FOREWORD

The history of Royal North Shore Hospital is closely linked to that of Australia’s military history over 100 years. It continues to this day, with the active engagement of many clinicians doctors and nurses, interns and students in active or reserve service.

Service in recent years has been in peacetime as well as war. Medical relief teams now play an important role for the Australian Defence Forces. This is why, when asked to prepare this booklet Dr Roger Vanderfield chose the title “Royal North Shore Hospital Service in War and Peace”. As an archivist he is outstanding, we are all grateful for his scholarly and well written account compiled in a remarkably short period of time.

Eileen Anderson and Andrew Ellis helped with recent history. Pauline Hodgson (my Personal Assistant) typed tirelessly. Maggie Drummond (Fundraising Director RNSH) facilitated the production and JoAnne Fisher (RNSH Executive Director) readily agreed to find the necessary money.

It is a proud record and one which I am sure many will enjoy reading. Because of limited time, it is inescapable that there will be omissions. If so, please let Roger Vanderfield know, as the second edition will be totally inclusive. We are grateful to him for compiling this history.

September 2001
Kerry Quilston
Associate Dean
University of Sydney

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OF SYDNEY
SERVICE IN WAR AND PEACE

When sorting and cataloguing biographical material in the Royal North Shore Hospital (RNSH) Archives, one is struck by the number of personnel who have served in the Australian Forces. Throughout its history, staff have volunteered for service in the World Wars and other conflicts as well as in peace time.

The very first was J Randal Carey, a member of the Yeomanry Corps at the time of the Maori Wars. An excellent horseman and steeple chase rider, he became the Commander of a Cavalry Corps in New Zealand. Later, as Major Carey, he organised the “Bushman’s Contingent” for the Boer War.

On the Committee (of management) of the original North Shore Cottage Hospital, his driving ambition was to acquire land for future expansion. He successfully led deputations to the Government to obtain the first 8-acre site at Gore Hill in 1899, then set about obtaining parcels to the north of that site, so that by the time of his death in 1923, there were 17 acres for future development. He served as Chairman for 24 years with the designation of President.

THE GREAT WAR

On the outbreak of the First World War (WW1) in 1914, there were immediate volunteers from RNSH. J B St Vincent Welsh a young surgeon was granted leave to join the First Expeditionary Force to Egypt. He was in original “Anzac”, who took part in the Gallipoli landing and subsequently served in France becoming Colonel and Commanding Officer of the First Field Ambulance. He was twice wounded in action, was mentioned in despatches from Gallipoli and was awarded the DSO.

In 1918 he returned to Australia and though in ill health due to war injuries he returned to his position as an Honorary Surgeon at RNSH. The year after his return he became a victim of the flu epidemic and died on 21 May 1919.

A Nursing Sister, Annie Coombes also left with the first Australian Expeditionary Force for Egypt where she was awarded the Royal Red Cross (RRC) for bravery. A member of the Board, E R Larkin, also in the 1st AEF, was killed in action at Gallipoli. An Honorary Anaesthetist, Richard Prevost went on HMAS “Sydney” to combat the Germans in New Guinea. He died shortly after returning from service. The two Physiotherapists (then called Masseuses; Elsie Patterson and K Mackel left for service in England.

It had been only the year before the war that specialist classification of medical staff had begun with 6 designated specialties. Of the sixteen HMOs so classified, eight left for service with the AIF and two with British Army. These included, E Dagnall Clark and Frank Doak (Surgeons); F Guy Griffiths (Physician); S V Appleyard and E M Humphrey (Anaesthetists); Clarence Read (Gynaecologist); Roy Sear (Skiagrapher); E C Temple Smith (Ophthalmic Surgeon) as well as Bevan Neave the Honorary Dentist.

They were soon followed by members of the Resident Medical Staff, most of whom left for active service immediately after they finished their residencies. For example, in 1916 eight of the twelve joined up immediately.

THE NURSES ALSO GO TO WAR

A few months after declaration of war, the Australian Trained Nurses Association indicated that its members would volunteer if required. More than twenty RNSH trained nurses actually saw active service while many others volunteered. The first group to go overseas included Annie Cameron and Mary Walker. They and others served mainly in Casualty Clearing Stations near the front line.
FROM SCHOOL TO WAR

There were many young men who virtually went from school to serve in World War I, returning to study Medicine at Sydney University. The Senior Year Book of 1922 tells us that "In March 1918 there descended upon an entirely innocent and blameless University the largest First Year in Medicine that had ever threatened its propriety. The "Varsity, however, did not take much notice". "Germany's star was still in the ascendancy on the Western Front," and the younger men wanted to serve. Encouraged by the many returned Servicemen among them, meetings were organised in the rooms of Physics Professor Vonwiller. The University Company was conceived and enlistments began.

One of the youngest returned men, and still only 19, Wallace Freeborn, was a leading spirit in forming what was to become the S.U.R. and became the Year Representative. The Year Book says of him: "To formally praise his services to the year and to the University would be fatuous and superfluous; suffice it to say he has been the leader of our year and one whose personality has done more to weld our unity than any other single factor."

The graduating years of 1922 and 1923 are legendary for the many men who became eminent in the Medical profession. Among those who later came to Royal North Shore Hospital and served again in the Medical Services in World War II (with their specialities) were:-

- Stuart Allan, Physician
- Lorimer Dods, Professor of Paediatrics
- Colin Edwards, Urology
- Fred C Florance, Dermatology
- Wallace Freeborn, Gynaecology & Medical Admin.
- Frank Lawes, Physician
- Rex Money, Surgery & Neurosurgery
- Angus Murray, Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Basil Riley, Plastic Surgery
- Bernard Riley, Allergy
- Alec Hood Stobo, Cardiology

A. Gordon West, Deputy Matron, served in Egypt and France for two years. Another Senior Sister, Frances Bennett, served as Sub-Matron on the hospital ship "Mauritania". Sister M.K. Charles West went to the Royal Military Hospital Dunroon as Matron. After the war she returned to RNSH as Deputy Matron and became one of the Hospital's most distinguished Heads of Nursing.

Others to go overseas were Sisters Furniful, Robertson, Lowe and Thomas and Nurse Lanser. Sister Ada Thompson was the last to leave, but Armistice was declared before she arrived in Europe. She returned to Western Australia where she volunteered to nurse patients quarantined during the pneumonic flu epidemic. Sadly she succumbed to it herself and died there on 1 January 1919. Though not a war casualty, she was truly a casualty of the war.
Young Graduates Who Went to War

There were some who graduated early in WWI and served RNSH with great distinction in later years.

Sir Benjamin Edye, OBE, was undertaking postgraduate study in the UK at the outbreak of WWI. He joined the RAMC and saw service in France from 1915-17. In WWII he was a surgeon at 113 AGH. Between Wars he was established as one of Australia’s leading Surgeons and in this period undertook the first Thoracic Surgery at RNSH.

Sir Archibald J. Collins served in Egypt and France from 1915 to 1919 and was awarded the DSO and M.C. He returned to become Medical Superintendent of R.P.A.H. and later one of its respected Physicians. During World War II he was consulting Physician to the RAN and the Australian Red Cross and later to RNSH.

