the performance of all functions assigned to the Dentistry Divi-

sion, but shall adopt no major policies, methods, or procedures without the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. . . .

Dental Standards Branch: This branch shall consist of—

- a. A Dental Policy Section.
- b. A Dental Liaison Section.

Dental Personnel Branch: This branch shall consist of—

- a. A Dental Appointment Section.
- b. A Dental Assignment Section.

September 18, 1944

The *Office of Inspector of Dental Activities* was established by another directive on this date.

October 24, 1944

Lt. Stanley E. Ekstrom, DC, USNR, was killed in the U.S.S. *Birmingham* in the Philippines.

October 30, 1944

Lt. (jg.) Thomas R. McIntyre, DC, USNR, was killed in the U.S.S. *Franklin*, at Okinawa.

December 1944

The *Office of Fleet Dental Officer* was established on the staff of Commander in Chief, Pacific—Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas.

December 31, 1944

The Surgeon General reported:

Expansion of the Medical Department has been rapid The Dental Corps has been able to fill its appointments reasonably satisfactorily to date. However, it is also having recourse to special college programs for its younger recruits.

December 31, 1944

A total of 28,742,850 dental operations and treatments were reported for the calendar year.

January 24, 1945

The *Prosthetic Appliance Board* was established at the National Naval Medical Center. This

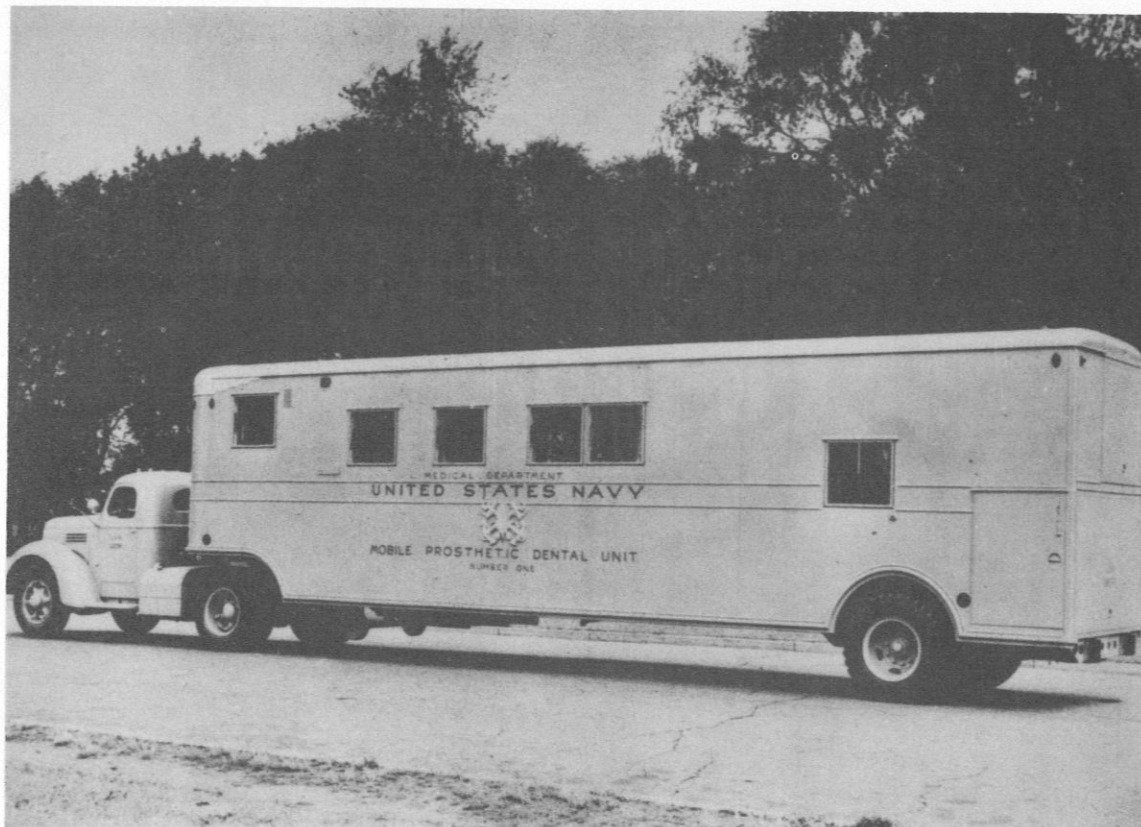
board was concerned with the development of prosthetic appliances to

remedy, as far as possible, the results of war wounds, particularly in cases where amputations of arms, legs, hands, eye enucleations, etc., were necessary.

Dental officers played prominent parts in the program at different periods. The acrylic eye, mentioned earlier, was a contribution; Capt. Rae D. Pitton, DC, USN, was senior member of the board at one time; Comdr. LaMar W. Harris, DC, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. Herbert J. Towle, Jr., DC, USN, worked in conjunction with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in the development of an esthetic and functional hand, as well as in the development of techniques for the fabrication of maxillofacial restorations.

February 18, 1945

The *first self-contained mobile dental operating unit* was placed in operation in the 8th Naval District. The mobile units were developed to provide dental treatment to small groups of naval personnel in isolated sections. A total of



The only mobile prosthetic dental unit built during World War II.



Interior of one of nine mobile operative dental units built during World War II.

10 such units were constructed, including 1 prosthetic unit.

February 19, 1945

Invasion of Iwo Jima:

... as at all operations, dental officers and dental technicians carried out regular duties, assisted in the sick bays and operating rooms, administered supportive therapy, gave anesthetics and aided in identifying the dead.

February 21, 1945

Lt. Miller C. Wonn, DC, USNR, was killed in the U.S.S. *Bismarck Sea* at the battle of Iwo Jima.

February 25, 1945

The *first dental maintenance and repair school* was established at Bainbridge, Md.

March 8, 1945

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts introduced a bill, S. 715,

To provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the United States Navy.

Hearings on the bill were held on May 29, 1945, Senator David I. Walsh, presiding. Testimony was presented by the following:

Vice Adm. Ross T McIntire, Surgeon General, U.S. Navy.

Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Dr. Sterling V. Mead, president, American Dental Association.

Dr. Carl O. Flagstad, chairman, Committee on Legislation, American Dental Association.

The testimony on S. 715, like that on H.R. 4216 and its substitute, was extensive and controversial.

However, on December 28, 1945, S. 715 was approved as Public Law 284, 79th Congress, chapter 604, 1st session. In the meantime the Dental Division had been reorganized as noted in a subsequent paragraph.



Incoming draft examining units, Camp Elliot, San Diego, Calif., April 1945.

April 1945

The landings were made at Okinawa, with many casualties resulting from the kamikaze attacks on the ships. Following the invasion, a number of dental officers were assigned to treat the natives in hospitals established by the military government.

Of the Okinawan invasion, the Surgeon General wrote:

The dental officers, while performing only emergency operations ashore, gave splendid service in receiving and shock tents, and in sick bays where they administered I-V therapy and anesthetics. They also performed operations on many head cases involving the maxilla and mandible.

May 1, 1945

Lt. Robert W. Seegar, DC, USNR, was killed in the U.S.S. *Terror* at Okinawa.

May 8, 1945

V-E Day: On this date, the armistice that had

been signed by Adm. Doenitz and Gen. Montgomery on the previous day, was ratified.

May 1945

The *Catalogue of Training Films* listed 14 naval dental training films.

May 24, 1945

The *Office of Assistant for Dentistry* was established in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. This action brought the Dental Inspections Office under the Assistant for Dentistry, as well as the Dental Personnel Office and the Dental Professional Office. Rear Adm. A. G. Lyle was the first dental officer to hold the position. Although the

reorganization placed a dental officer as the functional head for dentistry, it did not provide the necessary administrative authority to permit dental personnel of ships and stations to most effectively carry out their dental mission.

June 1945

Rear Adm. A. G. Lyle, DC, USN, was appointed Assistant for Dentistry, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

June 1945

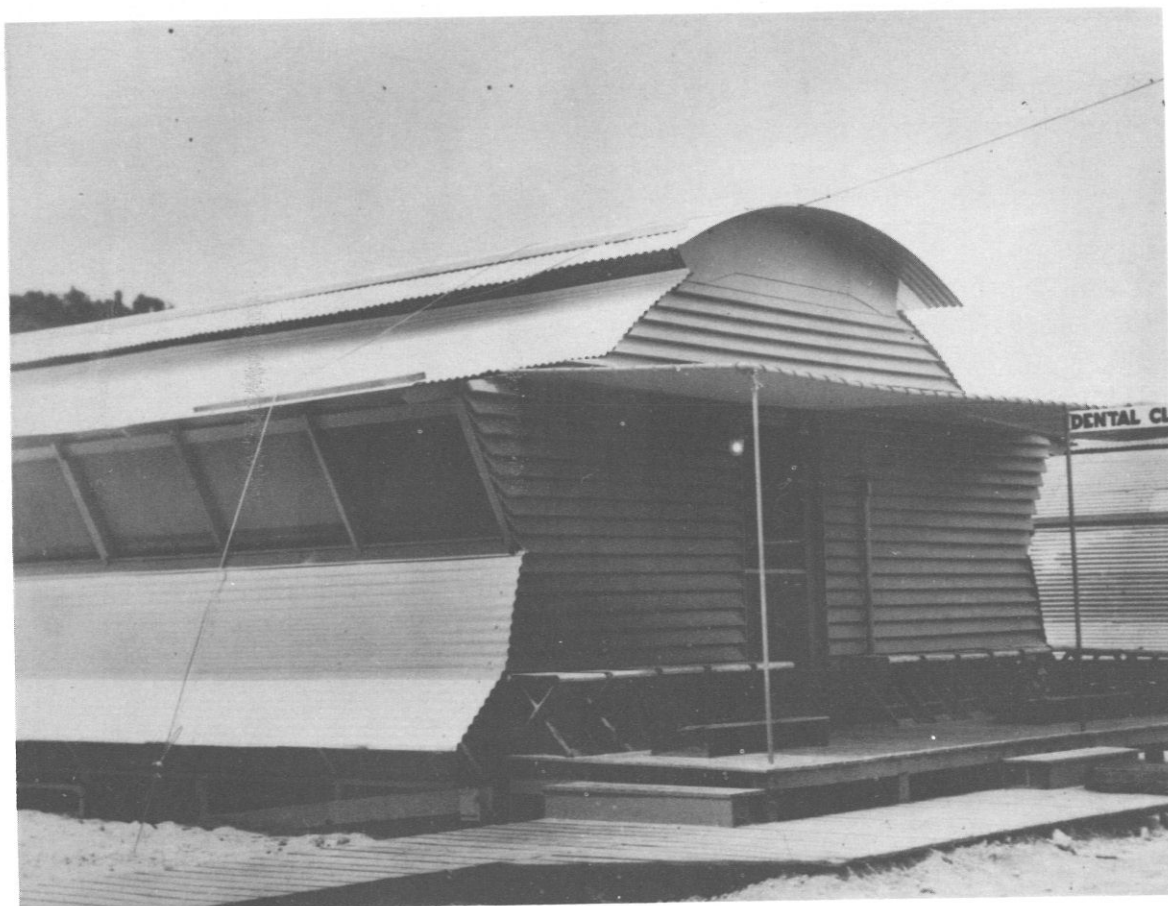
Dental clinic ships were recommended by the Commander, Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. In August, four such ships were authorized, but the plan was abandoned with the cessation of hostilities.

July 1, 1945

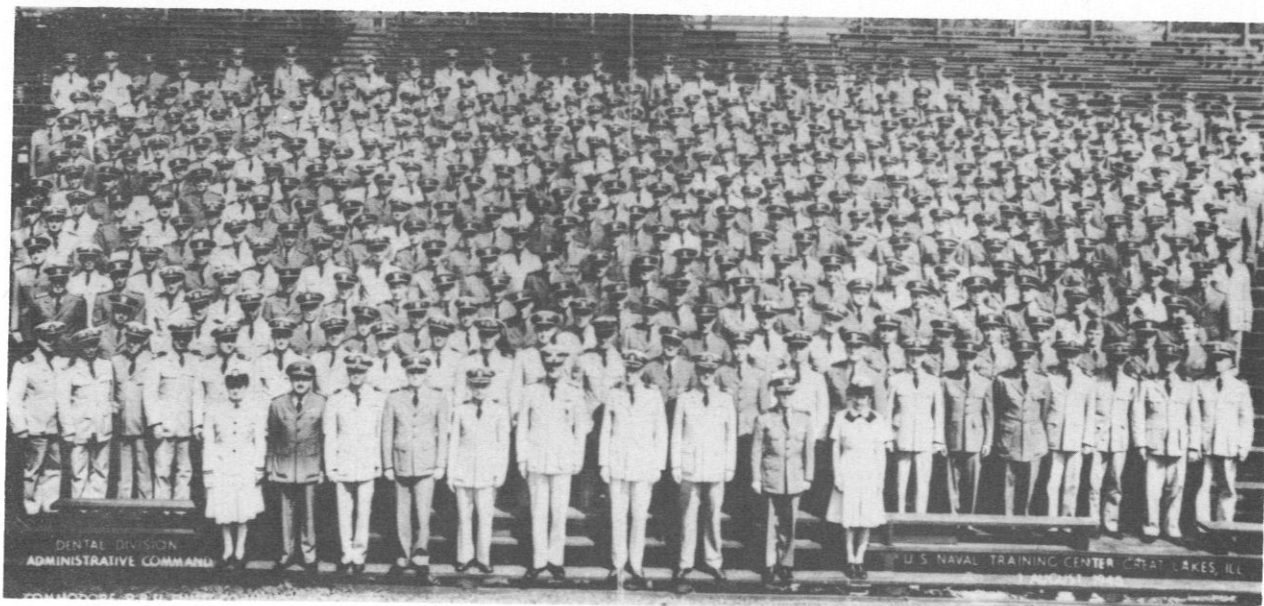
The *Navy Medical Supply Catalogue*, which utilized joint Army-Navy (JAN) classifications, was distributed and became effective this date.

July 30, 1945

Lt. Comdr. Earl O. Henry, DC, USNR, was killed in the sinking of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*, near the Philippines.



An overseas dental clinic, Naval Supply Depot, Samar, Philippine Islands.



Dental Division, Administrative Command, U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., August 1, 1945.

August 1945

A 4-month dental repair course was established at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Bainbridge, Md.

August 14, 1945

The Imperial Japanese Government agreed to surrender in accordance with the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum.

This date probably marks the manpower peak of World War II. The statistics are as follows:

Dental officers on duty.....	7, 026
Reserve officers.....	6, 457
Regular officers.....	569
<hr/>	
Officers on duty in the United States..	4, 470
Officers on duty at foreign stations...	1, 350
Officers on duty afloat.....	1, 206
Dental technicians on duty.....	11, 339
<hr/>	
General technicians.....	8, 153
Prosthetic technicians.....	2, 142
Repair technicians.....	44
<hr/>	
Number of Waves in preceding categories.....	1, 200

There were 1,545 dental clinics in operation on this date. The largest of these clinics was at Great Lakes, Ill., where a total of 459 dental officers were on duty.

September 2, 1945

V-J Day: Japan formally surrendered in ceremonies aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay.

Of World War II it may be said that few engagements took place without the active participation of the dental officer serving with his unit. Proportionately, each contributed his share in all the heroic efforts of each campaign. No attempt has been made in this chronology to record all the achievements of the officers of the Dental Corps. However, the following list of awards is some measure of their accomplishments:

Silver Star Medal.....	12
Legion of Merit.....	3
Navy and Marine Corps Medal.....	3
Bronze Star Medal.....	27
Commendation Ribbon.....	48

Officers of the Dental Corps who were killed in action have been listed in chronological sequence. The following officers died as prisoners of war:

- Lt. Comdr. James A. Connell, DC, USN.
- Lt. Henry C. Knight, DC, USN.
- Lt. Alfred F. White, DC, USN.
- Lt. (jg) Robert G. Herthneck, DC, USN.

These officers of the Dental Corps died while on duty outside the United States during World War II:

Comdr. James L. Lea, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Fred M. Stone, DC, USNR.
 Lt. John T. Wieland, DC, USNR.
 Lt. (jg.) Thomas G. Cherikos, DC, USNR.

These officers of the Dental Corps were captured as prisoners of war by the Japanese and returned to the United States upon cessation of hostilities:

Comdr. Cornelius T. Cross, DC, USNR.
 Comdr. Claud M. Fraleigh, DC, USN.
 Comdr. Harry B. McInnis, DC, USN.
 Comdr. Emmet L. Manson, DC, USN.
 Comdr. Wade H. Morgan, Jr., DC, USN.
 Comdr. Eric G. F. Pollard, DC, USN.
 Comdr. Stanley W. Smith, DC, USN.
 Comdr. William L. Strangman, DC, USN.
 Comdr. James L. Wanger, DC, USN.

These officers of the Dental Corps were wounded in action:

Lt. Vernon L. Anderson, DC, USN.
 Lt. Paul G. Ash, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Rush L. Cannon, DC, USN.
 Lt. John M. Carroll, Jr., DC, USNR.
 Lt. William Demakes, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Comdr. John W. Doyle, DC, USNR.
 Lt. John P. Faris, DC, USN.
 Lt. Claud M. Fraleigh, DC, USN.
 Lt. Frank E. Frates, DC, USN.
 Lt. Martin J. Gelb, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Joseph R. Grysbeck, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Howard B. Haisch, DC, USN.
 Lt. Walter A. Hall, DC, USN.
 Lt. Emerson P. Hempstead, DC, USNR.
 Lt. John W. Hughes, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Clarence L. Ingram, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Solomon M. Kozol, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Wilmar F. Lange, DC, USNR.
 Lt. (jg.) Kenneth L. Longeway, DC, USN.
 Comdr. Emmet L. Manson, DC, USNR.
 Lt. (jg.) Ronald W. McClurg, DC, USN.
 Lt. James S. McNair, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Comdr. Meredith H. Mead, DC, USN.
 Lt. John F. O'Donnell, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Victor A. Petricka, DC, USNR.
 Lt. (jg.) Harland W. Richardson, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Franklin R. Schaller, DC, USNR.
 Lt. Elmer W. Schuessler, DC, USNR.
 Comdr. Stanley W. Smith, DC, USN.
 Lt. Edwin F. Stuckmeyer, DC, USN.
 Lt. Marvin A. Topper, DC, USNR.

