Canadian Academy of Endodontics
Incorporated 1965

– The first 50 years
Preamble

These recollections on the history of the CAE are offered in tribute to its Chartered Members, individuals who had the insight and the courage to create an organization that promoted endodontics in Canada at a time when there were only three dental specialties, orthodontics, periodontics, and oral surgery, and the fear of further fragmentation of the profession prevailed in its governing bodies. Today, the CAE continues to fulfill the mandate championed by its founding members and enjoys a position of admiration and respect among the dental specialties and the wider dental community. Its success is not only a product of the diligence and dedication of five generations of CAE members, but also the support it has received, from dental governing bodies, the public, and the industries that service the specialty. Like man, an organization is not an island unto itself, and it is in this spirit that we extend our thanks and our appreciation to those whose assistance has been indispensable to the success we have enjoyed.

The Story

It all began on September 23rd, 1964 in the auditorium of the “new dental school” of the University of Toronto at 124 Edward Street when a group of dentists who had either limited their practice to endodontics or devoted a major part of their general practice to endodontics, got together at a meeting chaired by then RCDSO Registrar, Dr. Wesley Dunn. The purpose of that meeting was the creation of a national organization that would promote the teaching and practice of endodontics in the face of a prevailing atmosphere that encouraged extraction and prosthetic replacement as a treatment for the management of root canal infection. The group was not large, and principally Toronto and vicinity based, but it did represent the needs and desires of like-minded dentists scattered across the country. Included in this group were George Hare, Cal Torneck, Al Thompson, Charles Aho, Art Arshawsky, John Phillips, Joe Merril, Cliff Ames, Bob Teggart, Don Collison, Iz Wolch, Sam Rosen, Steve Klimasko, Lorne Taylor, Norm Vickers, Bruce Burns, Wilf Johnston, Lou Rosen, Marc Archambeau, Henri Silbert, Doug Richardson, and Don Eaton. (Author – my apologies to any who may have been omitted from this list but a lack of a written record of that time has forced me to formulate the list as best I could from memory). The organization was to be called the Canadian Academy of Endodontics, since endodontics was yet to be recognized as a specialty in Canada. The term endodontics would also allow for the inclusion of general dentists with an interest in endodontics to remain as members of the Academy if and when a specialty was to be established. The CAE received incorporation papers on March 21st, 1965 under the signatures of its founding Executive, President George Hare, President Elect Cal Torneck, and Secretary Al Thompson. A new era in Canadian endodontics had began.

The first challenge the fledgling organization faced was its acceptance as a division by the CDA, a recognition already extended to organizations representing the three existing specialties. With this recognition those who graduated from an accepted endodontic program (available only in the US) or who had limited their practice to endodontics for a defined period of time, would be eligible to be grandfathered.
as endodontic specialists in six of the then nine provinces. The exceptions would be British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec where provincial recognition of the specialty was also required for the licensing of a specialist. As was customary then, specialty organizations met in conjunction with the CDA Annual Meeting. Though still not recognized as a specialty organization, the CAE elected to meet in Halifax in conjunction with the CDA in 1966. The intention was to present a brief to the CDA Board of Governors requesting that endodontics be recognized as a specialty, and the CAE as its representative organization. The brief presented by Cal Torneck, highlighted the distinctive educational and science base of endodontics, and the health benefits the public would enjoy if an endodontic specialty was to be established. After a half day of closed deliberation, the Board of Governors approved the specialty, and accepted the CAE as its representative organization. With that recognition, another milestone in the evolution of endodontics in Canada had been reached. Over time, and with CAE support, endodontics was recognized as a specialty in the remaining three provinces, giving endodontists its long sought-after national identity.

