



IC Digest

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Editorial Comment

In this issue of the ICDigest, former World President of the ICD, Dr. Vic Lanctis, congratulates the Fellows of the European Section as we approach our 50th Anniversary in 2005, and invites us to celebrate.....and to contemplate. And indeed there is much of which we can be proud.

The development of the Dent-Ed Project, designed to promote convergence towards higher standards in dental education, is attributed by Professor Diarmuid Shanley, Dean of the School of Health Sciences in Trinity College Dublin, to the joint initiative taken by the European Section of ICD and the World Health Organisation in 1992. In that year a visit by a team of international dental educators was organised to three representative dental faculties in Belarus, Latvia, and the Russian Federation, with former Secretary-General George Read-Ward as the main catalyst. A workshop was later held in Moscow to define the most pressing needs of dental educators there.

We are rightly proud of the work done in the Russian Federation since then by Heinz Lassig, Eugen Schray, Jan Pamijer, David Phillips, Tony Hoskinson, and many other representatives of the European Section. Yet troubling questions remain.

Can we disregard the plea from one of our own Fellows working in the Ukraine, Dr Paul Becker, to recognise dentists in Eastern Europe who are trying valiantly,

with little support locally, to raise standards and provide caring treatments for their patients?

Are we prepared for May 1st 2004, when another 74 million people from Eastern Europe will join the European Union?¹

Are we efficient and effective in our use of modern communications?

Are we sufficiently aware of the Fellows in our Section who feel the College is not open enough in its procedures, and spends too little time at annual meetings discussing what it actually does, or could do?

Lynn Walters, in his capacity as Master of the Worshipful Company of Horners, shows in this Digest, how tradition can be maintained while supporting invaluable educational and charitable projects. Food for thought?

So by all means let us prepare to celebrate next year, and let us think how best to do so, and then having thought, let us act.....

*for to think is easy,
to act is difficult,
to act as one thinks
is the most difficult
of all.*

Goethe

Cecil Linehan

¹ Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, The Czech Republic, Slovenia, and Slovakia.
http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index_en.html.
[12/02/04]

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European Section Web-links

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

Section I

United States of America: <http://www.usa-icd.org>

Section IV

South America: <http://www.icd-sudamerica.org>
(Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay)

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

Several National Dental Associations

Available at:

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

49th Annual Meeting International College of Dentists European Section Monaco June 10th - 12th 2004

Social Programme

Thursday, 10th June

- 12.00 - 20.30 **Registration Desk**
Hotel Hermitage
Monte Carlo
- 19.30 - 21.00 **Welcome Cocktail and Dinner**
Café de Paris, Salon Bellevue

Friday, 11th June

- 10.00 - 15.30 **Tour for accompanying persons**
Ephrusi de Rothschild Villa & Gardens
- Lunch: Casino de Beaulieu
- 20.00 - 23.00 **Dinner:** Hotel Hermitage
Salon Belle Epoque

Saturday, 12th June

- 17.30 - 19.30 **Induction Ceremony**
Sporting d'Hiver
- 19.30 - 20.20 **Reception**
Sporting d'Hiver
- 20.30 - 24.00 **Gala Dinner:**
Hotel de Paris
Salle Empire

Regents' Programme

Wednesday June 9th

- 20.00 **Regents' dinner**
(Regents, Officers and Spouses)
Meeting point: lobby of Hotel Hermitage

Thursday June 10th

- 14.00 **Board of Regents' Meeting**
Hotel Hermitage

Saturday, June 12th

- 16.45 **Induction Ceremony** (Black tie)
Regents plus their Candidates
Sporting d'hiver



Villa Ephrusi de Rothschild



Scientific Programme

Friday 11th June 08.30-15.30

- Sporting d'Hiver,
Salle François Blanc
- 08.30 **Opening Address: Dr Peter Pré**
President of the European Section
ICD
- 08.45 **Dr. Jean-Michel Morand**
Pediatric dentistry update
- 09.10 **Dr. Franck Renouard**
Conditions for success in implant
dentistry: breaking the dogma
- 09.35 **Dr. Patrick A. Adriaens**
Preservation of alveolar bone
volume: changing approach to tooth
extraction
- 10.00 **First Coffee break**
- 10.25 **Dr. Jean Buquet**
History of Implantology
- 10.50 **Dr. Patrick Simonet**
Passivity of fit: a biological and
mechanical paradox
- 11.15 **Dr. Jean-Louis Giovannoli**
Evidence based therapy of
inflammatory peri-implant diseases
- 11.40 **Second Coffee break**
- 12.10 **Dr. Jean-Daniel Aye**
Recent advances in the physiology
and pharmacology of pain
- 12.35 **Dr. David Glynn**
History of the European Section of
ICD
- 13.00 **Lunch at the Café de Paris**
- 14.45 **Open Forum**
- 15.30 **Close**



Interview with Dr Peter Pré

49th President of the European Section of the International College of Dentists

Editor: Dr Pré, I congratulate you on becoming the 49th President of the European Section. Can you tell the readers what influenced your decision to bring the 49th Annual Meeting to Monaco?

Dr. Pré: Living and working in Paris it seemed obvious that the Annual Meeting should be organized there. However most of our European Fellows have already visited Paris and I wanted an unusual place, as attractive as possible for the Fellows and for the accompanying persons where all could enjoy a holiday like atmosphere. Monaco is a prestigious location and should appeal to all the Fellows. It is close to Nice International airport so transportation is not complicated, and on the Riviera we should be able to enjoy good weather.

Ed: I know your chosen speciality in dentistry is in the field of periodontology, but can you tell the readers briefly what led you to become a dentist in the first place?

Dr. Pré: At the end of high school I was hesitating between engineering school and medical school. At that time, one of my professors suggested dentistry as a good compromise between these very different choices and that proved to be excellent advice.

Ed: Where did you study at under-graduate level?

Dr. Pré: In Paris. I started dental studies shortly after the turmoil and uprising of 1968 and amongst the many changes that followed that period, dental schools which used to be privately owned, had been taken over and run by the state. In Paris we had a brand new dental school with teaching facilities for lectures and practical work the like of which had never been seen before. The clinical teaching was still in the old schools though.

Ed: What influenced your initial interest in periodontology?

Dr. Pré: It is mostly my interest in surgery that led me

to become a periodontist. I was also interested in orthodontics as I liked the technical aspect of "playing" with wires and bending them to great precision but in the end surgery seemed more appealing to me.

Ed: There is a great sense of history as I open this interview with you, given the central role your predecessor, the late Dr. Jacques Fouré, played in the formation of the European Section in 1955. It seems so fitting that 49th President should come from France. Would you care to reflect on this aspect of the year 2003-2004 and how it has influenced your choice of programme for the Scientific Day in Monte Carlo?

Dr. Pré : Dr. Jacques Fouré was a great figure in our profession. He was very active in organised dentistry and more specifically in the creation of the European Section of the International College of Dentists. When one realizes the difficulties of travelling just after WWII and the time it took to communicate from one country to another, one has to be even more grateful to our distinguished predecessors for the foundations they laid for us. It seemed fitting to add to the Scientific Programme in Monaco a brief history of the European Section of the ICD, which will be presented by Past President David Glynn.

Ed: You have been a Fellow of ICD now for 18 years. What do you consider the most rewarding aspect of being an FICD?

Dr. Pré: It has to be what constitutes one of the main objectives of the ICD, that is to bring together practitioners of various cultures, to encourage an exchange of ideas and techniques, and to enjoy the pleasure of meeting colleagues. Over the years they become friends, sharing the same profession and ethics. The scientific aspect of the meetings is important, but probably less important than it used to be in the past and in my opinion, it is not the major reason for Fellows to attend as there are now so many

specialist organizations. The ICD has a big advantage over the other scientific societies in that through the various venues of our 3 day meetings, we promote communications between our members and not only vertical communication between the lecturer and the audience.

Ed: And what of the responsibility of being honoured as President of the ICD?

Dr. Pré: I tend not to think about it, I try to keep up with the daily load of work to make sure everything is done in due time. I feel the responsibility and work involved are a normal counterpart of the honour of being President of such a prestigious society.

Ed: In addition to ICD, in what other dental associations have you been involved?

Dr. Pré: I have been involved with the American Dental Club of Paris of which I have been President and then served 10 years on the Executive Committee. I have also been one of the founding members and President of the Parisian Society of Periodontics and Implantology. I am now Honorary President of this Society. I am presently Chief Editor of the French version of the International Journal of Periodontics and Restorative Dentistry.

Ed: Outside of dentistry, what can you tell us of Peter Pre?

Dr. Pré: Being involved in organized dentistry through the ICD means that dentistry plays an important part of my life but there definitely is a life outside of Dentistry. My wife Marie-Christine and I had an exceptional year in 2003 with all sorts of emotions, with the passing away of loved ones and the pleasure of becoming grand-parents with the arrival of Nicolas, son of our son Alexandre and his wife Isabelle. Our Daughter Victoria graduated with honours from Business school and is now working as "Event Manager" for a large international company. After the Monaco meeting Victoria and I will be exchanging views about meeting organization !

Many ICD Fellows already know that I have always been involved in building model cars. I wrote my first article on model cars in a British magazine when I was 15 and at the same time I won a modelling contest on TV. Later I switched from model cars to creating and building radio-controlled fully functional submarines. Now I am back to building model cars from scratch. A few collectors around the world have some of my

models. The energy and precision required to create these models are an excellent antidote to daily stress.¹

Ed: What are your main hopes for the ICD over the next 50 years?