F.A. Maguire, CMG, DSO, VD served in WWI from 1914 to 1920 becoming ADMS 3 Division. During WWII he was the Director General of Medical Services for the Army (DGMS) with the rank of Major-General, and during his service was four times Mentioned in Despatches. Although it might appear unrelated to his Army Service he was a Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist to RNSH.

Hugh Hunter Jamieson enlisted 6 months after graduating in 1916 and saw service as RMO with a CCS, a Field Ambulance and a Base Hospital in France. He was an Honorary Surgeon to the Army for 6 years in the 1930s and C.O. 14th Field Ambulance at the outbreak of WWII. He became C.O. of 109 AGH which was at Alice Springs during 1942 then C.O. of 110 AGH and finally ADMS 10th Division. He was appointed an Hon. Surgeon to RNSH in 1926 and retired in 1953. He played a prominent role in the start of the Teaching Hospital as a Surgical Tutor and was a member of the first Board of Medical Studies.
In the early 1920s most of the Resident Staff had served in the War. This historic photo of 1924 shows the first of them:

**Back Row (L to R)** Basil Riley; K.P. Rutherford; Wallace Freeborn; F.C. Florance and Front Row Bernard Riley, R.G.D. Cookson, N.D. Barton. The two ladies were the first female RMOs appointed to RNSH; Grace Cuthbert (Browne) left and Marion Fox, right, who also achieved eminence. The men all served in WWI or WWII or both.

The twins Basil and Bernard Riley enlisted with the RGA in England. They went with the British Expeditionary Force to France as Lieutenants, were both wounded in action and returned to start Medicine in 1918. Basil became the first Resident Pathologist at RNSH in 1924 and then the third Medical Superintendent from 1925 to 1927. He came back on the staff as an Honorary Surgeon before enlisting in the RAAF in the Second World War where his prime work turned to Plastic Surgery. After the War he was the first Plastic Surgeon to be appointed to the Staff. Bernard served two years as an RMO and, for once taking a different path to his twin, became a Physician. After serving in the AAMC from 1939 to 1946 he returned to RNSH to establish the first Allergy Clinic at the Hospital.

**Dr Keith P. Rutherford** served with the 33rd Battalion 1st AIF in France from 1915 to 1918. He came to RNSH with others from the big post war graduation in 1923. In World War II he served in the AAMC as OC 1st Field Hygiene Unit and DADMS 1 Div.

**Dr F.C. (Freddie) Florance** saw active service with the 30th Battalion AIF from 1915 to 1918. He came to RNSH in 1924 and subsequently as an HMO established Dermatology as a specialty there.

**Dr H.G. Douglas Cookson** was an RMO from 1921 to 1925, with three years as Medical Superintendent. He was in the Militia prior to the outbreak of World War II and then served as RMO 35th Battalion and with 1 Field Ambulance.

**Dr Arthur Stanley Waterhouse** was the first RMO to be designated Assistant Medical Superintendent and in 1927-28 was the fourth Medical Superintendent. He had served in the Royal Field Artillery in France from 1915 to 1918 and became one of the first “Flying Men” in that War.

**Dr John Oakshott** was an RMO 1926 to 1928 which included a short period as Assistant Medical Superintendent. He went away with the 10th AGH to be taken prisoner by the Japanese and lost his life in the infamous Sandakan-Ranau “death march”. His son, Major Bob Oakshott, served in the RAAMC with the 7th Field Ambulance. He became Medical Director of the Royal Rehabilitation Centre and was a VMO to RNSH for many years.

**Dr Louis Loewenthal** came from RPAH in January 1931 to be Medical Superintendent for 3 years after which he trained in General Surgery. He joined the AAMC at the outbreak of World War II and served until February 1946. He left for the Middle East with the 2/5th AGH to be in charge of the Surgical Team during the first campaign in the Western Desert. He returned to Australia as OC Surgical for the 113 AGH then the 2/2nd AGH and finally 118 AGH in Rabaul. He played a major role in Surgical training and became the Senior Surgeon at RNSH.
THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Nearly all the specialist medical staff volunteered for service in World War II. Of the 58 on the Honorary Medical Staff at the outbreak of War, 38 subsequently served. It is notable that the majority joined the Services following the entry of Japan into the War in March 1942. When Honorary Medical Officers (HMOs) would have been required to retire, the Hospital By Laws were suspended for the duration of the war and for 12 months afterwards, so that positions were not advertised. Appointments were made as required or vacancies were filled by invitation. Many relieving appointments were made, but again the majority left for service. At the end of the war there were 30 temporary appointments, 14 of whom were already Returned Servicemen.

Of the young medical graduates almost all left to join the Forces when they completed their residencies. Our records do not tell us how many, because most did not return to the staff. Inevitably some did not return to Australia. Two of the first RMO’s to go overseas, Capt. M.H Colyen was killed in the Middle East and Capt. R.C Johnson lost his life when the hospital ship “Centaur” was sunk by the Japanese.

On the outbreak of war the Medical Superintendent, Dr John Radcliffe, left for active service with the A.I.F and until his return in September 1944, the Senior Resident Medical positions were filled virtually throughout the war on an acting basis. Radcliffe’s Assistant Medical Superintendent, Dr Joseph Mack, acted briefly but also left to join the AIF. He was Registrar to 119 AGH and served on the Hospital Ship Manunda. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel as ADMS of ANGAU and during this service in New Guinea, he was twice Mentioned in Despatches. He was finally CO of 121 AGH and returned to RNSH in 1946 as the first Surgical Registrar. Michael Barry who had then acted as Assistant Medical Superintendent also left for service with the RAAF. During part of this time the CEO (at that time titled Secretary) was also on military leave. J.H Ward had been a serviceman in the first war and a recipient of the ED.

In June 1940, the Chairman, Sir Norman Nock persuaded Dr R.J Millard, CMG, CBE, to come out of retirement to act as Superintendent after Dr Radcliffe and then his Deputy had left on Military Service. Dr Millard served with distinction from 1914 to 1918, reaching the rank of Colonel as Deputy Director of Medical Services (DDMS) for the Army. Prior to WWII he had retired after being Medical Superintendent of Prince Henry Hospital for 27 years. He did a magnificent job in sustaining the medical services under trying circumstances until September 1943 when ill health forced his retirement and led to his death two months later.

Dr Ray Robinson OBE, who was later to become the first Head of the Department of Rheumatology, then acted in the position for a year until he too left for service in the South
West Pacific Area. Special representations were then made to have Dr Radcliff released from the Army to return to his position. He left in December 1946 to pursue postgraduate training in Anaesthetics in the U.K. Dr Wallace Freeborn, a returned Serviceman from both Wars, replaced him in the new position of General Medical Superintendent and CEO.

NURSES IN WORLD WAR II

With the declaration of war, many Army Nursing reservists and civilians offered their services. Thirty nine from RNSH including Sister Nell Marshall who went to the Middle East to become Matron of the 2/9th AGH in 1941. Recalled to Australia after the Japanese entered the war, this AGH was sent to New Guinea. The only hospital there for some time, it cared for all those wounded in the Kokoda campaign. Sister Marshall was awarded the RCC for bravery.

