



50th Anniversary Edition

IC Digest

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Editorial Comment

To celebrate a 50th Anniversary in any sphere of life is a cause for great celebration, and we in the European Section can look forward to doing just that in the wonderful programme our President Anders Ericson has arranged for our 50th Anniversary Meeting in Stockholm - the first time the annual meeting has been held in Sweden.

Dining and who knows - maybe even dancing! - to a fifties-style band in mid-June in Stockholm: sound good? I think so. And while President Anders tells me we would need to go almost 100 miles further north to experience the full land of the midnight sun, we can be sure of long hours of light to enjoy good company and renew friendships. When you read the history of our College, you will see that it was not only excellence in dentistry which prompted the Founders of the College, Dr Louis Ottofy, a Hungarian-born American, and Dr Tsurukich Okumura of Japan to establish it in 1927. They were just as driven by the need for dentists to establish friendships across international barriers.

One of my predecessors, Dr Herbert Norton, printed in a prominent place every year the paragraph relating to attendance at annual meetings:

Fellows not attending at least one Annual Meeting in four years shall cease to remain Fellows of the European Section.....

It would seem a pity if Fellows did not want to attend at least one meeting in four. Just think of the work which went into setting up the European Section in 1955. Philip Dear, the founding father of our Section, an Australian by birth, of Irish and Scottish descent, studied dentistry in the US, and then practised for over 30 years in Switzerland, and later France. As first President of the European Section, he was tireless in pushing forward the vision of an autonomous European Section. And just as tireless was our first Secretary, Jacques Fouré, travelling widely within Europe and to the US to plan and organise the new Section.

It is only right and fitting therefore that the Board of Regents has decided to establish a memorial fund in Philip Dear's name to mark the 50th Anniversary. Who knows what legacy we might leave to those coming after us through the funding of even a few small projects? Read of the dental needs of the children in the Romanian orphanage, and the homeless in The Hague. Then read of the work of the USA Foundation, started less than 10 years ago, in 1986.

And think. Not just what the ICD can do for me, but what we as Fellows can do for humanity.

Cecil Linehan
Editor ¹

¹ 1955 marks the 50th year of the Section's founding: 1956 will be the Golden Jubilee as the Inaugural Meeting was in London in 1956. Ed

50TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF ICD 1955 - 2005

Welcome to Stockholm! I wish you a warm welcome to my hometown for the 50th Annual Meeting of the European Section of the International College of Dentists from 16th –18th June 2005.



Dr Anders Ericson, President, European Selection, ICD

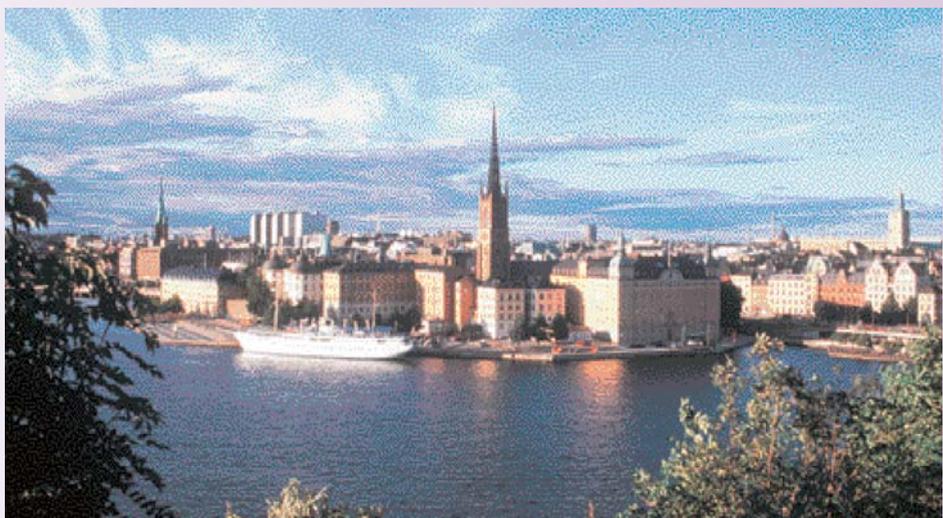
Stockholm, built on islands and surrounded by lakes and the Baltic Sea, is at its best in early summer, so mid-June is the ideal time to visit the Swedish capital. The central location is also within easy reach of the city's major attractions – cultural, shopping, entertainment and dining out.

Dental research and clinical dentistry have long had a high standing in Scandinavia, and Professor Per-Ingvar Branemark is perhaps the most well known contributor to our profession with his pioneering research into the field of osseointegration, setting the standards for modern implant dentistry.

The Scientific Programme is dedicated to a state-of-the-art seminar with renowned Swedish speakers giving both surgical and prosthetic aspects of treatment and results.

The Social Programme opens with a champagne party and buffet in the Volvo Show Rooms on June 16th, followed on June 17th with dinner in The Nalen Restaurant, a traditional

dance hall, where the 50th Anniversary of the European Section will be celebrated with a fifties-style big band. The Induction Ceremony on June 18th will be held in Auditorium of Museum of Modern Art, ending with the Gala Dinner in the museum's restaurant, overlooking the port of Stockholm.



I look forward to seeing you in Stockholm in June.

Dr. Anders Ericson
President, European Section, ICD

50TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF ICD 1955 - 2005

Social Programme

Thursday 16th June

Volvo Show Rooms, Kungstradgarden

17.00 Opening champagne party followed by light buffet dinner

[Volvo Show Rooms, Kungstradgarden](#)

Friday 18th June

Nalen Restaurant, Regeringgatan 74.

20.00 In this traditional dance hall, the 50th Anniversary of the European Section of the ICD will be celebrated with a dinner while a fifties-style big band entertains

Saturday 19th June

Moderna Museet, Skeppsholmen – the newly renovated Museum of Modern Art

16.30 Bus transfer from Hotels

17.00 - 19.00 Induction Ceremony

[Auditorium, Moderna Museet](#)

19.00 - 20.20 Champagne Reception

20.30 - 24.00 Gala Dinner in

[Museum's Restaurant overlooking port of Stockholm](#)

Black Tie

Regents' Programme

Wednesday June 15th

19.30 Regents' Dinner

[Restaurant Haga Forum, Solna](#)

Thursday June 16th

10.00: Board of Regents' Meeting

[Nordic Sea Hotel](#)

Accompanying Persons' Programme

Friday June 18th

10.00 – 15.00 After a short walk from the hotels, guests will depart from the lakeside by Stadshuset (The City Hall) on m/s Gustafsberg VII, a genuine and traditional ship built in 1912 for cruising the Stockholm archipelago. A traditional smorgasbord buffet will be served on board



[Museum of Modern Art, Stockholm](#)

Scientific Programme

Friday 11th June 09.00 - 15.00

World Trade Centre, New York Auditorium

- (5 minutes from Nordic Hotels)

- 09.00 Opening Address: [Dr Anders Ericson](#)
President of the European Section ICD
- 09.15 [Dr. Hans Nilson](#)
Current Trends and Future Developments in Implant Prosthetics
- 10.00 [Dr. Stephan Lundgren](#)
Reconstruction and Reformation of Bone in Oral and Maxillo-Facial Implant Surgery
- 10.45 Coffee Break
- 11.00 [Dr. Ulf Lunden](#)
The Cresco Ti Precision System: a Technique for Fabrication of Abutment-Free Passively Fitting Superstructures
- 11.45 [Professor Christer Dahlin](#)
Guided Bone Regeneration in Implant Dentistry – Current Trends
- 12.30 Lunch
- 13.30 [Dr Sven Scholander](#)
Different Aspects of Some Treatment Concepts in Prosthetic Dentistry
- 14.45 [Dr Hans Nilson](#)
Concluding Remarks
- 15.00 Tea Break
- 15.30 **Open Forum** - [Chair: Dr Cecil Linehan](#)
Questions to clinehan1@tiscali.co.uk by May 31st 2005
- 16.30 Close

Registration: [Nordic Sea Hotel](#) • [Thursday June 16th 09.00 - 17.00](#)
[World Trade Centre](#) • [Friday June 17th 8.00 - 12.00](#)

Interview with Dr Anders Ericson, President of the European Section of the International College of Dentists in its 50th Anniversary Year 1955 - 2005

Editor: Congratulations, Dr. Ericson, on becoming the President of the European Section of ICD in the year when the Section celebrates its 50th Anniversary Year.

President Ericson: Thank you very much! It is a great honour for me personally. I am happy having the Presidency in Scandinavia, and the very first time in Sweden.

Ed: What has being a Fellow of the ICD mean to you?

President: First, getting to know a lot of nice and colourful people from around Europe and also travelling to European cities one might not have visited otherwise.

Ed: Where did you graduate and who influenced you in your choice of speciality?

President: I graduated at the old Dental School in Stockholm in 1978. Early on, I got into partnership with ICD fellow Max Wibom (now a Life Member) who introduced me to high quality dentistry and to the Pankey philosophy – which I think has been the single most important influence. My main interest is in high quality restorative dentistry, preferably in complicated cases. There is no such speciality in Sweden, so I am happy to be a GP. If I lived my life again, I would go to the US and try to specialise in perio-restorative dentistry.

Ed: Do you feel that the emphasis on implantology to-day influences dental practitioners to specialize in perfecting techniques which benefit the better-off only?