A brief of the statistics of work accomplished during the period of World War II is as follows:

Restorations of all kinds.....	29, 654, 343
Dentures—all types.....	509, 292
Bridges—all types.....	27, 232
Teeth extracted.....	4, 229, 809
Fractures.....	8, 097

October 1945

In his annual report, the Surgeon General made the following comments:

With the coming of peace, Medical Department plans for handling the medical aspects of demobilization were effected. Examining teams were set up at Naval Separation Centers. Personnel requiring medical or dental attention are cared for until release, if desired by the individual. Medical officers, dental officers, nurses and hospital corpsmen's release must lag behind as care of the sick and injured continues even though the war is over.

November 14, 1945

Twenty-four registered dental hygienists were on duty.

December 10, 1945

By this date, a total of 2,981 students had been enrolled in the dental training section of the Navy's V-12 program. A total of 1,512 had been graduated; 1,469 were still in training.

December 15, 1945

The Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (ANMPO) was established by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the procurement of all medical materiel.

December 28, 1945

The bill S. 715,

To provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the United States Navy,

was approved this date. It did not go into effect, however, until June 28, 1946.

December 31, 1945

A total of 21,075,466 dental operations were reported for the calendar year. The admission rate to the sicklist was 507 per 100,000 for dental diseases and conditions.

Chapter 8

Post-World War II and The Late Forties

January 11, 1946

U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3 was established at Cairo, Egypt. In the years to follow, dental officers were to conduct a number of research projects from this unit.

February 18, 1946

A board was convened for the purpose of recommending necessary regulations, directives, orders, and changes in existing Bureau manuals and in existing *Navy Regulations* to make effective Public Law 284,

To provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the United States Navy.

The board was comprised of the following officers:

Rear Adm. A. G. Lyle, DC, USN, President.
Capt. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN.
Capt. C. V. Rault, DC, USN.
Capt. F. G. Ulen, DC, USN.
Capt. H. R. Delaney, DC, USN.
Comdr. F. W. Laurent, DC, USN (Ret.).
Comdr. J. H. Paul, DC, USN, Recorder.

March 13, 1946

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Brooklyn, N.Y., was established. This was the *first such clinic to be established*.

April 18, 1946

Public Law 347, 79th Congress, authorized the transfer of officers from the U.S. Naval Reserve to the Regular Navy. The Dental Corps procured 172 officers in this manner.

May 1946

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps ordered approximately 800 Naval Reserve dental officers to duty with the U.S. Army.

June 1946

The U.S. Naval Dental Technician Repair School was disestablished at Bainbridge, Md.

June 1946

Rear Adm. A. G. Lyle, DC, USN, was appointed Assistant Chief of Bureau for Dentistry, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

June 27, 1946

With Alnav 343, the Secretary of the Navy directed the implementation of Public Law 284, which was approved on December 28, 1945. *The law is printed herewith inasmuch as it marked a major turning point in the progress of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps:*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within six months after the date of enactment of this Act the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall be reorganized so as to provide for greater integrity of the Dental Service in accordance with the provisions hereof.

SEC. 2. The dental functions of such Bureau shall be defined and prescribed by appropriate directives of such Bureau, and by any necessary regulations of the Secretary of the Navy, to the end that the Dental Division of such Bureau shall study, plan, and direct all matters coming within the cognizance of such Division, as hereinafter prescribed, and all matters relating to dentistry shall be referred to the Dental Division.

SEC. 3. The Dental Division shall (1) establish professional standards and policies for dental practice; (2) conduct inspections and surveys for maintenance of such standards; (3) initiate and recommend action pertaining to complements, appointments, advancement, training assignment, and transfer of dental personnel; and (4) serve as the advisory agency for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on all matters relating directly to dentistry. An officer of the Dental Corps of the Navy shall be detailed as the Chief of the Dental Division. Such officer, while so serving, shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear admiral.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy shall provide by regulations for establishing on ships and on shore stations dental services to be under the senior dental officer who shall be responsible to the commanding officer of such ship or shore station for all professional, technical, and administrative matters in connection therewith: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to impose any administrative requirements which would interfere with the proper functioning of battle organizations.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and nothing contained herein shall act to reduce the grade or rank of any person.

Approved December 28, 1945.

It may be noted that the law did not, except in a broad way, specify how the reorganization of the Dental Division should be accomplished. Authority to reorganize the Division was given to the Secretary of the Navy and through him to the Surgeon General; the bounds of this authority were dependent upon the manner in which the bill was interpreted by the advisors to the Secretary of the Navy. Implementation, therefore, depended upon the completeness with which the details of the specific interpretations and directives were promulgated.

June 30, 1946

The following information is briefed from the Surgeon General's annual report:

Demobilization started with the cessation of hostilities. All plans for additional facilities were abolished, and dental facilities at many advanced bases were gradually reduced and finally disestablished. Facilities at all major shore establishments are being reduced to prewar allowances. Dental facilities at many shore establishments in the United States have been disestablished and the remaining personnel treated by mobile dental units. The latter have proved essential at small and isolated activities.

There are 2,248 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,724 are Reserves and 524, Regulars.

It is planned to retain on active duty, up to 36 months, 1,200 of those officers who had any part of their training at Government expense, and to order to duty 325 who have not previously served as dental officers. Interviews with Reserves on active duty indicate that few will transfer to the Regular Navy to fulfill a postwar authorized strength of 1,320 officers.

In order to make a career more attractive, increased professional opportunities are being offered—additional courses in postgraduate instruction at the U.S. Naval Dental School, fellowships at civilian institutions, opportunities for research, and so forth.

The first postgraduate class of officers at the U.S. Naval Dental School was comprised of dental officers who had been interned by Japanese forces during the war.

Materials from closed facilities are being turned over to the nearest medical supply depot or medical supply storehouse for custody and disposition by the War Assets Administration.

August 14, 1946

Capt. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN, was appointed as Chief of the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

August 20, 1946

The Surgeon General *ordered a reorganization of dental functions*, as follows:

Department of the Navy
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
Washington 25, D.C.

BUMED-E-DG
A3-4/EN(073-40)
20 Aug 1946

To: Asst. Chiefs of Bureau, Divisions, and Offices.
Subj: Reorganization of Dental Functions and establishment of a Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Ref: (a) BuMed Top Management Memo. A3-4/EN, 7 June 1946.
(b) BuMed Memo. A3-4/EN, 24 May 1945, Reorganization of Dental Functions under an Assistant for Dentistry.

General

1. The Dental functions of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as outlined herein and reflected in the attached chart are approved and shall become effective immediately and all matters relating to dentistry, as hereinafter prescribed, shall be referred to the Dental Division.
2. An office of the Chief of Dental Division is hereby established under the policy control of the Assistant Chief of Bureau for Dentistry. An officer of the Dental Corps of the Navy will be detailed as Chief of this Division.
3. The Dental Division shall (a) establish professional standards and policies for dental practice; (b) conduct inspections and surveys for maintenance, efficiency and economy of such standards; (c) initiate and recommend action pertaining to complements, appointments, advancements, training, assignment, and transfer of dental personnel; and (d) serve as the advisory agency for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on all matters relating directly to dentistry.
4. In order to expedite these functions, there is established (a) an Assistant Chief of Bureau for Dentistry, (b) an Office of the Chief of Dental Division, (c) a Dental Professional Branch, (d) a Dental Inspection Branch, and (e) a Dental Personnel Branch.

Assistant Chief of Bureau for Dentistry

The Assistant Chief of Bureau for Dentistry shall be responsible for the functions outlined in paragraph 3(e) and 5, reference (a).

Chief of Dental Division

The Chief of Dental Division shall be responsible for the performance of all dental functions outlined in paragraph 3 of this directive, but shall adopt no major policies, methods, or procedures without the approval of the Assistant Chief of Bureau for Dentistry.

Dental Professional Branch

The Dental Professional Branch shall perform the functions listed in items (a) and (d) as relates to professional standards and policies, and shall be responsible for the development, coordination, and evaluation of training

programs for dental personnel listed in item (c) of paragraph 3 of this directive. This Branch shall consist of (a) the Dental Standards Section and (b) the Dental Training Section.

(a) The Dental Standards Section shall perform the functions of the Dental Professional Branch as they relate to professional standards and policies for dental practice.

(b) The Dental Training Section shall perform the functions of the Dental Professional Branch as they relate to the development, coordination, and evaluation of training programs for dental personnel.

Dental Inspections Branch

The Dental Inspections Branch shall perform the functions listed in item (b), paragraph 3 of this directive. The branch shall function under the General Inspector for Dentistry, who is directly under the Chief of the Dental Division.

Dental Personnel Branch

The Dental Personnel Branch shall perform the functions listed in item (c) except for the development, coordination and evaluation of training programs and item (d) as relates to officer and enlisted personnel matters, of paragraph 3 of this directive. This Branch shall consist of (a) a Dental Appointment and Advancement Section, (b) a Dental Assignment and Transfer Section, and (c) an Enlisted Personnel Section.

(a) The Dental Appointment and Advancement Section shall perform the functions of the Dental Personnel Branch as they relate to professional qualifications of dental officer personnel.

(b) The Dental Assignment and Transfer Section shall perform the functions of the Dental Personnel Branch as they relate to complements, assignment, transfers and releases of dental officer personnel.

(c) The Enlisted Personnel Section shall perform the functions of the Dental Personnel Branch as they relate to enlisted personnel.

Reference (b) is hereby superseded and canceled.

Ross T McIntire
Vice Admiral (MC) USN
Chief of Bureau

August 22 to October 2, 1946

A dental officer from the Fleet Dental Clinic, Guam, and the Staff Medical Officer accompanied the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, on a visit to almost every inhabited island within the Marshalls and the Carolines. A survey was made relating to the military government and reoccupation of the islands.

September 1946

Courses were established at the U.S. Naval Dental School for the training of general, prosthetic, and repair dental technicians.

1946

The following events took place during the year and are worthy of note:

The U.S. Naval Dental School, which was under the command of Capt. C. V. Rault, DC, USN, acquired Building No. 122 at the National Naval Medical Center. This greatly increased the capabilities of the school.

Two billets were established at the National Bureau of Standards for the training of dental officers in the science of dental materials.

The Dental Research Advisory Council and a dental study section were established at the National Institutes of Health. Each included a naval dental officer representative.

December 4, 1946

At a testimonial dinner sponsored by the District of Columbia Dental Society in honor of Dr. Sterling V. Mead, president of the American Dental Association, Rear Adm. A. G. Lyle, DC, USN, representing the U.S. Naval Dental Corps, presented Dr. Mead with a set of book ends for his support of the corps.

December 31, 1946

During the calendar year, a total of 12,837,941 dental procedures were accomplished.

January 1947

The Surgeon General established an allowance of 38 Hospital Corps officers for the Dental Division.



U.S. Naval Dental School, Building No. 122, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

January 8, 1947

Capt. Howard J. Kramer, DC, USNR, was assigned as the first Naval Reserve representative in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He remained in the position until November 6, 1950. During the year, Naval Reserve dentists were organized into volunteer dental units which met 12 to 24 times per year for training purposes. The names of the groups were later changed to nonpay Naval Reserve dental companies.

February 1947

An officer of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps was attached to the Medical Sciences Division, later the Bio-Sciences Division, of the Office of Naval Research. Four percent of the Division's funds were allotted to the Head of the Dental Branch, thus marking the first fund available to the Armed Forces created for dental research.

March 1947

The program for repatriating deceased members of the Navy interred in oversea cemeteries was started.

March 26, 1947

The Office of Assistant Chief of the Bureau for Dentistry, Code 6, was disestablished. Rear Adm. A. G. Lyle, DC, USN, was appointed General Inspector, Dental Service.

April 4, 1947

Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN, was appointed Assistant Chief of the Bureau for Dentistry and retained his previous title as Chief of the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Code 6 was reassigned.

April 16, 1947

The Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 granted permanent officer status to members of the respective Nurse Corps.

May 1, 1947

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, was established.

June 30, 1947

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Assistant Chief for Dentistry

and Chief, Dental Division, to the Surgeon General:

To assist the Army in meeting its dental officer requirements, 800 Naval Reserve dental officers, who had been retained involuntarily on active duty or ordered to active duty because of having received training at government expense under the Navy V-12 Program and the Army Specialized Training Program, were assigned to duty with the Army. The active service requirement was reduced from 36 to 30 months on 1 September and to 24 months on 1 November. During the year 343 of the dental officers with the Army completed their active service requirement, were released because of extreme hardship, or were returned to the Navy in order to accept regular appointments. At the end of the year 521 regulars and 624 reserves, a total of 1,145 dental officers, were on active duty with the Navy; 457 remaining with the Army. A Naval Reserve dental officer was ordered to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to coordinate the Naval Reserve Dental Program.

The offices of Assistant Chief of Bureau for Dentistry and Chief of the Dental Division were combined to promote more efficient policy formulation and improved supervision of the dental service.

The office of General Inspector, Dental Service, was established in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to carry out, supervise, and coordinate dental inspections.

The Naval Dental School conducted general and special postgraduate courses of instruction for regular and reserve dental officers. Postgraduate instruction courses were made available also in leading civilian institutions. Training courses were given to qualify enlisted personnel for duty as dental general and prosthetic technicians.

Dental officers were assigned to duty at the Naval Medical Research Institute and to other activities for the purpose of conducting research on matters pertaining to dentistry.

In order to provide more efficient dental care for naval personnel, dental departments were established in ships and shore stations. This reorganization placed the dental service under the direction of the senior dental officer, who now is responsible to the commanding officer for all professional, technical, and administrative matters in connection therewith.

July 1, 1947

There were 1,145 dental officers on duty, of whom 521 were in the Regular Navy and 624 were in the Naval Reserve.

July 26, 1947

The National Security Act, which established the Department of Defense, was passed. By this act, which became effective on September 18, 1947, the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force were constituted as integral components of the National Military Establish-

ment under the overall direction and authority of the Secretary of Defense. The National Security Act also established the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council, to function as a central governing body providing uniform policies for medical and health matters.

July 31, 1947

Changes in *Navy Regulations* and the *Manual of the Medical Department*, prepared by boards of officers of the Medical Department and the Judge Advocate General's Office to carry out Public Law 284 and setting forth the status of the dental department and of the dental officer, were approved by the President and issued to the service this date.

August 4, 1947

The Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947 was approved this date as Public Law 337, 80th Congress. In addition to establishing a Medical Service Corps of specialists to complement the professional functions of the Medical and Dental Corps, the act authorized the Secretary of the Navy

to establish such grades and ratings in the Hospital Corps as he deemed necessary in the proper administration of such Corps.

In effect, the act *authorized the creation of dental ratings separate from medical ratings*. This act served as the basis for such dental ratings.

August 5, 1947

The Army, Navy, Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act was approved as Public Law 365, 80th Congress, and became effective on September 1, 1947. Its purpose was to provide additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of U.S. military, Naval, and Public Health Services. The act provided additional compensation in the amount of \$100 per month to Regular and Reserve officers in a volunteer status.

The act was not without precedent. Double pay was offered by the Romans in the second century to medical men. The word "duplicarius" is found on payrolls following the names of medical men attached to Roman naval vessels at Naples and Ravenna.

In addition to providing extra compensation, the act provided appointments

to permanent commissioned grade not above Captain in numbers as the needs of the service required and carried as additional numbers in rank, but shall not increase the authorized numbers of commissioned officers of the Dental Corps.

In effect, this section of the act permitted the commissioning of certain specialists at higher rank than they would normally hold.

August 7, 1947

The Officer Personnel Act of 1947, Public Law 381, 80th Congress, was approved August 7, 1947. Section 420 provided:

The total authorized number of commissioned officers of the . . . Dental Corps, . . . shall be twenty one-hundredths of one percentum, . . . of the sum of the total authorized number of commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps (exclusive of commissioned warrant officers), the total authorized number of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, the total authorized number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, the actual number of commissioned warrant officers, and warrant officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the actual number of midshipmen on active duty for flight training pursuant to the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 729, 79th Cong.).

This section of the Officer Personnel Act further provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall make computations to determine the authorized strength of the Dental Corps as of the date of approval of this Act (7 August, 1947) and, thereafter, as of 1 January of each year, and the number so determined shall be the authorized number of officers of the Dental Corps until a subsequent computation is made as of 1 January of each year, and the number so determined, shall be considered the authorized number of officers for that Corps and shall not be varied between computations.

This act represented the first change outlining the method of determining the number of dental officers since the act of July 22, 1935. In essence the ratio remained the same; the act, however, set forth more firmly the basis for such determinations.

September 19, 1947

A memorandum, BUMED-6132-jim, from the Dental Division to the Surgeon General requested the amending of section 420, Public Law 381, 80th Congress, to authorize the number of commissioned officers of the Dental Corps to be thirty one-hundredths of 1 per centum of the sum of the total authorized number of personnel of the Navy, vice twenty one-hundredths. The request was disapproved by the Chief of Naval Personnel.

October 15, 1947

The U.S. Naval Dental Prosthetic Clinic was established at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., under the management of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

October 23, 1947

The Joint Army-Navy Dental Item Review Team adopted cream color as the standard color for heavy dental equipment. The team specified that when the present Navy stock of green-colored equipment was exhausted, only cream-colored equipment was to be purchased and issued.

November 28, 1947

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Guam, Mariana Islands, was established under a dental officer in command and under the management control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

December 12, 1947

Under authorization of the act of August 4, 1947, the Secretary of the Navy established *Group XI, Dental, in the Hospital Corps*, with the rates of dental apprentice, dentalman, dental technician, and dental clerks as 11 percent of the Hospital Corps.

December 18, 1947

The following activities were established:

1. Inspector of Dental Activities, USN, East Coast, Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street, New York 7, N.Y.
2. Inspector of Dental Activities, USN, West Coast, Federal Office Building, San Francisco 2, Calif.

December 31, 1947

A total of 3,791,667 dental procedures were accomplished during the year.