Whilst being evacuated from Malaysia, Jean Craig was posted missing and never found. Marjorie Anderson, serving in Rabaul, was taken prisoner and interned in Yokohama. With other Nursing Sisters, for three years she suffered deprivation, hunger, illness and humiliation until rescued by the Americans. For her bravery, she too was awarded the RRC.

Moira Crittenden, the Charge Sister of HSF Ward (later B1) at the age of 25 went to Gaza, in the Middle East, with the 2/6th AGH in 1941. Her unit was moved to Athens in time to face the advancing German Army. After a horrendous retreat down the Coast of Greece, they were picked up by an Australian destroyer. The Voyager, and returned to Africa to nurse the wounded from the "Rats of Tobruk".

In Palestine in 1941, she organised a reunion of RNSH Nurses, including Sisters Park, Watterson, Wheeler, Watson and McLeod. She was appointed second in command of the AGH when it was subsequently sent to Borneo and also received the RRC for her services.

Before leaving on service, Sister Crittenden had been engaged to marry Dr Toss Atkins, an RMO at RNSH. He had gone to the UK where he enlisted and finished the war a POW of the Germans. They lost contact for many years, but in a happy postscript they were reunited after the war when she was working at the 113 AGH (Concord). They finally married and had three children when he settled as a GP in Cowra.

Others to serve overseas included Sisters Greenwood, Paine, Smith, McMahon, Stanton Cook and Nancy Harris, the last named losing her life in France. Sister Shepherd returned after 4 years with the AIF to become an Assistant Matron.

Marjorie Sirl returned from the RAAF Nursing Service to become Senior Tutor Sister, the author of an acclaimed text book on nursing, "Modern Practical Nursing Procedures", and finally Deputy Matron. Ethel Smith returned after five years in the AIF and became Matron of the Princess Juliana Annex.

THERE WERE DENTISTS TOO

Professor A.J. Arnott CBE was the first Consultant Dental Officer appointed when RNSH became a Teaching Hospital. He was the first Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry and had been primarily responsible for the formation of the Australian Army Dental Corps. He served with the AIF as a Lieutenant Colonel for 4 years as a Facio-Maxillary Surgeon with the 113 AGH and in the UK. He was appointed Honorary Dental Surgeon to KGVI and after the War became Consultant in Oral Surgery to the RAN.

Dr Philip Green, who later became head of the Department of Dentistry at RNSH, probably had some of the most interesting War Service. He belonged to the Sydney University Regiment from 1936 and when War broke out joined the 2/2 Machine Gun Battalion and served in the Middle East from 1940-44 where he was Mentioned in Despatches. Then as a Major, he transferred to the AADC and served in New Guinea and Moratai in 1944 and 45.

Others who served in the Dental Corps were A. Stuart Henderson and Ronald Moore. The latter first joined the Canadian Army Training School in September 1939 when he was doing a Doctorate in Orthodontics in Toronto. He transferred to the AADC in mid 1940 to serve 5 years in New Guinea and the South West Pacific Area (SWPA).
THEY ALSO SERVED IN RESEARCH

The Kolling Institute was not only an Institute of Medical Research but was responsible for all routine pathology in an acute general hospital having 356 beds at the outbreak of war.

Its Director, Dr W Wilson Ingram, a Scotsman who had come to Australia after distinguished service in WWI, was responsible for developing the first Pathology Service and establishing research at RNSH.

The Deputy Director was a research biochemist not involved in clinical work. As detailed in his biographical notes, Dr Max Rudolph Lemberg had fought in the German Army in the First World War and came to Australia in 1935 as a refugee from Nazi Germany. So we had the position where the Director of the Institute and his Principal Research Scientist had both fought in France in World War I, but on opposite sides. Both had been wounded in action and both had been decorated. This was probably the basis for the respect they had for each other.

In 1940, Ingram left for war service again and other staff followed him. Lemberg had become an avowed pacifist and a Quaker following his need to flee Nazi Germany and would not actively participate in War. He had also become an internationally recognised authority on the metabolism of haemoproteins, bile pigments and related compounds and for a while continued this research. However in 1941, the emphasis of the Institute was changing from routine research to dealing with problems arising from the War.

Lemberg's original contract excluded involvement in routine Biochemistry. However his gratitude to his new country was such that he agreed to become a member of the general hospital staff, in charge of Biochemistry. From the records it appeared that he had ceased to be a research scientist, but this was not so! In 1945, the Medical Journal of Australia reported that "the veil of secrecy can now be lifted on the special wartime work carried out by Dr Lemberg". He had been involved in developing methods for synthesis in Australia of essential drugs such as phenobarbitones, nikethamide, perabrodil and the preparation of contrast media for X Ray. Other research projects under his supervision included TNT poisoning in munition workers; the effects of sulphanilamide drugs which were then coming into wide use and combating the undesirable side effects of these drugs. As a result of their work on sulphaemoglobin it became possible to control toxic symptoms from sulpha drugs.

In 1940, a Blood Bank was established, and became a Centre for Emergency Blood Transfusion Service, associated with that set up under Major R J Walsh. Dr E B (Trixie) Durie the first full time trained Pathologist on the staff, took charge of this in addition to her other duties. She developed a scheme to deal with both civilian and war needs.

Experimental studies were done for the Defence Department on surgical shock, crush injuries, the keeping of blood plasma and testing of local anaesthetics. The IMR also responded to a request to assist in training laboratory technicians for the Army. After training, the young men were released for war service and a policy was followed of employing women in their stead. At the end of 1943 the Chief Technician, Frank Simpson, departed for undisclosed "special war work" and did not return for 2 years.
THEN CAME PEACE

As had been decided in 1942, all Honorary Medical Staff appointments were advertised a year after the war. On 1st August 1946, 62 appointments were made of whom 53 had been on active service. With RNSH having been designated a Clinical School by the University of Sydney in October 1946, the Specialist Medical Staff was increased to 84 by the time the first student arrived in 1948, Of these 72 were exservicemen.

Our records of these appointments indicate those who had been servicemen during the Wars, but in many instances there is very little information or indeed no details at all. Some are mentioned in the narrative or in the more detailed biographies at the end. There follows brief details of some who went on to have a long and distinguished association with RNSH, mostly of 20 to 30 years:

Rex Becke, AAMC 1939-46; includes 4 years overseas in Greece, Libya and New Guinea; RMO 2/1st Australian Field Regiment; 2/14th AGH; 2/3rd Australian Field Ambulance and Co 2/3rd CCS. He was twice Mentioned in Despatches and became Consultant Dermatologist to Army HQ.

Philip Benjamin, RAAF 1933-36 and (1st Sept) 1939 to 1945: MO City of Sydney Squadron; SMO Point Cook and Laverton, CO 1 RAAF and 2 RAAF Hospitals; Group Captain and DDGMS Air Force, RAAF Reserve 10 years. Established the “Arthritis Clinic” at RNSH.


Edmund Collins, AAMC 1942-46: HMO, Obstetrics & Gynaecology; First Warden of the Clinical School; President RNSH Medical Association.

David Dey, AAMC 1942-47: Plastic and Facio Maxillary Surgeon; Head of Department.

