

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAMME

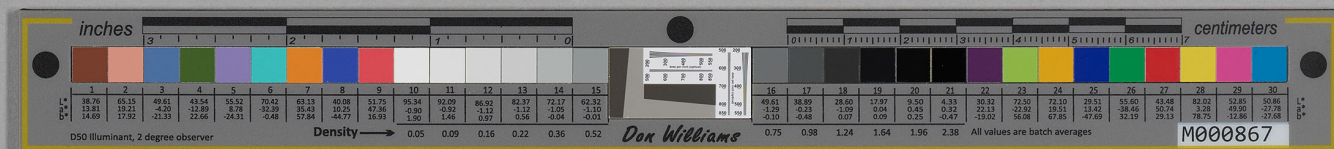
Canadian Nursing Sisters of World War I and World War II:
Their Lives and Experiences in a Changing Society

Major (Principal Matron) Dorothy A. Macham A.R.R.C.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps 1943-1946

Interviewed by Norma Fieldhouse RN (ret)

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PREFACE

This oral history programme on Canadian Nursing Sisters of World War I and World War II was initiated in 1976, when a considerable number of nursing sisters who had served overseas during World War I were members of the Toronto Unit of the Nursing Sisters Association of Canada. Since then, interviews have continued with nursing sisters of World War II, who served with the nursing branch of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the South African Military Nursing Service.

The purpose of this project is to provide primary source materials in the interest of greater understanding of the meaning of nursing in wartime and of nursing's heritage as an integral part of Canada's history of change and continuity over time. For those wishing to study the phenomena of war, the interviews of this oral history programme provide perspectives on the humanity and inhumanity accompanying war.

Most interviews are recorded on audio tape cassettes and are transcribed. These are available for research and educational purposes from the Margaret M. Allemang Centre for the History of Nursing, from the Research Resource Centre of the Faculty of Nursing, University of Toronto, and The Historical Archives of the Canadian Nurses Association, Ottawa.

Financial assistance from the Nursing Sisters Association of Canada, Toronto Unit, and the Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks are also extended to those who participated as interviewees and interviewers in the study and to those who assisted the project director in the preparation and editing of transcripts.

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ABSTRACT

Dorothy A. Macham was born in Sunnidale Township, Simcoe County, Ontario, July 19, 1910. After her general education in the schools of that area, she enrolled in the School of Nursing of the Women's College hospital and graduated in 1932. A year's specialization programme in Psychiatric Nursing and Unit management followed under the directorship of Nettie Fidler at the Ontario Mental Hospital, Whitby, with graduation ceremonies in 1933. Macham's three and a half years of continuing professional nursing and administrative responsibilities in the operating rooms of Women's College Hospital (WCH), was markedly instrumental, she believes, in her military nursing career. Her enlistment as Lieutenant (Nursing Sister) in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 15th Canadian General Hospital, is dated September 10th, 1939. Honourable discharge came at the close of the war years, in November 1945.

Nursing Sister Macham's service with the RCAMC included assignments with the 15th Canadian General Hospital (CGH) in Toronto, a crossing of the Atlantic Ocean, June 8th to 20th, 1940, on the ship, Duchess of Bedford, and an immediate posting to Bramshott Chase, where she assumed duties as an operating room Nursing Sister in the 1200 bed Number 15 CGH. From here she was moved to the Plastic Surgery unit at Basingstoke, a Unit later to be incorporated into Number II Canadian Neurological Hospital, also at Basingstoke. In June of 1943, Macham was transferred to Number 5 Casualty Clearing Station and received a promotion to the rank of Captain as an Assistant Matron.

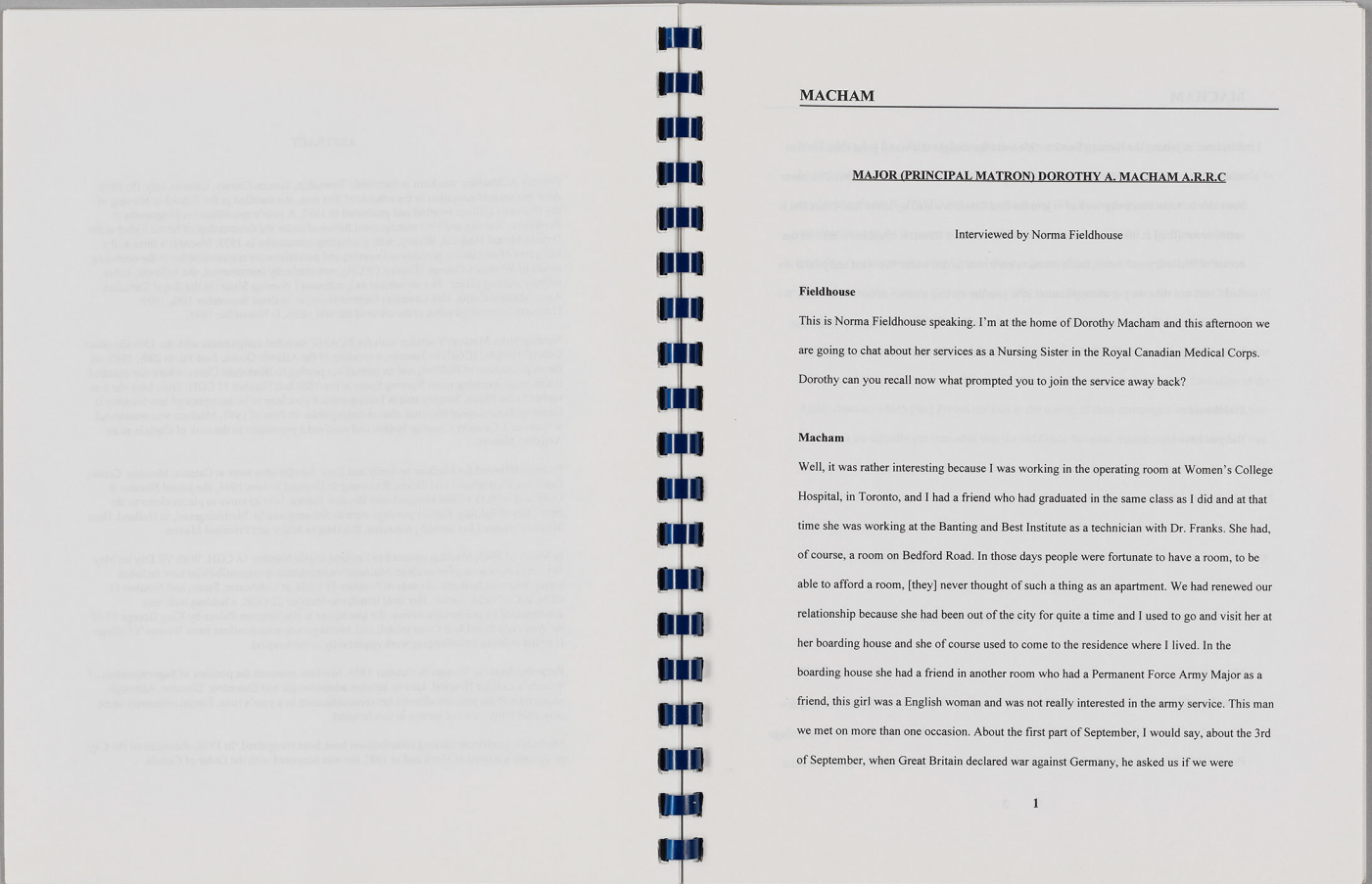
Postings followed for Macham to Sicily and Italy. Service sites were at Catania, Messina, Corato, Lanciano, Casacalenda and Telesse. Returning to England in June 1944, she joined Number 8 CGH and went to a Field Hospital near Bayeux, France, later to move to places closer to the front lines of fighting. Further postings were to Antwerp and St. Michielsgestel, in Holland. Here Macham received her second promotion, this time to Major and Principal Matron.