Dr. Pré: Maintaining excellence while achieving growth has been and still is the main objective. When the ICD was created 50 years ago it was quite unique. Now there are many local and international societies, competing to attract colleagues.

At the ICD we ought to try and maintain our uniqueness providing both knowledge and conviviality while maintaining the same standard of selectivity for the new Fellows. 50 years in the future many things will have changed in our profession. Most probably, tissue engineering will be in common use and our dexterity will be replaced or helped with computer guided instruments. Nonetheless our successors will still need to exchange ideas and relate their individual experience to others. Video-conferencing will certainly be prominent but person to person exchanges will still stimulate colleagues to attend meetings like we have today.

Ed: From the enthusiastic comments I have heard from several Fellows about the programme you have arranged for the 49th Meeting of the European Section in Monte Carlo from June 10th -12th 2004, it is going to be quite an occasion, Peter. Have you any further remarks you might care to add in that connection?

Dr. Pré: This meeting with its various venues was organized around the scientific session in such a way as to provide all the Fellows and accompanying persons with the possibility to enjoy every moment of their stay in this prestigious part of the Riviera.

Ed: Thank you very much Peter. I wish you and Marie Christine the very best of good fortune for the 49th Meeting of the European Section of the ICD in June, and look forward to seeing you there.

Dr. Pré: Thank you Cecil. The success of the meeting lies now in the participation of as many Fellows as possible

1. Readers interested in viewing Peter's Model Cars can do so: The Mercedes racing car transporter at: <http://www.mgussin.freeuk.com/> The Chaparral 2J at: <http://www.slotcenter.net/eng/sb/1103chaparral2j03.htm> <http://www.paceautorama.ppg.br/wmedia/list.asp?rel=PETERPRE&indice=138>

European Section 48th Annual Meeting Dublin 19th - 21st June 2003

Under the Presidency of Dr. Joseph Lemasney, the first Irish President of the European Section, a most successful meeting took place in a warm sunny Dublin from June 19th to 21st 2003. Over 200 delegates from Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Reunion, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Ukraine, and USA, gathered for three days of Scientific and Social activities. Delegates were joined by the College's International President, Dr. Minoru Horiuchi.



Dr. Dick van der Harst, (left) President of the European Section when the meeting was held in Dublin in 1987, and World President in 1997, with Dr. Joe Lemasney, first Irish President of the European Section of ICD.



Dr George Read-Ward (left) and Dr David Glynn, created Masters of the ICD at the Induction Ceremony in the National Gallery by World President, Dr. Minori Horiuchi, (centre back) with Dr. Joe Lemasney (back right), President of the European Section, and Dr. Peter Pré, then President-Elect.

The Scientific Programme

"Challenges and Opportunities in Patient Treatment in the New Millennium"

Under the Chairmanship of Professor John Clarkson, Dean of the School of Dental Science, Trinity College, Dublin, five excellent lecturers from the three Dental Schools on the island of Ireland looked at different aspects of dentistry which will be relevant to patient care in the future:

- Dr. S. Flint, Consultant in Oral Medicine, Dublin Dental Hospital Trinity College, Dublin:
The Patient: Extra-oral Diagnosis. The Holistic Approach
- Dr. R. McConnell, Dean, University College Dental School, Cork, & Professor of Restorative Dentistry:
Using new materials in Restorative Dentistry for best results for patients
- Professor Brian O'Connell, Dublin Dental Hospital, Trinity College, Dublin:
Bioengineering: Restorative Dentistry in the Molecular Age
- Dr. David Hussey, Queen's University Dental School, Belfast: ***Endodontics in 2003***
- Dr. P.J. Byrne, Dublin Dental Hospital: ***Aesthetic Implantology***

Dr. Flint's paper in full, and abstracts of the other four papers, with the Speakers' CVs, are posted on the web-site at <http://www.icd-europe.com/education>



The Dublin Speakers (from left): David Hussey, PJ Byrne, Joe Lemasney, President European Section, John Clarkson, Chairman, Robert McConnell, and Stephen Flint.
(insert right): Brian O'Connell



Following the Scientific Meeting, delegates were taken on a conducted tour of the state-of-the-art Dublin Dental School, following which the Open Forum was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Dental School.

Social Programme:

The social programme included three evenings of entertainment at such diverse venues as Trinity College, the Old Jameson Distillery at Smithfield, the National Gallery of Ireland, and the famous Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.



Dame Margaret Seward, Editor of the ICDigest from 1993 to 2000, receives from Dr Bob Brady, Secretary-General of the College & Registrar of the USA Section, a copy of the video made about her for the "Outstanding Leaders in Dentistry - An Audio-Visual History Series."
(<http://www.usa.icd.org/leaders.htm>) [12/02/04]



Dr Walter van Driel, recently appointed Vice-Regent for Benelux, and Ineke Kroon, at the Gala Dinner, Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.



Riverdance in Trinity College



Traditional Irish Pipers declaim the Close of the Gala Dinner - and the 48th Meeting



Former Regent for UK, Bruce Mayhew, gives Irish traditional musicians a helping hand!



"Look Joe, this party IS over, and you ARE coming home now" - Ethna Lemasney warns President Joe!

The Open Forum

This was very well attended in Dublin and opened by Dr Peter Kotschy, Regent for Austria and Chairman of the Committee on Planning and Development of the European Section of the ICD, established at the Board of Regents' Meeting in Munich in June 2002. Dr. Kotschy asked Fellows to bring forward items of concern and of interest which they believed were of importance to the European Section.

- Dr Laurence Lando UK, brought forward the oft-expressed concern that many new Fellows attend for their Induction and are never seen again.
- Dr Lando asked also that the methods for appointing Vice-Regents and Officers might be more transparent, and democratic.
- Dr Paul Becker, US FICD, now living and working in Ukraine, spoke with feeling to the Forum of the need for recognition of dentists in the emerging countries of Eastern Europe who are doing much to raise dental standards in those countries. He feels the ICD has a central role to play here.
- Dr Walter van Driel, Netherlands, expressed the view that much could be done to help dental education in these countries through Distance-Learning, a view endorsed by.....
- Professor Diarmuid Shanley, Honorary FICD, and Co-Ordinator of the DentEd Project established to improve standards in Dental Education both in Europe and now also world-wide.

Please note that the Open Forum will be held again in Monte Carlo following the Scientific Session. To enable as wide a range of topics as possible to be covered, Fellows are asked to submit their questions by May 15th 2004 to the Editor, Dr Cecil Linehan, who will Chair the Forum in 2004.

Current Presidents of the European Section



Immediate Past-President: Dr Joe Lemansey, Ireland (centre), Dr Peter Pr , France, President 2004 (right), and President-Elect, Dr Anders Ericson, Scandinavia (left)

...and seven former Presidents



From left: Dr Dick van dar Harst, Amsterdam, 1986, Dublin, 1987; Dr. Heinz Lassig, Munich, 2001; Dr.Nicole Vallotton, Lausanne, 2002; Dr.Carlo Pejrone, Baveno, 1986; Dr.David Glynn, York, 1985; and Dr.Peter Kotschy, Vienna, 1997.

Preliminary Programme for the 50th Anniversary Meeting of The European Section of the ICD Stockholm June 16th - 2005

Congress Hotels: Nordic Light and Nordic See: very close to the Central Railway Station with easy access from the Airport Express.

Wednesday, June 15th

Golf Tournament (if enough interested players!)
President's Dinner for Regents', spouses & guests.

Thursday, June 16th

Afternoon: Regents' Meeting

Evening: Get-together-mingle-party in the Volvo Show Room, Kungstr dg rden

Foot walk to Wallman's Salonger for a very informal dinner with entertainment: a tribute to Swedish pop from the 70's to the 90's with golden hits from ABBA, Roxette etc

Friday, June 17th

Scientific Programme: World Trade Centre (short walking distance from the hotels):

A seminar on state-of-the-art implant dentistry:

Drs. Hans Nilson and Sven Scholander (prosthetic specialists) and Dr. Stefan Lundgren, oral surgeon.

Evening: Informal dinner, with entertainment, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the ICD Europe.

Saturday, June 18th

Morning: free

Evening: Induction ceremony followed by Banquet
Wishing everybody welcome to Stockholm!

**Anders Ericson,
President-Elect**

Future Meetings European Section: Genoa, Italy: June 2006; UK, June 2007 (Venue to be decided)

Secretary General's Report

At the Dublin meeting in June 2003, I took over from my two highly esteemed predecessors, Dr. David Glynn and Dr. George Read-Ward. The previous March, I "rescued" Dr Read-Ward from 10 years of archives and documents. During the year, he has shown me how to handle the various items which arise at different periods, and thanks to his efforts, the structures are all very clear to me.

New Regents

Since the Dublin meeting, four new Regents have been appointed as follows:

Ireland: Dr. Frank Shields

Israel: Dr. Sheldon Sydney

Switzerland: Dr. Philippe Hediger

UK: Dr. Phillip Dowell

The Officers of the European Section – and I am convinced this will be on behalf of all Fellows - wish to record their deep gratitude for the great efforts and contributions of these four retiring Regents: Dr. Joseph Lemasney, Dr Yehoshua Kfir, Dr. Nicole Vallotton and Dr. Bruce Mayhew respectively. We send their successors every good wish in the years ahead.