Reg Epps, AIF 1944-46; 2/6th Australian Commando Squadron. First Medical Registrar and Student Supervisor of Teaching Hospital; HMO Physician and Cardiologist.

Alban H. Gee, Suri and AAMC 1930-40, AIF 1940-46: CO 14th and 4th Field Ambulance; ADMS 11 Div; Mentioned in Despatches.

W. Cotter Harvey CBE, AIF 1941-46: POW Changi; Mentioned in Despatches; Thoracic Physician; Established first Chest Clinic at RNSH; President NSW Medical Board 1950-67.

T.A. Glennie Holmes, AAMC 1942-46: Physician in Charge of first Allergy Clinic at RNSH.

W. Geoffrey Jasper, RAAF 1942-46: One of the first Registrars, then HMO in Obstetrics & Gynaecology.

Eric Langley OBE, RAAF 1941-45: Squadron Leader No 3 RAAF Station, New Guinea; later Consultant Surgeon to RAAF.

Cec. D. Langton, RAF 4 years, Wing Commander; was training in UK when World War II started; Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Charles W. Lawes, AIF 1940-45: 2/6th AGH in Middle East, Greece, Crete and New Guinea; 113 AGH. Established Vascular Surgery at RNSH.
Frank Lawes, AIF 1918, AAMC 1940-45: 8 Field Ambulance and 3 CCS. HMO Physician.

James F. McCulloch, AAMC 1940-45: Mentioned in Despatches; HMO Anaesthetist; Dean, Faculty of Anaesthetists.

W. Lawrence MacDonnell, AAMC 1940-46: OC Surgical I Division Orthopaedic Hospital. HMO Orthopaedic Surgeon.

A. Geoff McManis, RAAF 1940-46: Middle East & SWPA; HMO and VMO, Thoracic Medicine.


Arthur Moon MBE(Mil), AIF 1940-46: 2/4th Field Ambulance and 2/2 CCF in Middle East; then Surgeon Allied General Hospital in Java, POW in Java and Thailand; Mentioned in Despatches. HMO Obstetrics & Gynaecology.

W. Keith Myers, ARMC 1940-46: then RAAMC Reserve and Consultant to Repatriation Department; HMO Dermatology.

Tom O’Donnell AM, AIF 1944-47: RMO Bougainville and New Britain; ENT Surgeon to 113 RGH (Concord); HMO, Senior ENT Surgeon.


H.J. (Bill) Richards, AAMC 1942-46: VMO Thoracic Surgery, first Surgical Registrar, Thoracic Unit.

Thomas F. Rose, 1940-41: Emergency Medical Service (EMS) London during Blitz; AAMC 1942-46; New Guinea and SWPA 103 and 106 CCS, 110 AGH, 113 AGH; twice Mentioned in Despatches; HMO Surgeon and Tutor in Surgery.

Frank Rundle, RAMC 1939-46: HMO Surgeon and Director UCI at RNSH; Foundation Professor of Surgery and Dean of Faculty of Medicine at University of NSW.

Doug Stuekey, ARMC 1942-46: HMO Cardiologist; Nuffield Fellow; Chairman of Medical Board.

A.S.B. (Tom) Studdy, AIF 1942-46: 9 Div Mobile Surgical Team SWPA; HMO Obstetrics & Gynaecology; Chairman Medical Staff.

M.P. (Mick) Susman, AIF 1940-43: Greece, Crete and Syria; HMO Thoracic Surgeon, first at RNSH.

Keith Viner Smith, AIF 1940-45: Mentioned in Despatches; Staff Specialist Anatomical Pathology; Director of Clinical pathology 1965-73; Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Sydney.

Among those serving with the AAMC when the War ended who then saw service with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) in Japan and finally with the 113 AGH were Philip McReady, who later became General Superintendent of the Childrens Hospital (RAHC), Carl Radeski (Consultant Psychiatrist), and Geoffrey Vanderfield (Consulting Neurosurgeon).
A TEACHING HOSPITAL AT LAST

Dr Wallace Freeborn, a former RMO of the Hospital, a returned serviceman of both World Wars and a trained Harley St specialist between the wars was appointed CEO of the new Teaching Hospital from 10 December 1946. Influenced by his own training in London, Freeborn introduced the Registrar system to RNSH. In the first two years he appointed as Senior Registrars experienced graduates who had all seen war service: RSB Hudson; JC Fitzherbert and VH Cumberland for Surgery; RG Epps and JH Deakin in Medicine; RB Miller and WG Jasper for Obstetrics and Gynaecology; BL Geddes for Thoracic Medicine with James Isbister to become Student Supervisor.

In 1948, to mark the inauguration of the Teaching Hospital, six distinguished Medical Consultants were appointed.

Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn, KCMG, OBE, then Chancellor of the University of Sydney, who had served in both World Wars as a Lieutenant Colonel, has been twice Mentioned in Despatches. He was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1932 to 1935. He was appointed a Consultant in Medicine and took a great personal interest in the Hospital. For example, he always chaired the meetings of the Conjoint Board.

Sir Harold Dew was then Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. A world authority on hydatid disease, he was the first Professor of Surgery at Sydney University. After graduation in 1914 he served in the RAMC in Egypt, Palestine and France.

Professor C.G. Lambie MC, was an Edinburgh graduate appointed in 1931 as the first full time Professor of Medicine in Sydney. He served with the British Army in Mesopotamia and India from 1915, then commanded a mobile laboratory in France, where he was awarded the Military Cross during the retreat of the Army in 1917.

Professor H.K. Ward MC was appointed a Consultant to the Institute of Medical Research. After graduating with first class Honours and a “Blue” from Sydney University he went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. He rowed for Oxford and then represented Australia in the Olympics of 1912. On declaration of War, he enlisted in the RAMC and served with the King’s Own Regiment. In France, while treating the wounded near the German lines, he was captured and taken POW. This remarkable man was awarded the Military Cross three times and Mentioned in Despatches. He returned to continue research at Oxford for a few years, then obtained a Fellowship to the Rockefeller Institute in New York, then an Assistant Professorship at Harvard. He returned to Sydney University as Professor of Bacteriology.

Professor (later Sir) Lorimer Dods MVO, Professor of Child Health, filled the first Chair of Paediatrics in Australia. Just out of school he became briefly a private in the 1st AIF and was an original member of the University Company and a “Blue”. He served from 1939-45 in the AAMC in the Middle East and New Guinea, rising to Lieutenant Colonel.

Professor Bruce Mayes CMG, MVO, was for a time Professor of Obstetrics and then the first Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology when the specialties combined. He served in the RAAF.
THE CONTRIBUTION OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORS

After a slow start due to inadequate resources and years of under-funding, the new Teaching Hospital went through a period of major expansion and building developments during the 1960s and 1970s, when it attained a high level of recognition and success. A major factor in this time was the guidance and influence of a capable and stable Board of Directors. They were successful businessmen, eminent medical personalities and distinguished citizens from other walks of life. Today, regrettably and to the detriment of a great Teaching Hospital, this aspect no longer exists.