Not much later, the CAE entered into negotiations with the newly established Royal College of Dentists of Canada regarding their intent to establish a fellowship that would recognize a new national standard for specialty achievement. This was to be determined through a process of examination. The examination would consist of two parts, one common to all specialties, and the other specific to each of the specialties. Eligibility for the Royal College examination, and the nature of the examination itself, created a problem for the specialties, especially endodontics. Many of the CAE members of that time did not meet eligibility requirements, or if they did, were not academically prepared to undergo the examination process. Despite long and intense discussions with the College to extend their inclusion requirements, the CAE was allowed only five grandfathered fellowships. This now led to an internal debate as to who should be selected. After protracted and trying internal discussions, grandfathered fellowships were awarded to Drs. George Hare, Charles Aho, Cliff Ames, Al Thomson, and Art Arshawsky. All others would be required to pass the examination to acquire Fellowship recognition. While the acceptance of endodontics into the Royal College elevated the stature of the specialty, and the CAE as its representative organization, the exclusion of many CAE members from fellowship, compounded later by the restrictions imposed by some provincial licensing bodies, marginalized many of the CAE members. This produced a noticeable rift in the Academy. In an attempt to address the situation, it was decided to follow our original intent, and that was to allow generalists with an interest in endodontics to continue on as CAE members, should they wish, in a new class of membership, called Associate Membership. This category allowed them to continue participation in Academy activities with the exception of the right to vote, and hold office. While this kept the CAE membership door open to many who were there at the beginning, it did not lessen their disappointment.

As we entered into the 70s, memories of earlier disappointments were fading into the past. We had a noticeable increase in our membership, a greater national identity, and a growing confidence in our future. We were also attracting a growing number of US endodontists into our ranks. Among the first of these to join were Jerry Grassi (Rochester), Paul Vanek (Ann Arbor), as well as Paul Radman and Jim Gutmann (Dallas). Prospects for future success continued to improve as endodontics had become a North American specialty, and US/Canadian reciprocity in education had produced a dramatic increase in the number of Canadian dentists enrolled in advanced endodontic training programs in American schools. Ultimately, this would translate into an even greater increase in CAE membership, a wider national distribution of our members, an increase in the number of

▲ Early US member Jim Gutmann with Lorne Chapnick
patients receiving specialty services, and an increase in the number of endodontists teaching endodontics in Canadian dental schools. Added to an even brighter future was the announcement that new dental schools were scheduled to open at the Universities of Western Ontario, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan. All would have endodontic departments chaired and staffed by CAE members. This, in the eyes of the founding members, was a fulfillment of the hopes expressed by the Academy’s founding mandate.

It was with a buoyancy brought on by the prospects of this bright future that the CAE entered into its next major undertaking, the hosting of a combined CAE/AAE meeting to be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal in 1972. The encumbant presidents at that time were, Izadore Walsh (CAE) and Dudley Glick (AAE). This, however, was to be strickly a Canadian effort, with the AAE as a cooperating partner. CAE members acted as Scientific Chair and Chair of Local Arrangements. Canadians also dominated the invited speaker list with Nobel nominee, Dr. Hans Selye of the University of Montreal, scheduled to present a half-day plenary lecture on his field of expertise, the biological impact of stress. Some AAE executives had been fearful about committing all of the meetings registrants to one speaker for half a day. However those fears were allayed after Dr. Selye, received a five-minute standing ovation at the conclusion of his presentation. The AAE executive also expressed initial reservations about the addition of a prepaid banquet ticket in the meeting’s registration fee. This, like the half-day plenary session, had never been done at an AAE meeting before. But, again, their concerns were allayed when at the end of a truly excellent meal, the lights dimmed, and a corps of waiters, with trays of flaming Baked Alaska, marched in to the tune of “Alouette” to cheers and a standing ovation. It was an evening and a meeting that would be long remembered for its scientific content, its innovative social planning, and most importantly the warm hospitality of its hosting partner, the CAE. It was obvious to the AAE, as it was to us, that we had impressed the largest, most prestigious endodontic organization in the world with our efforts. To the CAE, it demonstrated that we had the talent, the will, and the team to compete with the best, and that we had truly come a long way since our humble beginnings in Toronto just eight years earlier.