January 1948

An insight into this period of history may be gained from the following quotation from the annual report [June 30, 1948] of the Surgeon General:

The 1948 Fiscal Year in the Medical Department ran its course against a background of domestic inflationary trends, the "cold war," federal budgetary retrenchments, and personnel shortages. Medical facilities and services were maintained in a state of adequate peacetime readiness, and serious attention was given to planning for medical needs in a possible national emergency.

January 21, 1948

The U.S. Naval Dental Technician School, General, was established at the U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., and discontinued at the U.S. Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md. Shortly thereafter, a basic prosthetic school, class "C," was also established at Great Lakes, but the one at Bethesda was maintained as well.

February 19, 1948

Rear Adm. Clemens V. Rault, DC, USN, was appointed as Chief of the Bureau for Dentistry and Chief of the Dental Division. Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN, was appointed as General Inspector, Dental Service.

March 30, 1948

The Naval Medical Materiel Office was established at Brooklyn, N.Y., by the Secretary of the Navy. It was to operate as a Bureau of Medicine and Surgery supply-demand point.

April 2, 1948

Rating Group XI, Dental, became effective. This marked the first time that the enlisted men of the Navy wore a dental rating badge.

April 23, 1948

On this date, the following activity was redesignated: School of Dental Practitioners, U.S. Naval Medical Center, Guam, Mariana Islands, to School of Dental Assistants, U.S. Naval Medical Center, Guam, Mariana Islands.

April 27, 1948

The U.S. Naval Dental Technician School, General, was established at the U.S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif., to provide 16-week basic training courses for the general dental rating group. Basic prosthetic schools, class "C," were now maintained at San Diego, Great Lakes, and Bethesda, as 6-month courses.

Six-month advanced training courses providing a wider degree of general and specialized training in prosthetic techniques and dental repair were available in class "B" schools at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Training was also available to limited numbers of dental technicians in the following subjects: Acrylic eye illustration, X-ray techniques, clinical laboratory chemistry, property and accounting procedures, clerical procedures, research, and medical administration.

May 27–29, 1948

The first Surgeon General's Symposium in the history of the Medical Department was held at the National Naval Medical Center to discuss contemporary problems with all senior medical and dental officers.

June 12, 1948

Public Law 626, 80th Congress, authorized the Army Institute of Pathology to be constructed at Forest Glen, Md. The act was later amended, changing the name to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the site to the Army Medical Center. (See October 20, 1953, and July 1, 1960.)

June 12, 1948

The Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 was approved. Accordingly, for the first time in the history of the Navy, permanent status was granted to officer and enlisted women, in addition to that provided for nurses.

June 20, 1948

The title of the Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office was changed to the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency.

June 30, 1948

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General or in the *History of the Medical Department of the U.S. Navy, 1945–55*:

Personnel: There are 956 dental officers on duty, of whom 572 are in the Regular Navy and 384, in the Naval Reserve. An additional 91 officers of the Naval Reserve are assigned to duty with the U.S. Army. Rank distribution is as follows: Rear admiral, 3; captain, 68; commander, 264; lieutenant commander, 137; lieutenant, 42; lieutenant (junior grade), 459. During the year, there were 29 resignations from, and 58 transfers to, the Regular Navy Dental Corps. The total number of Naval Reserve dental officers enrolled was 6,585.

Following the establishment of rating Group XI, Dental, headed by Warrant Officer Hospital Corps, Code 8172 (which became effective 2 April 1948), the percentage of dental personnel reenlisting in the Navy climbed from 30 percent to 50 percent. . . .

Studies in dental statistics have had three main objectives: (1) To determine the number of dental officers required in each specialized branch of dental practice in the Navy; (2) to learn the ratio

of the amount of treatment completed to that which is required; (3) to determine the most effective distribution of dental billets in the Personnel Allocation Plan.

Materiel: During the first quarter of the fiscal year, the General Inspector, Dental Service, inspected the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th Naval Districts with a view toward centralizing and coordinating the Naval Dental Service. Facilities for dependents' dental care were also reported on.

Two hospital ships are in active service; four are in the Reserve Fleet. The last of the wartime medical storehouses, the U.S. Naval Medical Supply Storehouse, Norfolk, Va., was disestablished.

Education:

The Naval Dental School continued to provide postgraduate instruction in general dentistry, prosthodontia, and oral surgery for officers of the Regular Dental Corps. In addition, training duty courses of 2 weeks' duration were given inactive reserve dental officers from all naval districts and undergraduate dental students who hold Naval Reserve commissions. . . .

A naval dental internship program was established, with the first class of dental interns scheduled to report for training in August. It is anticipated that this program will improve the general professional standards of the Naval Dental Corps and that it will attract recent dental graduates to careers in the Navy.

During the fiscal year 1948 a number of dental officers received graduate and postgraduate instruction at civilian institutions, but, due to the growing shortage of dental personnel, the majority of courses must be of the brief refresher type. Eleven dental officers attended long courses and 64 attended short courses. Two officers of the Dental Corps received advanced instruction at the National Bureau of Standards, one at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and one at the Naval War College.

In regard to the schools for dental technicians:

Plans are being promulgated for the continued training of dental enlisted personnel after completion of courses in these schools. A basic handbook for dental technicians, to serve as the standard text for dental technician instruction, and study guide books for advancement in dental group ratings are nearing completion. A separate study guide will assist dental technicians of each grade in preparing themselves for advancement examinations.

Research:

Doctors and dentists interested in research were given assurance of continuing their research careers if they would accept commissions in the Medical or Dental Corps.

In a listing of research projects underway in the Medical Department, six relating to the practice of dentistry remain at the year's end.

August 1948

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps' *dental internship program was established*, as noted in the Surgeon General's report of June 30, 1948.

August 25, 1948

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was established.

When dental officers are so grouped together, and many minor administrative duties eliminated, time can be spent more effectively to provide dental treatment.

September 3, 1948

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Washington, D.C., was established.

December 31, 1948

During the calendar year, a total of 4,067,268 dental procedures were accomplished.

January 1, 1949

Standard Form 88, Medical Examination, was placed in use throughout the Navy. (This form has become familiar to all dental officers because the findings of the dental examination are recorded on it.)

January 17, 1949

The Motion Picture Planning Laboratory was reactivated as a part of the Audio Visual Department of the U.S. Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

February 1949

The Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended that a study be conducted relative to the development of a single medical service for all the Armed Forces.

April 1949

The U.S. Naval Hospital, Beaufort, S.C., was commissioned.

June 1, 1949

The making of ocular prostheses in the prosthetic laboratory of the Dental Service, U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., was discontinued. Thereafter, this service was to be rendered only at the U.S. Naval Dental School and the U.S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

June 30, 1949

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 913 dental officers on duty, of whom 691 are in the Regular Navy and 222, in the Naval Reserve. The total enrollment in the Naval Reserve is 7,115. Dental technicians in the Enlisted Reserve number 1,508. There are 47 Fleet Air Service squadrons in the Organized Naval Air Reserve, which fills the billets for 34 dental officers and 15 enlisted men. To other organized units of the Reserve, 22 enlisted men are attached. The Marine Corps Table of Organization has been revised to group dental officers serving with a Marine division into a division dental section. Division corps captains will be included in the special staffs of each force and amphibious corps.

Education:

Postgraduate courses for dental officers in general dentistry, prosthodontics, and oral surgery were continued at the Naval Dental School. Each dental intern was given 6 months of special training here in addition to 6 months at one of the seven teaching naval hospitals. The dental civilian consultant instructors have improved by appointment of well qualified specialists.

Eleven (11) officers attended civilian graduate courses for the academic year and forty-six (46) attended short postgraduate courses. One attended the Naval War College logistics course and another the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

In the residency training program, residents were appointed in oral surgery in the naval hospitals at St. Albans, Portsmouth, Va., and San Diego; and in denture prosthodontics at the Great Lakes and San Diego Training Centers. Two (2) dental officers were certified by the American Board of Oral Surgery and one (1) became a diplomate of the American Board of Prosthodontics.

Annual training duty completed by reserve dental personnel during the year was as follows:

Officers: duty ashore, 502; afloat, 111; total, 613.

Enlisted: duty ashore, 25; afloat, 4; total, 29.

One hundred sixty-three (163) reserve dental officers completed annual training duty at the Naval Dental School, Bethesda. Eight (8) reserve dental officers were on active duty as interns.

A 2-week general postgraduate course to train officers in Dental Department duties was established at Great Lakes and San Diego. All officers will be expected to complete this course eventually. Schools for dental technicians and equipment repairmen (enlisted) are being conducted at the two training centers. Approval is given for these technicians to take civilian academic and science courses.

Sound motion picture films on dental subjects, produced at the Naval Dental School, were distributed to the film

libraries in the naval districts and made available for Inactive Reserve training and to civilian groups. The new *Handbook for Dental Prosthetic Technicians* was distributed to all officers and technicians on active duty.

Materiel: The General Inspector, Dental, made several inspections during the year with a view toward coordinating dental activities under Public Law 284, 80th Congress, and *Navy Regulations*, 1948. The Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y., was inspected during the first quarter of the fiscal year; the European and African areas during the second quarter; and the Caribbean area during the third quarter of the year.

Research: The year's research program sponsored by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery included the subject "Prevention and Treatment of Pathological Conditions in Dentistry."

July 6, 1949

The Army Institute of Pathology was redesignated as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, to be supervised by a board of governors composed of the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. (See June 12, 1948.)

July 6, 1949

The Committee on Medical and Hospital Services of the Armed Forces, otherwise known as the Hawley Board, appointed in December 1947,

completed its study. Its conclusions fundamentally were that the individual medical services of the three Armed Forces must be permanently identified with, and integral parts of, the three departments of the Military Establishment.

October 17, 1949

A basic policy governing the operation of the Armed Forces medical services was established by a directive from the Secretary of Defense. . . . This edict stated in part: "the primary mission of the Medical Services of each of the military departments is the support of the respective combatant arms and that the organization of the Medical Services should be scaled to that end." This policy has continued to be the fundamental rule in the entire program of the Office of Medical Services in its effort to achieve unification.

November 17, 1949

The Armed Forces Medical Publication Agency was established. This agency was charged with the publication of the *U.S. Armed Forces Medical Journal* and its supplement *The Medical Technicians Bulletin*, which was a consolidation of the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*, *The Hospital Corps quarterly*, and the *Bulletin of the U.S. Army Medical Department*.

December 31, 1949

During the calendar year, a total of 3,232,987 dental procedures were accomplished.



Oral hygiene instruction to recruits, U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., August 1949.

Chapter 9

The Early Fifties and Korea

January 1950

The major emphasis during this period was on the reduction of expenditures by the curtailment of medical activities and the development of joint action on medical matters with the other armed services.

May 17, 1950

In a letter of this date, it was stated that the policy of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was to provide 1 dental officer for each 150 recruits at naval training stations.

June 27, 1950

President Truman ordered the U.S. Armed Forces into action in Korea.

June 1950

ALNAV 83-50 prevented resignations and voluntary retirements, except for dire hardship cases and for the good of the service, during the period of the emergency.

June 1950

Rear Adm. S. O. Claytor, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. C. V. Rault, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Dentistry and Chief of the Dental Division.

June 30, 1950

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: Although the allowance of dental officers is 1,003, only 889 are on duty, of whom 759 are in the Regular Navy and 130 in the Naval Reserve. There are no dental technicians USNR-V-6 on duty.

Education:

Professional, graduate, postgraduate, residency, and intern training, and training in service schools, for dental officers was stressed to provide the highest type of professional service for personnel of the Navy and Marine

Corps, and to stimulate dental officer procurement by making military service attractive to civilian dentists. Dental officers who received such training also made valuable progress toward meeting their basic requirements for certification by American specialty boards and colleges. Statistical analyses disclose the interesting evidence that there is a demonstrable increase in professional services which Navy and Marine Corps personnel are receiving, despite the increased percentage of dental officers who are attending special professional or in-service courses of instruction.

Dental officers received training as follows: Internships, 44; residencies, 3; postgraduate courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School, 24; full- and part-time long courses at civilian universities, 14; short courses at civilian universities, 67; service schools, 4.

Owing to the urgent need for dental officers in essential professional duty assignments, and the current emergency situation, it became necessary to cancel a total of nine long civilian courses of instruction which had been approved for dental officers for the fiscal year 1951. . . .

Dental technician training has kept pace with dental officer training by providing basic and advanced instruction. Training is carried on at the U.S. Naval Training Stations, Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif., and at the U.S. Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md. A total of 521 dental technicians completed training during the year; 287 are now enrolled, of whom 51 are from the U.S. Air Force.

An exhibit, "Audio-Visual Aids in Dentistry," was built during the spring of 1950.

Materiel: The peacetime policy of retaining in service two or three dental operating rooms per dental officer when no additional expense was involved, will result in great flexibility in cushioning the sudden workload and assignment to duty of Naval Reserve officers at the start of the present emergency (Korean action). The 270 complete dental operating room installations included in previous procurement plans will be adequate to meet the initial surge of activity. An additional

360 installations contracted for delivery in the fall of 1950 will also be of great help in meeting the increased needs.

The Naval Medical Supply Depot was transferred from Sands and Pearl Streets, Brooklyn, N.Y., to River Road, Edgewater, N.J. The Medical Stores Section of the Marine Supply Depot, independent of the Medical Supply System, was established to supply the Fleet Marine Force.

The Naval Hospitals, Corona and Long Beach, Calif., were disestablished.

Review of recurring dental reports, forms, and procedures has been constant in the Dental Division since 1947 with a view toward simplification and standardization. As a result of this preliminary study, during the fiscal year 1950, substantial progress was made toward standardization of dental forms in the meetings with Armed Forces Task Groups.

Research:

Dental officers who demonstrate special aptitude for dental research are assigned to research duty for a probationary period of 2 years after which time they may be considered "qualified for dental research duty" on the basis of their accomplishments. Five dental officers received such designation during the fiscal year 1950.

July 15, 1950

Circular Letter 78-50 discontinued the transfer of Reserve officers to the Regular Navy.

August 1950

There were 918 dental officers on duty, of whom 799 were in the Regular Navy.

September 9, 1950

Public Law 779, 81st Congress, was passed, amending Public Law 759, the Selective Service Act of 1948. The 1950 act, known as the "Doctors' Draft Law," was historymaking in that it disproved the myth that Americans would rush into military service at a call to arms. The 1950 act established priorities for service as follows:

Priority I. Physicians and dentists who obtained all or part of their medical education at Government expense under the V-12 program and had had less than 90 days' service since September 16, 1940.

Priority II. Same as above, but included those who had had 90 days' service but less than 22 months' service.

Priority III. Those who had not served since September 1940 in the military medical service.

Priority IV. Those not in I or II and who had served since September 16, 1940.

September 25, 1950

Capt. C. A. Boland, DC, USNR, reported as Head, Reserve Branch, Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

September 30, 1950

There were 1,048 dental officers on duty, of whom 781 were in the Regular Navy and 267 were in the Naval Reserve.

October 1950

A field medical school was established at Camp Lejeune, N.C., for the training of officers and men in the basic principles of field medicine.

October 1950

The first force evacuation hospital (and the first such unit ever to be commissioned with the Fleet Marine Force) was activated. The hospital, to which two dental officers were attached, trained at the Field Medical School, Camp Lejeune, N.C., and at Camp Pendleton, Calif., for 3 months.

November 6, 1950

Korea marked the first time in history that enlisted men of the Navy wore dental ratings in combat. Accordingly, it is fitting that the citation of one who *was awarded the Navy Cross* for his gallant deeds be recorded herewith.

The decoration was presented posthumously to Thomas Andrew Christensen, Jr., Dentalman, U.S. Navy—

for extraordinary heroism while serving with a Marine Railroad Train Guard, attached to the First Amphibian Tractor Battalion, during operations against enemy aggressor forces in Korea, on 6 November 1950. With the train ambushed by a greatly outnumbering hostile guerrilla force while temporarily halted under cover of darkness at Kowon, Christensen boldly exposed himself to intense enemy machine-gun, grenade, and small-arms fire to rescue the wounded and administer first aid. Despite severe wounds sustained while helping a stricken comrade, he bravely continued in his valiant efforts as the enemy closed in from all directions. Mortally wounded by vicious hostile fire delivered at point-blank range, Christensen, by his superb courage, self-sacrificing efforts on behalf of his comrades, and unswerving devotion to duty, served to inspire all who observed him, thereby

reflecting the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service.

December 15, 1950

A circular letter of this date permitted the interservice transfer of commissioned officers in the medical services or corps.

December 1950

There were 1,333 dental officers on duty, of whom 791 were in the Regular Navy and 542 in the Naval Reserve.

December 31, 1950

During the calendar year, 3,300,046 dental procedures were accomplished.

January 1, 1951

The overall allowance for dental officers was 1,581. The buildup of the Korean action continued, as can be noted by comparing the numbers of officers on duty before this date and subsequent to this date.

March 31, 1951

There were 1,672 dental officers on duty, of whom 799 were in the Regular Navy, and 873 in the Naval Reserve.

April 1, 1951

To provide for the increased training requirements of dental technicians, the Dental Technician Schools, General, and Prosthetic, were established at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Bainbridge, Md.

May 1, 1951

Implemented by Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Circular Letter 51-95, Department of Defense Form 477, the Dental Service Report, was established for use by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. It replaced the Form "K" formerly used by the Navy for the reporting of dental procedures accomplished monthly.

June 30, 1951

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 799 dental officers of the Regular Navy and 863 of the Naval Reserve on duty, plus 115 nominated for duty, for a total of

1,777. The total number of dental officers enrolled in the Naval Reserve is 7,302, including those on active duty.

Dental technicians in the Naval Reserve (USNR-V-6) number 982 on active duty and 741 on inactive duty. Thirty percent of all dental technicians on duty are Reserves.

Increases in dental personnel noted above were the result of widely publicizing naval dental needs, through the medium of the American Dental Association, dental schools and colleges, and dental publications. Due to the excellent response from such publicity, dental officers who were members of organized reserve units or those associated with organized units in a drill pay status, and who were ordered to immediate active duty were allowed the preference of returning to an inactive duty status or continuing on active duty. Further, in an effort to allow the other military services to fill their dental personnel needs, procurement was closed to all ASTP participants and later to all dental registrants classified as Priority I under Selective Service legislation. In June procurement was again opened to such personnel to provide replacements for Reserve officers eligible for release to inactive duty, and to further meet the needs of an expanding Navy and Marine Corps.