The composition of that Board changed very little over 20 years and it may be noted here most had seen service with the Forces. They included Sir Lincoln Hynes OBE and Sir Theo Kelly OBE with the RAAF, R.V. (Dick) Findlay with the AIF; J.B. Griffin DSC VRD and A.C.M. Garling were Naval Officers, while the Hon Sir Asher Joel OBE served with both Australian and American forces. Alastair Uiquhart CBE served in the Middle East with the 7th and 9th Divisions. He was one of the "Rats of Tobruk", wounded at El Alamein and taken Prisoner of War. The medical members had comprised Sir Edward Ford OBE, Prof Frank Magarey, Sir Charles McDonald KBE, Sir John Loewenthal CMG, who had all served with the AAMC or AIF.

The Honourable Sir Asher Joel, KBE, AO, joined the AIF in 1942, but by the end of the year had transferred to the RAN. In 1943, he was wounded while serving in New Guinea. Subsequently as a young Naval Lieutenant he was assigned to the Intelligence Staff of the Commander of the US 7th Fleet. From 1944 to 1946 he served as Australian Naval Liaison Officer on the staff of General MacArthur at his HQ in the SWPA. He was decorated by the Americans with the US Bronze Star and was twice Knighted and received many other honours. He received widespread acclaim for his brilliant organisation of public events such as the opening of the Sydney Opera House, the Captain Cook Bi-Centenary and visits from the Queen, the President of the United States and the Pope. He became a member of the Upper House in NSW where he played a leading part in the political battle to ensure the new hospital went ahead at RNSH. He served on the Board of RNSH, a number of its Committees and as a member of the Medical Research Council.
James B Griffin CBE, DSC, served as a distinguished Naval Officer from 1939-46. As Lt-Commander Griffin, he was awarded the DSC (Distinguished Service Cross) and VRD (Volunteer Reserve Officer Decoration). He served as Councillor of the NRMA for many years from 1961 to 1984, finally as Vice President and President. He was appointed CBE in 1970. He served on the Board of RNSH and a number of Hospital Committees from 1960, was Vice Chairman 1969 to 1977 and Chairman of the Hospital, 1977 to 1981. He was also a member of the Medical Research Council.

AFTER THE TWO WORLD WARS

Many who had served in World War II joined the staff after the War. Hazel Lorking had served in the Army Nursing Service from 1941-47. She came to RNSH the following year and then did the new Post Graduate Cardio Thoracic Nursing Course. She stayed to become the greatly respected Assistant Matron in charge of the Thoracic Unit in 1956. She continued to serve in peacetime as Lt. Colonel and CO of the 1st RAANC Training Company and was awarded the RRC. She did a tour of New Guinea with the Cardio Thoracic Surgical team. Capt. Margaret Ewart also came to the Thoracic Unit. Lt. Joan Rafferty became Asst. Matron in charge of the Wakehurst Wing.

Many of the Residents who came on the staff in the 1950's had served in the Forces before they did Medicine. Geoff Cutler in RAAF Air Crew served overseas with 78 Squadron, Hugh Gibson with 466 Bomber Squadron, while others with the RAAF were Barry Bracken, Bill Payne, John Stump and Keith Watson. John Hart was a graduate from the RMC Dunrobin in 1941 and served in the AIF 9th Division in New Guinea and 7th Division in Borneo. Arthur Pepper MBE, served with 6 Div AIF from 1940-45 then joined the SUR whilst a medical student.

John Wingfield, later Clinical Superintendent and VMO Neurology, and Ian Hales (to become the first Head of the Dept of Nuclear Medicine and Endocrinology) served in the RAN.

KOREA, VIETNAM AND OTHER CONFLICTS

"Wyn" Murray served in the British Army with the Queen Alexandria Army Nursing Service during the Korean Conflict before coming to RNSH and worked for 20 years in what was then the new Emergency Department, until her retirement.

Major J.V. Wells (Immunologist) served in the RAAMC full time between 1961 and 1966 including 2 years with the RAMC in Singapore during the Indonesian Confrontation.

Other full time serving Officers with the Army in the 1970's included Dr Colin Pearce with the Pacific Island Regiment; Dr Ian Smee in Papua New Guinea; Dr Ian Love in the Special Air Services where he achieved SAS Badges. Each returned to RNSH as a Registrar.

Dr Gedis Grudzinskas served in Vietnam with RAAMC in 1970-72 then came to RNSH to become a Registrar, Senior Lecturer and VMO in Obstetrics & Gynaecology. In 1982 he was persuaded to accept appointment as Professor of Obstetrics at the London Hospital. Some staff served with the Department of Foreign Affairs Teams in civilian Hospitals. The present Chief Radiographer, Kay Collett served at Bien Hoa. Dr John Vandervord, Plastic Surgeon, served in Vung Tau.

Colonel Doug Tracy AO was leader of the 3rd Australian Surgical Team to Vietnam and did other tours with the DFA. He had been a Resident, Registrar, and Deputy Medical Superintendent at RNSH, where he was also President of the RMOs Association and President of the Medical Association. He became Professor of Surgery at the University of NSW and President of the RACS. Lieutenant-Colonel James Ellis AM did two tours of Vietnam, two of Cambodia, three with the International Red Cross, and was in East Timor during the war of 1975. He had served in the RAMC at the end of World War II and was a Resident and Clinical Assistant in Orthopaedics for many years at RNSH. Others in Surgical Teams to Vietnam included Eric Goulston OBE (Surgeon) and Professor Ross Holland (Anaesthetist).

Full time Officers on short Service Commissions with the RAN in the 1970's included Chris Lowry and Greg Knoblanche, Geoff Hipwell and Colin Norgate. The latter had postings on HMAS Perth and HMAS Melbourne and has since been on RAN Reserve. He was Principal Medical Officer Sydney Port Division 1980-82.

Sr. Mary "Corbett" Byrne, Nurses Educator during the 1980s, was stationed at 4 RAAF Hospital, Butterworth Malaysia, as a Flight Nurse bringing wounded servicemen back to Australia.
THE PEACE KEEPING ERA

With "hot spots" of unrest and "ethnic" fighting across the world the Defence forces of many Nations are increasingly being called upon to provide "peace keeping duties". Australia has made a commitment to serve, and RNSH has been able to contribute to this effort through current members of staff.

Lieutenant Colonel Glen Farrow, RAAMC, posted to Balmoral Hospital. His tours of duty included Rwanda, the Solomon Islands, Bougainville and East Timor. Major Andrew Ellis, RAAMC, Orthopaedic Consultant. His Military posting is, Officer Commanding the Medical Company of the 5 Combat Service Support Unit. Tours of Duty include Bougainville, the Solomon Islands on board the Navy Hospital ship HMAS "Manoora" and in East Timor (INTERFET).

Major Charles New, RAAMC, Orthopaedic Consultant, was a 'Spine' Fellow at RNSH in 1994 and during this time deployed to Rwanda and has subsequently served with INTERFET in East Timor as part of the parachute surgical team.

Lieutenant Kurt Stahmer, RAANC, Perioperative Nurse. His Military posting is, Nursing Officer, 1st Health Support Battalion, at Holsworthy. Tours of Duty include Operation Shaddock, this was the PNG Tsunami which devastated the northern coastal regions of the island and East Timor in the 1st rotation of the Forward Surgical Team supporting the 1st INTERFET Operation.

Lieutenant Commander Andrew Davidson, RANR, Surgeon, Tour of Duty East Timor, INTERFET.