President: There is such a risk. The generous insurance we had in the 70's and 80's allowed high standard dentistry to be provided without the patient having to pay much. This explains in part the success of implant dentistry in Sweden as huge numbers of edentulous patients in lower income groups could be treated thus giving us lots of experience. Dentistry today offers exciting possibilities to do very advanced procedures and that costs money. Someone has to pay for

it, and I afraid it is the patient if we want to avoid heavy Government interference.

Ed: Can you talk a little about Sweden's dental insurance scheme to-day?

President: there is free dental treatment up to age 20; a fixed sum for each procedure for adult patients (less than 30% of actual cost, closer to 10% on average); less again for prosthetic work; and nothing for adult orthodontics! There is compensation for chronically ill and special needs patients but it is not a good system and does not allow for quality dentistry. Patients now receive so little reimbursement for preventive and restorative procedures, it is no longer an insurance, more an "allowance".

Ed: What would you like to see the European Section of ICD accomplish in the next 50 years?

President: I would like to see the European Section defend and encourage quality dentistry, especially in the Eastern European countries. What is needed there is high quality, down to earth conservative and restorative dentistry, not a cosmetic *Extreme Makeover*. My fear is that a few ambitious dentists may take short cuts in that direction, where the money is, and not treat caries and periodontitis as patiently as they should be

Ed: When Monday June 20th 2005 dawns, and the 50th Anniversary Meeting of the European Section of the ICD is finally and completely over, how will you relax?

President: Working in my practice, isn't that the best there is?!? Holidays have to wait until July 8th when three weeks in a rented apartment in Palma de Mallorca await us and I am really looking forward to that.

Ed: Thank you very much Dr. Ericson, and I wish you and Monica all the very best of luck for the wonderful meeting you have planned in your beautiful home city of Stockholm

49th ANNUAL MEETING European Section, Monaco June 10th - 12th 2004

The 49th Annual Meeting of the European Section of the International College of Dentists, under the Presidency of Dr Peter Pré of France, was held from the 10th to the 12th of June 2004 in the Principality of Monaco, an independent and sovereign state, situated between Nice and Menton on the French Riviera. In this beautiful spot, over 250 persons attended the various events of the meeting, the social and scientific programmes.

The historic Hermitage Hotel overlooking the Mediterranean, which has maintained its character over the years with an intimate and congenial atmosphere, was the main Conference Hotel. The occasion was added to greatly by the presence among the Fellows and guests of the International President of the 'College at Large', Dr Ramon Castillo and his wife Mirze, who had travelled from Lima, Peru, to be with the European Section for its 49th Meeting - a journey of over 25 hours.

The Social Programme

Dr. Pré had arranged a most wonderful balance of social activities, all within five minutes walking distance of the Hotel Hermitage. In the warm sunshine, Fellows and guests mingled and enjoyed the magnificence of Monaco's historic Hotels and Restaurants. The welcome cocktail and dinner on June 10th was in the Café de Paris, Salon Bellevue.

On June 11th, the accompanying persons visited the magnificent Ephrusi de Rothschild Villa and Gardens and had lunch at the Casino de Beaulieu. Fellows and Guests had dinner in the Salon Belle Époque of the Hotel Hermitage on Friday 11th.

The Gala Dinner following the Induction of 27 new Fellows (listed on page 6), was held in the prestigious Hotel de Paris on the Place du Casino.



From left: World President of the International College of Dentists, Dr. Ramon Castillo with his wife Mirze, from Lima, Peru; Madame Marie-Christine and Dr Peter Pré, the 49th President of the European Section and host of the extremely successful Monaco Meeting, June 2004, with newly installed President Anders Ericson from Stockholm, Sweden, with his partner, Monica Giselson at the Gala Dinner in the Hotel de Paris.

49th ANNUAL MEETING European Section, Monaco June 10th - 12th 2004

Scientific Programme: 11th June 2004

Seven speakers addressed the Annual Meeting on the following topics:

- Dr. Jean-Michel Morand: Pediatric Dentistry Update
- Dr. Patrick A. Adriaens: Preservation of alveolar bone volume: changing approach to tooth extraction
- Dr. Franck Renouard: Conditions for success in implant dentistry: breaking the dogma
- Dr. Jean Buquet: History of Implantology
- Dr. Patrick Simonet: Passivity of fit - a biological and mechanical paradox
- Dr. Jean-Louis Giovannoli: Evidence based therapy of inflammatory peri implant diseases
- Dr. Jean-Daniel Aye: Recent advances in the physiology and pharmacology of pain
- Dr. David Glynn: History of the European Section of the I.C.D

Abstracts available on the education page of the web-site at: <http://www.icd-europe.com/education.html>

The European Section Welcomes the new Fellows Monaco 2004

Barnby	Graham J.	UK	Periodontology
Beatrix	Jacques C	France	General Practice/Oral Surgery Specialist
Bernhart	Thomas	Austria	Oral Surgery/Implantology
Biddle	Amanda	UK	Periodontology/Restorative Surgery
Blanchet	Patrick	France	Orthodontics
Bogaerts	Patrick	Belgium	MicroSurgery/Endodontics/Dental Editor
Cawood	John I.	UK	Oro-Maxillo Facial Surgery/Conservation
Cleary	Patrick	Ireland	Private Practice/Endodontics
Ebner	Jean-Pierre	Switzerland	Private Practice/Endodontics/Fixed Prosthetics
Fonzar	Alberto	Italy	Private Practice/Periodontics/Prosthetics
Fourmouzis	Ioannis	Greece	Periodontics/Implantology/Radiology Lecturer, Athens Univ.
Graham	Richard	Ireland	General Practice/Representative to General Dental Council
Habersack	Karin	Germany	Orthodontics
Holck	Tom	Denmark	Private Practice/Implantology
Lieb-Skowron	Jadwiga	Austria	Private Practice/Implantology/Work with Cancer Patients
Matthews	Roger	UK	Dento-Legal Adviser/Quality Assurance in Dentistry
Mew	John	UK	Orthodontics/Orthognathic Surgery
Morand	Jean Michel	France	Private Practice/Assistant Professor
Nugteren	Frans	Netherlands	Private Practice/Runs Dental Clinics for Homeless
Paganelli	Corrado	Italy	Orthodontics
Piankowski	Zbigniew	Poland	Private Practice/Aesthetic Dentistry
Portugal	Jean-Louis	France	Prosthodontics/Endodontics
Senger	Christian	Austria	Endodontics/Lecturer in Innsbruck University
Simma-Kletschka	Irmgard	Austria	Private Practice/Complementary Dentistry/Acupuncture
Simonet	Patrick	France	Private Practice/Fixed Prosthodontics
Waller	Roland	Sweden	Private Practice
Wright Chris	UK	Dental	Surgery/Private Practice/Lecturer

49th ANNUAL MEETING European Section, Monaco June 10th - 12th 2004

Open Forum Report 11th June 2004

The Open Forum, chaired by the Editor, Dr Cecil Linehan, produced some challenging questions and interesting debate.

In reply to **Dr Paul Becker, Ukraine**, on the expansion of the European Section into **Eastern Europe**, **Dr Frans Kroon, Secretary-General**, said the Board's decision was to develop a long distance-learning project using existing expertise. **Dr Becker** asked that in addition, **special efforts be made to enable dentists practising quality dentistry in Eastern European countries to become Fellows**, even if Districts of the ICD cannot be set up there as yet. **Dr Don Johnson, USA**, highlighted the existence of a "hardship" circumstance which can be applied in areas void of ICD Fellows. Where a dentist merits Fellowship and is properly sponsored, but cannot meet the costs of the Induction Fee and the Annual Dues, the sponsor can petition the Inducting Section and the College-at-Large, to waive the fee in return for a pledge to continuously pay the annual dues of \$15 US. This would provide him with a Certificate of Fellowship and is done on a case by case circumstance.

Responding to **Dr Terry Gilmore, Ireland**, on the numbers of retired fellows not attending annual meetings due to the costs involved, **President Peter Pré** said the Board was sympathetic to the concept of special rates for senior Fellows, but it would have to be looked at as part of the overall financial planning of the annual meetings. The matter will be brought to the December meeting of the Board of Regents for further consideration and reported back.

On what plans the Board of Regents envisaged for the European Section in the next five years, and the possible use of an interactive ICD Bulletin Board in this regard, raised by **Dr Laurence Lando, England**, **Dr David Glynn** said Education for Eastern European Countries was high on the list; **Dr Cecil Linehan** said the addition of a Bulletin Board was both possible and desirable but the really pressing need was for Fellows to come 'on-line' - at present only 50% of the European Section use e-mail; to mark the **50th Anniversary of the European Section** the Board is establishing an **50th Anniversary Fund** to which the Treasurer, **Dr Rudy Landman**, has already allocated €5,000.00. Hopefully, Fellows will add to this so that in time humanitarian projects and bursaries for dental students can be funded.

Dr Sheldon Sydney, Regent for Israel/Malta described a **programme of Student Awards** which his District presents to the dental graduate who best represents the core values of the College.

President Peter Pré spoke of attempts made to introduce a **more democratic and uniform protocol for elections of both Regents and Vice-Regents in all Districts**. This had not been accepted by a majority of the Board. Under our present Constitution each Regent is free to appoint his successor provided he has brought his name to the notice of the Nominating Committee.¹ Two Districts currently operate a fully open procedure whereby the Fellows elect the new Regent. Another has a candidate for the office of Vice-Regent nominated by the Regent and Senior Fellows, giving ordinary Fellows the opportunity to nominate another candidate if they wish, and following this by an election where necessary.