Over the next decade, CAE held Annual Meetings at different venues throughout the nation, literally forging our presence from sea to sea. A highlight of these annual meetings was the Endodontic Teacher’s Workshop, established in 1974. One representative from each dental school in Canada was invited to participate. The purpose was to improve...
individual teaching and through that, raise the standard of endodontics in Canada. While the result of that first meeting appeared to have little impact, it did, over time, result in significant improvements in the endodontic curriculum on a national level. The CAE recognized the need to form strong bonds with regional endodontic study clubs. It encouraged its members to actively participate in their administration, it provided speakers for their programming, and it published regional activities in the CAE Newsletter. As the CAE continued to grow and expand its range of interests, it also formed new committees to interact with the dental schools, the CDA, and the public. More interaction led to a greater workload for all involved and it did not take long for the Academy to realize that it would require a central office and an Executive Secretary to coordinate its expanding volume of interest. This occurred at the 1984 AGM in Winnipeg, where John Phillips was voted in as the Academy’s first Executive Secretary. At that meeting that the CAE also conferred the first Life Memberships to Drs. George Hare, Wilfred Johnston, Samuel Rosen, Louis Rosen, and Isadore Wolch, in recognition of the special contributions they made to the Academy. Another first at the Winnipeg meeting was the introduction of “scheduled recreational time” into the program. This worked well and has become a tradition that is still followed today.

At the Winnipeg meeting a resort destination, rather than a city, was selected as a future meeting site. This was done in celebration of the Academy’s 20th anniversary, and it was hoped that the venue selected would attract more spouses and guests. The site chosen was Lake Louise, Alberta. While that meeting proved to be a huge success, it was marred by the announcement that CAE Founding President, Dr. George Hare, had passed away just a few months earlier. In recognition of Dr. Hare’s contributions to endodontics in Canada, the Executive voted to change the name of the Teacher’s Workshop, to the George Hare Memorial Workshop, the name it bears today. To add even greater importance to that meeting, the CAE responded favourably to an invitation to join the newly created International Federation of Endodontic Specialists alongside France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, and the USA, as a founding member. History would prove that association to be mutually beneficial.

The late 70s and early 80s were a period of unprecedented growth for the Academy. New postgraduate endodontic programs were opening in the US, and Canadian dentists continued to enroll in these advanced training programs in record numbers. Many would return home to establish a specialty practice, in communities that had never had an endodontist before. This not only raised the quality of endodontic care in those communities, it also increased generalists’ awareness of the range and quality of services endodontists could provide.

As we grew in numbers, so did the AAE. Their growth, however, eventually changed the nature of their organization from a collegial to a corporate one. This resulted in an interesting phenomenon. US endodontic educators who had earlier contact with our members during their training program and AAE presidents who were invited to attend CAE Annual Meetings as guests found our meetings to be not only scientifically interesting but collegial and friendly as well — qualities that were gradually disappearing from the larger meetings held by the AAE. Their experiences led many to return to our annual meetings, no longer as
guests but CAE members. So as our numbers grew so did the percentage of US members. This indicated to the CAE that we did things right.

Two hallmark events that involved CAE members occurred in 1987. One was the appointment of Ken Zakariasen as Dean of Dentistry at Dalhousie University, the first of our members to hold such an august position, and the other was the conferring of the first CAE President’s Award to retiring Executive Secretary, John Phillips. This award, which has since been granted on several occasions to deserving members, was given in recognition of John’s years of exemplary service to endodontics and the CAE.