In March of 1945, Macham returned to England to join Number 18 CGH. With VE Day on May 8th, Units were scheduled to close. Macham's administrative responsibilities now included arrangements to facilitate closures of Number 18 CGH, at Colchester, Essex, and Number 13 CGH, at Cuckfield, Sussex. Her final transfer to Number 22 CGH, a holding unit, was accompanied by memorable events: the investiture at Buckingham Palace by King George VI of the Associate Royal Red Cross medal; and, two urgent communications from Women's College Hospital offering a challenging work opportunity at the hospital.

Returning home to Toronto in October 1945, Macham accepted the position of Superintendent of Women's College Hospital, later to become administrator and Executive Director. Although acceptance of the position allowed her reconsideration in a year's time, formal retirement came only after thirty years of service in this hospital.

Macham's significant lifelong contributions have been recognized. In 1976, she received the City of Toronto's Award of Merit and in 1981 she was honoured with the Order of Canada.





MACHAM

interested in joining the Nursing Service. Of course we thought this was a great idea. He also told us that in order to do that we would have to join the Red Cross. Since that time I've never been able to understand why we had to join the Red Cross. We hied up to the Red Cross and it seems to me [that] at that time it was located North on Jarvis Street. It could have been on the corner of Wellesley and Jarvis, but it seems to me it was farther north. We went and joined the Red Cross and then we put our application in to join the nursing service of the R.C.A.M.C. We were accepted. Miss Agnes C. Neil, who was on the staff of Toronto General, was made the Matron of the 15th Canadian General Hospital. It was that Unit that we were members of.

Fieldhouse

Did you have any choice?

Macham

No.

Fieldhouse

That Unit was being formed and you were being directed into that Unit?

Macham

Actually we were taken on strength of No. 15 on the 10th of September 1939, and it was a few days before I got a call from the Superintendent, as she was then known at the Women's College Hospital (WCH), to say that she wanted to see me in her office. She had had a call from Miss

MACHAM

Neill asking her for reference. I thought that she was really going to blow me to the sky, that I had joined the Army, but as she was a World War I Nursing Sister, she was quite sympathetic to my leaving the staff of WCH and joining the Army. The interesting part was that there was nothing for us to do for some weeks. I continued to work at WCH for, I can't remember, probably for three weeks after I joined the Army until there was some organization to start indoctrinating the Nursing Sisters in Army life. It was interesting to me, the reaction of some of the doctors on Staff at WCH, particularly the surgeons, because, ... of course, they were all women, they were not very pleased that I had joined the Army. So in one way it was rather nice when I actually got in the Army. We attended lectures in Army administration, formation of the Army, diseases which [the] Forces ran into in the course of their campaigns and I can't tell you now when we actually got into what was the old Grace Hospital, which had been closed. It was located on College Street on the land which is now occupied by the Clark Institute. It was really an old fire trap, I'd say. But there were a fair number of troops being recruited in Toronto at that time. They were being housed in some of the buildings down in the Exhibition Grounds and particularly in the Horse Palace. During the winter months so many of those men had very serious chest illnesses. Some of them were very ill. I did some work in the Operating Room at that location, but I also was involved with the care of these young recruits.

Fieldhouse

So you would have to travel from Grace Hospital down there for whatever shift you were on.



MACHAM

Macham

As a matter of fact, I moved in with this friend of mine who had this room on Bedford Road. We managed to get what had been the living room of the house, so it was quite adequate for the two of us, to have single beds in there. So we walked from Dupont down to College and Huron most of the time.

Fieldhouse

Did you work a 12 hour shift?

Macham

Yes, there was no way that you could really [not]. We did go out for lunch.

Fieldhouse

They wouldn't have had any facilities, probably, there.

Macham

They had to feed the patients. But we used to go over to what was the City Dairy on Spadina Crescent. Great! We used to eat all kinds of ice cream. Anyway we were there all winter up until the 6th or 5th of June 1940. At first there were just, I think, 40 Nursing Sisters recruited and it wasn't until probably some time in January or February that more came on staff. The largest percentage were from the TGH [Toronto General Hospital]. There were two from St. Michael's [hospital]. If I remember correctly, three from Toronto Western [hospital]. I can remember one

MACHAM

came from St. Joseph's [hospital]. I can't recall, I think there were two from Brantford. They must have had some connections.

Fieldhouse

With somebody important?

Macham

Anyway the male officers and other ranks of the 15th General went to England in January of 1940 and the hospital was then called the Toronto Military Hospital, the nursing staff were nurses who had been recruited for the No. 15th General, then in June we embarked for overseas.

Fieldhouse

This advance party went to prepare facilities, so you could function when you got to Britain?

Macham

Yes, that's right. So we got to England on the 21st of June, actually we got to Bramshott. The hospital had been built sometime on the common. I think probably they were doing a little bit of out-patient work, but they really didn't get down to admitting patients until the Nursing Sisters arrived. It was a very sprawling building. I think, probably the corridors around the whole building were practically a half a mile.

Fieldhouse

That was typical of the construction in that era.



MACHAM

Macham

The Nursing Sisters occupied huts. Most of that had single rooms which I always thought was rather interesting and individual stoves, little stoves. Of course we were lucky if we were able to get a little bit of wood to put into them in the winter time. One had to sort of scrounge any fuel to use in the little stove. I was one of very few in the unit who had had any operating room experience. I was assigned to the operating room and so I had very little ward experience. You were asking where the patients came from during that period of time. It was very interesting that there were a lot of motorcycle accidents, quite a number, it seemed to me, of hernias, the odd time there was a acute appendix. I recall one time assisting one of the surgeons with an appendix. I think he and I did it in 15 minutes. He was rather a fast operator.

Fieldhouse

Yes, there were some of those around in those days.

Macham

He had no assistant other than myself. Oh there were circumcisions.

Fieldhouse

Would these be all Canadians or did you treat any British?

Macham

No they were all Canadian.

MACHAM

Fieldhouse

So this would be where early contingents of servicemen were in England at that time.