Dr Aris-Petros Tripodakis, Regent for Greece, asked if a full day is still needed for the Scientific Programme, as most Fellows now attend their own specialist organisations for continuing education. To be an FICD is a real honour. The ICD is a unique organisation and as Fellows meet only once a year, they need time to become better acquainted so that issues of importance to each District and Fellow in the European Section can be discussed.

¹ Article V: The Nominating Committee shall be comprised of the Immediate Past President as Chairman, the three Immediate Past Presidents before him, the President, the President-Elect, and, as ex officio, without vote, the Secretary-General. This Committee shall present a list of nominees for the offices to be filled at the Annual Meeting. These nominees shall fulfil the requirements as set forth in this Constitution and By-Laws. Further nominations may be made by any member of the Board of Regents of the European Section.

49th ANNUAL MEETING European Section, Monaco June 10th - 12th 2004

Open Forum Report (continued).

Dr Walter van Driel, new Vice-Regent, Benelux said the humanitarian aspect of belonging to the ICD must be stressed, and in the 21st century, sharing our knowledge can be done most effectively through long-distance learning. He is a tutor in the dental school in Amsterdam using long-distance learning techniques for his students. Research has shown that students taught in this way show greater evidence of understanding what they have been taught, and frequently score higher marks in practical examinations. He is committed to developing a long-distance learning project on behalf of the European Section, and will have it off the ground before the meeting in Stockholm in June 2005.²

The Open Forum will take place immediately after the Scientific Programme in Stockholm on Friday June 17th at 3.30 pm. To avoid duplication of topics, please submit questions to the Editor, Cecil Linehan at clinehan1@tiscali.co.uk before May 31st 2005

Questions will also be taken from the floor.

51st Annual Meeting of the International College of Dentists European Section Genoa, Italy June 8th – 10th 2006

It is a great pleasure for me to invite all Fellows of the ICD and their Guests to Genoa in June 2006 for the 51st Annual Meeting of the European Section of the International College of Dentists.

Scientific Programme

Three days of the latest advances in the art and science of dentistry, with lectures by recognised worldwide experts in the field.

Social Events

An exciting Social Programme including dinner and entertainment will contribute to make this meeting unforgettable from a non-scientific point of view also. Genoa was the European capital of culture in 2004.

Conference Venue: the Jolly Hotel Marina

Few congress venues in Europe can boast such a scenic location. The "Jolly Hotel Marina" Congress Centre looks out over the waters of the old port from the "Molo Vecchio" quay. The "Porto Antico" is at the very heart of Genoa's old quarter, the liveliest and most picturesque part of the city. Streets full of historic buildings, the main shopping thoroughfares, not to mention the alleyways full of craftsmen's workshops, all lead down to the sea, to the traffic-free tranquillity of the old port.

So come, visit this town, and learn how to love it.

Dr Giorgio Blasi
Regent, Italy

More information at: <http://www.icd-europe.com/italy.html> [02/04/05]

The 52nd Annual Meeting will be in Cardiff, Wales, UK in June 2007, under the Presidency of Dr Phillip Dowell, Regent for England-Scotland-Wales

The 53rd Annual Meeting will take place in Greece, in June 2008 under the Presidency of Dr Aris-Petros Tripodakis, Regent for Greece and Cyprus

² Full Open Forum Report at: <http://www.icd-europe.com/private/membersonly.html> [02/04/05]

Secretary-General's Report 2004 - 2005

Annual Meeting, Monte Carlo, June 2004

The Section held a very successful meeting in Monte Carlo In June 2004, organised by Dr. Peter Pré. In the highly appreciated presence of the President of International College of Dentists, Dr Ramon Castillo, 27 new fellows were inducted by Dr Peter Pré (see page 6). Dr Castillo's Address may be read at: <http://www.icd-europe.com/news.html>

50th Anniversary of the European Section, Stockholm, June 2005

At the Board Meeting in Monte Carlo, the presidential gavel was passed to Dr. Anders Ericson, former Regent of Scandinavia. He is organising the 50th Anniversary Meeting, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, 16th - 18th June 2005.

International Council - Two New Councilmen

On behalf of the Board of Regents, the Secretary General ICD-Europe attended the International Council meeting of the College at Large in Orlando, Florida, USA (28th – 30th October 2004). From 2005, in addition to the Secretary-General, the European Section will be represented at Council by Dr Peter Kotschy, European President 1997 and Regent for Austria from 1988 to 2004, and by Dr Joseph Lemasney, European President 2003 and Regent for Ireland from 1994 to 2003.

Award for our Editor

It is with pleasure that I mention that our Editor, Dr Cecil Linehan, has been honoured with the '*Special Citation Award*' for the year 2003, in the USA Section of the International College of Dentists Journalism Awards competition. Although the award is given to the ICDigest, I think Dr Linehan can take this as a personal reward of her excellent work.¹

Winter Board Meeting, Paris 27th November 2004

The Section's Winter Board meeting was held in Paris 27th November 2004. From the many items discussed, two items in particular are selected for this report.

- To mark the 50th Anniversary of the European Section, a charitable Foundation supporting future dental aid programmes and awards is being established, and will be formally launched in Stockholm. The foundation will be named *the Philip Dear Foundation*, after the founding father of the European Section (see page 13). The founding trustees are: Hon Treasurer, Dr Rudy Landman, Netherlands; Dr B David Glynn, International Councilman 1985 – 2004, World President 1999 and European President 1995, UK; and Dr Philippe Hediger, newly appointed Regent for Switzerland.
- The installation of a new committee to outline the further expansion of the European Section into the Eastern Europe area. The three Board members on this Committee are Dr Joe Lemasney, Chairman; Dr Heinz Lassig, European President 2001 and Regent for Germany from 1992 – 2004; and Dr. Aris-Petros Tripodakis, Regent for Greece since 2002.

Education and Humanitarian Interests

- Encouraged by the interest in the Open Forum in Monte Carlo, this will be repeated in Stockholm at the end of the Scientific Programme, As well as taking questions from Fellows, the Philip Dear Foundation will be formally announced and Dr Walter van Driel, Vice-Regent for the Benelux countries will describe the long-distance learning programme he has established.



Dr Leon Aronson, Vice President, USA Section, presents the Special Citation Award for the ICDigest 2003 to Dr Frans Kroon, Secretary-General of the European Section, at the International Council Meeting in Orlando, October 2004

¹ A special word of congratulations to our printers Philip McCord, Richard Heap and Jim Lyle of Premier Print for their design skills.....and thanks for their patience. Ed

- In this regard, Fellows may be interested in reading the District Report from the Regent for Greece and Cyprus, Dr. Aris-Petros Tripodakis, on the essential role he sees for the European Section of the ICD in generating the communication required for *achieving the current educational goals in Europe in the new profile it has recently developed, so ensuring that all dentists educated in Europe are vocationally equally capable and professionally eligible to practice anywhere.* (see page 12).
- During 2004, €1,600 was sent to FICD Dr. Paul Becker, who with his Ukrainian wife, Tania, helps many destitute children in Odessa. The remarkable man who brought this about is the only Honorary FICD of the European Section who is not a dentist, John Davis by name, a former member of the dental trade. (see page 18).

2004 - 2005 Appointments of new Regents and Vice-Regents

Three new Regents have been appointed as follows:

Austria: Dr Peter Brandstätter;

Germany: Dr Wolfgang Bockelbrink;

Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland: Dr Henrik Harmsen.



Five of the new Regents appointed over the last two years at the Hotel Hermitage in Monte Carlo, June 2004: From left: Dr Sheldon Sydney, Israel-Malta; Dr Philippe Hediger, Switzerland; Dr Phillip Dowell, England-Scotland-Wales; Dr Peter Brandstätter, Austria; and Dr Frank Shields, Ireland.

Vice-Regents

Four new Vice-Regents have also been appointed:

Austria: Dr. Jadwiga Lieb-Skowron

England, Scotland, Wales: Dr Shelagh Farrell

Italy: Dr. Roberto Weinstein

Portugal: Dr. Gil Alcoforado.

In a move towards greater democracy and openness, and in accordance with the recommendations of the **2002 Committee on Planning and Development of the European Section of the ICD**, chaired by Dr Peter Kotschy, some of these new Officers were elected by the Fellows of the relevant Districts.¹

District Meetings

Ten of the thirteen Districts which make up the European Section held meetings during the autumn of 2004 and Spring 2005: Austria, the Benelux Countries, (Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg), England - Scotland Wales, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. The Israel/Malta District organizes an award to be presented annually to each dental school's graduating student who best exemplifies the goals and principles of the College. The official name is **The International College of Dentists' Israeli and Malta District Student Award**. Further information on page 12 and at:

<http://www.icd-europe.com/israel.html>

Frans H.M. Kroon
Secretary-General ICD-Europe
Bloemendaal, The Netherlands
January 2005

¹ Report and Recommendations available at: www.icdeurope.com/private/membersonly.html

District Meetings 2004 -2005

Austria

The first meeting of Austrian Fellows took place in Vienna on March 3rd 2005. Dr. Peter Kotschy gave a presentation about new techniques in treatment using kinetic preparation.

The next Annual Meeting in Stockholm was discussed and Fellows encouraged to attend.

Finally there was an Election for the Office of Vice Regent. There were two candidates: Dr. Jadwiga Lieb-Skowron and Dr. Behrouz Rowhani. Dr. Lieb-Skowron was elected with a two-thirds majority.