The CAE celebrated its 25th anniversary as an organization, at the Four Seasons Hotel, in Montreal. This meeting featured an outstanding panel of speakers that included David Pashley, Joe Williams, and George Zarb. At that meeting the CAE membership was made aware that representatives of the dental specialties had entered into discussions with the CDA Committee on Specialists and Specialization regarding the creation of universal codes for procedures provided by specialists. Prior to that time universal codes had only been assigned to procedures provided by generalists. After months of discussions among representatives of the specialty organizations and interested parties, these codes were adopted and dramatically changed the way specialist clinicians interacted with “third party” carriers. The 25th AGM also witnessed the retirement of the CAE’s first Executive Secretary, John Phillips, and the appointment of its second executive secretary, Stephen Brayton.

The CAE continued to roll along for the next few years, eventually completing its trek across the nation for a second time. The year 1993 was an important one for the CAE because it was in that year the Committee on Standards of Practice was created. The committee was chaired by Raymond Greenfeld, and assigned the responsibility of defining the modern parameters of endodontic diagnosis and treatment. It was a project that would extend over several years, engage dozens of CAE members and endodontic residents, and involve hours of arduous discussion and debate. It was in that year that the first course leading to an endodontic specialty degree, was established at the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Toronto. The program was Co-Chaired by CAE members Drs. Shimon Friedman and Cal Torneck. This was a milestone in the evolution of endodontic education in Canada.
In 1994, the CAE and the ASE (Australian Society of Endodontics) co-hosted the first Trans-Pacific Endodontic Conference in Maui, Hawaii. This was a major undertaking and would lead to several other Trans-Pacific Conferences to be held at future times. In that year Carl Hawrish became the CAE’s third Executive Secretary, and like those who preceded him, assumed that position after years of distinguished service to the CAE and its members. Carl however, was an exceptional individual. In addition to the many hours he spent in CAE service, he devoted an equal, if not greater portion of his time, to his community and his church. It was with great sadness that the CAE was to hear of his untimely passing five years later.

In 1995, the CAE welcomed its first group of Canadian-trained endodontic graduates into its membership. The group included Richard Komorowski, Michael Hepworth, and Mandeep Dhillon, from the Endodontic Specialty programme at the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto.

Relations between CAE members and the AAE became strained in 1996 as a result of several policy changes introduced at the AAE annual meeting. One of these changes reclassified Canadian AAE members as International Members, along with members that had received their endodontic training outside of North America. To understand the impact of this reclassification on the Canadian psyche, it is necessary to understand that prior to the change, Canadians, while “foreign”, enjoyed a special relationship with the AAE due to a mutual recognition of their educational programs. This recognition did not extend to other national jurisdictions. Mutual recognition meant that undergraduate or advanced degrees earned at an American school were recognized in Canada and vice versa. Since mutual recognition did not extend beyond their borders, it meant that non-North American endodontic degrees were not recognized in the USA and hence those who held them were not considered by US/Canadian terms to be specialists. This posed a problem for the AAE which was a specialist organization. To accommodate the growing numbers of “foreign endodontists” who had joined the AAE, the AAE decided to create a new type of membership, the International Membership, which allowed foreign endodontists the courtesy of attending AAE meetings as members, without the need to recognize their degree.

The other change expanded AAE governance to include representatives from seven newly created national districts. Initially there was an internal debate as to which district would include Canada, either in whole or in part. Ultimately, however a decision was made to exclude Canada entirely from AAE central governance. Essentially this meant that Canadian endodontists, unlike prior years, would no longer serve the AAE at an executive level. It did, however, permit Canadians to...
continue service on AAE committees, the Foundation, and the American Board of Endodontics. Canadians also retained the right to participate in AAE elections. Because of the historical relationship of the Canadians to the AAE, Canadians were extended the right to choose either international or general membership in accordance with their preference. This offended some members of the CAE to the point where they revoked their AAE membership, and urged others to do the same. Fortunately the CAE executive chose to accept the new structure without official debate and with time the issue became less divisive. Eventually, a cordial and cooperative relationship between the two organizations was re-established.