Macham

We were fairly close to where the vast majority of Canadians were stationed like Borden. There was a big camp at Borden and also at Aldershot. But eventually there was a Canadian Hospital moved into the Aldershot area. On our way overseas, I forgot to mention we went on the *Duchess of Bedford*. There were three troop ships and one battleship. On board the Nursing Sisters from No. 5 CGH [Canadian General Hospital] were also on their way to England. So all together, I would say, there were probably 130 Nursing Sisters on ship.

Fieldhouse

You would have been the first two groups to arrive in England.

Macham

Yes of nurses. The No. 5 General went to Lady Astor's.

Fieldhouse

Cliveden?



MACHAM

Macham

Yes, I only recall ever being there on one occasion. I think they had very nice accommodation, of course it had been a Red Cross Hospital or at least....

Fieldhouse

In the first World War?

Macham

In the first World War and again in the second World War. I think the Red Cross also put a fair amount of money into it. We worked a 12 hour shift, but usually had two hours off during the day. We worked from 7 to 7 with two hours off some time during the day. We would get a day [off] a week. So many of the Nursing Sisters bought bicycles and we would even ride our bicycles to work from the hut over to the hospital.

Fieldhouse

There wouldn't be any other type of conveyance probably.

Macham

No. We really explored the countryside. If we wanted to go anyplace to purchase anything, so many of us went by bicycle. Bramshott was on the main London, Portsmouth Road. Now I don't think many people went as far as...I think Lipock and Hindhead, which were about two miles either way, or Hazelhurst was another place. It was where the train station was that we took. We

MACHAM

occasionally got into London, because the train service was good and it was a lovely part of the country to be located in.

Fieldhouse

I guess at that time there probably wasn't the apprehension that would have existed at a later date, in terms of the troops and those caring for them because at that stage was there any...?

Macham

Of course we were there for the Battle of Britain, and you know there was always the apprehension, particularly at night because that was when the Germans generally attacked. We would have to go into the air raid shelters. There was an air raid shelter beside each hut, but there were occasional attacks during the daytime, but it was generally at night the air raid sirens would go. We had to get up if we were in bed and go to the air raid shelters.

Fieldhouse

And where were the patients taken?

Macham

The patients, there were air raid shelters for those who were able to go to them, but the others had to stay in their beds. In those days they got fractured hips and fractured legs from their motorcycles, they put them in extensions. I can visualize one of the wards that I think practically every bed in the ward, there were thirty some beds in those wards, every bed had traction on it.



MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

There was no other form of treatment in those days.

Macham

No. Well they were using plaster casts and of course some of them got infected and some of the odours. I used to wonder how some of the patients ever lived with their own odour. The odour was just terrible. That was a form of treatment, to put the cast on.

Fieldhouse

Almost let it rot away.

Macham

It wasn't very pleasant. I did different tours of night duty in the operating room. On one occasion I guess, just to try and prove to some of the Nursing Sisters there wasn't a lot of favouritism I did one night term. I think it was a two months term of relieving on the surgical wards, I would be on one ward one night and on another ward the next night. Of course the orderlies were permanent on these wards so they knew the patients very well. I always felt it was sort of a cinch because I was only on one night at a time on each ward. We got to know patients, you know. I was there one night and gone the next and that was the only time I ever actually was involved in the nursing care of patients on the wards. And so working in the operating room you didn't have the same opportunity to get to know the patients.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

Because the focus was technical and they were at least sedated probably by the time they got to the OR, so the communication would...

Macham

You didn't get to know them, not likely, like you did on the wards. I'm not sure what all the medical cases were as my experience was mainly with the surgical side. But you know there were a lot of medical patients.

Fieldhouse

How long would you have remained at this posting?

Macham

Well one of the doctors, Dr. Stuart Gordon was a plastic surgeon and he was very keen to establish a plastic surgery unit. He finally, I guess, persuaded [them] and was authorized to set up a plastic surgery unit associated with a plastic surgery unit over at a British EMS hospital at Basingstoke. It was located about two and a half miles out of Basingstoke and had been a mental hospital. I never knew where all the mental patients went, but they moved four different London Hospitals out to that site and just left skeleton staff in the buildings in London. There was one of the buildings which was all plastic surgery and we, Dr. Gordon was a Major, managed to get a 20 bed ward and he asked me if I would be interested in going as the Sister-in-Charge of this small unit. I had a little difficulty in deciding to go to this new site, but eventually I said "O.K.. I would

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MACHAM

go.", and fortunately one other Nursing Sister from the 15th was also asked to go. Her name was Marjorie Campbell, commonly called Bunny, and so we went to the Plastic Surgery Unit over at the E.M.S. hospital and...

Fieldhouse

This would have to be cleared through the Matron.

Macham

Oh yes and so were three other Nursing Sisters came, were posted to our unit, so altogether there were five of us. There was the anesthetist Dr. Rod Gordon, a dentist, Dr. Gerald Franklin, and we had two orderlies, that was our establishment. So that was in November of 1941. We moved in with the British. The Sisters were given accommodation in the residence on the property. It was a huge place. I think they had had something like 2000 mental patients there. All kinds of buildings. we became very good friends with the British, English Nursing Staff in that building. Dr. Gordon, Stuart Gordon, had taken his training in England in plastic surgery under Sir Harold Gillies who was one of the first plastic surgeons. He made his reputation during W.W.I. He was an Australian, I think, and stayed in England and practiced there. Occasionally Sir Harold would come down to Basingstoke and make rounds and see all the patients and in on consultations. There we had a lot of patients with fractured jaws. It was amazing what those boys could manage to push through their wired teeth. It was very difficult to get food, the right kind of food for them.

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MACHAM

Fieldhouse

There is such an exceptionally small opening. I can remember Dr. Rizden at Toronto Western. He, I think, got his experience in the first World War and he was a dentist as well as being a Doctor. They'd be wired so tightly I was always terrified they'd choke on what you gave them.

Macham

I guess they were hungry enough that they would work and work to push food through their teeth. There was the odd one that we had as a patient, who was an awfully good scrounger. He was there for ages and ages and ages because he developed 'osteo' in his jaw. That was a joint operation generally with the surgeon and the dentist, but then there were burns, there were injuries, you know. I know we used to have a number of patients that they used flaps. You know they'd take the skin from one place and put it in another place, then rebuilding an ear, nose, or something of that nature. I certainly was a lot more involved with the patients, because I assigned one of the other gals who came to the unit, to the operation room theatre. She had been in the theatre in the hospital that she had gone overseas with, so I was on the wards, so eventually we got a larger ward. We got 30 beds. In that case we got three more Nursing Sisters and another orderly. It was a good experience, really, and it was a very close knit little unit really.

Fieldhouse

And you'd be treated as a colleague by the medical staff.

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MACHAM

Macham

Oh yes and also by the British. These gals were from the...

Tape 1 side 2

Macham

(continued from the other side)

I left those gals from London in mid-air.