Peter Brandstätter
Regent for Austria



*Dr Jadwiga Lieb-Skowron,
Deputy-Vice for Austria,
March 2005*

Italy

A National Meeting of ICD Italian Fellows was held in Rome on March 19th 2005. The Programme included a Presentation on the 51st Annual Meeting of the European Section of ICD to be held in Genoa in 2006. (See page 8).

Fellows were addressed by ICD Deputy Regent for Italy, Prof. Roberto Weinstein on *New Procedures on Immediate Loading in Implantology*; Dr. Fabio Currarino on *Aesthetic Management of Soft Perimplant Tissues*; Dr. Pierangelo Oliveri on *Incorrect Implant Positioning: Therapeutic Strategies*; and Dr. Vincenzo del Buono on *Alveolar Processes Osteogenic Distraction*.

Welcome to Genoa in 2006!

Giorgio Blaisi
Regent for Italy

England, Scotland and Wales

The annual dinner of the England-Scotland-Wales District of the International College of Dentists was held on November 9th 2004 in the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall, London SW1. The food, wine and service were excellent and greatly enjoyed by the Fellows and accompanying persons who attended, forty-six in all.

Perhaps the most important event of the evening was the result of the ballot for the office of Vice Regent. The Regent, Dr. Phillip Dowell, explained some of the decision making history as to why this took place and said how pleased he was that the District had embraced the democratic election process. The two candidates put forward were Drs Shelagh Farrell and Laurence Lando and after election addresses were sent out, approximately sixty per cent of the membership voted. The result was audited by Drs. George Read-Ward and David Glynn and the latter announced the votes cast in favour of Dr Shelagh Farrell, who was warmly congratulated by all present.

Dr Dowell then described some possible venues in Cardiff, Wales, for the annual meeting of the European Section of ICD in June 2007.



From left: Dr Shelagh Farrell, newly elected Vice-Regent for England-Scotland-Wales, with the Regent for the District, Dr Phillip Dowell, and his wife Sheila, November 2004

Israel and Malta

The Israel/Malta District is pleased to announce the continuation of the *ICD Israel/ Malta District Student Award* under the sponsorship of the GC Osada Company. The Award, initiated in 2003 - 2004, is a recognition award presented annually to each dental school's graduating student who best exemplifies the goals and principles of the College. Committees are currently working in the District's dental schools to nominate candidates for the 2005 Award.

Our District's fellows have been active in teaching and in dental organisations this past year. Some highlights include:

- ICD Fellow Prof Aviad Tamse was appointed Chair of the Department of Endodontology at Tel Aviv University Dental School and was the keynote speaker at the Annual Congress of the Hungarian Endodontic and Radiology Societies.
- ICD Fellow Prof Amos Buchner completed research projects in the fields of pigmented lesions and odontogenic tumors as Visiting Scientist at the University of Pacific Dental School in San Francisco, California.
- District 6 Regent Dr Sheldon Dov Sydney presented a full day programme on Preparation for the American Board of Periodontology Examination in Baltimore, Maryland and was recently appointed to Israel's National Board of Examiners in Periodontology.

We regret to have to announce the passing last year of life member, Prof Mario Ulmanky, who was a pioneer of Israeli dentistry and a long time faculty member of Hebrew University Dental School. He will be greatly missed.

Sheldon Dov Sydney
Regent for Israel and Malta

Greece and Cyprus

The Annual Dinner of the ICD Fellows in the Greece and Cyprus District took place on November 9th 2004 in the "Athenian Club" of Athens. During the dinner, Professors A. Angelopoulos and Z. Mantzavinos were specially honoured as they have both recently been made Life Members of the ICD in recognition of the introduction by them of the American model of Dental Education to the Dental School of the University of Athens.

The Dean of the Dental School of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Professor George Vougiouklakis, gave an excellent speech on "the Advances of Dental Education in Europe". The concise version of his speech (on right) shows clearly

the important role that the ICD-European Section can play in generating the communication required for achieving the current educational goals in Europe, in the new profile it has recently developed.

Aris Petros Tripodakis
Regent for Greece and Cyprus

These Are Professor Vougiouklakis' Words:

"Greece", he said, "for many years has benefited from the American model of Dental Education transmitted and introduced to the Dental School of the University of Athens by and large from the Professors A. Angelopoulos and Z. Mantzavinos. It was in the late seventies that the first European efforts took place in the form of developing educational guidelines that could unify and equalise the quality of the provided dental knowledge among the different countries. Recently, with the exploding expansion of the European Union, the formulation of emerging educational perspectives is a must.

The future European Dentist ought to be given the appropriate education that will make him vocationally equally capable and professionally eligible to practice anywhere in Europe. This has become the well established aim of the European Association of Dental Education, that incidentally, will hold its Annual Meeting in Athens in September 2005."

Dr Tripodakis adds:

I am convinced that the European Section of the International College of Dentists, the social and scientific forum that above all awards excellence in Dentistry, is the vehicle through which to communicate these emerging educational goals for all European dentists.

The European Section of International College of Dentists Celebrates 50 years 1955 - 2005

The Launch of the Philip Dear Fund

Over the next four pages, there is a brief history of the European Section,¹ starting with its origins at the meeting in Amsterdam in June 1955, when Dr Philip Dear was unanimously elected as our first President. Though it is customary to say 'Dr. Dear of France', he was actually Australian, of Irish and Scottish descent, and you can read more about him in the history pages. At our 50th Anniversary Meeting in Stockholm, the Board of Regents will announce the launch of a fund to honour this man, considered by all to be the founding father of the European Section. When some capital has been accrued, (and there will be ample opportunities for Fellows to contribute to the fund to which our Treasurer Dr. Rudy Landman has already allocated €5,000), the European Section hopes to fund humanitarian projects and maybe student bursaries.

Here are a few quotations from our forefathers

They said:

- Plans for the organisation of the European Section were formulated in July 1955 in Amsterdam, under the leadership of Dr. [Philip] Dear who was named President Pro-Temp of the group.
- The College is particularly fortunate to have as its leader a man of such distinction and ability in his profession.
- Dr. Fouré [named Secretary Pro-Temp] is to be highly commended for his untiring efforts on behalf of the organisation

From the first Newsletter of the European Section, September 1956

They wrote:

Categories of dentists for consideration before offering Fellowship:

1. Those in academic, hospital practice or research.
2. Private practice.
3. Community dental services.
4. Other forms of dental service e.g. invention and design.
5. Administrators, and dental political leaders.
6. Governmental and other services (e.g. military).
7. Publications and communication.

From an early copy (not dated) of the Constitution of the European Section. This is not done now — might be a good idea?

They reported

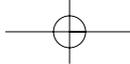
.....as it was not customary for the Ladies to dine with men in those days, after a cocktail party, [the ladies] were led off by Mrs Nord and Ms Ovadia to the Restaurant Ulpia, and after a fine dinner, they were returned to their hotels. Meanwhile the Fellows enjoyed a sumptuous banquet at the Palazzi Restaurant on the outskirts of Rome, where, [we are told] the food and drink were of the best and the service of a quality that could only be found in Italy....

From the Newsletter of the European Section, 1956 This is not done now – might not be a good idea!

Meanwhile, congratulations to all, past and present, and here's to our future.

Editor

¹This brief history has been drawn from several sources including: Dr David Glynn's paper at the Monaco Meeting, June 2004, the History Section of www.icd.org, Newsletters edited by the late Dr Herbert Norton (European Editor 1976 – 1992), ICDigests edited by Dr Margaret Seward (European Editor 1992 – 2001), and a personal communication with Dr Dik van der Harst, Amsterdam. It will be added to for the Golden Jubilee in 1956. All comments, corrections and additions welcome.



The European Section of International College of Dentists Celebrates 50 years 1955 - 2005

HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF THE ICD

The Fellows of the European Section have much to be proud of as its 50th Anniversary approaches. And while looking back with pride, it is essential to remember those who started it all. When the foundation of the European Section is remembered, there are three names in particular which stand out: Dr Philip Dear, Dr Harold Westerdahl, and Dr Louis Ottofy.

The Beginnings of the International College of Dentists

Dr Louis Ottofy, Co-Founder with Dr. Tsurukich Okumura of the ICD, was born in Budapest, Hungary in 1860, the son of a talented physician who passed on many of his skills to his son. Following the family's move to the US in 1874, Louis began a truly outstanding career as an educator, holding degrees in Dentistry, Medicine and Law. He became Dean of the American College of Dental Surgery (Northwestern University Dental School), and was published widely.² He worked for twenty-three years in the Philippines and Japan. It was when Dr Ottofy was finally leaving Japan in 1920 to return to the US that the idea for the International College of Dentists was born. At a dinner party in Tokyo, a group of dentists gathered to bid him farewell, and as he left his friends, Dr Ottofy deplored the lack of opportunities to establish professional *and* personal communications with dentists in other countries. At the urging of the group, especially Dr. Tsurukich Okumura of Japan, Dr. Ottofy promised to do something about the situation. Meeting his Japanese friends again in 1926 at the Sixth International Dental Congress in Philadelphia, Dr Ottofy revealed plans for an organisation which would offer Fellowship to individual dentists from all over the world, due to their eminence in their particular fields. While disseminating the most up-to-date scientific information in dentistry, the new fellows would also be asked to promote cordial relations within the profession worldwide, especially by attending an annual meeting of Fellows. Thus, on New Year's Eve, 1927, the International College of Dentists was born. Dr. Tsurukich Okumura and Dr Louis Ottofy are its Co-Founders.