Lieutenant Commander Patrick Liston, RANR, Anaesthetic Registrar, Tour of Duty Bougainville.

Group Captain John Payne, RAAF Specialist Reserve, Consultant Vascular Surgeon, Tour of Duty Bougainville.

Air Vice-Marshall Bruce Short, RFD, Air Vice-Marshall Bruce H. Short is the Surgeon General, Australian Defence Force. The Surgeon General facilitates outreach into the civilian health community and acts in a representational capacity on behalf of the Defence Health Service. He chairs senior health committees including the Defence Health Service Advisory Council. Following postgraduate training Air Vice-Marshall Short was admitted as a Fellow of the Australasian College of Physicians in 1973 and commenced private practice in Sydney as a specialist general physician with particular interests in cardiovascular medicine. He is at present a VMO Cardiologist at Royal North Shore Hospital. Air Vice-Marshall Short has completed 40 years continuous service in the Australian Defence Force following his enlistment in 1960 as a private in the Sydney University Regiment. Following 4 years Reserve infantry training he transferred to the RAAF medical undergraduate scheme. Following a residency at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital he commenced permanent Air Force service in 1968 at 3 RAAF Hospital. In addition to his clinical duties he performed strategic aeromedical evacuation service to Vung Tau, Vietnam. He was then posted as Senior Medical Officer RAAF Point Cook, and Senior Medical Officer RAAF Williamtown (1970). In 1972 he transferred to the RAAF General Reserve and, in late 1973, served at 4 RAAF, Butterworth, Malaysia, as a specialist physician. In 1987 he transferred to the RAAF Specialist Reserve (Medical) and was appointed the Consultant in General Medicine to the Director General of Air Force Health Service (1994) and the Consultant in General Medicine to the Surgeon General (1977). In January 2001 he was appointed Surgeon General, Australian Defence Force.

Major Andrew Ellis is Senior Lecturer in Orthopaedics and Traumatic Surgery. He commands the Medical Company of the 5th Combat Service Battalion. An active reservist Major Ellis has served in the Peace Monitoring Group in Bougainville yearly since 1998, with INTERFET in East Timor and on HMAS Manoora in the Solomons. Additionally Major Ellis has led a civilian aid team to Bougainville with staff from the Northern Sydney Area Health Service.
UNDERGRADUATE SCHEMES

In preparing new nursing graduates for their role in the Regular Forces, new nursing graduates, Lieutenant Elizabeth Christie RAANC and Nursing Officer Stephen Crimston RAAF, spent their first year of nursing practice at the Hospital, prior to taking up their full time nursing positions at 1 Health Support Battalion Holsworthy (previously known as the Field Hospital) and 3 RAAF Hospital, Richmond.

THE PRESENT

Besides the Hospital’s contribution of staff to peace keeping activities it has also achieved a significant partnership with the Balmoral Naval Hospital. Known as the “Strategic Alliance” this partnership offers the opportunity for Navy personnel to undertake a three-month rotation in specified wards/departments of the Hospital. The first participants of this scheme commenced on the 6th August, 2001, a Medical Officer Lieutenant Denise Lerino, Registered Nurse Derek Lord and Medical Assistant Ashley Rhodes who has also served on HMAS “Manoora” in the Solomon Islands. The preparation prior to the first rotation was intense with many meetings between RNSH/Area and the Navy/ADF to ensure that the venture is successful and beneficial to both parties. It is hoped in the future RNSH staff will take the opportunity to complete a rotation at Balmoral. This united effort between the Teaching Hospital, Universities and the Australian Defence Force can only improve current training opportunities.

Indeed, three of our current Junior Medical Officers are also in the Permanent Naval Force – Sue Sharpe, Giselle Mouret and Gavin Williams. These young doctors work their normal rosters at RNSH, but can be called up any time for medical duties in the Navy.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES

Dr Nathaniel (Nat) Barton enlisted in the 7th Light Horse Regiment and went overseas as a 2nd Lieutenant. He was promoted, in the field, to Major at the age of 22 and Mentioned in Despatches in 1917. He was Senior Student at St Pauls College in 1922 and represented at Athletics and Shooting. He came to RNSH in 1923 after graduation. In World War II he served from 1940 to 1946 as CO 2/12th Australian Field Ambulance; DDMS Northern Territory Force; ADMS 1st Australian Div; CO 103 AGH and 2/9th AGH and finally as DDMS based at Moratai. He was appointed CBE(Mil) in 1945 in recognition of outstanding service.

Dr Wallace Freeborn MM, left school just before his 16th birthday to enlist in the first AIF. He saw active service in Egypt and France with the 3rd Australian Infantry Battalion having arrived at Gallipoli towards the end of that campaign. After being wounded in action at Pozieres, awarded the Military Medal for “bravery in the field” he was invalided home in time for his 18th birthday. He returned to school in 1917, obtained a University Exhibition and started Medicine with the “big push” of 1918, in which he became a dominant figure.

After junior and senior RMO positions at RNSH and the Children’s Hospital he then went to London for postgraduate training in Surgery and Gynaecology. After obtaining the MRCOG, he was established in specialist practice in Harley Street at the outbreak of World War II. He immediately took charge of a surgical centre at Homerton to organise an Emergency Medical Centre in the event of air raids.

After 6 months he returned to Australia to join the 2nd AIF for 6 years. He served on the “Manunda”; on HM Transport Queen Mary; with 119 AGH; as DADGMS at Advance HQ; and finally as Colonel and CO of the 2/2 Hospital Ship “Wanganella”. At the end of 1946 he returned to RNSH as General Medical Superintendent and CEO with the task of preparing and then administering it in its new role as a Teaching Hospital.

Dr R A (Rex) Money CBE, MC, ED, had 3 years active service with the 1st AIF as a Gunner in the 107 Battery of the 7th Field
Artillery Brigade. Promoted Lieutenant in 1917 in France where he was awarded the Military Cross (MC) for gallantry during the second attack on Ypres on the Western Front. He received the ED in 1934. In 1940 he was appointed Colonel and CO of the 2/6th AGH, and saw service in the Middle East, Greece, Crete, and Northern Australia. He was appointed CBE (Military) for gallant and distinguished service in the Middle East during 1942.

Money had been an HMO in General Surgery at RNSH, but his war time experience established him as a Neurosurgeon and he went to RPAH where he subsequently became Head of Department. He resigned his position at RNSH, but accepted appointment as the first Consultant Neurosurgeon and continued to provide a valuable service to the Hospital until a Neurosurgical Department was established in 1952.

Sir Angus Murray OBE saw active service with the 18th Battery of 6 Field Artillery Brigade in France from 1916 to 1919. In 1940 he went to the Middle East with the 2/5th AGH. In 1942 this Hospital was recalled for service in New Guinea where he was OC Surgical, then in 1944-45 he was Commanding Officer in the SWPA. For his war service he received the OBE and was M.I.D. Originally appointed to the Honorary Staff in 1928 as an Hon. Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, he returned to the active staff after war service. He became President of the AMA, a member of the Sydney University Senate and was knighted in 1968.