On the other side of Basingstoke, No. 1 Neurological Unit had been established, set up on the estate of Lord Camrose and we at the Plastic Surgery Unit used to be invited over to No. 1 Neuro. to see films, if they happened to have a movie going or sometimes we'd be invited to a mess dinner over there. Our mail used to be delivered to No. 1 Neurological. One of the men would bring it over to us so we had rather a close relationship with the people over at No. 1 Neurological. I think it was in probably May of 1943 that we were transferred to No. 1 Neurological and that unit was then renamed and called No. 1 Neurological and Plastic or Jaw Surgery or something of that nature. It was interesting that we, Nursing Sisters, were not too happy about this move because we had a nice little corner cut out for ourselves.

Fieldhouse

You had been about a year and a half.

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MACHAM

Macham

With the British. We were given two wards over at No. 1 Neurological so that provided space for about sixty patients. I think there were at least thirty beds on those wards, of course we were then under the direction of the O.C. [Officer Commanding] of No. 1. Neurological and the Matron of that unit was the Senior nursing person although I was still the Sister-in-Charge of the Plastic Surgery Wards. Maybe it was in May or a little before that we moved over there, the Matron-in-Chief who was at this time was Miss Agnes C. Neill, who had been with No. 15th General, had come down to No. 1. Neurological and Plastic Surgery Unit for a visit and I had an opportunity to speak to her privately. I asked her at that time if there was any chance of me being moved to a unit where I might go back into Operating Room work because I was now on the wards completely and I really had no, not much, administrative work to do. I didn't want to take the sister who was in the operating room out because she had been doing this work for the Plastic Surgery unit and go back into the operating room there. So Miss Neill said she'd see what she could do. It wasn't a very long after that that I got a, it was supposed to be an indoctrination to a Casualty Clearing Station [C.C.S]. I was then transferred to No. 5. C.C.S. The Matron who had gone overseas with No. 5 C.C.S had been transferred to No. 8. General at, well it's near Aldershot. I was made the Matron of Number 5 C.C.S, that was in June, I think, of '43. The unit was then stationed at a place by the name of Cophorne. It had been a boy's private school. The patients were in the main school building. The Nursing Sisters had what had been the Master's house I think, if I remember correctly, the other ranks were all sleeping under canvas, bed canvas on the grounds there. That was a new experience. Then there was some minor surgery done. If they had to do more major surgery they were transferred to a General Hospital, which was not

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MACHAM

very far away at Horsham. It was No. 1 General which was at Horsham. On one occasion the whole unit went out on a scheme. We Nursing Sisters were sent to No. 8 General. I can't remember if it was a week or two weeks while all the new went out on this scheme, then we all went back to Cophorne, and it was in November, the end of October of '43, that we were "readied" to go someplace. We were not told.

Fieldhouse

Destination unknown.

Macham

That's right. We travelled to Liverpool. We carried full pack. We were issued with Khaki uniforms. We gals were allowed to have a trunk accompany us. We boarded a ship by the name of *The Argentina*. It was an American troop ship. There were something like 7,000 troops on board ship and the Nursing Sisters from No. 4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station were also on board. So there were sixteen of us women on this ship with all these troops. We left Liverpool in a convoy and I think there were some 30 ships in that convoy. It wasn't until we were well out in mid-Atlantic when we learned we were going to Sicily. I guess they thought it was safe to tell us at that point where we were going. It was a fairly good trip, but it was a long way around. I think it took us about two weeks to go around.

Fieldhouse

Was it an ancient ship?

MACHAM

Macham

No it wasn't. No. It was really packed though. I'll never forget having the privilege of going down into the galley. After having been in England for the number of years that I was there and hardly ever seeing an egg and I went down into the galley and saw great bins of eggs. I was never able to understand why the ones at the bottom weren't cracked. But they just had two meals a day, you know and fed those 7,000 people. It was remarkable.

Fieldhouse

A tremendous amount of organization was required.

Macham

The America troops, the doctor who was the ship doctor, did let we gals use his bath tub. There was no place for anybody to take a bath or a shower otherwise. We went through the straits of Gibraltar at Sundown. It was a most spectacular sight to see that convoy line up one after the other and go through the straits with the sun hitting the rock. Eventually all the convoy was through and we were well into the Mediterranean. It was getting dusk. Of course that was in November. It was getting dusk and the convoy was attacked. Of course we all had to be at our stations ready for an evacuating mission.

Fieldhouse

This was a routine drill?



MACHAM**Macham**

Yes it was something that we had to do once a day, I think, they had us do. Anyway I always remember seeing the shells, the spent shells on the deck after the attack was over. And that was the occasion that one ship was hit. The Nurses, it was actually No. 14 Canadian General Hospital that was the ship that was hit. They were all evacuated. They all got off the ship. They were all saved. I don't think there was anyone...

Fieldhouse

I had a friend who was on it. I think it was Barbara. I can't think of her name, was the Matron of that group, Barbara Bourne?

Macham

No, I think it was a Miss Herman from Montreal

Fieldhouse

Was it Herman?

Macham

Anyway they all were saved. They all got off into the life boats and the ship itself, I understand, it was either towed or got into port on its own and it sank in Phillippeville Harbour. But they were all saved. Of course, none of their belongings [were saved]. Now Phillippeville wasn't very far from where 15th Canadian General was located.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

This was in North Africa.

Macham

In North Africa. And so I think a lot of those people went to 15th General or the people in the 15th General loaned or gave them things to wear.

Fieldhouse

To tide them over.

Macham

To tide them over.

Fieldhouse

Were they headed for Sicily too?

Macham

I really don't know where they were headed for. I couldn't tell you that.

Fieldhouse

I know this friend of mine in Vancouver has told me the story, but I can't remember where she said their destination was.

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MACHAM**Macham**

I really don't know where they were headed for. They eventually went to Caserta in Italy, but in the morning there wasn't another ship in sight. Our ship was completely alone. The convoy had scattered and we docked at Augusta in Sicily. We gals were taken from Augusta up to Catania and No. 5 Canadian General was located at that time at Catania. We had accommodation there for a few nights, probably three or four nights, before we were moved on up to Messina on the Straits of Messina. That was another rather interesting experience because we gals and, I think, two of the officers were assigned to a British Field Hospital which was located in what had been I think a TB hospital, an Italian or Sicilian TB hospital. We were sent there to work. Of course all the patients that were there were British or I think there were probably some British of War there too. This unit the British Field Hospital had been through the North African Campaign and we always had a feeling that the O.C. was a little balmy.

Fieldhouse

A little shell-shocked?

Macham

Yes. The rest of the British were fine, you know, but we always felt he was a little queer. He even had...we had supper at 8 o'clock at night. This was a new experience for us. Some of these patients were battle casualties and some were medical casualties. I remember, in particular, one type of patient that was there. Now while I was there I had developed a terrible cold and eventually I stayed in bed one day. That was the wrong thing to do. The doctor who was Chief of

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MACHAM

Medicine came to see me and he said, "I'm sending you down to Catania, to Number 5 General Hospital.", which he did. So I went by ambulance from Messina down to Catania. Those roads and those curves, you know, the bridges, most of them were, I think, were Bailey Bridges. It was a real...