Education: Training for dental officers was made available during the year in order to provide the highest type of professional service for personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and to make military service attractive to civilian dentists, thereby stimulating dental officer procurement. Formal training toward meeting basic requirements for certification by American specialty boards and colleges was acquired by many officers in this manner.

During the year, dental officers received training as follows: Intern training, 35; residency training, 6; general and specialized postgraduate courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School, 40; long courses or part-time instruction at civilian universities, 4; courses at service schools, 4; short courses at civilian universities, 180; observerships at Memorial Hospital, New York, 11. A dental intern program was established at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., making a total of eight, such programs. Residencies were established at 5 facilities, for a total of 13 residencies. In addition, one officer was in training at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

Ten officers were certified by American specialty boards during the year. One officer was elevated to fellowship in the American Academy of Oral Pathology.

Seventy-five dental officers were graduated from the Field Medical School, Camp Lejeune, N.C. Training courses were conducted for 285 volunteer Naval Reserve dental officers. Enrollment in

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery correspondence courses showed a 300-percent increase during the year.

A total of 472 naval dental technicians completed training during fiscal year 1951. In addition, 419 Air Force personnel and 28 Coast Guard personnel received training at naval dental technician schools. There are currently 561 enlisted men and women under instruction, of which 155 are Air Force personnel and 4 Coast Guard personnel. . . .

The Dental Technician Schools at Great Lakes and San Diego were greatly expanded during the year.

Materiel:

The number of dental facilities increased from 311 on 30 June 1950 to 386 on 30 June 1951. This, together with expansion of existing facilities, resulted in a capacity at the end of the year of 200 percent above that at the commencement.

To provide dental care at small stations, all

remaining inactive mobile dental units (three) were placed in service. With the start of the Korean emergency, the policy in effect in the immediately preceding years of retaining two or three operating rooms per dental officer in service when no additional expense was involved, served to produce a degree of flexibility that helped to cushion the suddenly imposed workload.

The maintenance of Emergency Expansion Reserves in many continental shore stations also mitigated the effect of these circumstances.

The greatest expansion of facilities was at the training stations; for example, Bainbridge

has now fifty dental operating rooms and will double that very shortly.

A medical stores department has been established at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. Its mission is to supply the operating forces and shore stations of the Far East.



Mobile dental unit, 1st Marine Division, Korea.

September 20, 1951

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic was established at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.

December 31, 1951

During the calendar year, 5,583,283 dental procedures were accomplished.

January 1, 1952

Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. S. O. Claytor, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Dentistry and Chief of the Dental Division.

January 1, 1952

By this date, the pool of Priority I dentists (see September 9, 1950) was exhausted. The Dental Corps procured 185 dental officers through the Selective Service System.

February 21, 1952

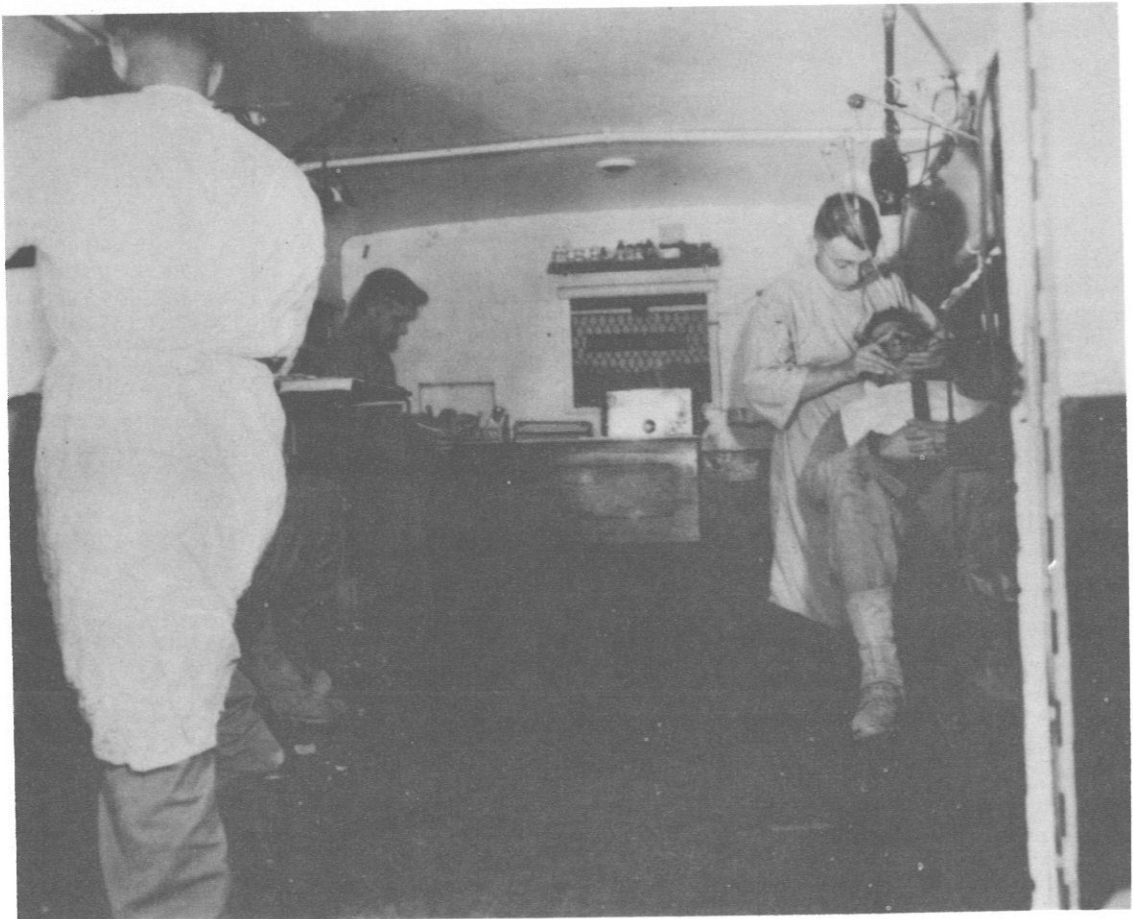
Rear Adm. D. W. Ryan, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Dentistry and Chief of the Dental Division.

February 29, 1952

From July 1, 1951, to this date, 63,857 patients received "front line" dentistry in Korea, either in trucks that had been converted to mobile dental units or in quonset huts. This was accomplished because of a change in the basic combat mission of the Marine Corps from amphibious to defensive land warfare.

May 1, 1952

A total of 1,730 dental officers were on duty, of whom 823 were in the Regular Navy and 907 were in the Naval Reserve.



Inside view of mobile dental unit, 1st Marine Division, Korea.

June 30, 1952

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 1,784 dental officers on duty, of whom 818 are in the Regular Navy, and 966 in the Naval Reserve. In addition, there are 373 Priority II dental officers of the Naval Reserve on duty, of whom 145 are assigned to the U.S. Air Force and 228 to the U.S. Army. A total of 7,400 dental officers are enrolled in the Naval Reserve.

Of 1,543 dental technicians in the Naval Reserve, 610 are on active duty.

Education: A total of 45 dental officers were ordered to the 1-year Dental Intern Training Program. Of 120 applicants for the Senior Dental Student Program, 50 were selected. Students appointed to this program are commissioned as ensigns, USNR, and receive active duty pay and

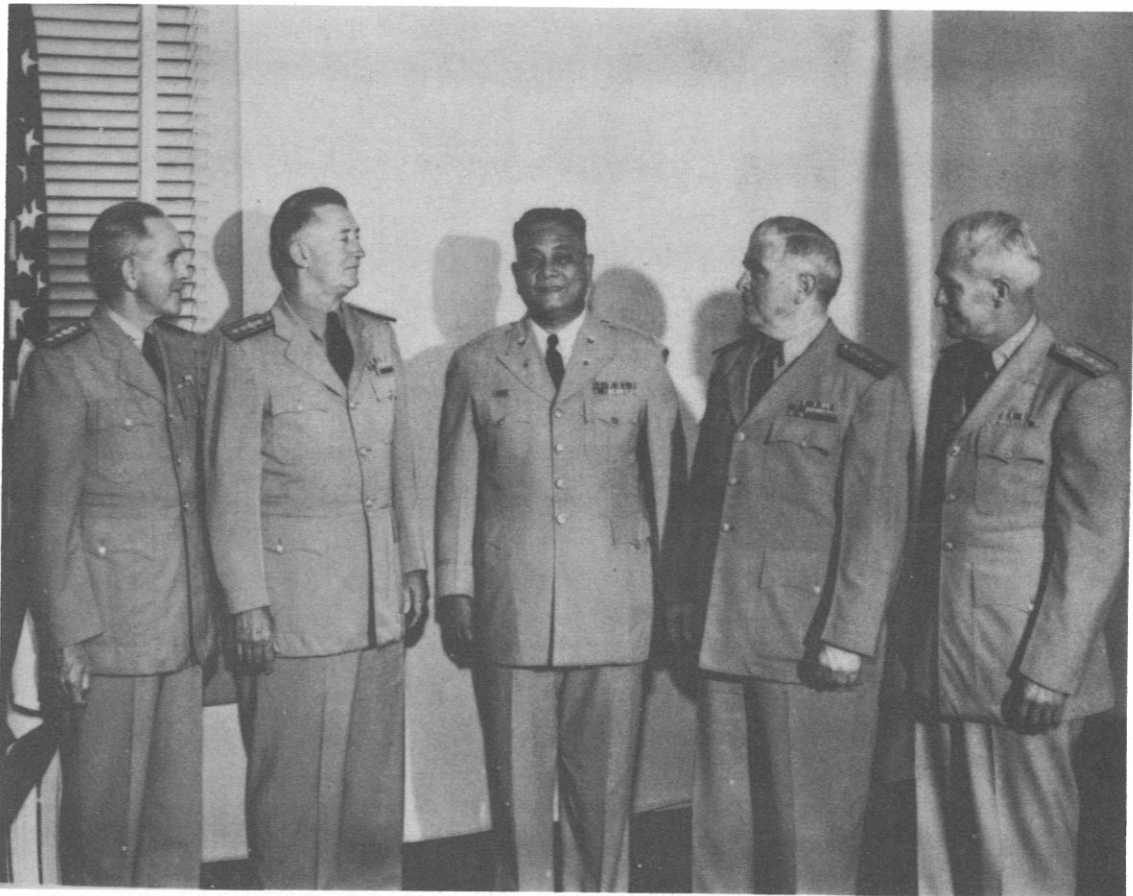
allowances during the senior year in dental school.

The following numbers were graduated from the various schools for dental technicians during the year:

Class "A" schools.....	1, 627
Class "B" schools.....	15
Class "C" schools.....	153

Training films completed during the year included "Partial Dentures—Biomechanics," "Dental First Aid" (a training film for hospital corpsmen), and a film on complete dentures.

Materiel: Dental operations were carried on at 472 activities. Some of the larger continental facilities were reduced to provide personnel for newly established smaller units, many of which were in the Fleet Marine Force (see February 29, 1952). Due to a limitation of funds, money was appropriated but not obligated for 7 projects with



A distinguished visitor at the Dental Division, August 15, 1952.

(Left to right) Rear Adms. S. R. Harris and D. W. Ryan, DC, USN; Col. Miguel R. Fernandez, Chief of Dental Service, Forces, Republic of Philippines; Rear Adms. A. W. Chandler and H. P. Riebe, DC, USN.



Division Dental Clinic, 1st Marine Division, Korea, October 2, 1952.

a total of 89 dental operating rooms and 4 prosthetic laboratories.

Extensive changes were made in the dental spaces in tenders and repair ships. Provision was made for the installation of prosthetic laboratories on all CV and CVB aircraft carriers and 1 additional dental operating room in 10 *Essex*-class carriers.

A joint Army-Navy-Air Force study of dental clinic construction made recommendations for certain uniform standards.

July 1, 1952

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, Public Law 476, 82d Congress, was approved. It provided for active duty contracts (see June 30, 1954).

September 1952

An additional 90 dental officers of the Naval Reserve were recalled to serve with the U.S. Air Force.

October 1952

An additional 90 dental officers of the Naval Reserve were recalled to serve with the U.S. Air Force.

December 31, 1952

During the calendar year, 7,519,579 dental procedures were accomplished.

March 1953

A military-dental seminar was conducted at the U.S. Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif., for officers of the Naval Reserve.

May 1953

A military-dental seminar was conducted at the National Naval Medical Center, for officers of the Naval Reserve.



Division Dental Clinic, 1st Marine Division, Korea.

June 30, 1953

The following information was noted in the annual management report of the Surgeon General to the Secretary of the Navy:

Personnel: There are 1,886 dental officers on duty, of whom 758 are in the Regular Navy and 1,128 in the Naval Reserve.

Education: During the year, 82 dental officers of the Naval Reserve completed a 1-week course in the medical aspects of special weapons, and 3 officers attended a course in ABC warfare. Fifty students were appointed to the Senior Dental Student Program.

The continuing program of specialty training has resulted in increased board certification of dental officers. This has permitted a reduction in the number of civilian consultants, thus affording economy in Government. The training programs have also resulted in more stable retention of officers in the service.

The class "C" School for Dental Technician, Prosthetic, Basic, was discontinued at the U.S. Naval Dental School and established at the U.S. Naval Training Stations, Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif.

The class "B" Schools for Dental Technician, Advanced General, Advanced Prosthetic, and Repair, were established as 6-month courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md.

Materiel: Dental operations were carried on at 481 facilities during the year. New installations were established at three continental shore stations and in nine new or recommissioned ships.

A series of standard plans have been developed jointly by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Bureau of Yards and Docks for dental clinics with 1 to 30 dental operating rooms. This is in keeping with principles established by the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council.



Regimental Dental Office, Korea, October 2, 1952

Treatment: The Dental Record, Department of Defense Form 603, replaced the form NavMed-H-4.

Research: A dental research billet was established at the Naval Medical Research Laboratory, Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

July 27, 1953

An armistice ending the Korean action was signed by the United Nations and the Communists at Panmunjom. As in World War I and World War II, officers of the Dental Corps served heroically and were awarded the following commendations:

Silver Star Medal.....	1
Bronze Star Medal.....	5
Bronze Star Medal, U.S. Army.....	1
Letter of Commendation with Ribbon and Combat "V".....	8

The enlisted men of the Hospital Corps have always served bravely and with distinction in previous wars. This, however, marked the first time that members of this illustrious corps were

dental rates. The following commendations are evidence of their heroism:

Navy Cross (see November 6, 1950)....	1
Silver Star Medal.....	1
Bronze Star Medal.....	1
Letter of Commendation with Ribbon and Combat "V".....	8

At the peak of the Korean incident, 4,700 dental technicians were on duty.

October 20, 1953

The cornerstone of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology was laid on this date. Its purpose was, and is, to serve as a central laboratory of pathology for the Department of Defense and such other Federal agencies as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense and the head of the agency concerned.

December 31, 1953

During the calendar year, there were 4,161,822 sittings for dental treatment for 903,610 patients.



A dental inspection team at 1st Marine Division command post, Korea. (Left to right) Lt. Comdr. J. J. Jacobs, MSC USN, Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN, and Capt. C. A. Boland, D.C., USNR.

of the 1,040,000 active duty personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps, 85 percent received some treatment; 20 percent received all required routine care; 23 percent received minimum required care; 42 percent received incomplete care; and 15 percent received no care.

A total of 2,321,594 operative restorations were placed; 55,214 dentures were completed.

January 1, 1954

The Selective Service System was requested to provide 154 dental officers.

February 12, 1954

Capt. C. Raymond Wells, DC, USNR, was appointed as the first Rear Admiral, Dental Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve.

March 1, 1954

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Norfolk, Va., was established under the management control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

June 30, 1954

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: A total of 1,928 dental officers are on active duty, of whom 700 are in the Regular Navy and 1,228 are in the Naval Reserve. Upon graduation, 350 officers of the Naval Reserve reported for active duty. During the year, 274 officers were released, including 5 of the Regular Navy who retired. Seven officers were procured for the Regular Navy during the year.

ALNAV-1-54 announced a more lenient policy relative to the acceptance of resignations; accordingly, 70 officers resigned. ALNAV-6-54 outlined plans for active duty contracts for Reserve officers under the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, Public Law 476, 82d Congress. Accordingly, a board was convened to consider applicants.

During the year, a number of dental officers of the Naval Reserve, inactive, completed 14-day cruises afloat or at shore-based activities.

Education: A total of 47 officers completed general and specialized postgraduate training in 6-month courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School. A total of 35 officers were assigned to residencies at 18 facilities. At civilian institutions, 18 officers completed full- or part-time postgraduate instruction, and 1 officer completed graduate instruction. Shorter refresher courses at civilian institutions were attended by 165 officers. One officer was assigned at each of the following institutions: The Naval War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Amphibious Warfare School, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Two officers were assigned at the Armed Forces Staff College. A total of 24 interns, USN and USNR, were assigned at 9 naval hospitals. Starting with fiscal year 1955, such appointees must accept USN commissions.

At this time, there are 36 officers who have been certified by the various specialty boards in dentistry.

At 3 dental technician schools, approximately 500 men, 87 of whom were from the Air Force, were trained as general technicians and 200 were trained as prosthetic technicians; and, at 1 school, 18 were trained as repair technicians. At the newly established class "B" schools at the U.S. Naval Dental School, 70 were trained in 6-month courses as general, prosthetic, and repair technicians.

Materiel: Dental procedures were carried on at 481 facilities. Mobile dental units were utilized to extend dental treatment at small stations, usually in remote areas.

Research: During the year, a dental research billet was established at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Bainbridge, Md.; and an Office of Naval Research billet was established at London, England.

August 1, 1954

Capt. C. M. Wheeler, DC, USNR, reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as Head, Dental Reserve Branch.

September 1954

Twenty-three officers were enrolled in the *first ten-month postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School*. Previously, this had been a 6-month course.

