

Lorna Florance Laffer

Service Number: SFX26124

15th April 1909 – 16th January 1995



Figure 1 Portrait of Sister Lorna Laffer, Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS), by Arthur Murch (1942), Australian War Memorial, Collection ID ART30137

Entry by: STU044, [REDACTED], SCH026

Part A: 1433 words (excluding references, headings, footnotes, and captions)

Lorna Florance Laffer¹ was born on the 15th of April 1909 in Adelaide, South Australia (National Archives of Australia, n.d.; See Appendix A). She grew up in South Australia, on the tree-lined streets of Burnside. She lived with her father, Norman Salisbury Laffer who was an accountant and church warden, her mother Amelia Marie (née Thomas), her older sister Constance, and her younger brother Peter (Virtual War Memorial, n.d.; Lemon, 2009). Lorna's early years were strongly influenced by her education and a sense of service.



SCHOOL PREFECTS
Back Row—L. Laffer, Jean Richardson, L. Holland.
Front Row—M. Edmunds, E. Collison.

Figure 2 Lorna Laffer with fellow prefects, *Wilderness School Magazine*, 1926.

Lorna attended St Peter's Collegiate Girls' School before moving to Wilderness School around 1922, where she stayed until 1926. At Wilderness, she quickly became an active part of the school community, eventually earning the role of prefect in her final year (See Figure 2). As a prefect she looked out for other students, ensuring everyone behaved appropriately, both in school and in public. She also played competitive netball, basketball, and tennis, and led physical culture activities (Cugley, 1994b).

According to her, life at Wilderness was not just about rules and sport, it was full of small lessons that stuck with her (Cugley, 1994b). She remembered excursions, like going to play tennis at Saint Dominic's Priory, where the teachers made sure invitations were carefully delivered and the girls focused on their game, no matter the distractions. Miss Brown, Wilderness' principal at the time, had teachings that

stayed with her for life, like correcting students with sharp humour but also encouraging fairness and diligence. Lorna even remembered being entrusted with taking a photograph for Miss Brown's 90th birthday, a simple task, but one that showed how much responsibility the school placed on its students. These experiences taught Lorna not just discipline, but how to stay calm under pressure, work with others, and handle responsibility—lessons she would later rely on during the challenges of wartime nursing (Cugley, 1994b).

After Lorna graduated, she faced many of the hardship and uncertainty that the Great Depression brought in the 1930s and 40s. Lorna recalled that it was "a terribly sad time", filled with financial instability, and that it could make fathers feel as though they had failed, even when the circumstances were beyond their control (Cugley, 1994b). At this time South Australia, was experiencing widespread unemployment, falling wages, and families struggling to provide for their children. Despite the difficulties, Lorna reflected that the economic strain of the Depression shaped her early understanding of responsibility, empathy, and the importance of community

¹ Her name is officially recorded in 1930 as Lorna Florance Laffer in her Attestation Forms, although later sources sometimes use the variant 'Florence'. For consistency and historical accuracy, I will use 'Florance.'

support. In hindsight, she noted that families gained resilience during these tough times (Cugley, 1994b).

Despite the challenges of the Great Depression, Lorna was influenced by her older sister, who finished nursing training in 1926, to pursue a career in nursing. She began her training at Mareeba Babies' Home (See Figure 4) before moving to Adelaide Hospital in 1928 (Virtual War Memorial, n.d.; Lemon, 2009). Lorna passed surgical nursing with credit in 1930 (The Advertiser, 1930), general nursing in 1931 (The Advertiser, 1931), and medical nursing with credit in 1931 (Adelaide News, 1931; See Appendix



Figure 3 Mareeba Babies' Home c. 1920

Items D, E and F). These qualifications allowed her to become a triple-certified nurse, with a great skill set that led her highly sought after during the war (Cugley, 1994a). These learning experiences laid a foundation of a resilient life that would define her contribution during World War II.