Appointment of Vice-Regents

New Vice-Regents have also been appointed as follows:

Austria: Dr. Peter Brandstätter

Benelux : Dr. Walter van Driel

France: Dr. Bertrand de Beaupuis

Germany: Dr Wolfgang Bockelbrinck

Ireland: Dr. Tom Feeney

Further appointments of new Vice-Regents will be announced following the 49th Annual Meeting in Monaco in June 2004

Web-site

As promised, since December 31st 2003, the name of the European Section's web-site has been changed to <http://www.icd-europe.com>. In December also, the Board of Regents accepted a recommendation from our Editor, Dr. Cecil Linehan, that the servicing of the web-site should be awarded to a firm from Northern Ireland, entitled Ardnet Online Solutions. To date we have been very pleased with the help and advice offered to the Section by Andy Kane of Ardnet. New information for the web-site, updates and Fellows' peer-reviewed papers should be forwarded to the Editor, at clinehan@icd-europe.com. On behalf of all in the European Section, I wish to record my thanks once again to Alison Langdon for her sterling work in maintaining the website from the time of the sudden death of my predecessor, Dr Ian Poplett, in April 2002.

Open Forum: Prior Submission of Questions

This will be held immediately after the Scientific Programme in Monaco, with the Editor, Dr. Cecil Linehan, as Chairman. To ensure as wide a spread of topics as possible, Fellows are asked to submit questions to the Editor by May 15th 2004.



The Editor, Dr Cecil Linehan (left) with newly installed Secretary-General, Dr Frans Kroon, at the Regents' Meeting, Dublin, June 2003.

Correspondence and Ongoing Items

1. There is a request from the Editor for the Districts to consider the appointment of District Communication Officers.
2. A protocol for answering letters to the Editor/ Board needs to be developed.
3. The necessity and timing of the Autumn Newsletter was also raised.
4. FICD, Dr. Laurence Lando, UK, wrote about "democracy" in the ICD.
5. Dr. Peter Pré, President European Section. made a proposal for Future Elections of Regents / Vice-regents, which was discussed in the Board of Regents of December.
6. There was further communication with Dr. Peter Kotschy of the Committee on Development and Future Organisation of the European Section.
7. FICD, Dr. T. Feeney, Ireland, submitted (also on behalf of Dr Joe Lemasney) a most instructive summary of the organisation of the Dublin meeting. This is meant as guidance for future meetings. It is now in the archives, and is to be sent to future congress organisers.
8. A preliminary programme for the 50th Annual Meeting in Stockholm in June 2005 was received from the Vice-President, Dr. Anders Ericson.

Further details can be read from the Minutes of the Board of Regents Meeting held in London, December 6th 2003, now posted on the website at <http://www.icd-europe.com/members>

Frans H.M. Kroon
Secretary-General

DISTRICT MEETINGS 2003 -2004

First District Meeting for German Fellows

For the first time, the German Fellows of ICD met together for a District Meeting. It was held in November 2003 in Karlsruhe, and was attended by nineteen German Fellows. Professor Heners, Fellow and Director of the Academy of Dental Treatment was invited, and attended as our guest. The conference started with a dinner in a very exquisite restaurant. The next day, Prof. Petschelt of Erlangen University delivered a very interesting lecture on new composite materials. The great number of composites now on the market brings a certain insecurity in deciding the best preparation to use. The discussion that followed Prof. Petschelt's paper showed the importance dentists attribute to this subject. The next lecture was from ICD Fellow Dr. Dapprich on malfunctions in the craniomandibular sphere. The Fellows who attended the District Meeting were very pleased with its content, both scientific and social. Another meeting will be arranged in 2004.



Heinz Lassig
Regent for Germany

Report of the Greek and Cyprus District

In November 2003, the ICD fellows gathered together for the annual dinner of our District in the Athenian Club in Athens. Sixteen fellows participated while the presence of the spouses was very much appreciated. Short welcome speeches were delivered by the Regent and the Past President, Andreas Tsoutsos, while John Vrotsos, FICD, inducted in Deauville in 1989, gave a brief analysis about the unique importance of the ICD within the local community, and its significance within the international professional and academic dental world. The idea of enriching future occasions with a brief non - dental lecture was highly appreciated and accepted by all.

Aris-Petros Tripodakis
Regent for Greece and Cyprus

Israel/Malta District Report

The Israel/Malta District has initiated a recognition 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' Student Award*. At



this point, we have confirmation from the two Israeli dental schools that they will participate in the Award process. The dental schools' deans have been very co-operative and committees have been formed to evaluate potential candidates for what will become a very prestigious honour. A local dental supplier will underwrite the cost of the Award, which will be presented during the annual awards programmes at each institution.

Sheldon Dov Sydney
New Regent for Israel and Malta

Report from the Irish District

A most enjoyable evening for the Irish Fellows was held in Dublin in November 2003. The outgoing Regent for Ireland and immediate Past-President of the European Section, Dr. Joseph Lemasney, paid tribute to the wonderful attendance rate of Irish Fellows at the annual meetings during his time as Regent since 1994, and especially thanked all the Irish Fellows for their support during his year as European President. All present congratulated Dr. Lemasney for running such a successful meeting given the difficulties with travel during the year created by the war in Iraq. On behalf of the Irish Fellows, Dr. Shields thanked Dr. Lemasney and his wife Ethna, for all they had done for the Irish District of ICD, and presented them with a gift of Tyrone Irish cutglass. Dr. Lemasney then introduced Dr. Frank Shields as the new Regent for Ireland, and Dr. Tom Feeney as Vice-Regent.

Frank Shields
New Regent for Ireland



Benelux District

Twenty fellows attended a meeting held in February 2004 at the newly opened Satellite location of the Dental School of the University of Amsterdam in Almere, a new town in the centre of the country. The programme, presented by the Office-Manager of the Dental School, Mrs Judith Onnekink, included a guided tour and information about parts of the dental curriculum. Students work in small groups, imitating a regular dental office situation. This was then followed by a lecture by Fellow Dr. G.H Sanderink, Dept. of Dental Radiology, about "Distance Learning", (future) communication facilities in the Dental School and the current implementations of the dental education curriculum.

The newly proposed Inductees for Monte Carlo were discussed and there was a debate about the attendance and costs of the European Section's annual meeting. Quite a number of Fellows intend coming to Monte Carlo.

There were some suggestions about increasing the number of local meetings, which gives the Regent and Vice-Regent enough support to continue with these local meetings in the future.

Frans H.M. Kroon,
Regent for Benelux

The European Section extends a warm welcome to the New Fellows Inducted in Dublin in June 2003

Balbi	Paolo	Italy	Private Practice
Bertrand	Jean	Belgium	Private Practice
Castel-Branco Froes	Clara	Portugal	Private Practice: periodontology and implantology
Bailey	Bruno	France	Private Practice
Hanvold	Bjorn	Norway	Private Practice
Hoffman	Manfred	Germany	Private Practice in Periodontics and Implantology
Hoskinson	Anthony	UK	Specialist Endodontist
Hussey	David	Ireland	Consultant/Lecturer in Conservative Dentistry
Kearns	Gerard	Ireland	Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery
Lloyd	Howard	UK	Specialist Endodontist
Martin	Jean-Claude	France	Judiciary Expert
McConnell	Robert	Ireland	Dean of Cork Dental School; Prof of Restorative Dentistry
McKenna	Dan	Ireland	Private Practice and Hospital: Implantology
Monteiro da Silva	Orlando	Portugal	Private Practice
Mourao	Joao	Portugal	Fixed Prosthesis/Implantology
Murphy	Bernard	Ireland	Principal Dental Surgeon, Community Service
Neumeyer	Stefan	Germany	Private Practice
Roxas	Ilaria	Italy	Odontostomatology
Santana Penin	Urbano	Spain	Private Practice
Schmalz	Gottfried	Germany	Director of University Hospital & Professor
Sorensen	Henrik	Denmark	Private Practice
Suarez-Quintanilla	David	Spain	Professor of Orthodontics
Tuppy	Franz-Karl	Austria	Private Practice and Lecturer in Prosthodontics
Velvart	Peter	Switzerland	Private Practice Endodontics and Microsurgery

Photos of all Dublin Inductees on: <http://www.icd-europe.com/meetings>

A Double Honour for the European Section - The Masters' Views

In June 2003, at the 48th Annual Meeting in Dublin, two outstanding Fellows of the European Section were honoured by having the Degree of Master of the College conferred on them. Both David Glynn and George Read-Ward have served the European Section with great distinction in their different ways. Here, they give us a glimpse of what the ICD means to them.

B. David Glynn M.I.C.D.

BDS: Guy's Hospital Dental School 1964

FICD: 1981

Secretary-General: ICD European Section 1985 - 1993

International Councillor ICD: 1985 - present

President of the European Section: 1995

ICD International President: 1999 -2000

Master of the College: Dublin, 2003



David and Judy Glynn relax in Santiago following the International Meeting of the ICD there during David's year as President of the "College-at-Large" In 1999.

My Time in the ICD

I have been asked by our editor for a few words reflecting on my time in the ICD.

Following my induction in London in 1981 by Dr Walter Reif, I soon became embroiled with the organisational side of the European Section, taking over the job of Secretary General from Dr. Michel Varin of France, at the Florence meeting in 1984.