Early European Input into the development of the ICD

Fellows from Europe played a very significant part in the early years of the establishment of the International College of Dentists on the world stage. George Villain of France was World President in 1931, and by the mid-1930s, four Fellows had been honoured as Masters: Jaccard (Switzerland), Nord (Holland), van Hasselt (Holland) and Dear (France). By the end of the 1930s, several European countries were represented on the Roster: France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, England, Spain, Norway, Denmark and Sweden. There were a few Fellows in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, though none in the Baltic countries or Russia. Yet of the 89 Fellows listed, about one half were under *temporary classification*, meaning that transfer of funds for initiation fees and annual dues had proved difficult or impossible for them. The system of ongoing induction was rather haphazard, and there was little communication between the Fellows in Europe and other parts of the world. In addition, since WWII, the picture within Europe itself was bleak. Fellows from behind the iron curtain were not allowed to attend meetings, so what little contact had existed was completely disrupted after the war.

1955: Origins of the Autonomous European Section

Dr Elmer Best, Secretary-General of the College since its incorporation in 1931, and Registrar of the USA Section from 1934 to 1954, had established a lasting friendship with an Australian dentist of Irish and Scottish descent, Dr Philip Dear. Dear was born in 1884 in Melbourne, and, after graduating from Merion College, Victoria, he went to the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he obtained a DDS in 1910, specialising in crown and bridge work. Later, in Philadelphia, he met William Fitting, an outstanding Swiss practitioner, who invited him to join his dental practice in Lausanne. Dear practiced with Fitting for over nine years, then in his own practice in Lausanne for 32 years, later taking up residence and part-time practice in Nice.

Best had often discussed the reorganisation of the ICD with Philip Dear, and both longed to see an autonomous European Section established. Best died in 1954, and later that year at the annual meeting of the College-at-Large in Miami, Dr. H. O. Westerdahl, then deputy registrar, was named to succeed him as Secretary-General. Westerdahl worked closely with Dear now and together they kept alive Best's vision of an autonomous European Section. They furthered their plans by taking advantage of a meeting of the American Dental Society of Europe (ADSE) in Amsterdam in 1955, which European Fellows normally attended. Dear insured as many existing Europeans FICDs as possible came to the ADSE meeting, and organised a special meeting and luncheon in Amsterdam, to which he invited Frank Lamons, President-Elect of the College at Large, and Dwight Coons, a Master of the College, with the clear intention of planning the formation of the European Section. The date was 13th July 1955, the date the European Section can be said to have originated.

² Ottofy viewed Polk's Dental Registry and the Standard Dental Dictionary as his most accomplished works. Dr Franklin Kenward. *Address to the new Fellows of the European Section*. In Newsletter of the European Section, No. 32, March 1977, pp 4 - 6.



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Philip Dear - the Father on the European Section

As the organisation of the new section proceeded, and temporary officers were elected, it was the unanimous wish of the Fellows present that Philip Dear should take the Presidency. His initiative and his interest in forming an autonomous section qualify him unquestionably as being the Father of the European Section. Dr. Jacques Fouré was installed as Secretary 'pro temp'.

1956: Inaugural Meeting, London

One year later, on July 9th 1956, Fellows from 7 of the 12 European countries listed in the Roster met in London for the Inaugural Meeting of the European Section. Harold Westerdahl came especially from Minneapolis to guide the fledgling Section. The temporary officers elected in Amsterdam in 1955 were confirmed in office, Charles Nord from Holland was elected President-Elect, and Francois Ackerman from Geneva, Switzerland, Vice-President so.....

The full list of officers appointed for the new European Section in 1956 in London were:

Philip Dear (France) as President
Charles Nord (Holland) as President-Elect
Francois Ackerman (Switzerland) as Vice-President
Jacques Fouré (France) as Secretary
P Coustaing (France) as Treasurer (followed by Frans Lankhof, Holland, 1959 - 1968)
Jean Roger (France) as Editor

French Fellows had a great influence in the early years of the Section, and as English was not as commonly spoken then, the Dutch were invaluable as translators.

Early District Divisions

The European Section was originally divided into five Districts, representing countries, or groups of countries where the dental population or number of Fellows was small. These were:

- 1 France, Italy, Spain and Portugal (each with Regents or Deputy Regents)
- 2 Great Britain and Ireland (Regents in both)
- 3 Switzerland, Germany, and Austria (each with its own Regent)
- 4 Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg (Regent in Holland)
- 5 Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland (Regent in Sweden)

Hopes that Fellows from Poland would join District 4 soon faded as it became clear they could not travel freely. A District 6 for Czechoslovakia-Yugoslavia-Rumania-Bulgaria never materialised.³

Current Districts and Numbers of Fellows: There are now thirteen Districts; numbers of Fellows as follows:

Austria	29	Italy	63
Belgium-Holland-Luxembourg	49	Portugal	36
England-Scotland-Wales	66	Denmark-Finland-Norway-Sweden	36
France	79	Spain	51
Germany	70	Switzerland	48
Greece-Cyprus	31	Russia/USA	3
Ireland	48		
Israel-Malta	14		

(Contact details for Regents page 28)

The total number of Fellows in the European Section is 623. In 2001, Dr Nicole Vallotton of Switzerland became the Section's first female President, and in recent years, there have been two female Editors, Dame Margaret Seward 1992 - 2001, and the current incumbent, from 2001 to the present. In 2004-2005, two female Fellows were elected Vice-Regents for their Districts: Dr. Lieb-Skowron for Austria and Dr. Farrell for England-Scotland-Wales (see District Reports page 11).

Eight European Fellows have served as World Presidents

G Villain, Paris, France	1931
Rene Jaccard, Geneva, Switzerland	1939
Jacque Fouré, Paris, France	1969
Cyril deVereGreen, London, England	1979
Frans Lankhof, Amsterdam, Holland	1988
John O. Forrest, London, England	1992 (died in office)
Gerrit van der Harst, Amsterdam, Holland	1997
B David Glynn, London, England	1999

³ In 1982, a new District 6 was created for Israel-Cyprus-Greece-Malta with Dr Gerald Wootliff as Regent.

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First Regents, Vice Regents and Deputy Regents appointed in 1956:

District 1:	France, Italy, Spain, Portugal
Regent	Dr Robert Vieilleville (France)
Vice Regent	Dr Frederico Singer (Italy)
Deputies	Dr J Schermant (Spain) Dr Gil Alcoroforado (Portugal)
District 2:	England (later to develop Scotland, Wales and Ireland)
Regent	Dr. Leslie Godden (shortly afterwards by Cyril deVere Green)
District 3:	Switzerland, Austria, Germany
Regent	Dr Louis Fitting (Switzerland)
Vice Regent	Dr Fritz Schön (Germany)
Deputy	Dr Fritz Driak (Austria)
District 4:	Holland and Belgium
Regent	Dr Ch L Nord (Holland)
Deputy	Dr F Watry (Belgium)
District 5:	Scandinavia
Regent	Dr Knut Gard

Past Presidents	Country	Year/Years	Venues for Meetings
Philip Dear	France	1955/56	Amsterdam/London
Ch.F.L.Nord	Holland	1957	To be established
Louis Fitting	Switzerland	1958	To be established
Jacques Fouré	France	1959/1960	To be established
Frans Ackermann	Switzerland	1961/1962	To be established
Robert Vieilleville	France	1963/1964	To be established
Fritz Schön	Germany	1965/1966	To be established
Louis Baume	Switzerland	1967/1968	To be established
Frans Lankhof	Holland	1969/1970	To be established
C. deVere Green	England	1971/1972	To be established
Frederico Singer	Italy	1973/1974	To be established
Charles Vallotton	Switzerland	1975	To be established
Jose. M Losada	Spain	1976 /1977	Athens '76; Lausanne '77
Are Edwards	France	1978/1979	Madrid '78; Paris '79
Walter Reif	England	1980/1981	London '80; Monte Carlo '81
Charles Przetak	Germany	1982/1983	Düsseldorf '82; Vienna '83
Umberto Bar	Italy	1984/1985	Florence '84; Lisbon '85
Gerrit van der Harst	Holland	1986/87	Amsterdam '86; Dublin '87
William Fitting	Switzerland	1988	Madeira
Michel Varin	France	1989	Deauville
John O. Forrest	England	1990	London
Gulf War		1991	Meeting Cancelled
Gil Alcoroforado	Portugal	1992	Villamoura
Andreas Tsoutsos	Greece	1993	Athens
Gerald Wootliff	England	1994	Jerusalem
David Glynn	England	1995	York
Carlo Pejrone	Italy	1996	Baveno
Peter Kotschy	Austria	1997	Vienna
T. Wahr-Hansen	Norway	1998	Oslo
Jan Pameijer	Holland	1999	Amsterdam
Jaime Gil	Spain	2000	Bilbao
Heinz Lässig	Germany	2001	Munich
Nicole Vallotton	Switzerland	2002	Lausanne
Joseph Lemasney	Ireland	2003	Dublin
Peter Pré	France	2004	Monte Carlo
Anders Ericson	Sweden	2005	Stockholm

Secretaries-General

Jacques Fouré (France)
Aré Edwards (France)
Michel Varin (France)
B David Glynn (England)
George Read-Ward (England)
Ian Poplett (England)
Frans Kroon (Netherlands)*

Treasurers

P Coustaing (France)
Frans Lankhof (Holland)
G.van der Harst (Holland)
Hendrik Ruskamp (Holland)
Rudy Landman (Netherlands)*

Editors

Jean Roger (France)
Frederico Singer (Italy)
Charlie Przetack (Germany)
Herbert Norton (England)
Margaret Seward England)
Cecil Linehan (Ireland)*

* currently in office

The European Section of International College of Dentists Celebrates 50 years 1955 - 2005

Growth of the College - Worldwide

1931: Constitution adopted at a meeting of the International Dental Congress, Paris.