Dr A J Hood Stobo. He was commissioned from the Cadet School, Oxford, then served for 3 years in Egypt, France and Belgium with the 1st Australian Infantry Battalion and 1st Brigade HQ. He was Mentioned in Despatches in the Battle on the Somme. He served in the RAAF in World War II. Between wars he was the first Cardiologist appointed to RNSH and established the Cardiac Clinic.

Professor Max Rudolph Lemberg was born in Breslau in 1896 and obtained his PhD at the University there after he returned from War service. He described himself as a Jew by birth, a Christian Socialist by adoption, but not a Marxist. He volunteered for service in the German Army at the outbreak of war, but was three times rejected on medical grounds. Eventually accepted in 1916, he served three years as a Gunner in the Field Artillery. When the Somme offensive broke down at Mont Didier in March 1918 he was wounded in the action and decorated with the Iron Cross.

In the late twenties he spent a few years on a Rockefeller Fellowship in Sir Gowland Hopkin’s Biochemistry Department at Cambridge. He then continued his research centred on tetrapyrroles and haemoproteins in the Inorganic Chemistry Department at the University of Heidelberg. It was there in July 1933 that Szent-Györgyi brought him an invitation to return to Cambridge. He later wrote: “When the Nazi shadows gathered in 1933……despite my military service and decoration… it was not difficult for me to recognise the way to the concentration camp was the only way open to me in Germany. He returned to Cambridge for 2 years but as he also said “Not all of us refugees could remain there”. On the recommendation of Hopkins he accepted the offer of Research Biochemist at the Kolling Institute in 1935.
Dr W Wilson Ingram was a graduate of the University of Aberdeen where he later obtained an MD with Honours. In 1913 he was a Research Assistant at the Lister Institute in London. Already an Officer with Royal Scots Fusiliers, on the outbreak of war, he went to France where in 1915 he was wounded in action, awarded the Military Cross and was Mentioned in Despatches. During his period of recovery, after having been invalided home, he spent six months at the Mount Vernon (Military) Hospital in London, working under Sir William Osler. In 1916 he returned to France as RMO to the 4/7th Dragoon Guards and then with the 11th General Hospital. At the end of the war he was in charge of Pathology Services at British Expeditionary Force HQ.

He came to Australia, where in 1920 he obtained an appointment in the Physiology Department of the University of Sydney. The next year he first came to RNSH as an Honorary Pathologist and developed the Hospital’s first routine Pathology Service in an old cottage on Reserve Road. He organised some of the limited space for research and the Research Institute was formed in 1923. In 1931 this was transferred to the new Kolling Laboratories for which he had obtained the financial support of Mrs Eva Kolling. The original research was on the treatment of diabetes and he established the first clinic for its diagnosis and treatment in 1933. In 1935 he played a major role in bringing Lemberg to the Institute in the face of considerable opposition due to his German origin.

In 1929 and 1931, Ingram went as the Medical Officer and Research Scientist in two BANZ Antarctica Research Expeditions led by Sir Douglas Mawson, spending 18 months in the Antarctic. He was awarded the Polar Medal. He returned to become Director of the Kolling IMR.

During World War II he served four years as a Lt Colonel and OC Medical of various Australian General Hospitals. One of these was in Darwin during the bombing by the Japanese and he was involved in the subsequent evacuation of casualties.

He returned to take a leading role in establishing the Clinical School at RNSH. By then the Senior Honorary Physician, he chaired various working parties, was appointed Coordinator of Clinical Studies, Chairman of the Board of Medical Studies (from 1948 to 1974) and was the first Lecturer in Clinical Medicine. He also became the first Director of Clinical Pathology while those services were still located in the Kolling Institute. He continued his practice as a Consulting Physician in Macquarie Street until the age of 91.

Dr G. Vincent Rudd was the first full time research Scientist at RNSH from 1925 to 1934. A Biochemist, he obtained a Doctorate in Science, the first from RNSH, for his work on gastric secretions. He left to undertake the Medical Course in Melbourne and then served in the AIF from 1940 to 1946. He returned to RNSH as a Consultant Haematologist to the IMR in 1954.

Professor R J [Bob] Walsh. On volunteering for service, Bob Walsh was found to have a degree of hypertension which was to affect him in later years. Ruled unfit for overseas service, it was suggested he develop the second Australian Blood and Serum Preparation Unit. Given command as a Major, he worked in close cooperation with the Red Cross and the Unit filled a vital role during the war. With Dr EB Durie, a similar Unit was developed at RNSH.

This was to shape Walsh’s future, because on disbandment of his Unit he was invited to become the first Director of the NSW Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, in which he would set standards for the future. In this role he provided great help and support to RNSH and served on the Medical Research Council for many years until he became Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of NSW.
Dr Kevin Fagan AO joined the 2nd AIF after returning from postgraduate surgical training overseas. In his first application for appointment to the staff of RNSH, the notation under War Service said simply "Jan 41 to Nov 45 served as Major with 10th Australian General Hospital, Malaya". There could have been no greater understatement. In February 1942 his Division was captured by the Japanese and he spent 3 years as a POW in Changi and on the Burma – Thailand railway. It is best to quote those who were there. His CO at Changi wrote of "his unswerving devotion to duty under almost impossible conditions. At Kamburi he worked selflessly performing more than 1000 surgical operations until he finally collapsed under the strain of illness". Of this, another wrote that he doubted the illness of any other could have produced such concern. Russell Braddon wrote in his much acclaimed book "The Naked Island"- "Above all was the extraordinary courage and incredible endurance of Major Fagan. He is the most inspiring man I ever met. Some 20,000 British and Australian troops share this view". Another POW described him as "a bloody Saint". Ill health finally caused his premature retirement in 1970. One of the most revered figures of Australian medicine he received the rare award of the Gold Medal of the AMA and, perhaps belatedly, the Order of Australia.

Dr Eric H Goulston OBE is today the oldest living alumnus of the RNSH, having a continuous association with the hospital since coming to the Kolling Institute as a Research Assistant in 1936. He served in the AIF for 6 years from May 1940; in the Middle East for 2 years with the 2/5th AGH; in New Guinea for 2 years with the 111 Australian CCS. In 1943 he was attached to the 7th Division with a Surgical Team in the Lae and Ramu Valley campaigns. He was a Lieutenant Colonel on the 2/1st and 2/2nd Australian Hospital ships in the SWPA for the last 2 years. As Major Goulston he was seconded as MO to a small group of British Army Servicemen to support a band of guerrillas in Ethiopia, the "Shep-Force". For this work he was awarded the Condor Cross personally by Emperor Haile Selassie. He again served in the Vietnam War with an Australian Surgical team. He was appointed as Honorary Surgeon to RNSH in 1946 and a Lecturer in Surgery when the Teaching Hospital was established in 1948. On his retirement in 1965, Goulston was Senior Surgeon and Chairman of the Department of Surgery. He was appointed OBE in 1970.