October 4-10, 1954

The first seminar for the commanding officers of Naval Reserve dental companies was conducted at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Its purpose was to provide indoctrination and orientation in the organization, administration, and operation of the Dental Division at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery level. Further, it was intended to inform these officers of current concepts and trends affecting the Naval Reserve Program.

October 11-23, 1954

A number of officers of the Naval Reserve attended a course in dental-military training at the National Naval Medical Center.

November 1954

A new facility consisting of eight dental operating rooms was commissioned at the U.S. Naval Air Facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco.

December 1954

The following distinguished members of the dental profession were appointed to serve as honorary consultants to the Chief of the Dental Division, Rear Adm. D. W. Ryan, DC, USN:

Dean O. M. Dresen, School of Dentistry, Marquette University.

Dean W. C. Fleming, School of Dentistry, University of California.

Rear Adm. C. R. Wells, DC, USNR (Ret.), New York, N.Y.

December 31, 1954

A total of 2,136,873 patients were treated during the calendar year. The average dental officer strength was 1,826, and the procedures accomplished by each officer averaged 4,330. A total of

7,916,348 procedures were accomplished. These included 3,115,777 operative procedures, 81,519 prosthetic procedures, 508,098 oral surgical procedures, and 489,365 periodontal procedures, as well as other types of procedures.

January 12, 1955

A new concrete, typhoon-resistant dental clinic consisting of 11 dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory was commissioned at Guam.

February 28, 1955

A number of dental officers of the Naval Reserve participated in a course covering special weapons and professional subjects at the Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif.

March 3, 1955

Rear Adm. R. W. Malone, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. D. W. Ryan, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Dentistry and Chief of the Dental Division.

March 7-19, 1955

A dental-military training course for dental officers of the Naval Reserve was conducted at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

April 19, 1955

The sum of \$5,000 was approved to convert 20 dental operating units to belt-driven higher speeds at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

May 1955

A conference was held at the U.S. Naval Dental School to evaluate all advanced officer training programs.

June 1955

The last class was completed in the basic repair school for dental technicians. Commencing with the next class, a combined basic and advanced course of 10 months was established at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

June 1955

The Bureau of Naval Personnel *inaugurated the Senior Dental Student Program*. A total of 46 students in 26 schools enrolled. The participants were to receive the pay and allowances of an

ensign during their senior year; were to be commissioned as lieutenants (junior grade), U.S. Navy, upon graduation; and agreed to serve 3 years following graduation.

The Ensign 1995 Program, already established, enrolled students in 40 dental schools. These students were commissioned as lieutenants (junior grade), U.S. Naval Reserve, upon graduation and agreed to serve 2 years following graduation.

June 30, 1955

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 1,701 dental officers on active duty, of whom 706 are in the Regular Navy and 995 in the Naval Reserve. Rather than place a call with the Selective Service System, it was decided to leave the requirement for 1,781 dental officers unfilled.

During the year, 148 officers were released, including 8 officers of the Regular Navy who retired and 8 who resigned. Twenty-nine Medical Service Corps and thirty-eight Hospital Corps officers were assigned to various large dental activities. A total of 2,708 dental technicians were on duty, 92 of whom were Reserves and 109 of whom were women.

Education: The *first 10-month postgraduate course* at the U.S. Naval Dental School *was completed* by 27 officers; 25 officers completed residencies or advanced training at 18 facilities; and 18 interns completed training at 9 naval hospitals. Seven dental officers were assigned full time at civilian schools and one, part time. One officer was enrolled at each of the following institutions: The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Amphibious Warfare School, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Naval war college. Two officers were assigned to the Armed Forces Staff College. Short refresher courses under civilian sponsorship were attended by 374 officers.

Article 6-82, *Manual of the Medical Department*, requiring 1 year of obligated duty for courses of less than 1 month, has been rescinded.

A total of 37 officers on duty are board certified in the various specialties of dentistry. The 3 class "A" schools for dental technicians trained 807 general technicians in 16-week courses; 484 of the technicians were from the U.S. Air Force. The 3 class "C" schools for dental technicians

trained 28 prosthetic technicians in 6-month courses. Eighteen technicians were trained in basic repair in six-month courses. A total of 56 technicians were trained at class "B" (advanced) schools for general, prosthetic, and repair technicians.

Materiel: Dental operations were carried on at 466 dental facilities. Four prosthetic laboratories have been added during the year, and dental installations have been made at five facilities previously without a dental officer assigned.

Contracts have been negotiated with manufacturers of artificial teeth for procurement of individual sets of teeth from local dealers to supplement the standard assortment.

Research: The National Research Council formed an ad hoc panel under the Committee on Dentistry to consider the question of further research on the biological effects of the magnetostrictive cutting device for cavity preparation. At the U.S. Naval Dental School, the panel was shown data, compiled under the direction of Comdr. A. G. Nielsen, DC, USN, indicating that the device built and tested by the Navy disturbs the tooth-forming process in guinea pigs. The committee commended the Navy for its accomplishments and encouraged the continuance and expansion of the program.

A water-saving device for attachment to the dental unit was developed under the direction of Comdr. W. N. Gallagher, DC, USN. Composed of a magnetic valve and pendant-type electrical control switch, assembled as a unit, the device was designed to be attached to the waterline of the dental unit. Figures indicated that it could be expected to reduce the water consumption of an individual dental unit from a current average of 110,500 gallons to 2,270 gallons per year.

July 1, 1955

Conversion of 2,000 dental units to belt-driven higher speeds was initiated as a Navy-wide project. The program, estimated to cost \$385,000, was to be accomplished over a 5-year period.

Additional constructive service credit for promotional purposes was granted to make a naval career for medical and dental officers more attractive. Selection boards met later in the year, following which 331 dental officers were promoted to the rank of captain; 187, to com-

mander; 141, to lieutenant commander; and 772, to lieutenant.

Commodore G. C. Paffenbarger, DC, USNR, was appointed rear admiral, to rank from this date.

July 13, 1955

Capt. L. M. Smylie, DC, USN, reported to Special Staff, Commandant of the Marine Corps, as the first dental officer assigned full time to the Commandant's staff. Previously, Capt. C. E. Allen, DC, USN, and Capt. F. C. Snyder, DC, USN, had served on the staff as additional duty.

September 1955

The Dental Technician School, Repair, started as a 10-month course at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

September 1955

Lt. David Knoedler, DC, USN, volunteered and was ordered to the U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion, Davisville, R.I., to make preparations as the first dental officer to "winter over" at McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. Attached to Operation Deep Freeze 1 with Rear Adm. George Dufek, USN, Commander Support Force, Task Group 43, Lt. Knoedler remained "on the ice" from December 1955 to February 1957.

October 1955

At the annual meeting of the American Dental Association in San Francisco, Calif., a military-dental seminar was conducted for dental officers of the Naval Reserve. It marked the first time that retirement point credits were earned at a meeting of this type. Airlifts developed in cooperation with the Naval Reserve Air Training Command were a major factor in the success of the meeting.

October 31–November 5, 1955

The second seminar for commanding officers of Naval Reserve dental companies was conducted at the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

November 25, 1955

The Department of Defense Dental Advisory Committee was established. Its purpose was to advise and assist the Assistant Secretary of



Lt. David Knoedler, DC, USN, first dental officer to "winter over" at McMurdo Sound, Antarctica.

Defense in the development and implementation of Department of Defense policies, plans, and programs required to provide adequate, efficient, and economical dental care and services in the Armed Forces.

The original members of the Committee were:

Thomas P. Fox, D.D.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. Gen. Oscar P. Snyder, DC, USA.

Rear Adm. Ralph W. Malone, DC, USN.

Brig. Gen. Marvin E. Kennebeck, DC, USAF.

John C. Brauer, D.D.S., Chapel Hill, N.C.

Daniel F. Lynch, D.D.S., Washington, D.C.

F. J. Reichman, D.D.S., Oklahoma City, Okla.

December 20, 1955

Requisitions were approved to convert to

higher speed 40 dental units at the U.S. Navy Training Center, Bainbridge, Md., and all the units at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

December 31, 1955

During the year, the motion picture "Complete Dentures—Remount Procedure" was completed.

December 31, 1955

During the calendar year, a total of 7,837,719 procedures were accomplished, including 3,198,957 operative procedures, 538,181 oral surgical procedures, 453,970 periodontal procedures, and 80,110 prosthetic procedures. The number of procedures accomplished for dependents was 87,822. The average dental officer strength was 1,813, and the average number of procedures accomplished by each officer was 4,323.

Chapter 10

The Late Fifties

January 30, 1956

The Dental Advisory Committee to the Department of Defense held its first meeting at the Pentagon.

February 15, 1956

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Philadelphia, Pa., was established under the management control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

March 1956

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools, the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was voted an affiliate membership.

April 30, 1956

The *Medical and Dental Officer Procurement Act of 1956* was approved by President Eisenhower. The benefits of the act are briefed as follows:

(a) Dental officers will be credited with 4 years of constructive service for pay purposes, for the period they were in dental school, less any of this period for which they are presently receiving longevity credit for pay purposes.

(b) The \$100 special pay will be increased to \$150, \$200, and \$250 after 2, 6, and 10 years, respectively, of active service as a dental officer.

(c) Dental officers will now be credited with 4 years of constructive service for promotion purposes, and their lineal position will be adjusted to reflect certain credit for years of professional experience since graduation from dental school. The Navy has already accomplished this administratively to make officers eligible for consideration by the fiscal year 1956 selection boards. A relatively few officers may now be entitled to an additional adjustment. No officer in the Navy shall be given an adjusted date of rank in the grade of captain which is earlier than July 1, 1955.

The administrative adjustments mentioned in paragraph (c) resulted in the promotions mentioned under the date of October 1955.

May 30, 1956

Dental officers enrolled in the Naval Reserve totaled 4,496. Of these, 934 were on active duty; 3,562 were inactive.

June 7, 1956

The *Dependents' Medical Care (Medicare) Act* was approved as Public Law 569, 84th Congress, to become effective on December 7, 1956.

On that date approximately 130,000 Navy dependents overseas and in remote areas of the United States were made eligible for routine dental care. Thus, for the second time in its history, the dental clinics became deluged with demands for dental care without authority for compensatory increases in dental personnel.

June 15, 1956

Force dental companies were activated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. This new organizational structure provided the Fleet Marine Force with a flexible, highly mobile dental service, capable of meeting the treatment requirements of the varied types of Marine Corps operations.

June 30, 1956

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 1,606 dental officers on duty, of whom 774 are in the Regular Navy and 832, in the Naval Reserve. During the year, 356 officers were ordered to duty; 447 officers of the Naval Reserve were released; and 10 officers resigned, 4 retired, and 7 died.

A total of 3,040 dental technicians are on duty.
Education: 16 interns completed training at 6 naval hospitals. A total of 23 residents and 24 postgraduate officers were trained, the latter at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Short refresher

courses sponsored by civilian institutions or local dental societies were attended by 363 dental officers. In addition, one dental officer attended the courses offered at each of the following institutions: The Naval War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Amphibious Warfare School, and the National Bureau of Standards; two officers attended the Armed Forces Staff College.

A total of 40 dental officers now hold board certification in the various specialties of dentistry.

During the year, 1,980 dental technicians were trained, of whom 608 were from the U.S. Air Force and 39 from the U.S. Coast Guard. The total of 1,980 dental technicians trained includes 20 trained as advanced general technicians; 18, as advanced prosthetic technicians; and 9, as dental repairmen.

The textbook *Color Atlas of Oral Pathology* was completed and published. It was prepared by Capt. Robert A. Colby, DC, USN, with the assistance of Donald A. Kerr, D.D.S., M.S.; Hamilton B. G. Robinson, D.D.S., M.S.; and Capt. Tilden I. Moe, MC, USN. Containing 461 figures in color, the text deals with histology, embryology, developmental disturbances, neoplasms, and other diseases of the teeth, supporting structures, and oral mucosa.

Materiel: Dental operations were carried out at 440 facilities. New dental facilities have been installed in the *Forrestal*, the *Saratoga*, the *Boston*, the *Canberra*, and the *Thetis Bay*.

Tungsten-carbide burs, 30 additional diamond abrasive instruments, and a water-coolant apparatus have been added to the *Medical Stock List*.

The Joint Services Planning Committee has determined that it is generally advisable to plan a separate dental building when six or more dental operating rooms are required.

A *contra-angle air turbine handpiece developed at the U.S. Naval Dental School* has been checked at the National Bureau of Standards at 100,000 r.p.m. at 8 pounds' pressure.

July 1, 1956

A program to convert 2,000 handpieces to higher speed was initiated. It was planned that the project would be projected over a 4-year period, with the expenditure of approximately \$95,000 per year.

July 1, 1956

Capt. W. H. Christensen, DC, USNR, inactive, was appointed to the grade of rear admiral.

July 1956

Personnel damage control courses were programmed at the U.S. Naval Dental School, the U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Norfolk, Va., and the naval training stations at Bainbridge, Md., Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif. Closely associated with the project, later called the Casualty Care Training Program, was the development of "Mr. Disaster," a life-sized manikin complete with an internal bleeding system and presenting 10 problems suitable for discussion and treatment in first aid measures. The manikin was developed at the U.S. Naval Dental School by Capt. V. J. Niiranen, DC, USN, and Mr. William B. Young.

Other training aids developed for the same project were as follows:

The facsimile arm, for teaching venipuncture and parenteral fluid administration.

The facsimile neck, for teaching emergency airway procedures.

The facsimile abdomen, for teaching the clamping and tying of deep-seated blood vessels.

The facsimile blood-typing block, for teaching of blood-typing procedures.

Facsimile moulages simulating wounds, strapped on "volunteer" casualties for training purposes.

November 1, 1956

The U.S. Naval Dental Technician Schools, Great Lakes, Ill., were disestablished as directed by SecNav Notice 5450.

December 1956

The first dental correspondence course, Dental Department Administration, was completed at the U.S. Naval Dental School. It was prepared by Capt. Robert S. Snyder, DC, USN, at the direction of Rear Adm. D. W. Ryan, DC, USN, formerly Chief of the Dental Division.

December 1956

The first meeting of the Antarctic Dental Society was held, with the following charter members in attendance:

Lt. R. J. Adams, DC, USNR.
 Lt. D. C. Hauck, DC, USNR.
 Lt. D. J. Knoedler, DC, USN.
 Lt. J. H. Scribner, DC, USN.

The site of the meeting was the Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, Antarctica.

December 31, 1956

During the calendar year, a total of 7,707,473 procedures were accomplished, including 136,910 for dependents. The average dental officer strength was 1,760, and the average number of procedures accomplished by each officer was 4,379.

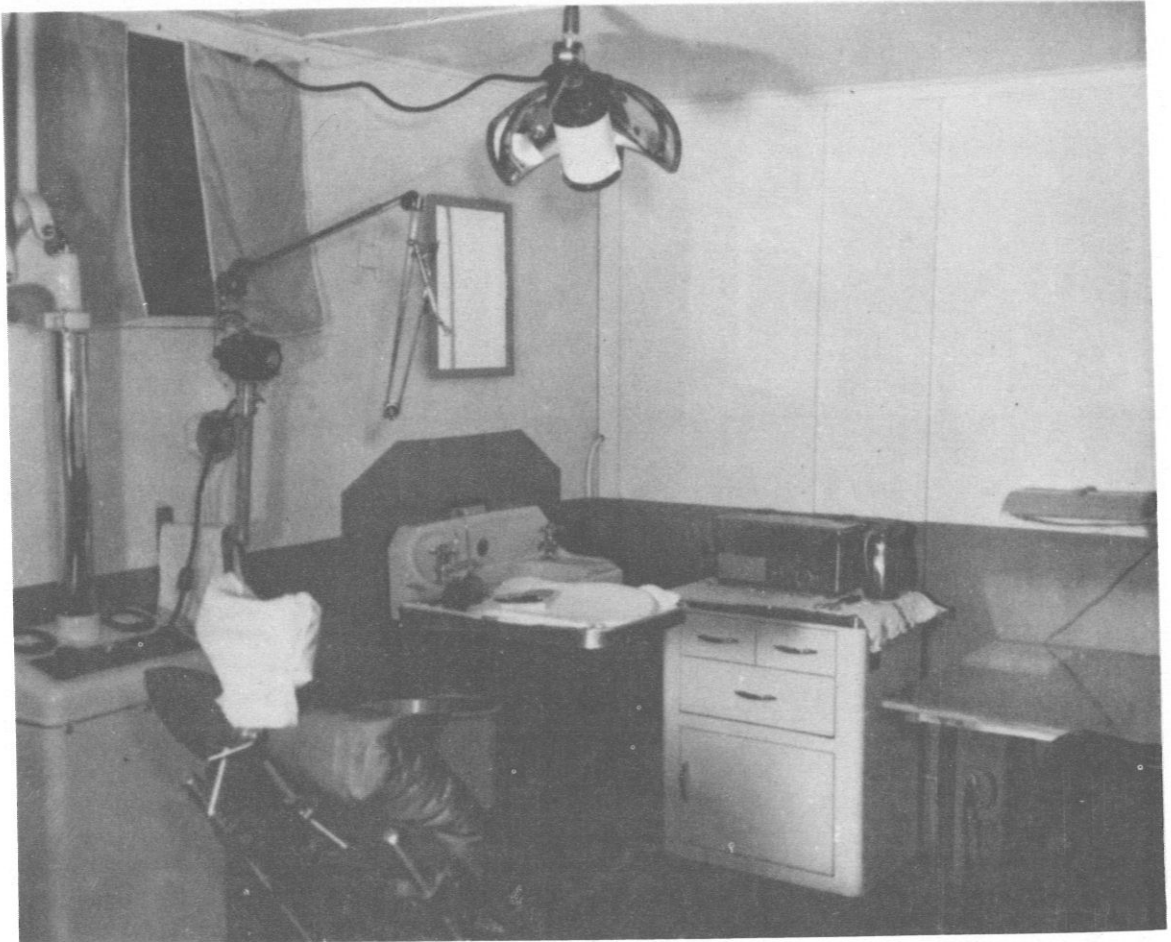
January 11, 1957

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Yokosuka, Japan, was established under the management control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. It meets the requirements of the large number of

dependents in the area and the urgent needs of the many fleet units operating in the Western Pacific.