Autonomous Sections created

1934: The USA

1939 – 1945: no new Sections during World War II; reorganisation began in 1947

1948: Canada

1955: Europe

1958: Japan

1960: Inter-America (Mexico, Latin America and Panama)

1964: India-Sri Lanka

1964: Australia -including New Zealand, the Fiji Islands and Papua New Guinea

1966: The Philippines

1967: The Middle East: Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Lebanon. Saudi Arabia, Aden, Yemen, Sudan, Egypt and Kuwait added later

1977: Australian Section renamed Australasian Section

1980: Mexico became independent of the Inter-American Section. Other Latin American countries joined the International Section (see below)

1981 South America

1986 Korea

1994 Chinese-Taipei

International Section:

This Division of the College has no special geographical boundaries and provides a Section for Fellows living outside an official autonomous Section.

See <http://www.icd.org/sections.htm#Regions>

There are now 10, 147 Fellows of the International College of Dentists worldwide

***Aims and Objectives of the International College of Dentists
"Recognising Service and the Opportunity to Serve"***

Our Motto: The International College of Dentists is a leading honorary dental organisation dedicated to the recognition of outstanding professional achievement and meritorious service and the continued progress of the profession of dentistry for the benefit of all humankind

Core Objectives of the College

- 1) *To advance the art and science of dentistry for the health and welfare of the public internationally.*
- 2) *To encourage postgraduate study and research in the field of dental science and cognate subjects.*
- 3) *To endeavour to bring together outstanding members of the dental profession of the world for the purpose of fostering the growth and diffusion of dental knowledge and to encourage an exchange of good will among members of the profession.*
- 4) *To cultivate and foster cordial relations among those engaged in the profession of dentistry and other health professions.*
- 5) *To co-operate with dentists and various organisations for the prevention and control of oral disorders.*
- 6) *To preserve and elevate the dignity of the profession by enjoining all members to maintain the highest ethical standards and professional conduct.*
- 7) *To perpetuate the history of dentistry.*
- 8) *To recognise conspicuous service to the profession and provide a method of granting Fellowship in the College.*
- 9) *To encourage and support projects of a humanitarian nature.*

The European Section of International College of Dentists Celebrates 50 years 1955 - 2005

Communication Works

In the ICDigest 2004, US FICD, Paul Becker, currently living and working in Ukraine, wrote of the work that he and his Ukrainian born wife, Tania, carry out for several groups of deprived children in Odessa: children in Internot 4, a state-run boarding-school for 400 orphans, a boys' reform school and a clinic for children suffering from tuberculosis, called "Lastochka".

His article prompted another Fellow to contact the Editor, asking for Paul's address in Ukraine. Why? Because he wanted to do something to help these children in Odessa.

The Fellow who contacted the Editor is no ordinary FICD. His name is John Davis and he is the currently the only Honorary Fellow in Europe who was a member of the dental trade, having been elected to Fellowship at the Dublin meeting in 1987. In his own words, John says: *This great honour was brought about, not without some difficulty, by the late John Forrest, former World President of the ICD in 1992 and European President in 1990.*



Dr John Davis (right) following his Induction in Dublin in 1987 with the late Dr Harry Morrow, Regent for Ireland

A former Chairman of both Claudius Ash and J & S Davis, John was honoured for his many years of involvement in the formation and leadership of dental charities, and in particular, for his dedication to the British Dental Health Foundation and the Cordent Trust. It was John's initiative through the Cordent Trust which led to the establishment of UK branch of the Pankey Institute. He also has ideas for the European Section of the ICD to consider, as is obvious from his Letter to the Editor (see page 27).

John Davis duly contacted Paul Becker and asked how the Cordent Trust could help him. Dr Becker replied:

I carry out as much dental work as I can with restricted funds and supplies. I spend 6 hours each week training the Ukrainian professionals and introducing western techniques. Currently they only have access to dry heat sterilization and I would like to acquire a steam autoclave. In addition to this, I would love to acquire a composite curing lamp. I have had some composite materials donated, however they are all light activated. From this point, the list could expand greatly from hand instruments, syringes, disposable needles and polishing burs and abrasives.

This was in May 2004. In November 2004, the Cordent Trust sent a sum of €1,610 for dental materials and equipment to the Beckers' for their work in Odessa.

What did this need?

Just someone to write an article, someone to print it, someone to read it, and someone who acted as a result.

Could a few more FICDs do likewise??

Cecil Linehan
clinehan1@tiscali.co.uk

Master Fellow Don Johnson is Vice President of the College-at-Large, and Past President of the USA Section. Here Don writes on a subject very close to his heart – the projects supported by the USA Section Foundation of which he is Secretary-Treasurer.



In A Valley Of Giants

In a valley of giants the small of statue goes unnoticed by the other Giants; but the small of statue do exist; and function, with purpose. Take a moment to see an example through your mind's eye. Imagine yourself viewing one of the wonders of the world, Stonehenge, the Pyramids, Niagara Falls, Victoria Falls, the Serengeti, the Grand Canyon or a myriad of other breathtaking sights around the world. In the grand scheme of things it is breathtaking and all around it probably all blends together into beautiful scenery; but wait, there is more. Look down. Upon close observation you will probably see small creatures, such as ants, scurrying about, searching for food, gathering materials for their chores, or whatever ants do in the course of their daily activity. They are forever busy and are extremely proficient in their activity. Compared to their surroundings they might seem non-existent; even a detriment to your picnic; but in the grand scope of things, they play an important part.

USA Section Foundation of the International College of Dentists. (ICDF).

So it is with any entity or organisation. Let us look at an organisation this writer is closely involved with, the USA Section Foundation of the International College of Dentists. (ICDF). Compared to the majority of Foundations in this world, even in the dental world, the USA Section Foundation must be considered a small entity. But to the persons served by the Grants, Contributions, and treatment Clinics funded by the ICDF, it has no equal. They have a need and the ICDF serves those needs.

Founding Trustees and Administration

In 1986, the USA Section formed a committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a Foundation. The outcome was the creation of the ICDF, to serve the needs of the Fellows of the USA Section. The two basic purposes behind the formation of the Foundation were:

- 1) To provide an avenue for members to make tax deductible contributions to worthwhile dental projects, contributions that can legally be deducted from pre-tax income; and
- 2) To establish a group of experienced dental leaders to administer the funds of the Foundation and seek out the deserving dental projects that are overlooked by the larger Foundations.

The USA Section looked to Tom Emmering, a Past President of the USA Section; Bill Hawkins, also a Past President and then Editor of the Globe; and Lloyd Phillips, a Past President of both the USA Section and the College at Large, for guidance in establishing the Foundation. The structure was, and still is, a good one. There are no dues. Every member of the USA Section is automatically a member of the Foundation. The organisation is financed by voluntary contributions and has a formula that is designed to grow the endowment while allowing for support of the acceptable projects. The Fellows of the USA Section have been most generous, due, in large, to the fact that they can readily see their funds working. Fellows from other Sections have also generously supported the Foundation.¹

¹ The ICDF is now administered by a Board of some fourteen Trustees, including four Officers, and in addition, the Secretary-General of the ICD, Dr Bob Brady, and the Administrative Assistant, Mary Jo Webster, Ex Officio.

ICD: A "Grass Roots" organisation

The International College of Dentists is a "Grass Roots" organisation. The future of the organisation depends upon the conveyance of Fellowship to dentists who are deserving, by rewarding those who have exhibited conspicuous and meritorious service to their profession. The Fellows so honoured must continue the process and seek out the deserving among their own colleagues as candidates for Fellowship. So honoured with Fellowship in the College, their community, and their families, these individuals will be stimulated to continue their performance, and will also be exemplified and identified as role models for other colleagues.

Projects Funded by the ICDF

At the grass roots level there are many entities that need and are deserving of funding. Far too often these small operations are overlooked by the larger "Funding Groups". That is where the USA Section Foundation operates. Some examples of projects funded include:

- ✓ A Dental Clinic in Brazil, serving the needs of persons otherwise overlooked.
- ✓ A Dental Health Theatre in St Louis, Missouri, USA, where the children learn how teeth are formed; and how to care for them.
- ✓ An Annual Continuing Education Conference in South America where the dentists and dental students can experience one of the top lecturers on a current subject.
- ✓ An Annual Orientation Programme to make new Candidates and their Spouses aware of the inner workings of the ICD and to make the spouse aware of the Honour associated with Fellowship in the College.
- ✓ Support for the Dental Missions Warehouse that develops and supplies lightweight dental units and equipment to dentists and hygienists who treat the needy in the field.

Other projects served are:

- ✓ a children's Clinic in the Ukraine administered by FICD Paul Becker;
- ✓ support for the National Dental Museum;
- ✓ funding for the Careers in Dentistry web site at the University of North Carolina, under the direction of Sharon Grayden. At this site, interested parties, many of them high school students, can gather information regarding dentistry as a career option;
- ✓ many individual mission programmes by dentists and hygienists serving in remote areas have been funded over the years, and continue to be supported as funds permit.