A Baptism of Fire for the new Secretary-General

This was a wonderful meeting, but a real baptism of fire for me because, when we arrived, though only 250 delegates had registered, 420 turned up on the Wednesday, the excess being some Italians who had not made reservations! This threw our organisation into a bit of chaos, but we eventually accommodated everyone and had a wonderful time with an excellent social programme arranged by our President, Dr Umberto Bar.

International Councillor, European President, World President

I moved up through various offices including becoming successively an International Councillor from 1985 to the present, President of the European Section in 1995 when the 40th Anniversary Meeting was held in York, and then in 1999, President of the College-at-Large, when the Meeting was held in Santiago, Chile.

Co-operation between the ICD in the US and South America

In my year as International President, I was most impressed by the co-operation between the USA Section and District 3 in South America. The USA Section provides the South Americans with two speakers each year, their airfares are paid for by the College, while the local section gives them board and lodging. This programme has been running now for about ten years. The Scientific Session in Santiago was held in a separate hall with 500 local dentists who were invited free of charge to a programme put on by these two USA Section speakers. It was a great success. It is through this sort of help that the International College of Dentists has become the major International Dental Society in South America.

Sharing our Knowledge

One of the biggest highlights for me of being an FICD, has been the involvement in helping various sections, firstly, to advance the profession in their own country, and then, to improve the service and standards of care they are able to deliver to their own population. On many occasions the College has been asked to assist in this process, and a good example was in the '90's when the Soviet Union broke up, and our then Secretary General, George Read-Ward, took a leading part with the European Section both in organising conferences in the ex-Soviet Union countries and also working with WHO and the College which provided funds for speakers and equipment in various countries.

We feel that to a large extent the influence of people in the European Section of the International College of Dentists had helped countries to adapt to a more western approach to dental education and treatment of patients. This initiative has been ongoing and is still ongoing in various areas and the European Section has recently established a committee to co-ordinate these activities.

A Challenge for ICD in Africa

The ICD is in the position of being the premier honorary Dental Society throughout the world and is represented in all continents except Africa. In the past, we have had a few false starts in Africa, but nothing has come of these initiatives. We badly need some input from people in that continent and dentists in various areas to try and get a College initiative going there. There are millions of people who have virtually no dental care at all and the countries, of course, have no funds to deal with this. In this regard it was heartening to read in the ICDigest of 2002, of the clinic established in Burkina Faso, Western Africa, by the Austrian FICD, Peter Schopf, and I sincerely hope that his efforts will be built on by others within the European Section of ICD.¹

The Value of International Friendships

Personally I have travelled all over the world and made friends with countless colleagues which has broadened my outlook on the international composition of the profession. Many of these people have proved to be invaluable contacts, both in my personal and professional life. It is such a benefit to have friends in different countries that one can refer patients to if necessary.

There is nothing like first-hand contact with colleagues from other countries to see how the profession works for them. It is all too easy for us to presume that everything goes on around the world as it does in our own home countries, but when you get to other parts of the world, and particularly to the third world countries, you realise that dentistry is a completely different profession in these areas.

There is no doubt that being involved with the College has opened many opportunities to me both socially and professionally over the past 25 years and I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone that has made this so enjoyable.

B D Glynn
December 2003

¹. Dr. Schopf's article is available on the European Section web-site at:
<http://www.icd-europe.com/education.html> Ed. [26/01/04]

George Read-Ward M.I.C.D.

Graduated Guy's Dental School: 1960
International Association of Dental Students: 1957
Federation Dentaire Internationale: 1963
FICD: 39th Annual Meeting Deauville: 1989
Secretary-General European Section: 1993 - 2003
Master of the International College of Dentists: 48th Annual Meeting, Dublin, 2003



Recollections

A year or so after being inducted as a Fellow into the International College of Dentists, my name was put forward to the Board of Regents as a candidate for the position of secretary to the European Section. In my favour had been my ongoing interest since student days in the International Association of Dental Students. Since qualifying, the FDI, together with the dental subjects in which I had a specific interest, both sedation and advanced restorative techniques, took me to several countries, meeting colleagues and listening to speakers from across the world.

Thus in 1993, I undertook the office of Secretary-General to the European Section, in succession to my colleague, David Glynn. Ten years later, by June 2003, I had made some twenty-six European visits, not to mention many trips in the UK, together with seven 'long haul' intercontinental meetings as a representative on the International Council. This representation links Europe with the other continents, hence it really goes with the European secretary's job!

Now I recollect in amazement and wonder how I managed to run a full-time practice, have a normal home life with family holidays and carry out that amount of travelling. However, looking back over the venues, it just seems like one long series of special memories, to which I have been an honoured and privileged participant these latter years of my professional life, completely surpassing the 'dark' moments.

Planning Annual Meetings

Most years, about eight months beforehand, I was invited to liaise with the President of the annual meeting, to visit the particular country and to discuss

the proposed venue, the academic, social and accompanying persons' programmes, and the format for the induction ceremony, the banquet, and the overall logistics. This included meetings with the conference organisers and committee, and on occasions, an urgent phone call to the Treasurer for help! On one famous occasion we had a three-way conversation converting guilders into pesetas via dollars into my (mental) pounds sterling!

Memories

- **Athens 1993**, the bus unable to reach the tiny roads leading to Andreas Tsoutsos' lovely home, high on the hills overlooking the city.
- **Jerusalem 1994**, with the late Foci Sussman, marching through Jerusalem, then speeding on a car tour from one end of Israel to the other, in one 48 - hour visit!
- **York 1995**, when David Glynn had us sipping champagne amongst steam locomotives, then dining on a station platform to the accompaniment of a brass band.
- **Baveno 1996**, Carlo Pejrone hosting those magical moments through the warm mists of Lake Maggiore to the gardens with white peacocks.
- **Vienna 1997**, the enchanting moment at Peter Kotschy's meeting, when at midnight, following the Vienesse Ball, the corps de ballet appeared through the floodlit trees in a horse-drawn coach.
- **Bergen 1998**, the beautiful town on the coast of Norway where Terge Wahr-Hansen had members of the International Council in yellow deep-sea fishermen's waterproofs, feeding herring from a bucket of man-eating fish. The memorable journey home – every Fellow has a different story to tell as a result of the air traffic controllers' strike – well, that's modern living!

- **Amsterdam 1999**, with Jan Pameijer. Surprise? The venues could only be reached by Water! The welcome evening below decks on the old war ship 'Amsterdam', followed by an Indonesian evening.
- **Bilbao 2000**, for the millennium year, when at Jaime Gil's meeting we banqueted in what is one of the great architectural wonders of the modern world, the Guggenheim Museum. Never in my wildest dreams did I expect to give an after dinner speech surrounded by my favourite motorcycles.
- **Munich 2001**, for Heinz Lassig's meeting; the emotional sound of those flugelhorn's greeting us as we disembarked from the Tegen See steamer. Next day at the Bayerischerhof, never did so many Fellows take to the dance floor!

This should have been my farewell, but it was not to be. Sadly, only a few months later, my successor Ian Poplett died suddenly, so I was suddenly back in harness, helping Nicole Vallotton, the first Lady President of the European Section.

- **Lausanne 2002**, when Nicole imprisoned us, forcing us to drink champagne in the dungeons beneath the Chateau Chillon, whereupon trumpeters heralded our freedom, calling us to the banquet in the baronial hall.
- **Dublin 2003**, finally, life seems to have come full circle, working with David Glynn again, my predecessor and proposer to the College, when we shared Joe Lemasney's meeting. Traditional Irish music and maybe a touch of Guinness, or was I seeing things when Eugen Schray, suitcase in hand, banged on the windows of the distillery, and begged us to allow him in for Riverdance!

Friends from Far and Wide

Over these eleven annual meetings and Induction Ceremonies, the European Section inducted new Fellows from nearly all of the twenty-four countries which make up the Section and we also had the pleasure of inducting Fellows from Australia, South Africa, and La Reunion together with the first Fellows from Russia, Latvia and Ukraine. The formidable list of Presidents I have worked with, the Board of Regents, existing Fellows and all the new inductees I have liaised with, gave me the opportunity to meet literally hundreds of new acquaintances throughout the world in the dental profession.

International Council Concerns

Over the years I had a wonderful rapport with the Secretary-Generals at head office in the USA; initially Dick Shaffer and latterly Bob Brady. Whilst I always had tremendous support from members of the International Council, in retrospect, I do not think I ever felt totally at ease, finding myself a little 'out of step' with the system. I have to admit I had a continual sense of frustration and at times disagreement with the lack of new thinking and direction for the future progress of the College. Year after year, many countries/sections never attended, perhaps for financial or political reasons; but whatever the reason, it seemed to me to be 'one sided'.

European Section Projects

A few months after becoming secretary in 1993, I made a visit to W.H.O where I had a meeting with Genardy Pakhomov, now immediate past director of Oral Health at W.H.O, Geneva. From this initial visit emerged a lasting liaison resulting in a visit by a team of experts to Minsk, Riga and Moscow. This was later followed by an exchange visit of Latvian dental students to France and UK, and the purchase by the European Section of textbooks for the Riga Dental School. With the help of generous donations from the International Council, we sponsored many colleagues from the European Section to lecture in Russia on specialist subjects. And now we have a web site.