May 30, 1957

There are 4,135 dental officers enrolled in the Naval Reserve, of whom 924 are on active duty. During the year, 469 officers were appointed in the various programs offered by the U.S. Naval Reserve. The Ensign 1995 Program in the dental schools was filled for the years 1957 through 1960, assuring a steady flow of young graduates into the U.S. Naval Dental Corps. A total of 250 students were trained in the Ensign Orientation Program. As a result of this training, held during vacation periods before the senior year, an officer could be ordered to a regular tour of duty directly upon graduation instead of to temporary duty for indoctrination as had been done previously.



Dental Office, McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. Scene of first meeting, Antarctic Dental Society.



U. S. naval dental commands, end of fiscal year 1959.

June 15, 1957

Capt. H. J. Wunderlich, DC, USNR, reported as the Reserve representative in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

June 30, 1957

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: "Operation Build-Up," a sustained

plan to increase the Regular Corps to over 1,000 officers, has resulted in a gain in the number of officers to 930; the number on this date last year was 803. A total of 1,796 dental officers were on duty, of whom 865 were Reserves. An additional 247 officers were requested, to help care for the 130,000 dependents made eligible for dental treatment under the Medicare Act. The request was refused by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

A total of 552 dental officers were ordered to active duty during the year, of whom 468 had been commissioned in the Ensign 1995 Program. Also, 380 Naval Reservists were released, 4 officers resigned, and 14 retired. One officer was promoted to the rank of rear admiral; 28, to captain; 17, to commander; and 22, to lieutenant commander.

There are 3,278 dental technicians on duty, 32 Medical Service Corps officers assigned to supply and administration billets, and 39 dental service warrant officers.

Education: During the year, 18 interns, 18 residents, and 24 post-graduate dental officers completed training. Also, 10 officers were assigned to full-time training at civilian universities; 331 completed short refresher courses under civil sponsorship; 1 was assigned at the National Bureau of Standards; and 2 were enrolled at the Armed Forces Staff College. At 5 training sites approximately 300 officers completed training courses in casualty care.

As of this date, 46 dental officers have been certified by the various specialty boards.

During the year, 838 enlisted men of the Navy, 51 enlisted men of the Air Force, and 18 enlisted men of the Coast Guard were trained in 16-week courses as general dental technicians. Also, 152 were trained as prosthetic technicians in 6-month courses; 7 were trained as dental repair technicians in a 10-month course; and 21 and 12 received advanced training as general and prosthetic technicians, respectively. In addition, 88 technicians attended courses at civilian institutions for college credit.

The following training publications and training aids were prepared during the year:

Basic Indoctrination Course Manual.

Casualty Care Manual.

Catalog of Dental Officer Training Programs.

Your Career in the U.S. Navy Dental Corps (a procurement manual).

Remount Technique for Occlusal Correction of Complete Dentures (an illustrated package lecture).

Facilities and Treatment: Dental treatment has been given at 417 activities. One-third of the personnel have been stationed afloat and at overseas bases, and two-thirds within the continental limits of the United States. It has been the policy to assign larger concentrations of dental officers at recruit training depots and naval training stations in order to complete as much work as possible on new recruits before the latter are sent to areas where there is less likelihood of having dental treatment accomplished.

During the year, the 11th, 12th, and 13th Force Dental Companies were activated to provide support to the air wings of the Fleet Marine Force. For the first time, dental facilities were authorized aboard fleet oilers, five such installations being allotted. The continuous deployment of these auxiliaries has made proper dental care hard to get heretofore.

SecNav Instruction 6230.2 endorsed the adjustment of the fluorine content of communal water supplies at military installations where dependent children are in residence.

Materiel: As of this date, 30 percent of the dental operating units have been converted to higher speed.

Research: 13 dental officers are now employed full time and 6, part time in research at 11 facilities. All research programs of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps are aimed at reducing the incidence of oral disease in order to lessen the current workload.

November 4-7, 1957

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps was represented at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association, Miami, Fla. The Dental Corps exhibit, "Modern Dentistry for the Modern Navy," received one of five awards for excellence. It was presented at five other dental society meetings during the year. The older exhibit "Casualty Care Training Program" had been shown at the SHAPE Medical Conference, Paris, France, and at 15 other meetings.

December 1957

An enlisted training evaluation conference was held at the U.S. Naval Dental School. Representatives of all dental enlisted training schools met to evaluate, coordinate, and make recommendations to improve the various training programs.

December 26, 1957

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach, Calif., was established under the management control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

December 31, 1957

During the calendar year, a total of 7,838,063 dental procedures were accomplished for 2,220,934 patients, including 3,329,674 operative procedures; 81,510 prosthetic procedures; 419,754 oral surgical procedures, and 554,219 periodontal procedures. The number of procedures accomplished for dependents was 281,614. The average dental officer strength was 1,799, and the average number of procedures accomplished by each officer was 4,357.

January 1958

The second dental correspondence course, U.S. Naval Dental Clinic Administration, was completed at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

March 1958

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps was represented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools. Through affiliate membership, the corps is apprised of advances in dental education, which serves to strengthen the Navy's training programs.

March 1958

Two weeks of active duty dental-military training at the U.S. Naval Dental School was completed by 21 dental officers of the Naval Reserve.

May 1, 1958

The U.S. Naval Dental Technician Schools, Bainbridge, Md., were disestablished. Thereafter, dental technicians were to be trained at San Diego, Calif., and Bethesda, Md.

May 31, 1958

A total of 4,986 dental officers were enrolled in the Naval Reserve, of whom 675 were on active duty. There were 77 nonpay dental companies.

June 1958

An enlisted training evaluation conference was held at the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif. Recommendations to improve the various training programs were made.

June 1958

One dental officer represented the U.S. Naval Dental Corps at a meeting of the American Hospital Association Institute on Hospital Dentistry in Chicago, Ill.

June 30, 1958

The following information was noted in the annual report to the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 1,679 dental officers on duty, of whom, 1,021 are in the Regular Navy and 658 are in the Naval Reserve. "Operation Build-Up" has been successfully terminated with the addition of 119 dental officers to the Regular Navy, which has brought the total to over 1,000 for the first time. During the year, 359 officers were ordered to duty and 468 were separated. In the Regular Navy, 10 officers were retired and 1 died; 4 were promoted to captain; 15, to commander; 29, to lieutenant commander; and 1, to lieutenant.

One-third of the dental officers on duty are assigned afloat or overseas; two-thirds are assigned within the continental limits of the United States. Dental officers are being assisted in supply and administrative duties by 32 officers of the Medical Service Corps and 38 dental service warrant officers. Dental technicians on duty this date number 3,243. The Department of Defense Dental Advisory Committee has met several times during the year to discuss, and make recommendations regarding, the procurement of dental officers for the Armed Forces, the assignment of newly graduated dentists, and dental care for dependents.

Education: A class of 24 dental officers completed the 10-month postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School; 3 officers were assigned full time at civilian universities; 300 attended short courses under civilian professional sponsorship; 1 officer completed the courses at the National Bureau of Standards; and 1 officer attended the Amphibious Warfare School, Quantico, Va. A total of 18 officers completed intern-

ships at 8 facilities approved by the Council on Education, American Dental Association; 9 completed residency training at 6 installations.

Approximately 300 officers received training in casualty care courses offered at 5 sites.

A total of 51 dental officers on duty now hold board certification in the various specialties of dentistry.

During the summer months, 393 ensigns, 1995, attended orientation courses after their sophomore and junior years, thus permitting orders direct to their duty stations upon graduation.

The following officials have served as honorary consultants to the Chief of the Dental Division, Rear Adm. R. W. Malone, DC, USN:

Dean O. M. Dresen, School of Dentistry,
Marquette University.

Dean W. C. Flemming, School of Dentistry,
University of California.

Rear Adm. C. R. Wells, DC, USNR (Ret.),
New York, N.Y.

In addition to the above training programs, approximately 50 outstanding members of the dental profession have lectured at various facilities of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps throughout the world. Dental technicians schools at San Diego, Calif., and Bethesda, Md., trained 478 enlisted men and women as general dental technicians, 96 as prosthetic technicians, and 5 as dental repair technicians. A total of 37 technicians attended civilian institutions offering courses for college credit.

Publications included a revised issue of the manual *Dental Technician, General* and a booklet, *The Care of Your Dentures*.

Facilities: Dental treatment has been administered at 417 facilities. Nine mobile dental units have provided treatment at smaller naval installations. New prosthetic facilities were authorized at 14 activities, bringing the total to 165.

At the new naval hospital at Quantico, Va., a dental wing was opened with 18 dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory. The U.S.S. *Ranger* was commissioned with the finest dental facilities afloat, which include four dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory.

Dental facilities, authorized last year, were completed on five auxiliary oilers. It is the first time ships of this type have carried dental installations.

Treatment: An active preventive dentistry program has been carried on, as follows: Restorative treatment has been provided; lectures and motion pictures on oral hygiene have been presented; communal water supplies at military installations have been fluoridated; and topical applications of stannous fluoride have been made to teeth of dependent children.

This has been the first complete fiscal year since the Medicare Act authorized dental treatment for dependents. During the year, 90,000 dependents received treatment at overseas bases and at 6 Navy or Marine Corps installations in the United States declared as remote areas. A total of 330,000 procedures were completed without any increase in the authorized number of dental officers.

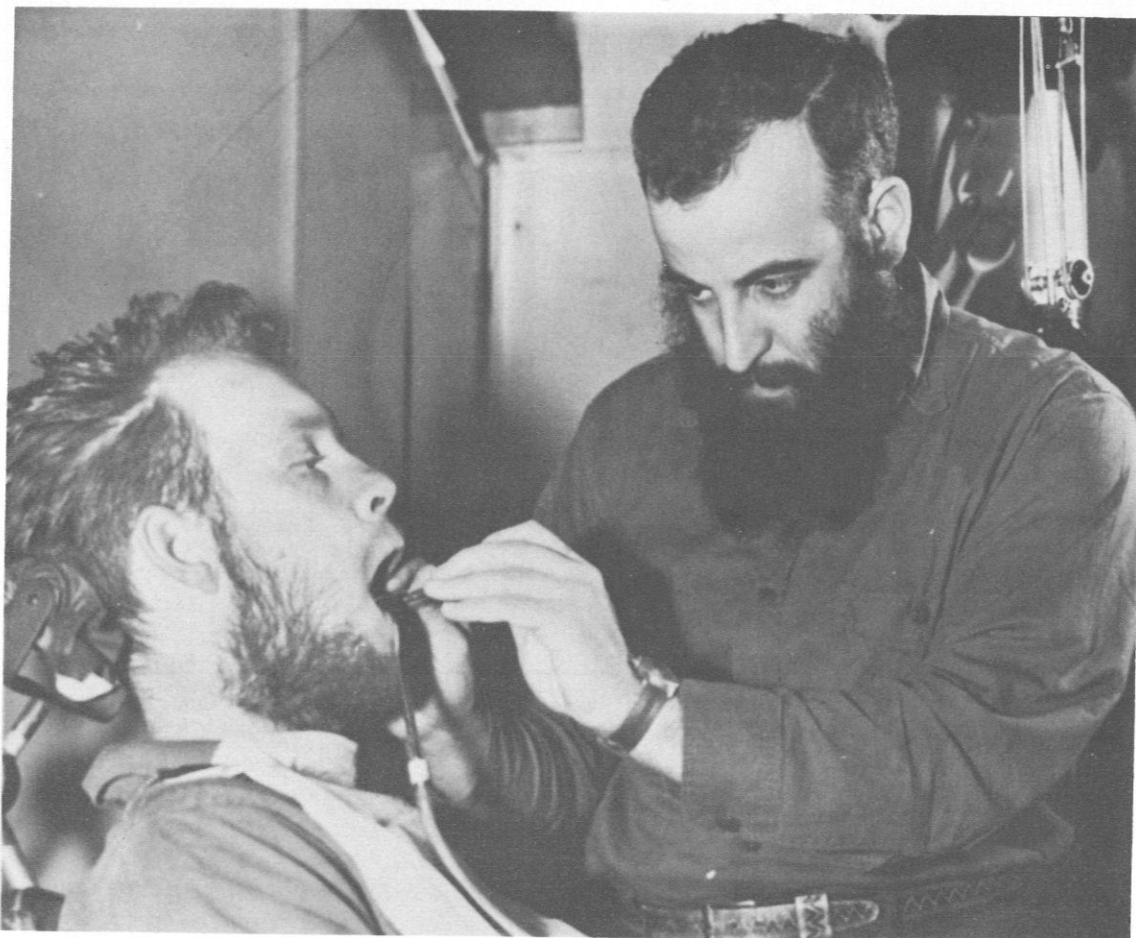
Materiel: The 4-year program to convert dental units to higher speeds by means of belt-driven equipment has been 50-percent completed.

Research: A total of 14 dental officers, together with 7 civil service employees or Medical Service Corps officers, are assigned to research full time. The study, "A Survey of the Dental Health of the Recruit," underway since September 7, 1956, at Bainbridge, Md., has revealed that 10 percent of the recruits have 27 percent of the carious teeth and require 58 percent of the extractions; and that 25 percent of the required treatment could be eliminated by raising the dental standards for entrance into the Navy, thereby disqualifying the 10 percent of the recruits who require the most treatment.

Further research has indicated that ethylene-diamine treated bone is effective as a replacement tissue.

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps has been a part of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during the time of various expeditions to the area. Members of the corps have participated in a program of dental research to both complement and supplement the clinical work accomplished through the wintering-over period during the International Geophysical Year 1957-58.

Marine Corps Programs: Field training exercises individually conducted by dental companies and participation in large-scale Marine Corps amphibious operations have improved the performance of Fleet Marine Force dental organizations. A surgical-dental trailer, equipped with two improvised dental units and with provision for the



Lt. Max Perlitsh, DC, USNR, performs cold weather dentistry at McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, 1958-59.

installation of air conditioning, has been developed. The trailer is highly mobile and is better than a tent or a field-type unit.

September 1958

The enrollment of the 10-month postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School increased from 24 to 28 officers.

September 1958

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps' exhibit "Casualty Care Training Program" was presented at the Federation Dentaire International in Brussels, Belgium.

October 16, 1958

The *first correspondence course in a professional dental subject, Prosthodontics: Part II—Removable Partial Dentures, was ready for distribution.*

This course, to be followed by six other courses, was prepared by the U.S. Naval Dental School in cooperation with the University of Chicago.

October 1958

A seminar for the commanding officers of nine Naval Reserve dental companies was conducted by the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

November 1, 1958

Rear Adm. C. W. Schantz, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. R. W. Malone, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry), and Chief, Dental Division.

November 10-13, 1958

Representatives of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps attended the annual meeting of the American



Rear Adm. Curtiss W. Schantz, DC, USN, takes oath of office as Chief of Dental Division from Surgeon General, Rear Adm. Bartholomew W. Hogan, MC, USN.

Dental Association at Dallas, Tex. A new exhibit, "Dentistry in the Modern Age," was presented. Retirement points were credited to 115 dental officers of the Naval Reserve who attended a dental-military seminar at this meeting.

December 8-12, 1958

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps exhibit, "Modern Dentistry for the Modern Navy," was presented at the annual meeting of the Greater New York Dental Society. A 2-hour television clinic from the U. S. Naval Dental School was sent over a closed circuit to the meeting.

December 31, 1958

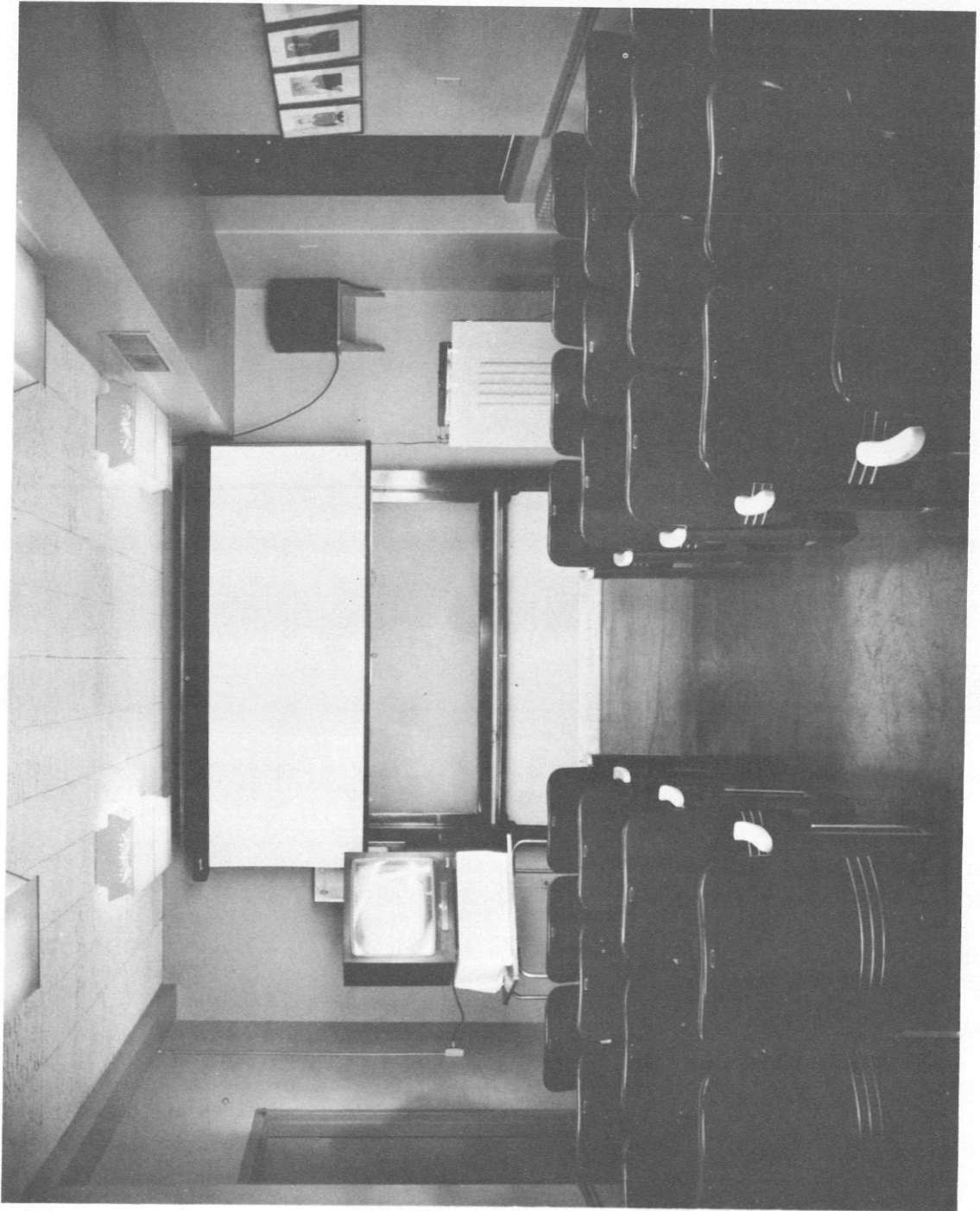
During the calendar year, a total of 7,474,929 dental procedures were accomplished for 2,084,644 patients, including 3,124,853 operative procedures;

83,391 prosthetic procedures; 400,208 oral surgical procedures; and 582,043 periodontal procedures. The number of procedures accomplished for dependents was 373,252. The average dental officer strength was 1,677, and the average number of procedures accomplished by each officer was 4,457.