Fieldhouse

Dickey ride.

Macham

Yes, dicey ride. And I can't remember how long I was down there, but eventually I was sent up to Taormina to a British Officers Convalescent place. Mind you Taormina is a beautiful place, but when you're not feeling up to scratch its not that attractive. We travelled from Catania to Taormina by train. The Germans had sort of dismantled the coaches, you know, thrown out all the seats, the cushions of the seats of the train. There were just...

Fieldhouse

The frames left?

Macham

The frames left. This was in December and it was cold. If it hadn't been for the fact that there was a young Canadian chaplain also convalescing at Taormina I would have found it rather, I guess, a more lonesome and depressing than I otherwise would have. But he and I sort of

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MACHAM

explored the town. Went to the old Roman theatre, which now I guess has been probably excavated more than it was then. Eventually I got back up to our to our own Unit. But I didn't go back to the British Field Hospital. I stayed with our own unit which was being housed in the school house. I remember there one day we had about twelve or fourteen Canadian troops admitted and they had food poisoning and were they ever sick. They couldn't stand up. They had to crawl they were so sick. Apparently they were the second [group]. They were with a group, they had had their meal at a different time to the rest of the Unit. Whatever they had to eat really...

Fieldhouse

Almost did them in.

Macham

Yes it really did. We were there over Christmas and New Years. I can remember that we arranged to have a little bit of entertainment. We sort of served the other ranks their Christmas dinner. It was at our own Christmas dinner, either Christmas or New Year's, I can't remember which it was. It was then that the Colonel, John La Plante, announced that I had orders...had come through that I had been given the Associate Royal Red Cross. I had no idea what this was for. It must have come up in the rations that day, so I suppose, it may have had something to do with the Nursing Sisters who had pioneered the Plastic Surgery Unit. I don't know. I never knew why. Anyway in January we moved to Italy.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

Were there a lot of troops on Sicily at this time?

Macham

There were still. Some of them were being sent back across.

Fieldhouse

Sicily. Was that campaign over?

Macham

Oh yes, the Germans were out of Sicily, but some of the patients were being sent back from No. 5 General, like down at Catania. They were getting patients from Italy. We were getting some too, but there were still troops in Sicily.

Fieldhouse

How would they be transported from the mainland from Italy? How long would the crossing be?

Macham

Oh its only a short [distance]. The Strait of Messina is very narrow. Anyway we were asked, or I was asked if instead of going across on the ferry and by train to our site in Italy if we gals would like to fly. Of course I said, "Fine. It would be great." So we were taken down to Catania. We were split up. There were eight of us. There were five of us on one plane and three on another

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MACHAM

plane. Now the plane I was on was an American transport plane. In addition to the five of us there were about seven British ground crew. Air Force ground crew. There were benches along the side of the main body of the plane. After we were in the air a little bit the pilot sent his co-pilot back and wanted to know if we'd like to go up and pilot the plane, one at a time. One of the gals didn't want to go. She was a little nervous. The rest of us all went out. I was the last one to go so I sat in the co-pilots seat and the pilot gave me instructions on what to do. I kept up, going up and he'd say "Bring it down." I think we were flying at 3000 feet. You know right out on the nose of the plane gave you a beautiful view of the countryside because the east side of Italy is very flat. The mountain range is down the west side. I stayed at it until within sight of Bari airport. He said "I guess I had better take over now." I went back.

Fieldhouse

Now this would be a stick.

Macham

No it was a whatcha call it. Do this, or you know I forget which way it goes. I was inclined to want to go up and I didn't like the feeling when I had to get it to come down and to keep it level too, to watch the dials.

Fieldhouse

This would be an American crew.

24

MACHAM**Macham**

Yes I think that was the first time I was ever in a plane. So we arrived at Bari Airport and there was transport there to pick us up so we went to a place called Corato. They said there were about 50,000 people in Corato, but you could practically walk across the town in half an hour. Anyway it was so jam-packed with people. The school had been taken over to have our hospital set up. The first while we gals, eight of us, occupied one of the school rooms. We had our beds set up in there and eventually the Registrar and I went to see a man, I don't know whether the Registrar got the information, but we went to see a man who had a little house in the country. He and his family had an apartment in the town for the winter. He had this little house out in the country and we obtained it for we Sisters. It wasn't much more than a five minute walk, but it was outside the town. That's where we lived while we were at Corato. We didn't have any cooking facilities there, but the bath was very interesting. It was outside off a little courtyard. Of course most of the Italian places have a courtyard that you can't get into other than either through a gate or a door. We had to heat the water inside. We had a sawyer stove. We would heat the water and carry it out to the tub. It must have been a stone tub because with the cold air and the hot water it was like a Turkish Bath. It was very difficult to dry yourself after you got out of the tub because the little cubicle would be so filled with steam. The patients there, the one lot of patients I recall particularly there, were again I think ten or twelve men came in one night and brought in one late one night desperately ill. At one point the doctors thought it might be Typhus. I can recall using a flashlight on these fellows. They were practically delirious, looking in their armpits and in their hair for lice to see if one could find any lice. I think it was eventually decided that they'd all had a bad booster dose of inoculations. But they were awfully sick.

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MACHAM

Fieldhouse

They all recovered?

Macham

Yes, they all recovered, yes.

Fieldhouse

It could have been a contaminated vial or batch.

Macham

One batch probably. But there were surgical cases there too but I ..

Fieldhouse

Your duties at this time were primarily administrative.

Macham

I'd perhaps get involved in something like this where they were very sick people and they needed a hand. Anyway we were in Corato for about a month, four weeks, and then we moved up to Lanciano, which was near Ortona. Ortona was one place where the Canadians really had a stiff battle. They had captured Ortona by the time we got up there but, they were still fighting very close in that area. That was in February.

MACHAM

Fieldhouse

Would you have moved with the same group?

Macham

Yes.

Fieldhouse

This preparation that you'd had in casualty clearing, would you have utilized these skills in these last two postings?

Macham

Yes the whole idea was ...

Fieldhouse

To come in and give them...like an emergency, assess them and then pass them on.

Macham

Pass them on to a General Hospital. There was some, it depended on the person and seriousness. They got first aid..

Fieldhouse

Would this be a nursing assessment or did your work with the physicians?



MACHAM**Macham**

The physicians.

Fieldhouse

It was like a triage in an emergency department?

Macham

Well it was to a great extent. They had to decide who would be discharged in order to accept the next casualties. I don't think any of the casualties were ever kept very long. Just a few days. Some who had major surgery

Tape 2, side 1**Macham**

The Casualty Clearing Station was set up in what had been a tobacco factory in Lanciano. It was really a very miserable place because of the fact it was just like a great big barn. There were shell holes in the roof and the operating room was set up down in the basement. In some of the wards we used canvas partitions to try and cut down on some of the drafts because it was in ...

Fieldhouse

It was very primitive.