In 1997, the CAE held two major meetings for the first time in its history. The first was the 2nd Trans Pacific Conference held in Vancouver on May, 10 and the second, the AGM held in Quebec City the following September. Prior to the September meeting, the newly established CAE Endowment Fund became a public charity, and was registered as such under the Income Tax Act of Canada. The Endowment Fund was established to support various interests and projects of the CAE. First and foremost was its support of the research undertaken in the endodontic specialty programs in Canada. This initially meant the Toronto program, but was extended to include the BC program, when their programs were accredited several years later.

In 1998, the long-awaited Standard of Practice document was completed, accepted, and published. Copies of the document were sent to all the provincial registrars, territorial governing bodies, and the Armed Forces Director of Dentistry. As stated, it was a major undertaking that extended over several years and involved input from CAE members, endodontic residents, and dental educators. The document provided a comprehensive description of endodontic diagnosis and treatment procedures, as well as their application in patient care. While I have been careful to avoid congratulating individuals who have served the CAE over the years, since many did so as a member of a team, I cannot in all conscience omit recognizing Raymond Greenfeld as the driving force behind this CAE effort. His dedication to the project, and his perseverance were essential to its development. While it has gone into revision several times since its initial publication, without Raymond’s personal effort and dedication, this document may never have been created.

In 1999, responsibilities of Executive Secretary were passed to Paul Teplitsky. While addressing the day to day issues faced by the Executive Secretary of the CAE, Paul also supervised and co-ordinated a major revision of the CAE constitution. This revision was undertaken to address the changing needs of the CAE, as well as changes taking place in the institutions with whom the CAE interacted. The changes revised and redefined the role of the CAE’s principle officers and its standing committees. In accordance with procedure
the changes were published in a prior edition of the Newsletter, and later approved and adopted at the AGM in Toronto, in 2001. A significant and dramatic change in the licensing of dental specialists in Canada also occurred in 2001. From that time forward, it would be necessary for all specialists wishing to practice in Canada to pass a two-part examination prepared by the Royal College of Dentists. The intention was to establish a national standard for specialist recognition, and create licence portability that would allow specialists to practice anywhere in the nation (in Quebec, a language proficiency requirement was necessary). It was also the year that I was honoured with Life Membership in the CAE, an honour I still cherish today.

The CAE went “down under” again in 2004 to co-host the 4th Trans-Pacific Conference, in Port Douglas, Queensland. The Conference preceded the IFEA World Congress held in Brisbane. At that Congress, Vancouver was selected as the site of the next World Congress and the CAE selected as the official host. The announcement created a whirl of activity in the CAE, with members anxious to serve on committees, and the executive planning to make this meeting the biggest and best held in Canada. Fred Weinstein was chosen as General Chair, and Marshall Peikoff and Cal Torneck were chosen as Scientific Program Co-Chairs. In the midst of all this excitement, the CAE continued to address its internal affairs, launch a new web site, and sustain its ongoing interaction with national dental bodies and Canadian dental schools. In that year, the CAE Foundation also provided a record $42,000 to the universities in support of endodontic research to Canadian dental schools, it’s largest grant to date.

Dark clouds were soon to appear on the CAE horizon. At the 2005 annual meeting of the AAE, the CAE received an invitation from AAE President Sandi Madison, to discuss CAE participation in a new international endodontic organization called the the International Endodontic Association (IEA). Their plan was to have the AAE, CAE, Mexican Association of Endodontists, Asian Pacific Endodontic Conference, ESE, and IFEA unite under one international umbrella, with a central office located at AAE headquarters in Chicago. Directly or indirectly, this could have effectively placed the AAE at the centre of the endodontic world. While the concept was readily accepted by some CAE executive members, to others it appeared to be superfluous and unnecessary, since an international endodontic organization already existed (IFEA), and the AAE was already the world’s most influential endodontic organization. More importantly, the move also appeared to be an attempt to undermine the autonomy of IFEA, which was scheduled to hold its next World Congress in Vancouver. Because some of the CAE’s executive members strongly supported the creation of this new organization, it became the focus of heated discussion at CAE meetings for the next two years. To the credit of the CAE membership and its executive, the CAE decided to continue its support of IFEA and withhold its support of IEA until more information as to its viability was available. Time proved that to be a wise decision. At a later meeting of the European Society of Endodontics, the ESE membership rejected membership in this new organization which ultimately led to its demise.