I was inducted in 1989 at Deauville. Looking back now, some fourteen years later, challenges, perhaps I should say opportunities, have come my way which I could not have envisaged on entering the College. My most humbling moment came in Dublin this year when the International President of the College, Dr. Horiuchi, together with European President, Dr Joe Lemasney, presented me with the ultimate accolade, Master of the College.

And now, it is the time for Sally, who has given me so much support in this job, and for the family. Together we plan to spend more time with our grown up family and grandchildren; to discover more of our beloved British Isles, walk in the Alps, listen to opera, practise the piano, tennis, ski, sail, garden and enjoy my 'big boy toys' – cars and motorcycles! I really am a disgrace to the College not owning any golf clubs!

George Read-Ward
December 2003

Dr. Victor J. Lanctis, World President of the 'College-at-Large' in the Years 2002-2003, reflects aloud on the Strengths and Weaknesses he observed in the College during his term of Office



Reflections and Projections

It is mid autumn in Eastern Canada. The recently verdant foliage of our garden has taken on striking gold, orange and crimson hues. Daylight quickens and the air has become noticeably crisper. It is a period of the year known as "Indian Summer" in this part of the world, so designated to recall a time centuries ago when the hunters and gatherers of local indigenous tribes returned from their summer hunting grounds, laden with precious provisions for the impending winter and brimming with exciting tales of faraway expeditions and daring exploits. It is a time when nature slowly comes to rest after an active cycle of rejuvenation and growth, and when one is inevitably drawn to reflect upon recent achievements and future endeavours.

ICD International: The Postives

For the folks on your ICD International Executive, it is a bona fide opportunity to assess the status of the organization and evaluate what progress, if any, has been achieved during their watch. At the risk of sounding perhaps a little pretentious, I believe that significant momentum has been generated over the past year or so, which should stand the College in good stead as it traverses the first decade of this new millennium. For instance, our fellowship roster continues to grow in just about every region of the world. Our capacity to bridge geographical boundaries continues to expand with the addition of excellent regional publications and promising internet applications. The inventory of educational ventures broadens with each passing year and humanitarian projects of all types multiply from one annual exercise to the next. From a philosophical point of view, I get the distinct impression that College affairs are now being addressed in a more farsighted and visionary manner, notably with the introduction of strategic thinking sessions, the formation of a long-overdue communications

committee, and the establishment of long-term planning mechanisms at the International Council level --- all of which obviously bodes well for the future of the College.

While such advances and attitudinal adjustments may be heartening and reassuring, there is little room for smugness or complacency in today's competitive and rapidly evolving environment.

Creativity and innovation, as well as the re-energized enthusiasm and enhanced involvement of fellows everywhere will continue to be indispensable for the College to not only survive, but also to expand and thrive.

Confidence in the Future

My recent experience within Council coupled with that gleaned from numerous presidential visits and associated exchanges suggest that there is good reason to be confident in the future. This perception is premised on a number of notable lessons learned: For example, I have discovered that in addition to the monumental pool of knowledge, expertise and experience available within the organization, there is

- an equally impressive amount of goodwill and Fellows everywhere just waiting to be tapped and judiciously exploited;
- an overwhelming willingness, if not a genuine eagerness, to embrace the various causes for which the College has proudly become synonymous;
- an almost insatiable thirst for information and guidance on how to go about offering aide and assistance when and where required; and above all,
- a universal craving for better communications and closer working relationships between ICD Sections worldwide.

...And Some Causes for Concern

Based on these observations, it has become clear to me that this College possesses not only the resources and the potential but also the attitude and the correct mindset to achieve great things. Having said that, I am also very much aware that there are a number of important issues warranting careful attention as we transit into the future.

Scepticism Among Younger Fellows

- I have noticed, among our younger Fellows in particular, mixed perceptions, and perhaps a degree of tacit scepticism, concerning their status and obligations within the College.

Doubts about the ICD's Relevance Among Established Fellows

- There are likewise provoking questions of Fellows, who bemoan the paucity of tangible and productive programmes in their Section, District or Region and seek more convincing results for their continued loyalty and allegiance.

Reservations with the Nomination Process

- I have occasionally detected lingering reservations, admittedly not entirely unfounded, regarding the fellowship nomination process and heard growing concerns about the absence of equitable gender representation at International Council as well as in other key positions within the College.

Inadequate Communications

- Questions have been repeatedly raised about the value and effectiveness of our current communication vehicles, including the Globe and the ICD web site, and about certain aspects of fiscal stewardship and organizational practices. A few misgivings have also been expressed about the capacity of Central Office to respond to the ever increasing needs of the College. Many Fellows have voiced their dismay and frustration that the ICD is not more widely known or better recognized by the profession and the general public.

Economic Concerns

- In the broader scheme of things, it is clear that a number of Sections face very difficult financial circumstances that could potentially have negative impacts on College operations as a whole. Such economic considerations are especially relevant in countries currently being

considered for expansion. Inhibiting social and political impediments still stifle growth in certain areas where the ICD is gamely struggling to establish inroads or attempting to consolidate existing footholds. Regrettably, all of this is occurring at a time when social commitment and humanitarian zeal appear to be generally on the decline — ostensibly the result of an unfortunate generational trend which now threatens institutions and organizations traditionally dependent on the generosity and altruistic fervor of its members.

Progress Requires...Leadership...Planning...Communication...Commitment

In this somewhat confusing context, the general operational principles proposed at the beginning of my tenure, under the title "Guidelines for Continued Progress", become all the more meaningful and compelling¹ Indeed, there will continue to be a need for:

Leadership

- imaginative and visionary leadership at all structural levels to successfully deal with these complex and sensitive issues and to inspire Fellows to become much more pro-active and involved in their College;

Planning

- astute and skillful planning in order to generate the policies and programmes necessary to maintain and enhance the stature and credibility of the ICD around the globe;

Communication

- more focused and purposeful communication strategies, as well as the establishment of mutually beneficial social and professional interfaces reaching beyond the traditional boundaries of the College;

Commitment

- a genuine need for Fellows everywhere to become more enthusiastic and passionate about their commitment toward the fulfillment of the College's mission and objectives.

¹Open Letter to International Council, ICD Section Presidents and Registrars, January 2002. Available on the European Section web-site at: <http://www.icd-europe.com/news.html> [10/02/04]

Admittedly, the above represents a tall order, but I am personally optimistic that all of these challenges will be overcome and that, buoyed by those proven and time-honoured principles, our College will steadfastly maintain its prominent position on the world dental stage.

50 Years of the European Section: Celebrate and Contemplate

As you prepare to celebrate a momentous milestone in the outstanding history of the European Section, I would urge you to take stock of your part in that remarkable history and to consider what additional role you can play in its next 50 years of progress. In our rather impersonal and oftentimes dysfunctional world, where materialistic ideals, self-centred orientations and short-term interests seemingly dominate other human or social concerns, the succinct yet meaningful College motto "Recognizing

Service and the Opportunity to Serve" should be viewed as more than just another clever marketing tool or 'branding' device. For ICD Fellows everywhere, it should stand out as a motivational beacon in their personal and professional lives and conjure up a profound and lasting individual commitment to the service of others.

With that in mind, may I take this opportunity to congratulate your outstanding Section for its many past service-related achievements and extend to all of you --- its distinguished fellows --- my very best wishes for the next half-century!

Victor J. Lanctis

Past President

International College of Dentists 2002-2003

November 2003

PAST PRESIDENTS International College of Dentists European Section

Philip Dear

Ch.F.L.Nord

Louis Fitting

Jacques Fouré

Fr. Ackermann

Robert Vielleville

Fritz Schoen

Louis Baume

Frans Lankhof

C.de Vere Green

Frederico Singer

Charles Vallotton

Jose M Losada

Are Edwards

Walter Reif

Charles Przetak

Umberto Bar

G. Van Der Harst

William Fitting

Michel Varin

John O. Forrest

Gil Alcoforado

Andreas Tsoutsos

Gerald Wootliff

David Glynn

Carlo Pejrone

Peter Kotschy

Terje Wahr-Hansen

Jan Pameijer

Jaime Gil

Heinz Lassig

Nicole Vallotton

Joe Lemasney

The Editor wishes to thank the Fellows who provided photos for this issue of the Digest:
Paul Becker, P J Byrne, David Glynn, Don Johnston, Ineke Kroon, Heinz Lassig, Joe Lemasney,
Bruce Mayhew, Peter Pré, George Read-Ward and Margaret Seward

Professor Diarmuid Shanley, Dean of the Department of Health and Social Sciences, Trinity College, Dublin and Co-Ordinator of the DentEd Project, shows how standards are being raised in Dental and Stomological Education at both European and International Levels

The DentEd Project:

Introduction

Ten years ago, the European Section of the International College of Dentists, with the support of the WHO, facilitated a peer review visit to the Stomatological Institute in Moscow.¹ This illustrated the benefits of international review through better communications and exchanging ideas without imposing a particular educational approach. The Moscow curriculum was profoundly important because all other stomatological curricula in the former USSR used the Moscow model as a benchmark. It therefore had an historical influence on many of the countries that will join the EU this year. Subsequently the EU Advisory Committee on the Training of Dental Practitioners adopted the initiative, refined the visit protocol, and from this the DentEd Project developed.² The visit protocol consists of a self-review process, followed by a further review and visit from a team of educators, accompanied by a practitioner, thus covering a wide range of expertise in dental education.