28

MACHAM**Macham**

Because it was in February. There was snow on the ground there. These patients were battle casualties. Although they weren't kept that long. They were sent back to a General Hospital but it was not a very desirable place and there was a lot of shelling at night, which wasn't very conducive to sleep. We were there for about four weeks and then we were moved back to a place up in the mountains to a place by the name...

Fieldhouse

Why were you being transferred? Because the battles were elsewhere? Where you'd get the casualties.

Macham

We were getting into, that was February. We were getting into March.

Fieldhouse

This is March '44.

Macham

They were really contemplating the Big Push on the west side of Italy. We were moved to Casacalenda. Again we occupied a school. It was cold. As I say there was snow on the ground. It was not a very easy place for taking care of patients. But we were only there again, we moved in Italy about once a month, from one location to another.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

You went as close to the site of battles as possible?

Macham

Yes. The next move took us over the mountain, the mountains, on to the west side of Italy. We went to a place by the name of Telese and we were located in a hotel. That was a much better set-up and of course we were getting close to spring. When we were there it was beginning to get very nice weather. April, good weather. We got sort of the usual type of patients. Some illnesses and again some motorcycle and accidents of that nature. Then about the end of April we were moved into a staging location closer to the main thoroughfare where all of the movement was going to take place and we were under canvas. Now we never did set up the hospital canvas there. We were waiting to be moved forward because it was at that time the battle for Cassino began.

Fieldhouse

That's the monastery up on top of the hill.

Macham

As I say, we were in tents. We knew, we had been told the Big Push was going to begin at midnight one night. We waited to get into our beds. We waited to see the beginning of this. You could see the sky to the North of us was lit up with flashes of shells exploding. In the morning I remember I wakened to hear a great roar of bombers. I pulled my cot out of the tent. I had my

30

MACHAM

head out, around six o'clock in the morning. There was wave after waves of bombers that went over to begin that campaign up the west side of Italy.

Fieldhouse

The Americans were involved in this?

Macham

Oh yes.

Fieldhouse

They would have had a similar Casualty Clearance Stations?

Macham

I don't know what they called them. I don't know what the term is, something like MASH, I think. I received word that I was being transferred back to England at that point. I was pretty upset about that. So I went down to Caserta and I stayed. I was in Caserta a couple of days and then I went to Naples and I left on the ship from Naples. Here were, I think, about sixteen Nursing Sisters returning to England on that ship. The rest, the majority of troops that were on that ship going to England were men who had been in the North African Campaign and out in the Middle East. Some of them for years. They were being transferred back to England. So when I got to England...

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

Did they give you any explanation of why you were being sent back?

Macham

No, no.

Fieldhouse

So the unit you were with was being disbanded?

Macham

No, just me.

Fieldhouse

You were the only one?

Macham

Yes, when I got to England...

Fieldhouse

How long did your trip take?

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MACHAM**Macham**

I think we were about two weeks again from Naples.

Fieldhouse

And would you have gone in convoy at this time?

Macham

No, there weren't any.

Fieldhouse

Because at this time...

Macham

You see the fighting in Italy and I don't know, really what the Germans were doing.

Fieldhouse

By '44 they were beginning to flip along a bit, weren't they?

Macham

The invasion of course had not taken place yet of Europe.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

That's right. It isn't June.

Macham

No, its not June yet. So I got back to England. I think, I often wonder now how I knew where I was to go. But I went to Digswell Place, which was a convalescent home for Nursing Sisters. I was there on the morning of the 6th of June because I remember Mrs. Gilson who was in charge of that Digswell place coming into my room in the morning and saying "it's started." You could hear the bombers that were going out over to France and so then I went in to London. I was told by the Matron-in-Chief that I was to go up to Yorkshire to No. 8 Canadian General Hospital which was out on a field training and I was to be the Assistant Matron there. So I went up to Yorkshire. By this time they had most of their field training over, which I was very pleased to hear because they had been out walking miles with a full pack. They'd [had] their tenting experience. We were housed in a huge mansion. I remember, I think I slept on the floor there. Anyway during that time I got word to be in London for, ...to go and receive my A.R.R.C. from the King. When I got to London the palace had had a bomb in it and the ...

Fieldhouse

No investitures.

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MACHAM**Macham**

No investitures took place. So I went back up to Yorkshire. Sometime early in July, I think... It may have been around the first week of July, the whole unit was moved by train one night down to London and then from London on to Hove where we were billeted. When you think of the organization that had to take place! We were just one Unit. I've often thought about the Army Service Corps, the organization they had to have to take care of all the transportation. When we got to London on that trip, one of the ...the station, where we were supposed to have gone out from had been bombed and we had to go to another one to get to Hove. To move that number of people! Anyway we were on Hove for a time and it was at that time that I remember- the buzz bombs were coming over quite frequently. A lot of them were being sent overnight. They were going right over Hove and Brighton towards London. They made an awful racket. I think there were some V2's too but you couldn't hear them until they landed.

Fieldhouse

They were deadly.

Macham

I think they caused a lot more damage than the V1's but you could hear the V1's as long as they kept going you knew you were safe. From Hove we moved...you moved, you knew you didn't ask questions, into a staging camp, and I think it was in the New Forest, someplace between Portsmouth and Southampton. It was in a wooded area so that the huts that were there couldn't be seen from the air very well. On the eve of the 18th of July '44 we were taken to South

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MACHAM

Hampton. We were loaded onto an infantry landing craft. We gals, and there were 60 of us, occupied one hold. They had tiered bunks in this hold. It wasn't quite enough to accommodate 60! Some of the gals managed to get in two-in-one bunk. We didn't leave the dock until midnight because, in July they were on double daylight savings time and it was barely dark by midnight. Through the night somebody had used one of their canvas bag pails and left some water in it sitting right below where I was, on the boat. Then Mima MacLaren, who was the Matron, was on the next bunk below and then there were two gals on the lowest bunk about six inches from the floor. Then during the night we hit something, probably somebody said it was a tanker we hit. The engine stopped running on the craft. Everything was quiet and this one girl, who didn't have a clue, put her hand out and this canvas bucket had upset with the force of the knock, the water had spilled on the floor, and she thought it was the sea and she put her hand into it and [she got] out of the bunk, and up the ladder and calling "Girls we have to swim for it!" That sort of ended any sleep that night.

Fieldhouse

They must have been going quite slowly because it isn't that far across, is it? Where was your destination?

Macham

We went to Arromanches, which was the area or the harbour that had been made by sunken ships.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

What would that be close to, France or Belgium?

Macham

France. Well it was not too far to Bayeux because they had made this artificial harbour by hauling in sunken ships. We landed on the 19th, in the morning July and that was my birthday. I always remember Mima MacLaren getting off her bunk and saying to me in a very spirited voice, "Happy Birthday." That's how I know the day we landed in France. On the dock, the British Tommies were in charge. They had some kind of set-up there that they had a big thing of tea going. So they offered us tea which was pretty good.

Fieldhouse

Was it good and strong?