By the fall of 2005, CAE membership had reached 218, its web site had been upgraded to allow payments to be made online, and a Social Survey that had been undertaken earlier defined the “Usual Endodontist.” A
new category of membership, called Academic Membership, was also introduced to address the disparity in income earned by practicing endodontists and those who chose a full time academic career. That year, the CAE thanked Paul Teplitsky for his services to the CAE and elected its fifth Executive Secretary, Wayne Acheson. Wayne, like his predecessors, served the CAE with distinction for many years prior to his appointment.

CAE had a banner year in 2007. Despite continued division in our ranks related to the proposed formation of the IEA, the CAE membership put its full support behind the Vancouver IFEA World Congress. Their goal, as previously stated, was to make it the largest and most successful endodontic meeting ever held in Canada. In the minds of the many who attended, it was. The CAE and IFEA executive alike praised all those who contributed to its success and brought Canadian endodontics to the forefront of the world’s stage.

In 2008, the impact of CDA restructuring placed considerable pressure on the relationship between the dental specialties and the national body. It would take several more years before a new relationship would be created and the interaction between the parties functioned smoothly again. This was a tribute to both the representatives of the CDA and the dental specialties. Foremost among these were representatives of the CAE. That year was also the first time the CAE transported its AGM from continental Canada to the shores of Newfoundland. To no one’s surprise the meeting was a scientific and social success. All who attended enjoyed a never-ending measure of Celtic culture and hospitality. At that meeting a newly established Executive Secretary Memorial Scholarships were announced, to posthumously honour John Phillips and Carl Hawrish for their service to the Academy. The first recipient of one of these awards was the newly established Master’s Program in Endodontics at the University of British Columbia.

In 2009, issues surrounding the possible introduction of “single use endodontic instruments” into the North American market became a matter of concerns for members of the CAE and AAE. This led to the creation of a bipartisan committee that investigated the need for...
single use instruments in the North American market, as was common in Europe. The committee report was jointly released in 2010, and rejected the need to mandate single use instruments in favour of careful instrument selection prior to use and the adoption for best evidence methods for instrument sterilization. The report was published in full in the 2011 Spring Newsletter, and was accepted as the official position of the CAE at the AGM that fall. That year, the CAE again upgraded its web site, expanded its content, and made the site more user friendly.

By 2010, Executive Secretary Wayne Acheson's term of office expired and Wayne Maillet was elected to fill the position. Like his predecessors, Wayne had a history of distinguished service to the CAE prior to his appointment. By 2011, our membership had grown to 267 and our Treasury and Foundation were reporting a healthy balance. There was even discussion at the AGM about increasing CAE support of advanced endodontic training programs at Toronto and BC to avoid the treasury showing a balance that might exceed Non-Profit Organization guidelines. While not a major issue in our history, to me it was again a CAE milestone and a giant step away from its cash-strapped beginnings.

By 2012, the CDA-initiated, reorganization of the dental specialties had still not been resolved. Despite earlier disappointments, the CAE took heart in the knowledge that the impasse would soon be resolved. A motion that would satisfy all parties was to be brought up at their next meeting to be held in Ottawa in 2014. That meeting will be chaired by incoming CADS President and CAE Past President, Cal Pike. Cal Pike’s presidency of the CADS is but one example of the leadership that CAE members has given to other national and international organizations: Past President George Hare, for example, served as President of the AAE prior to his serving as President of the CAE, CAE Past Presidents Clifford Ames, and members John Fraser, and Eli Wolfson served as President of the Royal College of Dentists of Canada, member Bernie Dolansky served as President of the Canadian Dental Association, Past President Cal Torneck served as President of the American Board of Endodontics, Past President Fred Weinstein served as President of IFEA, and Past President Barry Chapnick served as President of Alpha Omega International. Many CAE members have also played, and continue to play, leadership roles in various provincial and local organizations. They also serve as full time and part time educators, and support and participate in research that has had, and continues to have, a significant impact on the knowledge base of our specialty. So as we bring down the curtain on our first 50 years, we can look back with pride in what we and our members have accomplished, and look forward with confidence in our ability to meet the challenges presented to us in the future.