The DentEd and DentEdEvolves Thematic Network Projects

The DentEd and DentEdEvolves Thematic Network Projects were designed to promote convergence towards higher standards in dental education. They are funded by the European Union. DentEd is seen as an integral part of the activities of the Association for Dental Education in Europe (ADEE). It is also strongly supported by the American Dental Education Association (ADEA) and the International Federation for Dental Education Associations (FDEA). The primary objectives are to improve understanding of each other's systems, and to promote clearly defined educational

outcomes and clinical competences with emphasis on evidence-based primary oral care. It would seem to be a reasonable objective that in future all patients in the European Union could be assured of ethical and appropriate primary oral health care to acceptable standards wherever they live or travel in the EU. The two projects (the first 1997 to 2000 and the second 2000 to 2003) were based on:

- an interactive web site³
- school visits by teams of international peers following the agreed protocol, and
- the development of consensus documents on fundamental educational principles facilitated through the web site and email.

These were then endorsed at annual plenary sessions attended by up to 200 educators from over 40 countries.

Peer Review Visits to Dental Schools and Stomatological Institutes

The visit process facilitated better understanding, and allowed peer educators from other countries and continents to exchange ideas and share best practices. It helped identify the serious problems which existed in the education and training of dentists and stomatologists. These were primarily related to inadequate resources in staffing, funding and equipment. The differences in emphasis in the odontological approach compared to the stomatological approach were also highlighted, and more importantly, the reasons for the different approaches were better understood. However, irrespective of which system applies, there seemed no reason why common outcomes and defined clinical competences, at least in respect of primary oral care, could not be adopted.

¹Pakhomov G. How oral health in the Russian Federation mirrors political and economic stabilisation. *ICDigest* 2002; 2: 5-6. <http://www.icd-europe.com/education.html> [12/12/03]

² DentEd: the Thematic Network Project. Achieving Convergence in Standards of Output of European Dental Education. <http://www.dented.org> [26/01/04]

³ <http://www.dented.org/dentedevolves.php3> [22/01/04]

There had been evidence of serious discrepancies⁴ in educational programmes within the EU despite the Dental Directives issued by the European Commission in Brussels since 1978.⁵ Subsequently the visits found that the differences are greater in those countries about to join an expanding EU, where the stomatological approach to education predominates. The findings from the visits were analysed in an interactive series of dynamic analytical working groups in the Nobel Institute in Sweden in 1999, published in 2000.⁶ This is also available on the web site where all details of the project and the visit protocol may be found.⁷ A retrospective qualitative study is currently being carried out to objectively analyse the influences of the DentEdEvolves visit process on the schools that participated. Preliminary findings are encouraging.

It should be explained that the EU Advisory Committee proposed a profile for a dentist, as well as a list of defined clinical competences, and a set of core knowledge objectives. These were set as an annexure to the Dental Directives.⁸

The DentEd Network

The DentEd/DentEdEvolves Network is broader than school visits. It has a web-based membership from two-thirds of the European dental schools, plus an individual membership of 560 on its interactive website.⁹ In addition to the 50 school visit reports, six plenary sessions of the Network (in conjunction with the Association for Dental Education in Europe), have been held in Dublin, Milan, Stockholm, Prague, Ljubljana and Dresden. Several other meetings were held, including a major one in Singapore where the South East Asian

⁴ Shanley DB, Barna S, Gannon P, Kelly A, Teljeur C, Munck C, Ray K. Undergraduate training in the European Union: convergence or divergence? *European Journal of Dental Education* 1997;1: 35–43.

⁵ The Dental Directive. Document 78/687/EEC: 1978, European Commission, Brussels.

⁶ DentEdEvolves Global Congress in Dental Education. Special Issue, *European Journal of Dental Education* 2002; 6 (Supplement 3).

⁷ [http:// www.dented.org/dentedevolves.php3](http://www.dented.org/dentedevolves.php3) [22/01/04]

⁸ Advisory Committee on the Training of Dental Practitioners to the European Commission:

a) The profile of the dentist in the EEC. Document III/D/617/5/86;
b) Report and recommendations concerning clinical competences required for the practice of dentistry in the European Union. Document XV/8316/8/93, modified 10/11/98.
c) Core knowledge and understanding – prerequisites to achieving agreed clinical competences. Document XV/E/8011/3/97- EN. European Commission, Brussels.

⁹ [http:// www.dented.org/dentedevolves.php3](http://www.dented.org/dentedevolves.php3) [22/01/04]

Association for Dental Education was keen to consider the DentEd visit protocol approach

The Next Phase and a Profile for an International Dentist

It is proposed that Europe, and perhaps other global regions where traditional dental and stomatological programmes are in place, should seek to adopt a common profile for dentists.¹⁰ This project is now to be shared between ADEE and DentEd with the President of ADEE, Professor Fons Plasscharit, as the primary investigator.

Modularisation Based on Knowledge-Competences Units

Once an agreed profile is established, it is proposed to translate this into “Knowledge/Competence Units” (KCU) in order to allow dental students greater freedom to study different components of their programmes in different European centres as part of the principle of free movement. This may facilitate a common European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) as is advocated for all disciplines in Europe under the Bologna Declaration.¹¹ The Bologna approach does not impose a single educational ideology or a single curriculum. However with clearly defined educational outcomes based on agreed learning units and resulting in graduates achieving validly assessed clinical competences, perhaps through ECTS, there is considerable potential for an international effort in convergence

Global Developments in Dental Education

A Global Congress on Dental Education was held in Prague¹² in 2002 to review and agree fundamental principles. All continents were represented at this meeting which had 240 leading dental educators from 49 different countries, including seventy-five per cent of US and Canadian Dental Schools. It is intended to reconvene that Global Congress in Washington in 2006 when more representatives from Africa and Asia will be present. There the challenge of wider global issues in health care will be addressed, and the emphasis which

¹⁰ A preliminary draft profile will be found on the website: [http:// www.dented.org/dresden.php](http://www.dented.org/dresden.php) [03/01/04]

¹¹ Bologna Declaration: http://www.dented.org/download/Bologna_Declaration.doc [15/01/04]

¹² Shanley D. et al., Dental Education in Europe. The DentEd Thematic Network Project Report: KFT Publishers, Budapest. 2001.

should be placed on oral health in the broader dimension of educational imperatives will be determined.

A Global Perspective on Health

Convergence towards higher standards in oral health care in an expanding European Union may be seen to be a model for promoting convergence towards higher standards in education and training in the health sciences throughout the world, but it is well recognised that the extant model has application only in the industrialised world.

Unfortunately, this development is relevant to perhaps less than 5% of the global population.

There is a serious lack of interest in the plight of those in countries with emerging economies. The DentEd effort has to be placed in the context of a world of devastating contrasts in access to health care, education, equity and basic human rights. The global dimension presents a far more difficult and serious challenge where the traditional doctor and dentist may be less relevant to the alleviation of needs than a broadly based health care worker, together with environmentalists, macroeconomists and agronomists. Nevertheless the leadership of international health care organisations needs to be more aware of global health issues, perhaps the greatest threat to global stability. [See Appendix Page 22]

Global Millennium Goals

There is an essential role for those in the health sciences, particularly doctors and dentists, to contribute to the effort based on humanitarian principles in addressing the Global Millennium Goals.¹³ Those who educate must ensure that future health care workers are also better informed. It will make a difference if world leadership in the professions addresses the human suffering and deprivation that leads to ill health and asks what our societies can and should do. This does not diminish the importance of high quality oral care for those who can afford the choice. The questions is: can we also be more realistic in recognising the needs of the others in the global community, and the relevance of individual patient care that applies to less than 5 per cent of our global community?

A Creative Future for the European Section

On a positive note, it is worth remembering that the catalyst for the development of the DentEd/DentEdEvolves Projects was the visit to Moscow just over 10 years ago, co-sponsored by the European Section of the ICD and the WHO. As George Read-Ward, then Secretary-General of the European Section was the main inspiration behind the initiative, it gives me great pleasure to see that the College has made him a Master of the ICD, an honour he so rightly deserves. I believe that with vision of this kind, there will be much more for the European Section of the ICD to achieve as it plans for its future, while celebrating its 50 years in existence.

Diarmuid Shanley
Dublin
December 2003

Professor Diarmuid Shanley FDS (RCS Edinburgh), FFD (RCS Irel.), MSD (Indiana Univ.), MA (TCD), FTCD., Dr. Odont. (hc) Univ. Oslo, was awarded the William J. Gies International award from the International Federation of Dental Education Associations in 2001 in recognition of his work as co-ordinator of the DentEd/DentEd Evolves Thematic Network and his outstanding contribution to international dental education. Prof. Shanley is an honorary Fellow of the ICD.

**Open access to all areas of the DentEd website is maintained:
For further information please e-mail:
eimear.heavey@dental.tcd.ie**

¹³ Global Millennium Goals. <http://www.jdc-web.org.uk/MDG-UN-FFD-files/list-of-goals.htm> [26/01/04]

APPENDIX

The Enormity of the Consequences of Poverty

The **World Health Organisation**¹ explains the enormity of the consequences of poverty:

- Three billion of the world's population live in unhealthy sanitary conditions.
- Of the 800 million whose levels of starvation threaten their lives in sub-Saharan Africa, 170 million are infants or pre-school children, where the AIDS epidemic has devastated an already starving and deprived population.