Dr R.H. (Roddie) Macdonald OBE, was one of the big post World War I graduation who went to Sydney Hospital and trained in Surgery. He sailed with the 1st AGH of the 2nd AIF in January 1940 to serve 2 years in the Middle East; as RMO 2/6th Infantry Battalion; DADMS, AIF (ME) and DADGMS Adv. LHQ; was three times Mentioned in Despatches. This was followed by 2 years as ADMS, Combined Operations, New Guinea, ADMS to HQ New Guinea Force and ADMS Dutch New Guinea and NEI and finally as Colonel and ADGMS, HQ of the Australian Military Forces. For his services in the SWPA he was awarded the OBE (Mil) and Mentioned in Despatches a further two times. On discharge in 1946 he went on to serve in the R O of as a Colonel. He was appointed to RNSSH that year as an HMO in Obstetrics & Gynaecology and was a highly respected Surgeon and Tutor in Gynaecology. He filled many positions in the BMA and AMA culminating in the office of President in 1970-72 and being awarded the rare distinction of the AMA Gold Medal.

Professor Sir Edward Ford, OBE. A Melbourne graduate, his early interests saw him become a medical officer in the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. At the outbreak of War, when he was in charge of the Commonwealth Laboratories in Darwin, he enlisted in the AIF. He was immediately sent to the Middle East in charge of the 1st Australian Bacteriology Laboratory. From there, in 1942, he went to New Guinea as a Lt-Col. responsible for malarial control measures for the AIF. His personal confrontation in New Guinea with the C.I.C Allied Land Forces, General Blamey, became a matter of legend among senior Army Officers, but it resulted in Blamey approving the measures he was trying to introduce to control malaria. It is a matter of history that this was to save many lives and play a vital role in the fight against the Japanese Army in New Guinea. After further service in Burma he became Colonel and Director of Army Hygiene (DAH) for the Australian Forces. He was made OBE (Mil) and Mentioned in Despatches. He returned in 1947 to become Professor of Public Health & Preventative Medicine, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a member of the Senate and for a period, Vice Chancellor of the University of Sydney. He was appointed to the Board of RNSSH in 1953, becoming Vice Chairman in 1960, he retired in 1969. Throughout that time he gave outstanding service as Chairman of the Medical Research Council. He was Knighted in 1960 for service to medicine.

Dr Hales Wilson served in the AAMC from February 1942 to March 1946. He played an important role in the controlling of Malaria in New Guinea and Borneo. He was afterwards one of the first medical officers to enter Japanese POW camps where he treated, then studied and documented the effects of starvation and disease on the POWs. This was to direct him into his career as a respected Physician in Therapeutics when he was appointed to the staff of RNSSH in 1946.
Dr Innes Brodziak served five years with the AIF from June 1940 in Greece, Crete, Syria, Tobruk, Abyssinia and New Guinea. As a number of other HMOs had, he went to the Middle East with the 2/5th AGH. He was subsequently OC Medical to the 103 AGH and finally the 112 AGH. After the War he became a Consultant to the RAN. He was an important figure in setting up the Teaching Hospital as a Lecturer in Medicine and first Tutor in Clinical Medicine. He became Senior Physician at RNSH and headed the first Neurology Clinic.

Dr V.H. (Harry) Cumberland AM, served with the AAMC from 1942 to 1946 in New Guinea, South West Pacific Area and with 113 AGH. He came to RNSH in 1950 as a Surgical Registrar and the following year was appointed to the new position of Deputy Medical Superintendent (DMS) and for a period in 1952 was Acting CEO. He had a profound influence on the development of the Teaching Hospital and in postgraduate Surgical training. He became Head of the Department of Surgery and of the Department of Gastroenterology.

Dr A.H. (Hugh) Gibson was a brilliant scholar and outstanding athlete who left school at the end of 1942 to join the RAAF. He trained as a Navigator in the Empire Air Training Scheme in Canada and the UK and was then posted to 466 Bomber Squadron. He entered Medicine after discharge and came to RNSH as Resident and Registrar from 1953-56. During this period he joined the CMF as RMO to 30th Battalion and then served in the Commandos qualifying for the "Green Beret" and at parachute jumping. He continued training at 113 RGH, Concord, until in 1969 he went to Vietnam as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Australian Military Hospital. He was profoundly affected by this experience and died prematurely the year after his return to Concord.

Dr I.R. (Roger) Vanderfield, OBE, the author of this publication, served with the RAAMC from 1954 to 1964 as RMO to 2 Fd. Engrt. Regt., Pentropic Division and 11 CE Works and was then on the R of O until 1983. He was successively DMS, GMS and CEO of RNSH between 1957 and 1991. He was a member of the Medical Research Council from 1963 to 1995 and its Chairman for the last 8 years. He has been Chairman of the International Rugby Board and Chairman of its Medical Committee for 20 years. He is now Chairman of the Royal Rehabilitation Centre, Sydney and Consultant Emeritus and Hon. Archivist to RNSH. In the latter capacity he has researched and compiled this publication primarily from material in the Archives of RNSH.

Dr John H.T. Ellard AM RFD, served in the AIF Artillery Radar, from July 1942 to February 1946. A member of the RAAF Reserve for 17 years during which he served in Vietnam and went to Malaysia becoming a Group Captain and Consultant Psychiatrist to the RAAF. He was a student, RMO, Registrar and finally Honorary Psychiatrist at RNSH. He has held many positions in the RANZCP and was awarded the College Medal of Honour in 1991.

Dr J. Vivian Wells, served in the RAAMC from 1957 to 1974, commencing while still a medical student. He served full time from 1961 to 1966, first at 3 Camp Hospital and 1st Armoured Regiment at Puckapunyal, then for 2 years he was with the RAAMC at the British Military Hospital in Singapore during their confrontation with Indonesia. After that he returned as Aviation MO with HQ 1 Division, followed by an overseas exercise in Papua New Guinea. When he left the regular Army he was appointed DADMS HQ 1 Division. During postgraduate training in the USA he continued CMF duties with US Army Hospitals.
AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Eric Blashki
A.J. Collins
Wallace Freeborn
W. Wilson Ingram
G.C. Lambie
H.K. Ward
J.B. St Vincent Welsh
Lt. Col. Nat Barton
Col. R.A. Money
Col. (Sir) Edward Ford
Lt. Cdr. James Griffin
The Hon. Sir Asher Joel
Col. R.H. Macdonald
Maj-Gen. F.A. Maguire
Lt. Col. A.A. Moon
Lt. Col. (Sir) Angus Murray
Arthur Pepper

MC
DSO., MC
MM
MC and MID
MC and MID
MC and 2 Bars and MID
DSO and MID
CBE and MID
MC, CBE, ED
OBE and MID
DSC, VRD
KBE, AO, US Bronze Star
OBE and MID 5 times
CMG, DSO, VD and Mid 4 times
MBE and MID
OBE and MID
MBE.

ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL RED CROSS

Marjorie Anderson
Moirra Crittenden
Hazel Larking
Nell Marshall

OTHER SERVICEMEN MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES (MID)

Stuart D. Allan
Keith B. Armstrong
Rex Becke : Twice
(Sir) Charles Bickerton Blackburn : Twice
Alban H. Gee
C.J. Gibson
Philip Green
F. Quy Griffiths
W. Cotter Harvey
James F. McCulloch
(Sir) Charles McDonald
Joseph M. Mack : Twice
W.J.E. Phillips
Thomas F. Rose : Twice
Keith Viner Smith
A.J. Hood Stobo
R.F.K. West