~ Cal Torneck, Past CAE President 1966
Author’s Note

I wish to thank members of the CAE executive who extended me the opportunity to journey back over the first 50 years of our existence. Some of my recollections may not have fully captured an event or may have unintentionally omitted a contribution when recognition of that contribution was due, and for that I apologize. The journey spanned a half century and unfortunately time has a way of dimming many past events. While the recollection was nostalgic in taking me back to the early years of my career, it was also sad in bringing to mind that many who started the journey, or joined it along the way, are no longer here to celebrate this 50 year milestone in our history. I know that they, if they could, would take great pride in the legacy they have left behind and the positive impact it has had on dentistry in Canada. Personally, I feel honoured and blessed in having the opportunity to witness this occasion, and I am heartened by the knowledge that we have amongst our membership, people who are as enthusiastic and dedicated to the future of endodontics and this Academy, as those who created it. It is my hope that they, like their predecessors, will seize the moment and carry us and endodontics to even greater heights.
PAST PRESIDENTS

1964-66 George C. Hare*
1966-67 Calvin D. Torneck
1967-68 Clifford Ames*
1968-69 Alistair Thomson*
1969-70 Louis J. Rosen*
1970-71 Arthur I. Arshawsky*
1971-72 Isadore Wolch*
1972-73 Samuel Rosen*
1973-74 E. Charles Aho*
1974-75 R. Pierre Dow*
1975-76 Benjamin Sedlezky
1976-77 Paul M. Vanek
1977-78 Jerry S. Smith
1978-79 John M. Phillips*
1979-80 Stephan M. Brayton
1980-81 F. Bruce Burns
1981-82 Joel Edelson
1982-83 Michael Sherman
1983-84 Marshall Peikoff
1984-85 Barry Korzen
1985-86 Fred Weinstein
1986-87 Herb Borsuk
1987-88 William Christie
1988-89 Lorne Chapnick
1989-90 Carl Hawrish*
1990-91 Barry Chapnick
1991-92 Sharma Sinanan
1992-93 Wayne Acheson
1993-94 Wayne Pulver
1994-95 Paul Teplitsky
1995-96 Terry Smorang
1996-97 Calvin Pike
1997-98 Raymond Greenfeld
1998-99 Richard Hunter
1999-00 Thomas Mather
2000-01 Marc-Andre Morand
2001-02 William Kost
2002-03 Duncan MacDougall
2003-04 Greg Burk
2004-05 Earl Winestock
2005-06 Brian Jafine
2006-07 Jeffrey Coil
2007-2008 Wayne Maillet
2008-2009 Ian Watson
2009-2010 Michael Hepworth
2010-2011 Manjinder Lall
2011-2012 Michael Gossack
2012-2013 Douglas Conn

Executive Secretaries
John M. Phillips*
Stephan M. Brayton
Carl E. Hawrish*
Paul E. Teplitsky
Wayne Acheson
Wayne Maillet

CAE 40 Year Membership Award
Clifford Ames*
Stephen Brayton
Bruce Burns
Marshall Peikoff
Jerry Smith
Bob Taggert*
Alistair Thompson*
Calvin Torneck
Harvey Weiner
Fred Weinstein
Isadore Wolsh*
Joel Edelson

David Auerbach
Steve Brayton
Bernie Dolansky
Mitchell Levine
Michael Sherman
Elie Wolfson

* DECEASED