The **US University of Columbia's Earth Institute**² maintains that

- investment of available knowledge and finance in infrastructure, agronomics and health care could save 25 million who will die this year from the consequences of deprivation and poverty.

Jeffrey Sachs³, **Director of the Earth Institute**⁴, speaking on the Global Millennium Goals, warned that these inhuman sufferings have profound implications on geopolitical stability despite the fact that we have the capability of addressing them because:

- The affluent 1 Billion earn \$25 Trillion per year
- Each one on average in the poorest 1 Billion earns less than \$1 per day
- The 400 top income earners in the world earn \$69 Billion between them
- This is more than the combined economies of Nigeria, Botswana and Gambia
- Households that earn above \$200,000 account for \$1.7 Trillion per annum
- A tax of 5 Cents per \$10 on the world's one billion top earners would yield \$125 billion per year
- This would be enough to solve the poverty of sub-Saharan Africa and alleviate the inevitability of death facing 25 million this year.

The poorest countries on the other hand:

- Give the rich countries \$64,000,000 per day
- Spend more on debt than on health and education
- Over 19,000 children die every day as a result of disease

DBS
December 2003

¹ World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int/en> [10/01/04]

² The Earth Institute at the University of Columbia:
<http://www.earth.columbia.edu/> [09/01/04]

³ Sachs, J. The Millennium Development Goals. Paper delivered to The Global Development Challenge, July 10th 2003 in Trinity College, Dublin.

⁴ The Jubilee Debt Campaign Web Group: Campaigning to Cancel the Debts of the World's Poorest Countries:
<http://www.jdc-web.org.uk/index.htm> [03/02/04]

Dr. Paul Becker, FICD USA Section, resident in the Ukraine since the late 1990s, writes of dental care there, and asks:

Is there an Opportunity for the European Section of ICD to Become Involved in Recognizing Advancing Standards of Ukrainian Dental Care?

Very often in life we see parallels in the development of society, organizations, educational institutions and even governments. Life in the former republics of the Soviet Block countries has undergone many positive changes towards democracy, protection of human rights, freedom and economic progress. While investigating the changes and developments in the dental community of Ukraine for the past 20 years, I have learned some amazing facts and stories, both of institutions and individuals. One such individual is Dr. Alexander Shimchenko.



A Compassionate Professional

Alexander Shimchenko, now a Ukrainian dentist, started his carrier as a general doctor and anesthesiologist at a First Aid hospital in Odessa, Ukraine in 1976. Dr. Shimchenko received his undergraduate education at the Medical University of Moscow in 1973, at that time the most prestigious of all institutions in this part of the world. One day, a patient with no name or medical history was brought into the surgery. The patient came with liver cirrhosis, and intensive internal bleeding. He died later that day. The next day Alexander was called to appear for questioning at a meeting with high Communist Party officials, the KGB, the coroner, medical experts and hospital staff. The diagnosis and every possible cause of death were scrupulously investigated. The patient who died was a Regional Communist Party Secretary. Alexander was lucky that the expert committee agreed on the conclusions of death. Had they not, he would have been sent to prison.

Alexander Shimchenko's introduction to dentistry started when he realized that there were no adequate or safe methods of performing dentistry with general anesthesia. In contrast to what had gone on in the past, where there had only been what were called "poly clinics" controlled by the state, between the years 1983 and 1989, Dr. Shimchenko had been running a specialized clinic, or "cooperative", where dentists could come with their patients and perform

the needed dental services with anesthesia. By degrees, patients became familiar with paying for special services. After six years, Dr. Shimchenko realized he was not satisfied with the level of dentistry being performed by many of the stomatologists who visited his office, so he decided to go back to school in 1989, receiving his diploma in oral surgery from the Odessa State Medical University in the same year. In the beginning of the 1990's, perestroika was having an influence and Dr Shimchenko was finally allowed to privatize his practice, Pan Med, in 1995. He now had the resources to build a beautiful office with all of the latest and most up-to-date equipment.

During this same period Shimchenko continued to keep busy with his inventive mind. In 1993 he patented a new method for the storage of sterilized instruments. This began a new revolution of sorts. He travelled to many exhibitions with this product, and in 1993, was discovered by the Septodont, Kulzar and Ferro Companies in Moscow. They all approached him and asked if he would represent their companies in Ukraine. So, in 1994, the first private dental office and store opened in Odessa, thus enabling other dentists to see what new western products, ideas and procedures were available. This action was further enhanced in 1995 when the "European Bank of Reconstruction and Development" opened in Odessa. This brief vision of financial opportunity came to an end when the Ukrainian government declared that there was "no legal basis" for these loans. But it was too late: the ideas of self-realization and independence from the state controlled polyclinics had already been planted. The development and integration of private practices in the former states of the USSR, such as Georgia, Belarus, Latvia, Ukraine and Russia, have been most interesting. Today there are roughly 400 licensed private clinics in Odessa alone.¹

¹ The population of the Ukraine is 50 million approximately. The ratio of dentists per 100,000 of the population is 39.8, yet the DMF rate for 12-year-olds is 4.4. This compares with, for example, a similar dentist/population ratios of 39.8 in the UK and 33.3 in Portugal, yet in these countries the DMF is 0.9 and 1.5 respectively.
http://www3.who.int/whosis/health_personnel/health_personnel.cfm [15/01/04]

"Perestroika" and New Ideas in Education

Following "perestroika", opportunities for dental professionals in the Ukraine to travel and to learn abroad arose. With the invasion of western technologies and ideas, the establishment of several excellent foreign exchange programmes, and the introduction of European teaching, the professional educational level has been rising all the time. Ukraine now, and many other areas of the former Soviet Union, offer wonderful opportunities for providers of good dental therapy.

In spite of these positive academic improvements, there are still dentists, who having practiced for many years under the socialist system, seem to have little sense of accountability or incentive to provide high quality service. So several voids remain, for example:

- in the promotion of high ethical practice and the honouring of meritorious service to the profession and humanity;
- in the education of the general public regarding up to date methods of dental therapy;
- in the failure to enforce the renewal of licences once they have been issued, and to insist on Continuing Professional Development.

No State Support for the Underprivileged

In Ukraine, if a patient cannot afford dental work, it simply is not done. Poor people can go to a state "poly clinic" for treatment where they are asked if they can pay for the services. When the answer is no, some decay may be excavated and cement placed. The typical "prophylactic service" for a child consists of a visual examination with no radiographs. There is no cleaning or application of fluoride, and local anesthesia is not provided for either children or adults. Consequently most individuals avoid all visits to the dentist unless there are no other options. There are no programmes in dental public health.

An Opportunity to Help

There are practical ways in which the ICD could help:

* As one of the aims of the ICD is to foster cordial relations with dental professionals on an international level, I believe firmly that it is now time for the European Section to become acquainted with colleagues like Dr Shimchenko and many others in these Eastern European countries, in which our fine profession was held back due to economic and political reasons.

* If the ICD recognized dentists in Ukraine who provide high standards of dental care, it would encourage other professionals to organize their efforts to standardize quality dental care.

Above all, we could arrange meetings in venues they might be able to afford.

Paul Becker
January 2004

Dr Becker moved to Odessa, Ukraine with his wife Tetyana in 1994. He performs dental consultations on a voluntary basis but his primary work is with orphans and street children. He has designed and built two dental facilities both for orphans and children suffering from the effects of tuberculosis, made possible through the efforts of different world organizations including the American Foundation of the International College of Dentistry.



Vladik and Katie in a new dental surgery in the boarding school cum orphanage in Odessa, Ukraine. Built two years ago, the surgery caters for 400 orphans.

Dental Education in the Ukraine To-Day

Today, if a young person wishes to become a dentist or doctor, most professional families in Ukraine send them to a medical university after the completion of normal high school at age 17. This consists of five years study plus one year of internship.

- At this point the individual receives a diploma and is referred to as a dentist of the "Third Category".
- After another five years of practice along with continuing education, the individual sits for an examination and if successful is promoted to the "Second Category".
- This same procedure continues, and after a three year period, if successful, the student becomes a dentist of the "First Category".
- At a later stage, usually after another three-year period, if a written paper is submitted and accepted, the candidate receives recognition as a dentist of the "Highest Category".
- There are presently 15,791 individuals holding BA's in one of these four categories licensed to practice dentistry in Ukraine.
- Whether the dentist is of the third, second, first or highest category, there is no distinction regarding which procedures may legally be performed.
- Some dentists who have attained the highest degrees, limit their work to one speciality, such as orthodontics, pediatrics or oral surgery. Unfortunately at this time, the statistics relating to the distribution of dentists in these various categories are not available.

The Coat of Arms of The Worshipful Company of Horners

Lynn Walters, FDSRCS, Master of the Worshipful Company of Horners, on guarding tradition while making an invaluable contribution to Educational and Charitable Projects.



This shows 3 horn-bugles & 3 leather bottles on the silver shield, and links the old with the new by a representation of the polyethylene ring in the cirlet above the shield and the benzene ring around the narwhale horn of the silver ram

The City Livery Companies Of London

There is no such thing as a free lunch – or dinner! At the ICD gala dinner in Dublin last June, I found myself seated next to Cecil Linehan who asked me what interests I had outside dentistry. I replied to the effect that I was currently Master of the Worshipful Company of Horners. Then came the inevitable response, “What on earth do they do?” After a brief explanation, Cecil then declared her true colours, admitting she was the Editor of the European Section of the ICD, and asked would I write something for her on the subject. My resolve not to accept any more unpaid work being weakened by wine and good company, I agreed to do so.