System of Application for Funds

The ICDF has a policy of Grants for a single year only; and reapplication is necessary. A Foundation Grant Request Form resides on the ICDF web site and the Trustees review applications for funds in the Spring and Fall. The amount available for Grants is variable by formula and is dependent upon the contributions received in the prior year.

South American Project

The only exception is the South American Project, named in honour of J. Richard Moulton, an Orthodontist, who was a Deputy Regent in the USA Section when he was diagnosed with cancer. A Trust fund has been endowed in his name to perpetually send a Lecturer to South America once a year to deliver the latest in dental knowledge.

Deputy Regents' Award

The Foundation also makes a monetary award to the Deputy Regent judged to be the most outstanding for the year. Performance information is submitted by the Regents and the award is conditional upon the Deputy attending the Continuing Education Conference the following year.

Conclusion

There is no downside to the establishment of a Foundation. The paperwork is considerable at first, and annual reports must be filed; but as long as there are Fellows who are ready, willing, and able to serve, without compensation, the end result is well worth the effort.

In my opinion.

In summary, it would be wonderful to have the resources of the Gates Foundation and their millions of dollars to assist the needy; but it is also gratifying to receive an email and learn that a Grant by the ICDF was instrumental in

helping to surgically replace the locked temporomandibular joints on a little girl in Honduras, which allows her to open and masticate food for the first time.

It matters not that the Valley may be filled with Giants, what matters is whether we can be of service to someone in need and deliver that service in a timely manner.

In my opinion.

Master Fellow Donald E. Johnson, D.D.S.



This photo indicates how great the need for dental care can be around the world. For a person to wait all night just in the hope of seeing a dentist is profound. For the cost of one restoration, the materials necessary can be given to satisfy the needs of an individual because some other dental team is donating their services. See USA Section Foundation web site: [http:// www.icdf.us](http://www.icdf.us) [03/04/05]

European Section Website: <http://www.icd-europe.com> European Section Web-links

US Central Office:
<http://www.icd.org>

Section I
 United States of America:
[http:// www.usa-icd.org](http://www.usa-icd.org)

Section IV
 South America:
[http:// www.icd-sudamerica.org](http://www.icd-sudamerica.org)
 (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay)

Section VI: India – Sri Lanka:
<http://www.dentistindia.com/icd>

Section VII: Japan
<http://www.icd-japan.gr.jp>

Research Organisations

International Association for Dental Research
<http://www.iard.org>

WHO Global Oral Data Bank
<http://www.whocollab.od.mah.se/index>

WHO Country/Area Profile Programme
http://www.who.int/m/topics/oral_health/en/index
 Access to more than 30 WHO Collaborating Centres world-wide

National Dental Associations

Available at:
<http://www.icd-europe.com/weblinks.html>

Pat Cleary, FICD Dublin, gives an account of the work of Dental Romania Ireland

This is an account of my first visit to an orphanage in Romania in September 2001 with a number of dentists, hygienists and dental nurses through a group called Dental Romania Ireland.¹

The orphanage visited was in a village called Gradinari, about 20 miles south of Bucharest. Vincenzo, our Romanian contact, picked us up from Targoviste, about 40 miles north of Bucharest. The first part of the journey was on a motorway, which was a surprise, but it was not long before we ended up on gravel roads. One of the striking things about Romania is the large number of small villages it has, so many in fact that it can be difficult to find the correct one, and asking for directions often fails to reveal the correct route.



When eventually we reached the orphanage it looked quite modern from the outside. There was even a dental surgery, although some of the equipment was not functioning and needed to be updated. However, both a dental chair and light were available – quite a change from some other locations we have been in. After consultation with the Director of the orphanage, two of our team set off to the various Sektors to examine the children. And it was not long before they returned with children badly in need of extractions. They were severely handicapped - more than we had encountered on other trips - and not able to communicate well. Physical effort and restraint with the papoose were required for all of them. I thought I could cope with difficult management cases but these children were almost impossible to treat. However, we carried on with extractions for the children. We also looked after any of the carers who were in need of attention.

At one stage I had to go to one of the dormitories to check on another patient. It was a very sad sight. There were ten or so children in the room, ages difficult to tell. A cot type bed contained four of them, emaciated and suffering from muscle wasting. I defy anyone not to have been moved by the sight of these unfortunate children in this world of ours.



We then went across the road to the site of the original orphanage, a dilapidated country residence, indicating the former wealth of the nation's luckier inhabitants.

¹ The chief organiser of this trip, and many others was Dr. Brendan Fanning, who has a dental practice in Ashford, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.



*The Dental Romania Team
FICD Pat Cleary far right*

Newer dwellings now housed more unfortunate children, whom we examined as best we could, on chairs out in the open. All needed scaling and extractions but were so uncooperative (and who could blame them?), it soon became apparent some restraint with sedation was needed. Such a visit was planned for the next week so that these children could be treated. The day's treatment session eventually came to an end. We made the trip back to Targoviste, thinking of the possibility of a hot shower and the journey home the following day.

My trips to Romania have undoubtedly done more for me than I could ever do for the children and the people I have met there. I realise how very fortunate we are, how fortunate our children are, and how fortunate our patients are. Obviously we strive to provide the best treatment possible for our patients and to promote optimum oral health. It is just unfortunate that this is not available for everyone.

I wish the European Section could adopt even one of these orphanages for special support in this, its 50th Anniversary Year.

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Some Thoughts on the Proposed 50th Anniversary European Section Foundation

Using the word **Foundation** may assist in establishing the correct identity for tax laws and deduction purposes as well as to insure ease of separation between contributed funds, dues and other payments. Various organizations use foundations to increase funding for worthy projects via contributions received from colleagues, patients, friends and relatives to congratulate or otherwise acknowledge a member. For example, patients who have received treatment at no cost or significant reduction often appreciate the opportunity to contribute to one of their dentist's worthy causes as a way of demonstrating gratitude for excellent dental care received.

There are many other ways by which contributions can be received:

- Pre-printed contribution cards with appropriate wording, such as *"in honour of"*, or *"in memory of"*, to be used by Fellows or other individuals interested in participating.
- Bequeaths from Fellows whereby a planned gift from an estate is made to the College.
- A specific project can be established to honour a particular member giving others a continuing opportunity to contribute to the fund in the name of the individual.
- A colleague's accomplishment or new appointment can be marked with a gift to the foundation.
- In addition to individual contributions, corporate funds in company names could be established by companies interested in reaching our members.

Clearly the fund will have little impact if we do not have redeemable projects in which to invest the funds, therefore the establishment of the fund needs to be considered in tandem with ideas for worthy projects.

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*The Editor wishes to thank all the Fellows who supplied photographs for this issue of the Digest:
Peter Brandstätter, Pat Cleary, Phillip Dowell, Anders Ericson, Terry Gilmore, Don Johnson, Frans Kroon,
Jadwiga Lieb-Skowron and Frans Nugteren.*

Dr Fran Nugteren FICD writes on Dental Care for Homeless People in The Hague.



For the last three years, a dental practice for homeless people has been established in The Hague. Four dentists, among whom is FICD Dr. Ransom Altman, take turns treating these patients one day a week. The practice clearly

meets a need and to date about 200 patients have been treated. Only people living in The Hague and registered with the local Social Service and who have applied for social insurance there qualify for this form of dentistry. The total number of homeless people in The Hague is estimated at 1,000 persons.

History

In 2001 a delegation of The Hague City Council paid a visit to the city of Berlin, Germany. The delegates also visited a dental practice for homeless people there. Since the day East and West-Germany were reunited, the number of homeless people in Berlin has grown considerably.

The visit to this Berlin practice led to a plan to realise a similar dental practice for homeless people in The Hague. I was asked to initiate and develop this project. Talks followed with the city council, the social insurance company, three other dentists, the Westeinde Hospital, located in the city centre, and private sponsors. And in March, 2002, the practice was opened with great celebrations. This did not go by unnoticed: both the local and the national press, including national television, paid attention to this festive happening.

Target group

The patients of this practice can be roughly divided in four categories:

- 1) Patients who use hard drugs (like heroin, cocaine) and who are trying to kick the habit (with methadone, for instance).
- 2) Patients with alcohol problems or a gambling addiction.
- 3) Patients with mental disorders, but who are not hospitalised (in an open or closed institution).
- 4) Patients who have run into serious social problems resulting in serious financial difficulties (unemployment, divorce).

Aim of treatments and results

As said before, we have already treated about 200 patients. Primary dentistry is the first aim: taking away the pain by means of extractions or, if and when indicated, endodontic treatment. Moreover, all cavities are treated with modern filling materials, like composites and glass ionomer cements, as well as the ultrasonic setting method, so that the patient's situation is also improved from an aesthetic/cosmetic point of view. Missing teeth are covered by frames or Maryland bridges. Part of the cosmetic improvement is to increase the patient's self-respect, which facilitates their resocialisation. All this increases their chance of a paid job and/or makes it easier for them to come into contact with other people. Some patients have now left the project and are self-supporting.



Photo 1: Patient after 25 years combination heroin and cocaine

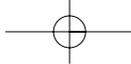
The future

Considering the economic situation of today and the individualisation of our society, the number of homeless people is expected to increase. Therefore, the dental practice as it is now, will most certainly be needed in the future. Work force and possible cutbacks on the part of the city council and social insurance companies are an uncertain factor in the future of our dental practice for homeless people.