Statistics indicated that the average recruit had 7.2 carious teeth and 12.9 tooth surfaces to be restored, had lost 2.4 teeth, and required 1.5 extractions.

January 1959

The U.S.S. *Independence* was commissioned. The dental department consisted of four dental operating rooms and a dental prosthetic laboratory, plus ancillary spaces. These dental arrangements were very adequate and functional and



By 1960, the use of television as a teaching aid was well established at the U.S. Naval Dental School

were duplicated in other ships of the same type in varying stages of construction.

January 1959

The *Journal of Oral Surgery, Anesthesia, and Hospital Dental Service*, published an all-Navy issue. This was the first time any of the services had been so honored. Seventeen dental officers authored the articles published.

February 2, 1959

A Navy-wide program was initiated to reduce ionizing radiation of dental X-ray machines and to conform with accepted standards of X-radiation protection. The program required the use of fast film, the filtering of X-rays, and the reduction of the field of exposure. The fast film was stocked in the Navy Supply System; the filtering of the rays and the narrowing of the field of exposure were accomplished by the distribution of a kit consisting of three aluminum filters one-half-mm. thick and a sheet of lead with a single aperture through which the rays could pass.

March 1959

Twenty-one dental officers of the Naval Reserve completed active duty training in a course sponsored by the U.S. Naval Dental School at the National Naval Medical Center.

April 7, 1959

BuMed ltr.716:gs 6750, 7 April 1959, authorized the transfer of dental research equipment and personnel from the U.S. Naval Training Station, Bainbridge, Md., to be consolidated with the Research Facility, U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. The change was completed by July 10, 1959.

April 1959

The correspondence course Dental Technician, General, DT2 and DT3, was completed and distributed.

May 31, 1959

There were 5,056 dental officers enrolled in the Naval Reserve, 566 of whom were on active duty. Losses during the year amounted to 337, mostly because of the satisfactory completion of military obligation; gains numbered 511. A total of 540

ensigns completed their indoctrination during the summer after the sophomore or junior year.

June 1959

The correspondence course Dental Technician, General, DTC and DT1, was completed and distributed.

June 30, 1959

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 1,599 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,036 are in the Regular Navy and 563, in the Naval Reserve. During the year, 339 officers were ordered to active duty, and 401 were released. In the Regular Navy, there were 25 retirements and 29 resignations; promotions were as follows: To rear admiral, 1, although there were 2 retirements; to captain, 21 of 48 within the promotion zone; to commander, 13 of 22 within the promotion zone; to lieutenant commander, 35; to lieutenant, 5.

The ratio of 1 dental officer to each 500 of active duty personnel in the Navy was established when a high degree of oral health was required for entrance into the naval service, when there were few retired persons, and when no dependents were authorized treatment. Because of the increased demand for dental care, there is now a definite requirement for additional dental officers related to the number of personnel entitled to receive treatment.

To assist dental officers in administration and supply, 30 Medical Service Corps officers and 39 dental service warrant officers are on active duty. Dental technicians on duty number 2,950 on this date.

Education: 18 interns completed training at 8 naval hospitals. At the U.S. Naval Dental School, 28 officers completed the postgraduate course. Five naval officers and two U.S. Air Force officers completed residency training. Three officers were assigned to 6-month specialty courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School; 3 completed courses as full-time students at civilian universities; 150 officers were assigned to short refresher courses sponsored by civilian institutions or local dental societies. Short inservice courses in the 11th and 12th Naval Districts were attended by 50 officers; inservice courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School

were attended by the following officers: 80, Navy; 5, Air Force; 5, Army; 1, Public Health Service; and 4, Royal Canadian Dental Corps. Professional extension courses were started during the year in partial dentures (October 1958) and in endodontics. One officer was enrolled at the Naval War College; one in the senior course, Marine Corps Schools; and one, at the National Bureau of Standards.

A total of 60 dental officers now hold board certification in the various specialties of dentistry.

Dental technicians were trained as follows: Basic school, 444; prosthetic school, 65; repair, 5; advanced general, 20; advanced prosthetic, 9. A total of 30 technicians were enrolled in courses leading to college credit.

The motion picture "Endodontics" was produced during the year, as was a procurement film, "The Navy Dental Corps."

Matériel: Dental operations have been carried on at 340 facilities (a change in the computation method has caused the seeming reduction in number from last year); 116 of these facilities are in ships. There are 157 prosthetic facilities and 9 mobile dental units. An installation consisting of 18 dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory has been completed at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif. The field dental equipment that was in use for the past 5 years at the Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, has been replaced with a complete dental operating room initial outfitting unit.

The conversion of the Navy's dental units to belt-driven higher speeds is 65-percent completed.

Treatment: Fluoridation of water supplies is in effect at 54 Navy and Marine Corps facilities where dependent children are in residence. Dependents' dental care at 10 remote areas within the United States and at overseas bases comprised 4.4 percent of the total procedures accomplished during the year.

Research: 14 dental officers and 7 civilians or Medical Service Corps officers were assigned to full-time research billets. Their research was conducted at six laboratories within the United States; one in London; one in Cairo; and under the auspices of the State Department, one in New Zealand. One officer was assigned to the National Bureau of Standards on a project to measure speeds of air and water turbine design cutting instruments under operational conditions. A

method employing magnetized shafts and electronic amplification of signals was developed. Subsequently, studies were carried out on heat production, measurement of torque, noise, and vibration at various speeds.

Marine Corps Programs: During the Lebanon mount-out the flexibility of the dental company organization proved valuable.

The Geodesic dome as a dental operation shelter promises great possibilities.

The surgical-dental trailer is being considered for use as a field prosthetic laboratory.

July 1959

The handbook *Dental Technician, Repair* (Revised) was ready for distribution.

August 1, 1959

Capt. W. M. Burns, DC, USNR, was appointed rear admiral, to rank from this date.

August 1959

The handbook *Dental Technician, Prosthetic* (Revised) was ready for distribution.

September 14-18, 1959

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps was well represented at the Centennial Session of the American Dental Association, New York, N.Y. Two exhibits were presented: "First Line Dentistry for First Line Defense" and "Casualty Care Training Program." Over 35,000 people attended the meeting. A dental-military seminar conducted in conjunction with the meeting was attended by 166 dental officers of the Naval Reserve.

Eight officers of the Naval Reserve and six of the Regular Navy attended the International Conference of Military Dentists held at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

October 1959

A seminar for commanding officers of Naval Reserve dental companies, held at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was attended by 13 officers of the Naval Reserve.

November 24, 1959

A triservice panel met to review the current position of high speed cutting instruments and to develop an approach to the adoption of higher speed instruments (not belt-driven).



Students under instruction, school for Dental Technician, Repair, U.S. Naval Dental School, October 1959.

November 1959

An installation consisting of 10 dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory was commissioned at Naples, Italy.

December 22, 1959

The pioneer models of the dental air turbine and ultrasonic vibration instruments, made and developed at the U.S. Naval Dental School, were transferred from the Dental School to the Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., on an indefinite loan basis. The two models played important roles in the revolu-

tionary development of dental instrumentation following World War II and are appropriate objects to augment the Museum's collections of significant historical dental material.

December 31, 1959

During the calendar year, a total of 7,338,795 dental procedures were accomplished for 2,119,203 patients, including 3,086,166 operative procedures; 83,032 prosthetic procedures; 382,419 oral surgical procedures; and 603,186 periodontal procedures. The number of procedures accomplished for dependents was 437,034.



The pioneer model of the air turbine handpiece is presented to Smithsonian Institution. (Left to right) Mr. P. H. Tanner; Rear Adm. C. W. Schantz, DC, USN; and Capt. E. G. F. Pollard, DC, USN

Chapter 11

The Sixties

January 1960

The correspondence courses Dental Technician, Prosthetic, DT3 and DT2, and DT1, and DTC, were completed and distributed.

January 28, 1960

At the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery a conference was held for dental officers in charge of dentistry for recruits. Problems that were discussed included dental standards, dental care, the need for board certified specialists to treat recruits, preventive dentistry, and special problems involving women recruits (not meeting the prescribed standards). Following the conference, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) recommended to the Chairman of the Armed Forces Examining Station Policy Board that dental standards for enlistment and induction be raised.

February 1-5, 1960

An officer of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps participated in the establishment of a casualty care training course at the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School, Camp Borden, Ontario, Canada.

March 1960

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps was represented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools by the Deputy Chief of the Dental Division and the head of the Professional Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

March 1960

Twenty-eight dental officers of the Naval Reserve attended 2 weeks of active duty training in dental-military subjects at the U.S. Naval Dental School.

April 1960

The management functions of Medical Service Corps officers assigned to the Dental Corps were

transferred from the Dental Division to the Medical Service Corps Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

April 30, 1960

There were 2,794 dental technicians on duty; the reenlistment rate of first enlistments was 18 percent. Dental technicians were being assigned to duties in accordance with the Seavey-Shorvey Program, an automated system of detailing.

June 25, 1960

Orientation training for dental ensigns entering their junior and senior years in school was started at the U.S. Naval Schools Command, U.S. Naval Station, Newport, R.I. A total of 197 ensigns received 28 days of instruction in one of five sessions starting at 2-week intervals.

June 30, 1960

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Surgeon General:

Personnel: There are 1,572 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,012 are in the Regular Navy and 560 in the Naval Reserve. A total of 4,993 dental officers are enrolled in the Naval Reserve. Of 322 students who participated in the 1925 Ensign Program, 297 were ordered to active duty. A total of 239 Reserve officers completed obligated military service. Of 94 applicants for the Regular Navy, 40 were accepted. During the year, 70 officers of the Regular Navy were separated; 18 were retired; and 52 resigned. Of 25 officers eligible, 11 were selected to the rank of captain; 10 of 18 were selected to the rank of commander; and 58 officers were selected to the rank of lieutenant commander. Thirty-one Medical Service Corps officers and thirty-seven dental service warrant officers were assigned to larger facilities to relieve dental officers of some of their nonprofessional duties.

Education: At the U.S. Naval Dental School, 28 officers in the rank of lieutenant commander and

commander completed the postgraduate course. A total of 99 officers, including 5 Royal Canadian Dental Corps officers, were assigned to short inservice training courses; and 1 officer completed residency training in crown and bridge and 1 in maxillofacial prosthesis. Eight dental officers of the Navy and four of the Air Force were assigned to other residencies at eight naval facilities. Three naval hospitals had second-year oral surgery residencies approved, amounting to five in all. At 8 naval hospitals, 18 officers completed internships. In the 11th and 12th Naval Districts, 62 officers completed short inservice training courses in 11 subjects. Under civilian sponsorship, 218 officers completed short refresher courses. In addition, two officers were assigned full time and one officer, part time to civilian schools. One officer was assigned to the senior course, Marine Corps Schools, and one to the Naval War College.

A total of 60 officers are certified by American specialty boards.

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps Extension Training Department enrolled 2,308 students in its courses during the year, with 1,870 completions. Professional extension courses completed during the year include: Oral Diagnosis; Oral Surgery; and Prosthodontics: Part I—Complete Dentures.

Illustrated package lectures completed during the year include "Diagnosis for Complete Dentures" and "Occlusal Equilibration of Complete Dentures."

Two additional hospitals have been accredited by the Council on Hospital Dental Service, American Dental Association. All naval hospitals within the United States now have this approval. Of significance is the fact that 109 Dental Corps officers presented papers or table clinics, or otherwise participated in the scientific sessions of civilian dental societies during the year. A number of dental officers hold office within professional societies, and some are editorial consultants or advisers for the societies' publications. One officer is on the Committee on Dentistry of the National Research Council. One officer has been elevated as president-elect, International Association of Dental Research; others hold office in the American Board of Oral Pathology.

Officers of the Dental Corps prepared a paper for the Survey of Dentistry, American Council on

Education, in four parts: (1) "Dental Practice in the U.S. Navy"; (2) "Dental Education in the U.S. Navy"; (3) "Dental Research in the U.S. Navy"; and (4) "Dentistry and Socio-Economics in the U.S. Navy."

In the course of the year, 63 outstanding civilian dentists lectured in the various training programs of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps.

At the Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., 458 enlisted men completed the 16-week general course for dental technicians; and 109, the 6-month course in basic prosthetics. At the U.S. Naval Dental School, 20 completed the advanced general course; 18, the advanced prosthetic course; and 5, the 10-month repair course. In addition, 45 enlisted men completed courses offered for college credit.

Materiel: Dental operations have been carried on at 316 facilities, 156 of which are in ships. There are 153 prosthetic laboratories, 53 of which are in ships. Nine mobile dental units have furnished dental care to remote areas; one unit was declared obsolete before the year's end.

Major expansions of dental facilities were completed at Long Beach, and Moffett Field, Calif. Conversion of dental units to higher speeds (belt-driven) has continued, as has field testing of other high-speed systems. Oral evacuating equipment has been installed on individual units in many facilities; central evacuating equipment is being installed in all new facilities.

Marine Corps Programs: During the fiscal year, 298 dental officers and 459 dental technicians provided support to various units of the Marine Corps. Of this number, 129 dental officers and 187 dental technicians served with the Fleet Marine Forces. Experience gained by supporting tactical operations and by independent field exercises has not only increased the efficiency of dental company personnel, but has also resulted in the development of a number of refinements to dental field operating equipment. In one field exercise, the 13th Dental Company was airlifted to the U.S.S. *Thetis Bay*; remained overnight; and was airlifted to a field operating area the next morning. Similarly, the 12th Dental Company participated in an airlift from the base to the field; set up; provided dental treatment; and then was airlifted back to the station.

July 1, 1960

The residency training program in periodontics was reactivated at the U.S. Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif.

July 1, 1960

Capt. S. S. Wald, DC, USNR, was appointed rear admiral, to rank from this date.

Plans were implemented by the Recruiting Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, for Reserve dental officers to conduct dental examinations for women applicants for enlistment in the Navy and the Marine Corps. The accomplishment of dental examinations by experienced dental personnel was deemed necessary because recruiters frequently failed to recognize disqualifying defects. Reserve dental officers were to receive one retirement point for five examinations.

July 1, 1960

The first naval officer was appointed to head a division at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Capt. L. S. Hansen, DC, USN, was appointed Chief, Dental and Oral Pathology Division.

October 10, 1960

A research project was initiated at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn., to determine the effect of a topical application of stannous fluoride on the cariogenic rate in naval personnel.

October 17-20, 1960

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps was represented at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association, Los Angeles, Calif., by the Chief of the Dental Division and the Deputy Chief of the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In addition, the exhibit "Education in Dentistry" was presented. Two lectures were presented by officers of the Dental Corps to the Second National Dental Civil Defense Conference sponsored by the American Dental Association.

December 31, 1960

A total of 7,592,491 procedures were accomplished for 2,117,210 patients, including 3,204,947 operative and crown and bridge procedures; 83,228 prosthetic procedures; 385,682 oral surgical procedures; and 660,910 periodontal procedures. A total of 106,211 dependents were given 394,067 treatments.

January 20, 1961

Rear Adm. E. G. F. Pollard, DC, USN broke his flag at the U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Norfolk, Va. The occasion marked the first time such an event had taken place with an officer of the Dental Corps permanently ordered to a Dental Command.

April 1961

Two dentists from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands commenced an observership refresher training course at the U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Guam. This was the first of a series of courses, each lasting 6 to 8 weeks, conducted at the clinic and continuing through May 1962.

It should be noted that the U.S. Navy established a dental practitioners' school at Guam in 1946, at which a 4-year course in dentistry was to be given. The initial class was comprised of 36 natives from the Marshall Islands, Ponape, Yap, Truk, Palau, and Rota. The Navy did not graduate a class because the program was turned over to the Department of the Interior in 1950. The British volunteered to take over all training, and the class was transferred to Suva, Fiji Islands.

May 16, 1961

A mission of five dentists from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on a 1-month tour of the United States, visited the U.S. Naval Dental School. The mission was comprised of the following: Drs. Chekin, Dvoynikov, Karnitski, Pozdnyakova, and Rybakov.

June 30, 1961

The following information was noted in the annual report of the Dental Division to the Surgeon General:

Personnel: A total of 1,663 dental officers are on duty, of whom 995 are in the Regular Navy and 668, in the Naval Reserve. A greater ratio of dental officers to personnel is required to care for the many active duty personnel in poor dental condition, retired personnel, and dependents.

In the Regular Navy, there were 25 retirements and 45 resignations; of 88 applicants, 71 were accepted. The following promotions were made in the Regular Navy: 1 to rear admiral; 10 to captain; 11 to commander; and 30 to lieutenant commander.