Macham

Yes, it was good and strong. Of course we were carrying our own mug and our own mess tins and so then we were loaded on to Lorries and transported to a field about, I would say maybe two or three miles East of Bayeux. No. 7 Canadian General had landed there about five days ahead of us. They had some canvas up. So we were given cover under their canvas until our own tents arrived. It took some days to get all our supplies from the dock. So we were set up, probably, I don't know how long it took us to get into accepting casualties. We gals had our tents set up in an orchard. In that situation we had anti-aircraft guns located around us, very close to

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MACHAM

us, because at night when they'd be taking pot shots at airplanes, the shrapnel sometimes came pretty close. Some came through our tents, you know, cut through the tents. Anyways we had a lot of casualties come in there.

Fieldhouse

You'd give them emergency first aid and then transfer them?

Macham

They perhaps did more there because it was a General Hospital and they had the staff you know, the surgeons etc. to do the work. But then they had to be transported back to England when they were sufficiently well to do so, then we moved from there to a place by the name of, I never can remember it. It was a place near Rouen, North of Rouen, St. Andre-Surcailly. Again when you think of the organization that was required to pick a hospital up and move it, all the transport that was required, the drivers and...

Fieldhouse

Would you have had only Canadian casualties or..?

Macham

We had mainly Canadian casualties. We'd get the odd prisoner-of-war casualty. Not a great number at any one given time, but we did get them.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

Now your work at this time was primarily administrative? Or?

Macham

Yes. I would get involved in the admitting or the triage area. There was a doctor there, plus, actually if I remember correctly, the senior medical person, the Chief of Medicine would work in the triage area deciding which patients needed resuscitation, which could be moved into the operating room and so forth. I did get involved in that area. Then our next move was up to Antwerp. Our O.C. Colonel Hume, he was always very keen to have the Unit following the troops. We moved into Antwerp when the Germans were not completely out of Antwerp. There was still some fighting going on one side of the city. We were in what had been a Belgian Military Hospital when the Germans had occupied it. The Germans left some of their patients there. These were Belgian patients both of what we called Black and White Belgians.

Fieldhouse

There'd be some from the Congo?

Macham

No, they were considered the bad guys, the collaborators.

Fieldhouse

Oh I see, not the colour of the skin.

39



MACHAM**Macham**

No. Antwerp was a target. Once it was taken for the 2 bombs. They gave us some really large numbers of casualties as well as patients coming in from the war zone. On one occasion there was a bomb hit one of the main intersections in Antwerp at noon and there were a lot of casualties. We got civilians as well as service people. It didn't matter whether they were British or Canadian. Another time one hit a cinema. We were just packed up ready to move on into Holland when that occurred. They had to unpack and open up two or three wards to accommodate them. The opening up, they had what we called panniers where all the surgical medical equipment was put. The panniers were packed in such a way you knew, and they were labelled, what went into each pannier. In all these moves, you know you got pretty proficient at opening up and closing up. The Nursing Sisters really were excellent. I thought of course they had the orderlies too, to assist.

Fieldhouse

But you were working as a team?

Macham

That was a General Hospital. It was really a very busy time. Now the busiest time we ever had there, was in Holland. The number of casualties that were admitted some days, ...in Holland, it was in the middle of winter. We had a lot of patients exposed to diphtheria. A lot of patients were admitted with possible diphtheria. I think at one time we had about eighty who were considered possible diphtherias. Some of them were diphtherias.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

Now, were these civilians or service personnel?

Macham

The campaign in the middle of the winter was a little slow so they had a greater opportunity to mix with the civilian population. There was diphtheria amongst the civilian population. In February of 1945, the early part, the average admission and discharge rate was three hundred patients a day. Around February 18th the rate dropped to one hundred and seventy-seven and the official diary called admissions slow at a hundred and sixty a day. By February 21st we were back up to three hundred. The highest total for one day was four hundred and twenty-six admissions. Of course you had to have discharges too. I say this represented a tremendous turnover. There was no way patients could be given anything other than the most essential care and penicillin by this time....

Fieldhouse

Was just beginning.

Macham

It had to be given generally....

Fieldhouse

Every three hours.

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MACHAM

Macham

Every three hours. This really put an extra load on Nursing Staff to have to keep tab on all these people who were getting penicillin. I can recall telling one of the Nursing Sisters on one of the large wards to at least to try and have the patients feet washed if nothing else could be managed. I always felt a person with their feet clean could feel better. I recall on one occasion that the patient who had died had a younger brother in a regiment which was located quite near 10 and word was dispatched to the younger brother who was permitted to come to the hospital, the burial service was to be held quite close by. Because the younger brother was present, the Padre thought that I should accompany them. It was a vehicle with a seat beside the driver and seats to accommodate six to eight people along each side with space in the centre. The Padre, the younger brother, the driver and myself with the body in the centre proceeded to a place where the graves had been dug. This being in Holland there was a good deal of water in the grave. The Lad was lowered in a blanket into the grave. The Padre performed the service. We took the young brother back to our mess and gave him a cup of tea and some cookies from home and sent him off to his unit. I've often thought about him. You know he had to hitch-hike back to his Unit and you know it must have been an awfully lonely time for him.

In March, near the end of March, I was again advised I was being transferred back to England. I've forgotten to say that when I was in Antwerp, Miss MacLaren, Mima MacLaren was transferred to an eight-hundred bed general hospital, as Matron, and I was promoted to Matron, Principal Matron, when we were in Antwerp.

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MACHAM

Fieldhouse

Was this Miss MacLaren who was at Montreal General at a later date?

Macham

No. She was never at Montreal General. She was at Westminster in London for a time after she came back from overseas. I was advised that I was to return to England. So I was transported to Brussels. There I was put on a small Ansen plane. We sat, there were three of us, three passengers. We sat on our luggage in the centre of the floor in this little plane.

Fieldhouse

They were long and skinny.

Macham

There wasn't much conversation. I don't know what these other two fellows were, I think they were both British men. And the pilot said that there was still a pocket of Germans somewhere around Dieppe and he had to watch where he was flying. He had to fly rather low because the air, the ceiling was low. We flew over the Channel and landed on the grass.

Tape 2, Side 2

Macham

Three other Canadian Nurses who were returning to England, they were in another Ansen plane and it came in and landed on this grass air strip almost immediately after the plane I was on

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MACHAM

landed. The pilot wanted to telephone up to London to see what the weather was like over London so the passengers, three of us, got off the plane. When I was walking around outside I noticed in the cockpit of the other, a bird cage. I thought, that pilot is carrying his bird with him. Eventually I got into London and while I was in the customs in London, I think it was Heathrow. It was a very different Heathrow to what it is nowadays, there were two customs guys and I was the only one in the place, a huge room, when one of them said to the other "What have we got over there?". And I turned to look and I hear, I see this Nursing Sister coming in with the birdcage. So as it happened there was a transport at the airport to take us, these other three and me to London. The customs people wouldn't let the bird go because the doctor had to see the bird and there wasn't a doctor at the airport, so they said they'd have to keep it until they could find out whether it was safe to admit it. So she left it and we got out into the Lorry to go into London and she just remembered she hadn't left any bird seed for it, so she had to dash back in with the bird seed.