Photo 2: Patient 25 beers every day after 20 years

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PROSTHETIC RESTORATION FOLLOWING ORAL CANCER TREATMENT

Prosthetic reconstruction for cancer patients often has specific difficulties.

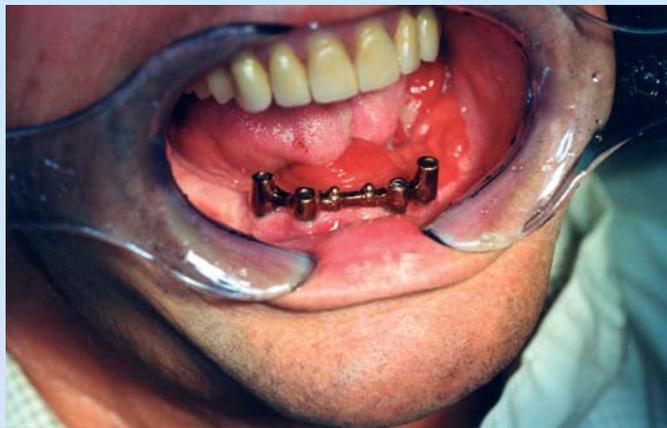


Photo 1: Total or partial mandible removal leads to the deviation of the dental arch



Photo 4: Radiation treatment results in tooth decay. In this case the alveolar ridge was resected in the front of the mandible and covered with jejunal graft.

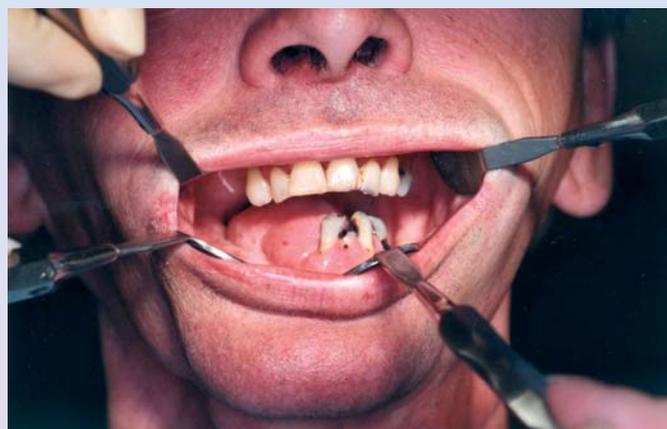


Photo 2: Tissue scarring results in restricted mandible movement.



Photo 5: The remaining teeth were so destroyed by x-rays that the instrument penetrated the tooth. The tooth bled - but the patient experienced no pain. All teeth were cut and capped: in the maxilla with acrylic crowns with tempbond; in the mandible with gold crowns with Harvard cement.



Photo 3: The flattening of the vestibulum and of the floor of the mouth (especially with partial removal of the tongue) leads to difficulty when taking impressions.

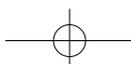


Photo 6: A partial metal denture was introduced to stabilise the remaining teeth. The base was also made of metal because the jejunal graft would have digested acrylic.

This was 10 years ago. In 2001 I had to renew acrylic crowns in the premolar and molar region. I fastened them with Harvard cement.

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Since this article was written, Jadwiga has been elected as Vice Regent for Austria. Ed (See page11)



Dr Heinz Lassig, Regent for Germany 1992 to 2004, has been untiring in his work with dentists from Russia and parts of Eastern Europe. In this article he Reports on Changes in Health Insurance in Eastern European countries

Political change in Eastern European Countries finally brought the communist period to an end. In many sections of life there have been great changes, not least in Public Health, which formerly was directed by the Public Health Government Service. Reforms in administration had to be carried out to bring Public Health Services up to modern levels. Private initiatives were asked for since there were no financial means available.

In dental health especially, profound changes were necessary. New scientific findings and methods of treatment from the Western European Countries were being introduced. Dentists needed to be trained in new techniques using new materials. On the technical side, new equipment became available, but very often, financial restraints limited the purchase both of new materials and equipment.

I undertook a survey of dental health insurance in four Eastern European countries: Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, asking the same questions in each:

- 1) Is there a state insurance for dental treatment?
- 2) Is there an insurance for certain professions?
- 3) Are there private health insurance companies?
- 4) Is there insurance for pensioners and students?
- 5) Can costs for dental treatment be deducted from income taxes?
- 6) Is the dentist's bill paid by the patient directly?
- 7) Is there any insurance for patients?

These are my findings, country by country.

Russia:

Answers 1 – 4: There is no public health insurance for dental treatment. In each district of the town there are state clinics where everybody gets free conservative treatment, though the standard of treatment is very low and patients are kept waiting for a very long time. Pensioners and students are treated in these state clinics. Big companies such as banks, industrial companies etc. sometimes provide private insurance arrangements for their employees. Paying extra may enable a patient to access better treatment.

- ✓ Answer 5: Deduction of private medical or dental expenses is allowed for in taxes.
- ✓ Answer 6: Nearly all patients pay for their treatment in cash or by credit card. Younger people in employment normally go to a private practice.
- ✓ Answer 7: Each employer is obliged to subtract 5.4% from his employees' earnings for a health insurance fund.

Poland:

- ✓ Answer 1: There is a government insurance scheme which provides a low standard of treatment. Crowns and bridges have to be paid for privately. The number of dentists admitted to the State Insurance scheme is limited for financial reasons.
- ✓ Answer 2: No large companies offer insurance to their employees.
- ✓ Answer 3: Some private insurance plans are available.
- ✓ Answer 4: Pensioners and students are treated in public clinics and State Insurance covers their costs, but treatment is limited to tooth number 4 in both arches.
- ✓ Answer 5: No deduction of private medical or dental expenses allowed for in taxes.
- ✓ Answer 6: Patients pay cash directly to the dentist.
- ✓ Answer 7: Insurances are not yet well organised.

Czechoslovakia:

- ✓ Answers 1 & 2: There is a general health insurance covering certain professions, eg. Bankers, employees of the Department of the Interior, Metal Alliance and Miners.
- ✓ Answer 3: There are no private insurances.
- ✓ Answer 4: Treatment for students and pensioners paid by the Government.
- ✓ Answer 5: No deduction of medical or dental expenses allowed for in taxes.
- ✓ Answer 6: Patients pay cash only for treatments outside state standards, for example composite fillings.
- ✓ Answer 7: There is only a general health insurance and an old age insurance. No nursing or unemployment insurance is available.

Hungary:

The Hungarian health system is one of the weakest points in the transformation process after the fall of communism. A few changes have been made but not the sweeping reforms necessary. All questions asked in the other countries cannot be answered, but this is a general picture.

- ✓ Answer 1: Since the political change, most of the cost of medical treatment is paid for by the Monopol State Insurance. Finance for this insurance is raised by contributions from both employees and employers. In 1998 these contributions were 16-19% from employees and 3% from employers.
- ✓ Answer 2: No large companies offer insurance to their employees.
- ✓ Answer 3: Private Insurance is paid for by private contributions.
- ✓ Answer 4: Payment of dental treatment for the unemployed and pensioners is covered by State Insurance.
- ✓ Answer 5-7: There is a Public Health System in which medical treatment is provided by the State without contributions. State Insurance provides medical treatment by the state with contributions.

Conclusion

From this brief survey, it can be seen that in some post-communist Eastern European countries, the Public Health Service is being replaced more and more by insurance schemes. In Poland, the system introduced is very similar to the German pattern, each dental treatment having a certain value, paid for item by item, though amounts paid to the dentist are often of limited value. There is a big difference in the quality of treatment provided in the big towns and in the poor agricultural regions. There are virtually no programmes of prophylaxis and prevention, and due to lack of finance, in some of the countries even the school dentist has been eliminated.

Apart from the state clinics which are still administered by the Public Health Service, more and more private practices are being opened and the dentists are having to be re-educated in how to manage private practice and to train staff. To achieve these aims, many dentists living near borders, eg. between Germany and Poland or Czechoslovakia, have organised meetings with their eastern colleagues, discussed practice management, new techniques and materials. Fellows of ICD could definitely play a role in these countries.

**Dr. Heinz Lassig,
Germany**

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor

We need a few younger FICDs and a Worthwhile Project for the European Section to Support

I have not been able to attend many of the Annual Meetings of the ICD, but I have enjoyed the few I have been to. It has also given me pleasure to act as host at my London club – the RAF club, for a couple of meetings and dinners. Meetings would always have been a little more enjoyable if there had been a few more Fellows present. One of the reasons for low numbers, I believe, is that an insufficient number of youngish dentists have been elected. Above a certain age and retired, the ability to attend conferences and meetings is inevitably reduced.

In the past I proposed several dentists, whom I considered to be distinguished, might be admitted as Fellows – and a couple were. They have proved to be valuable additions to the International College. I was told the others were too young and had not yet achieved sufficiently in the dental world, so they were not presented. If we need to await their arrival at a suitable age for election, they may well be beyond the age where they can serve the College effectively. Perhaps also, too many Fellows are proposed and elected because they are close friends of existing Fellows. To further broaden the College, there may be a case to consider 2 or 3 Honorary Fellows from allied fields, such as a Dental Technicians, Dental Nurses, etc. The support of an appropriate dental charitable operation would also provide the College with the right reputation, and give it wider recognition.

Hopefully it will not be considered ill-mannered for an honorary fellow to make proposals for change. The ICD is a unique dental group which has an important role to play. It needs stimulation, slight expansion and perhaps a new Project.

**John M. Davis
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