11th Century Origins

For an understanding of the origins of the London City Livery Companies one must look back to the end of the Anglo Saxon period in the 11th century. At that time, the geography of the City was clearly defined by the remains of the old Roman walls, soon to be restored by the Normans, and many of the crafts working within formed themselves into Guilds (from the Saxon word for payment) or friendly societies, for the protection and promotion of their trades.

Lord Mayors of London

After the Norman Conquest, King William I, recognizing the strength and influence of these City Guilds, made no attempt to take the city by force. Instead, he agreed terms with them, entered the City in peace, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066. The terms agreed gave the citizens of London a succession of Royal Charters, which laid the foundations for the government of the City, with first the Sheriffs and then the Mayoralty. Thereafter, the citizens of London have

had the right to elect their Mayor rather than have one imposed by the Monarch, and have done so each year since 1192. Most people have heard of Dick Whittington (and his cat) who was one of the most famous Lord Mayors of London, as distinct from Ken Livingstone who is the Mayor of Greater London, a political appointment and a different thing altogether. The Lord Mayor of London is head of the Corporation of London, the local authority for the Square Mile as the City of London is otherwise known. Within the City, only the Sovereign takes precedence over the Lord Mayor.

An Established Order of Precedence

The Guilds grew in strength and wealth. Members took to wearing distinctive costumes or Liveries, many of which are worn to this day during special ceremonies. In the early years, the rivalry between companies was intense. The great Companies armed their retainers to the teeth, and pitched battles were fought on the streets of London as they jostled for position and prestige. Matters were not settled until 1515, when the order of precedence was settled by King Henry VIII, not by the age of a Company, but by the power and influence it could bring to bear at the time. There are 103 Livery companies today, with a membership ranging from as low as 80 members in some, to 450 in the largest. The Horners Company at present has 270 members. ¹

The most senior are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers and Goldsmiths, and the most recent are the Information Technologists, World Traders, Water Conservators and Firemen. The Merchant Taylors and

¹ Should anyone wish to learn more, most companies have their own web site which can be found via any search engine. The Horners is www.horners.org.uk

Skinner's agreed to disagree over who should be number 6 and who should be number 7 by alternating seniority each year. Hence the saying, "All at sixes and sevens".

Royal Charters

Royal Charters, issued under the Great Seal of England, grant specific privileges to individuals or groups of people. Before about 1750, without a Royal Charter, merchants and craftsmen were largely unable to obtain corporate status, were not permitted to enter into legal agreements, or go to law. Once granted, a Royal Charter remains in force indefinitely, or until the recipient ceases to exist.

Officers of the Livery Companies

Many companies become Livery Companies by the grant of Royal Charters, and are titled "The Worshipful Company of.....". The most important person in a Livery Company is the Master who usually serves for one year. Before he becomes Master, he will have served on the Court of Assistants, a Livery Company's governing body, and progressed therefrom by way of being Renter Warden and Upper Warden. The Clerk carries out the administrative work of the Company, and the Beadle assists the Master and Wardens on ceremonial occasions. Between 30 and 40 Company Halls exist today. Many are grand, being beautifully fitted out and reeking of history. Their use is not exclusive to the Livery Companies as they can be hired out for corporate and private functions.

The Worshipful Company of Horners - 13th Century Beginnings

The first written evidence that my own Company, the Horners for short, existed in the City of London is an entry in the City records dated 8 September 1284. In 1476, the Leather Bottle Makers amalgamated with the Horners which accounts for the three leather bottles on the Horners Coat of Arms as well as three horn bugles. In 1638, King Charles I granted the Horners a Royal Charter, which is the authority by which the Company operates to this day. 1,000 years ago, horn was a natural material which had many uses, eg. drinking vessels, handles for knives, daggers and swords, hair combs etc, not to mention "knocks" for the ends of long bows to stop them splitting under the tremendous pressure of the "draw". There

is therefore a natural link between the Horners and the Bowyers. Indeed, I was a guest of the Master Bowyer in October 2003, at a dinner to celebrate the battle of Agincourt in 1415, which was a decisive victory for the English longbowmen under King Henry V over French forces vastly superior in number.

Given the virtual demise (but not quite) of the horn industry in England, the Horners felt the need to reinvent themselves if they were to be taken seriously in modern times. In 1943 therefore, the Company decided that as the products of the Plastics Industry had largely replaced horn, the Company should become associated with this, its modern counterpart. Today, the Company maintains and combines its ancient links to the City of London, together with the plastics and polymer industries, while seeking to support the traditional horners' craft. Another natural link therefore is between the Horners and the Spectacle Makers given the old horn rim glasses now superseded by plastic.

The Commitment to Charitable and Education Projects

Some people see the London City Livery Companies simply as luncheon and dining clubs for the well heeled. While a considerable amount of wining and dining goes on, by far the most important functions of the Livery Companies, in addition to supporting the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, are in the realms of charity and education. Over £38 million pounds was raised for charity in 2002, and the amount increases year on year. Several of the wealthier Companies endow and support schools, the Merchant Taylors, Skinner's and Haberdashers to name but a few. The Horners uses its Charity Funds with an emphasis on the support of educational initiatives related to plastics and polymers, their application, and scientific principles. The Company organizes Polymer Study Tours, courses designed to assist science and technology teachers. It is also a major sponsor of a joint Company initiative with the Salters' Company in the form of an 'A' Level Physics Course, a modern approach to the teaching of Physics developed by York University. I see the London City Livery Companies as independent guardians of many trades, past and present, who also do much that is helpful to others in present times.

Mr Lynn Walters FDSRCS
December 2003

Lynn Walters qualified from Guy's Hospital in 1961 and was in general practice for 17 years, thereafter in partnership with his wife Roslyn. In 1977 he was appointed a full-time dento-legal adviser at the Medical Protection Society from which he retired in 1997. To date he runs his own part-time Consultancy. His wife Roslyn is an FICD, and was inducted in Bergen in 1998.

In Memoriam

Liet Ruskamp Netherlands

On the 12th of May 2003, Liet Ruskamp, the beloved wife of Henk Ruskamp, passed away after a brief, but sad period of serious illness. Many ICD Fellows, and certainly not only the Benelux Fellows, will have known her well, because ever since Henk's Induction into the College, they together attended nearly all the annual meetings. Besides her interest in the ICD, Liet was a strong support for Henk in his professional life in general. As a couple, by sharing their common interest in mankind and community, they made numerous friends and were highly appreciated for their fine mental spirit and social activities.

Maybe the best way to honour and remember Liet is to quote the memorable words spoken by Dr Joe Lemasney on the occasion of the Dublin ICD meeting in June 2003, when he said:

"Liet Ruskamp played such an active role in the Annual Meetings of the European Section, both by supporting Henk in his duties, and also, in her own right, she was always gracious and kind, helpful to the new Fellows and Partners, thereby influencing many people in a positive way with regard to their first impressions of this 'new club' that they were joining".

The College has lost a remarkable ICD-partner-member and our thoughts are with Henk and his son Hielke.

Frans H.M.Kroon
Regent for Benelux
February 2004

Silence

My eyes burn
Boundless gnawing pangs
consume my soul
Serous oils
from twisted pines
trickle on my hands
Yawns my-your sun
and the heart drips
poisoned by bitter oleanders
The antique neon has gone out.

Louis J Baume Switzerland

The distinguished Swiss dentist, Master of the ICD, and former President of the European Section of the International College of Dentists, Professor Louis J Baume, passed away in May 2003. He was born in 1913 and received his doctorate from the dental school in Bern in 1939. He went on to become a research associate at the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research in San Francisco and at the Institute of Experimental Biology at Berkeley 1948 to 1954. He returned to Switzerland to become Professor at the Medical Faculty of the University of Geneva in 1955 where he retired in 1983. He was a dental expert with the World Health Organization from 1963 onwards.

Between 1979 to 1981, he was FDI President and received the Miller Prize in 1991. A Master also of the American College of Dentists, in 1971 Dr. Baume received the Elmer S. Best Award Memorial Award, named in memory of the founder of the Pierre Fauchard Academy, and awarded only to members of the dental profession from outside the United States who have made distinguished contributions of international significance to dentistry. He also received Honours and Awards from several other Academic Bodies and Organisations including the Academy of Dentistry, Dentist of the Year, 1980; the Laureat du Prix, Pulp Biology Research Award of the International Association for Dental Research in 1989; and Doctor (hc), Universite D'Aix-Marseille, 1978. Dr. Baume was an outstanding member of our profession. His passing diminishes us all.

Nicole Vallotton
Regent for Switzerland
July 2003

Silenzi

Bruciano i miei occhi
Sconfinati tarli
rodono la mia anima
Oli cerosi
da pini contorti
colano sulle mie mani
Sbadiglia il mio-tuo sole
e gocciola il cuore
avvelenato da amari oleandri
Si è spento il neon antico

From a selection of poems published by Dr. ssa Ilaria PIAZZA ROXAS of Italy, FICD Dublin, 2003

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