Fieldhouse

Was she someone you knew?

Macham

Yes she had gone over with the 15th General. She was a little...

Fieldhouse

Different?

44

MACHAM**Macham**

Hairbrain. Anyway she and the other two gals were posted to units, I don't know where they went to - I had no responsibility for them whatsoever. I was permitted to have a little leave in London. A few days leave, and I was staying at the Nursing Sisters club in London when I got a call from the customs. How they tracked me down, I don't know, but they wanted to know what they should do with this bird, that they couldn't admit it to England and so I said, well send it back to Brussels to Miss, Matron Mima MacLaren. Many years later I told her this story. She said "Is that where that bird came from?". I was then posted to the Number 18th General which was up at Colchester, as the Matron there was being sent home on compassionate grounds. You see this was April now 1945. War was terminated in May '45. Number 18th General immediately began to discharge patients to other hospitals and to close down. So that was the end of the 18th and I was then transferred to Number 13th General down at Cuckfield in Sussex, I guess. Here again it was in the throws of being closed down. We eventually had all the patients discharged. We had to wait for a few days. From Number 18, a number of the Nursing Sisters were being dispatched to Europe. They were girls that had been in England, perhaps a shorter period of time than a lot of us. It seemed to me I was running a transport business when I was at the 18th. There were nurses coming and nurses going. I thought I could take on a moving company any day. Then the same thing happened at 13. The day that we were to go, Miss Riches, Dorothy Riches, who was now the matron-in-Chief in London had called me and said, "Send twenty of your Nursing Sisters to Bramshott and so many to Number 1 Neurological," and so many to some place else and so forth. There were about sixty all together to be moved. I said that those who were sort of anxious to get home should go to one of these other hospitals because I

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MACHAM

had been given the information that Number 22 would be one of the last hospitals to be closed. And I was told myself to go as the Matron of Number 22 because the gal there had had an appendectomy and was going to be sent home when she had recovered from her surgery. We had the Lorries lined up, the trunks all on the Lorries when Miss Riches called me from London to say that Colonel Young who was the O.C. at Number 22 General had said he was not going to allow any of his nursing staff to leave for the depot, which was the place at Bramshott where they accumulated people ready to be sent to the ships to come home, and that until he got these 20 Nursing Sisters from 13th General. And here I thought that these twenty, I had understood that they were going to the depot to go home, instead of that they were to be posted to Number 22. The O.C. at Number 13, I thought he was sort of a miserable character. I had run into him over different.

Fieldhouse

In the course of your career?

Macham

So I told him what Miss Riches had told me and said that this great error had to get straightened out. He said I'm coming over. The Nursing Sisters were all gathered in the Mess ready to go. He said I'm coming over to see how you get out of this one. He came over to the Mess with me and I told him there had been an error and those who wanted to get home as early as possible to make arrangements to shift with somebody who didn't care that much. I finally got them straightened out. I had to get the trunks all reorganized, you know from the Lorries and these twenty gals and

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MACHAM

I went to Number 22. So Colonel Young was able to let his twenty who were being posted to the Depot leave. Oh yes in the middle of that schmozzle I got a cable from Women's College Hospital. Somebody came in and passed it to me while I was speaking to the Sisters trying to get them to arrange just as to where they should go. When I opened the cable they were asking me if I would come home and take the position at Women's college Hospital. I thought to myself, that's the furthest thing from my mind. So I sent them a cable back saying I cannot be released at this time. Just short like that. So at Number 22 General, Colonel Young was an old soldier. He had been in the first World War. He was very, he made rounds of all, a certain number of ward every day. At that time Number 22, see it was the same place as 15 had been when I landed. It had added huts to it and there were a lot more patients there then when Number 15 had been there. So it was during that period of time that again I had an invitation to go to Buckingham Palace, which I did. And then I got a letter from Women's College Hospital asking me if I wouldn't really....

Fieldhouse

Reconsider?

Macham

Reconsider. And so by this time I thought "Maybe I had better go and see what's going on." So I went up to London to see Dorothy Riches and asked her if I could be relieved. And so I came home in October of '45. I went to see the Executive Committee of the Board of Women's College and I was hired to commence duties on the 1st of January 1946.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

Dorothy what would you say was beneficial, and I know this is a pretty general question, from your experience as a Nursing Sister in a staff role and then in an administrative capacity in terms of your future functioning in a civilian setting as an administrator in a hospital.

Macham

Oh I think probably it was dealing with people. One has to learn that.

Fieldhouse

To communicate and adapt.

Macham

Yes you know to have, gain confidence, or at least the confidence of staff.

Fieldhouse

Dorothy did you, did you have any difficulty in making the transition because you had such an active Nursing career, so varied and challenging, when you came back to Toronto and assumed the position as the administrator?

Macham

No. I really didn't because I really had to get into a whole new situation and try to make a go of it. I took the job with the understanding I would try it for a year and I was there thirty.

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MACHAM**Fieldhouse**

Can you pinpoint any activity that you were involved in during your, almost six years in the service that helped you? Dorothy maybe I should rephrase what I've just tried to ask you. I'm thinking in terms of relationships with doctors, which is as we all know sometime are fraught with conflict. I gather from your experiences in the Army that you had a good relationship with doctors, the Medical Officers with who you worked. Did you see any difference when you came back and functioned in a civilian setting? Did that same collegial [relationship] continue or did you have to make adjustments?

Macham

I had to make adjustments, it seems to be a different atmosphere. You know, when you were in the forces it was more like a big family. Of course there are some family members you don't get along with as well as others, but as far as the people that I got to know particularly well, when they returned home, most of them returned home to wives and families where they had been from whom they'd been away from, in some cases quite a number of years, and so you lost those friendships. Those closer friendships would, I say, you might see those people occasionally at different social affairs, but not in the same way. And, of course, I returned to a job where the vast majority of doctors were women. To some extent I was probably closer to some of them. I don't know what it would have been like if they'd been all men, probably wouldn't have had the job.

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MACHAM

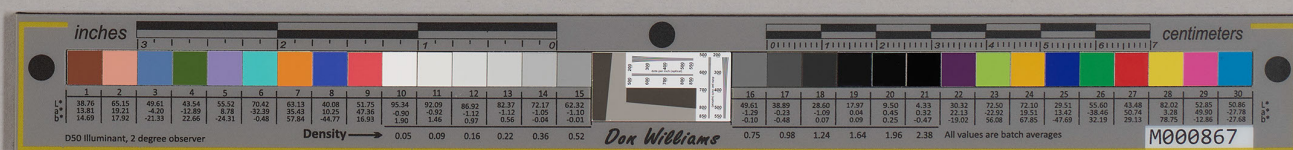
Fieldhouse

You certainly have had a very interesting career, Dorothy, and I'm sure it has been a very satisfying one. I'm sure what you have done has had an impact on the careers and lifestyles of many of the people with whom you have worked. Thank you very much for this opportunity. I have enjoyed it very much.

Macham

Well I just hope you haven't been too bored.





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