Of 300 enrolled in the Ensign 1925 Program, 284 were ordered to duty. A total of 260 Naval

Reservists completed obligated military service and were released. The number of dental officers enrolled in the Naval Reserve totals 4,798. Distributed at the larger dental facilities are 33 Medical Service Corps officers and 29 dental service warrant officers. A total of 2,845 dental technicians are on duty, of whom 2,149 are general; 601, prosthetic; and 95, repair. The reenlistment rate for those completing their first tour of duty was 30 percent; whereas for career personnel it was 86.5 percent. Personnel assignments were made in such a manner as to utilize the special skill and technical knowledge of dental officers and technicians as effectively as possible.

Education: A total of 18 interns completed training at 8 naval hospitals, and 8 Navy and 2 Air Force officers completed residency training at 5 facilities. At the U.S. Naval Dental School, 28 officers in the grades of lieutenant commander and commander completed the 10-month post-graduate course. Five officers completed training at civilian schools; four of them were full-time students. Short refresher courses given under civilian sponsorship were completed by 252 officers. Short inservice training courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School were completed by 102 officers, and similar courses sponsored by the 11th and 12th Naval Districts were completed by 62 officers. There were 2,905 new registrations for extension training courses and 1,948 completions. One officer was enrolled at each of the following institutions: The Naval War College, the Marine Corps Schools, and the National Bureau of Standards. Sixty officers on duty have been certified by the various American specialty boards.

A total of 152 officers presented papers or table clinics at dental society meetings, or participated in scientific sessions of various dental societies. Conversely, 166 outstanding civilian dentists lectured at various Dental Corps training programs. Officers of the Dental Corps served as members of the board of directors and advisory boards for the American Board of Oral Surgery; director, American Academy of General Dentistry; contributing editor to the *Journal of the American College of Dentists*, and as a member of the Publication Committee of the *Journal of Dental Research*.

Other accomplishments during the year included the approval of a 2d-year residency in oral surgery by the Council on Education of the American Dental Association, and the approval of the Dental Service at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Beaufort, S.C., by the Council on Hospital Dental Service of the same association.

A total of 562 dental technicians completed training at the "A" schools, 128 at the "C" schools, and 43 at the "B" schools. A total of 57 technicians completed outservice training in courses for college credit. Advancements in rate were earned by 643 dental technicians.

Treatment: A downward trend was noted in the number of dentures supplied to active duty personnel; whereas the number of periodontal treatments increased. It is felt that the trend may be suggestive of dividends from the increasing emphasis on preventive dentistry.

Recruits require an enormous amount of dental care. Large numbers are placed in a "holding company" at each Navy recruit training center prior to the commencement of any training in order to complete some of the required extensive surgical, periodontal, operative, and prosthetic treatment. Efforts were made to increase the dental standards for male recruits so that a more complete service could be rendered to eligible personnel. The proposal was rejected because it would substantially increase the rejection rate for recruits and possibly cause draft evasion through "dental malingering." Dental care for dependents was discontinued in the Hawaiian Islands inasmuch as statehood had been granted.

Materiel: Dental care was carried on at 328 facilities, 116 of which were in ships. Eight mobile dental units brought treatment to small or remote stations. Prosthetic laboratories were active at 100 shore stations and in 55 ships. A clinic with 10 dental operating rooms was opened in a wing of the new Naval Support Activities Hospital at Taipei, Formosa. A clinic with seven dental operating rooms was established in the new hospital at Great Lakes, Ill. A single dental operating room was established in the U.S.S. *Observation Island*, and a 4-chair clinic, in the U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk*.

The conversion to belt-driven higher speed was continued for the fifth year. In addition, 365 air turbines were procured. Electronic timers were made available for X-ray machines. The Inspector General, Dental, surveyed 148 dental facilities in 16 areas throughout the world. A survey team was fielded each month of the year.

Research: The objectives of the dental research program are threefold: First, to provide applied clinical research support to the patient-care program of the Naval Dental Corps; second, to develop dental health programs to support specific operational requirements such as cold weather, extended submarine operations, field operations, and so forth; third, to conduct basic research to support the clinical and applied studies.

Marine Corps Programs: During the year, 316 dental officers and 472 dental technicians provided dental support to the Marine Corps. All companies received extensive field training in support of Marine Corps training exercises. Numerous recommendations were made for changes in field equipment following evaluation by the Advisory Committee, Naval Medical Field Research Laboratory, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

July 1961

An exchange program was instituted whereby one officer of the Dental Corps, Comdr. R. R. Troxell, DC, USN, was assigned to the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School, Camp Borden, Ontario, Canada, and an officer of the latter service, Lt. Col. Jay W. Turner, RCDC, was assigned to the U.S. Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md. The program, designed for the mutual benefit of the two services, was for a period of 1 year.

August 22, 1961

A new motion picture, "Oral Hygiene," was completely distributed throughout the Navy. The film stressed the need for dental care and demonstrated the proper toothbrushing technique.

September 6, 1961

The first dental clinic in a nuclear powered ship was commissioned in the U.S.S. *Long Beach*.

October 3, 1961

A 16-dental operating room and prosthetic facility was placed in operation at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif.

October 16-19, 1961

The American Dental Association Annual Meeting was held in Philadelphia, Pa. A new motion picture, "The Dental Assistant—Operative," was shown for the first time. Also, a new exhibit, "The U.S. Naval Dental Corps Supports the Fleet Worldwide," was presented.

The chiefs of the Federal dental services recommended that a new District 14 be formed through a change in the constitution and bylaws of the American Dental Association and that the 5 delegates from the Federal dental services, now assigned to the 4th District, be transferred to the new district. Voting will be at the 1962 annual meeting.

A total of 94 dental officers of the Naval Reserve attended a dental-military seminar at the meeting.

November 1, 1961

A 10-dental operating room and prosthetic facility was commissioned at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

November 6, 1961

The U.S. Naval Dental Corps acquired one mobile dental unit declared in excess by the U.S. Air Force. The first to be received from the Air Force, it was placed in service in the 5th Naval District. Receipt of five others is expected. Three of the original 10 built by the Navy in 1945 were surveyed in 1960.

November 25, 1961

The second dental clinic in a nuclear-powered ship, consisting of six dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory, was commissioned in the U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CVAN-65.)

December 7, 1961

As a measure directed toward greater economy and efficiency, dental officers assigned to administrative type billets have been given additional

assignments, either as primary or additional duty, in which they will be able to render professional treatment. Another measure with the same intent has been the reduction in the standard size of dental operating rooms from 138 to 115 square feet. Further, dental facilities afloat have been expanded so that more treatment can be given.

December 11, 1961

Capt. Alton K. Fisher, DC, USNR was promoted to the rank of rear admiral to rank from 1 July 1961.

December 13, 1961

A study recently concluded revealed that scrap dental metals returned to the supply system over a 2-year period were valued at \$76,667.23.

December 31, 1961

During the calendar year, 7,658,289 dental procedures were accomplished for 2,107,623 patients, including 3,263,354 operative procedures; 372,495 oral surgical procedures; 705,191 periodontal procedures; and 84,544 prosthetic procedures.



U.S.S. Enterprise. First nuclear-powered carrier was commissioned on November 25, 1961.



One of six dental operating rooms, U.S.S. Enterprise.

Chapter 12

Fiftieth Anniversary Year—The U.S. Naval Dental Corps

January 1, 1962

At the start of the year that commemorates 50 years of established dentistry in the U.S. Navy, the status of the Dental Corps was acknowledged to be as follows:

Personnel: A total of 1,722 dental officers are on active duty, 1,013 of whom are in the Regular Navy and 709, in the Naval Reserve. To assist dental officers in some of their nonprofessional duties, 35 Medical Service Corps officers and 28 dental service warrant officers are assigned to some of the larger activities. Assisting dental officers in their professional duties are 2,887 dental technicians, of whom 2,189 are general; 610, prosthetic; and 88, repair.

A total of 4,842 dental officers are enrolled in the Naval Reserve, 709 of whom are on duty, as previously noted.

Approximately 80,000 dependents are eligible for dental treatment as authorized by the Medicare Act.

Materiel: Dental treatment is being carried on at 337 Navy and Marine Corps facilities, of which 127 are in ships. In addition, eight mobile dental units are providing treatment at small or remote areas. There are prosthetic laboratories in 110 shore stations and in 58 ships.

Fluoridated water is supplied at 62 installations, at 22 of which the equipment was put in and is operated by the Navy.

Education: Officers enrolled in various courses include the following: 18 in internships; 28 in the postgraduate course at the U.S. Naval Dental School; 9 in residency training; 7 at civilian schools; 1 at the Naval War College; 1 at the National Bureau of Standards; and 1 at the Marine Corps Schools, senior course. It is estimated that 118 officers will attend short inservice training courses at the U.S. Naval Dental School during the year and an unknown number, the courses offered in the 11th and 12th Naval Districts.

The Dental Corps has participated in a pilot study, conducted at the National Naval Medical Center, to determine the feasibility of training dental officers in anesthesia to assist medical officers in emergency situations. As a result of the study, 28 officers have been assigned to 13 naval hospitals for a 1-month course.

A total of 61 board certified diplomates in oral surgery, prosthodontics, periodontics, oral pathology, and pedodontics are on active duty. Basic enlisted training is being conducted at the U.S. Naval Dental Technician Schools, U.S. Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., and advanced training, at the U.S. Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md.

Research: An active research program is being carried on both at naval installations and, under Navy sponsorship, at civilian institutions. Within the Navy, 19 dental officers, 1 Medical Service Corps officer, and 6 civilians are assigned to full- or part-time duties in dental research.

January 3, 1962

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction 6322.8 established standard procedures for recording treatment authorized by the Dependents' Medical Care Act and provided instructions for the transfer and retirement of these records. Essentially, it made provision for the use of Standard Form 603, included in Dental Folder (DD Form 722-1) for outpatient care and Standard Form 521 for inpatient care. The records were to be retired in consonance with current directives.

January 4, 1962

In conjunction with the Division of Radiological Health, U.S. Public Health Service, the Dental Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery initiated a survey of dental X-ray machines throughout the Navy to ascertain approximate roentgen output in mr/ma., total filtration (inherent and added), collimation, beam sym-

metry, and leakage radiation from the portal end of the tubehead. (See February 2, 1959.)

January 10, 1962

The Armed Services Medical Materiel Coordination Committee accepted *disposable* cartridge-type hypodermic needles for coordination into the Medical Supply System. This is acknowledged to be a measure in the prevention of viral hepatitis. An air-turbine handpiece was likewise accepted for listing in the *Federal Supply Catalog*.

January 24, 1962

In relationship to legislation sponsored by the Army Dental Corps granting dental care for dependents, the U.S. Naval Dental Corps recommended that such treatment be accomplished at government expense in civilian facilities.

January 25, 1962

The Council on Federal Dental Services of the American Dental Association met in Washington, D.C., this date. Attendance was as follows: Dr. David W. Matteson, Chairman, Okla.; Dr. John M. Deines, Wash.; Dr. George P. Hoffman, S.C.; Dr. C. N. Williams, Tenn.; Dr. Henry A. Swanson, District of Columbia. Dr. Thomas P. Fox, Chairman of the Department of Defense Dental Advisory Committee met with the above Council.

Matters discussed included the following: 1. Bolte Committee Report; 2. Dental Representative, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense; 3. The 14th Trustee District; 4. The dental treatment capability of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps; 5. The training of auxiliary personnel to increase the productivity of dental officers; 6. Civil Defense and the Casualty Care Training Program of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps; 7. The Council on Federal Dental Services.

The American Dental Association was represented by Mr. H. C. Lassiter, Secretary for the Council and Mr. Harvey Sarner, Assistant Secretary for the Council on Legislation.

January 1962

During the month, the Dental Department, U.S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., moved into a new building with 20 dental operat-

ing rooms, a prosthetic laboratory, and ancillary spaces.

February 9, 1962

As a nostalgic note, the building which housed the U.S. Naval Dental School, Washington, D.C., was torn down to make room for the approaches to a new bridge across the Potomac River.

February 13, 1962

Of 56 applicants, 42 were selected as dental officers for the Regular Navy. This fulfilled the requirement occasioned by the retirement or separation of 46 Regular officers since 1 July 1961.

February 15, 1962

Details were completed by the Commanding Officer of the U.S. Naval Dental School and the Director General of Dental Services for the Canadian Forces, to permit the enrollment of officers of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps in 8 Dental Extension Courses sponsored by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. (Note March 15, 1962.)

February 20, 1962

Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, USMC, made three orbits around the earth in Space Capsule *Friendship 7*, as the first American to go into orbit. With Colonel Glenn went some of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps' efforts.

February 21, 1962

The organizational relationship of the Assistant Chief for Dentistry and the Dental Division in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was acknowledged to be as shown in the accompanying chart as of this date.

February 23, 1962

In a ceremony at the U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Guam, a packet of books in excess from the Surgeon General's library, was presented by the Commanding Officer, Capt. M. J. Brandt, DC, USN, to Mr. Jose A. Benitez, representing Mr. M. W. Goding, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The books were presented with the compliments of the Surgeon General, Rear Adm. E. C. Kenney, MC, USN, and the Chief of the Dental Division, Rear Adm. C. W. Schantz, DC, USN. The books will be used in the medical

and dental educational programs of the trust territory. Trust territory dentists participate in 6 to 8 week refresher courses at the U.S. Naval Dental Clinic in oral diagnosis, preventive dentistry, operative dentistry, exodontia, oral surgery, endodontics, and prosthodontics.

March 1, 1962

It was recommended (and later approved) that the tour of duty for the dental officers serving on an exchange basis between the U.S. Naval Dental School and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps School, be extended to 2 years. (Note July 1961.)

March 15, 1962

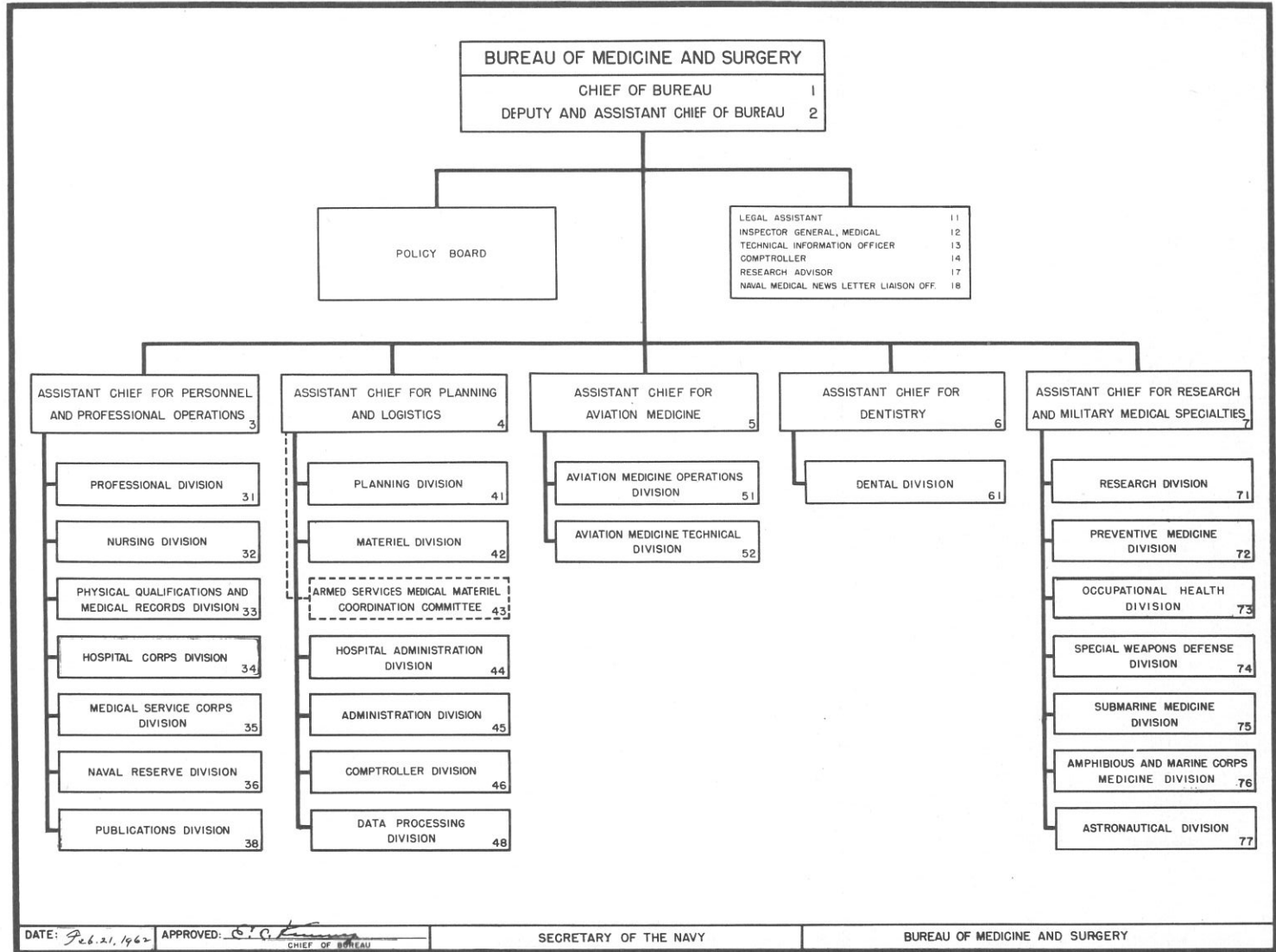
The first basic series of postgraduate professional extension courses to be offered by the U.S. Naval Dental Corps was completed at the U.S. Naval

Dental School. The courses completed were as follows:

- Endodontics.
- Oral Diagnosis.
- Periodontics.
- Operative Dentistry.
- Oral Surgery
- Prosthodontics: Part I—Complete Dentures; Part II—Removable Partial Dentures; Part III—Fixed Prosthesis.

March 20, 1962

CHINFO Notice 5060 announced August 22, 1962, as the 50th Anniversary of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps, and the period of July 1 to December 31, 1962, to be appropriately observed to commemorate the event.



Organization chart—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.



Chiefs of the Dental Division, 1918-62.

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