Figure 4 Ambulance Train

During World War II, Lorna was enlisted in and served with the Australian Army Nursing Service (A.A.N.S.) aboard the "Leaping Lena," an ambulance train transporting wounded soldiers from Northern Australian battlefronts (See Figure 4). Her enlistment came April 1942, shortly after her brother, passed away when HMAS Sydney was

sunk in 1941, which may have influenced her decision to join the A.A.N.S. (Muswellbrook Chronicles, 1941; Virtual Memorial, n.d.). Originally converted from cattle trucks, the train created a harsh and unpredictable working environment, with capacity for forty-eight patients (Queanbeyan Age, 1942). As Lorna described, "Doubtless this conjures up in your minds smooth running carriages... but let me tell you about our own special model!" She detailed the "temperamental" little burners, minimal ventilation, and draughty bunks (See Figure 5 for train interior), noting that "light and ventilation are supplied by eight-inch apertures... which create ample draught when the train is moving" (Laffer, 1939; See Appendix J). Lorna worked with fellow Adelaide nurse Eileen Quinlin (See Figure 6), tending to burns, shrapnel wounds, and tropical illnesses, often with limited medical supplies. The journey was far from safe, Darwin was bombed more



Figure 5 Interior of Ambulance Train

than sixty times between 1942 and 1943, and the death of Pte. Griswood on one raid brought the war's reality painfully close (Virtual War Memorial, n.d.).



Figure 6 Sisters Quinlan and Laffer (Right) in the scrub

Despite the constant danger and harsh conditions, Lorna's resilience and spirit shone through. With little more than Sawyer stoves to sterilise equipment, she and her colleagues improvised to keep soldiers alive and prevent infection (Cugley, 1994b). The train was unpredictable with engines overloaded and struggling up hills, doors blown open by whirlwinds—but Lorna persevered with composure and determination, and continued to tend to wounded soldiers despite exhaustion, limited supplies, and the constant threat of danger. Even through these tense and frightening moments, small victories and lighter experiences provided relief.

On one occasion, she arranged a return trip so she and the other sisters could attend a hospital party. Reflecting on the journey, she recalled with humour: "We made the base at 6.55, one minute before the south-bound train was due... and established a record trip of seven and a half hours" (Laffer, 1939). She remembered the cooperation with the engine crew, laughter, and encouragement shared among the staff,

showing that even in war, moments of humanity, camaraderie, and achievement endured. Incidents like a whirlwind almost amputating a colleague's finger highlighted the dangers they faced, yet through these challenges, Lorna's perseverance and compassion never wavered (Laffer, 1939). She described the end of the war as 'being deprived of your family,' a reflection of the deep mateship she had forged with her colleagues – bonds built on shared hardship, mutual care, and unwavering loyalty (Cugley, 1994a). Lorna became promoted to Lieutenant, and left Darwin on the 17th of August 1943 (Service Record, 1943; N.A.A. Item 18, n.d.).

After the war, Lorna returned to Adelaide and continued her nursing career, bringing the same dedication and resilience that had defined her wartime service. In 1948, her father passed away at the age of seventy-five, marking an emotional moment in her personal life (The Advertiser, 1948). She remained deeply involved in her community, mentoring younger nurses and sharing her experiences to inspire the next generation. Lorna maintained strong connections with her fellow nurses, reflecting the enduring mateship forged in challenging circumstances.

In 1949, Lorna became the secretary of the Returned Services League (R.S.L.), replacing the previous secretary, E. I. Uren (The Advertiser, 1949; see Appendix H). This position placed her at the centre of efforts to support and advocate for returned service members, many of whom faced ongoing health challenges and difficulties adjusting to civilian life. As secretary, Lorna managed the organisation's administration, maintained member connections, organised meetings, and represented women veterans. In 1953, she joined the newly established Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps (RAANC) as a part-time officer (See Appendix K). Formed in 1951 from the Royal Australian Army Nursing Service, the RAANC became a permanent corps of the Australian Army,

dedicated to providing professional nursing care to military personnel (Adelaide News, 1953; Virtual Memorial, n.d.). Lorna's involvement demonstrated her ongoing commitment to serving fellow nurses and the veteran community after the war.



Figure 7 Lorna and Sarah Cugley after the interview, at Lorna's house (R. King, personal communication, 2025)

Through her leadership and care, Lorna ensured that the sense of mateship she had shared with her colleagues on the front lines continued to support and unite nurses and returned service members in civilian life. In 1994, Lorna completed an interview with Sarah Cugley – then a Wilderness School student – reflecting on her life before and during the war (Cugley, 1994b; See Figure 7). This meeting not only captured her personal memories and experiences but also symbolised a reconnection with her Wilderness community, highlighting the lasting bonds and mutual respect between Lorna and the school that had shaped her early years.

Lorna Laffer died in Adelaide on 16 January 1995, at age 85, and her remains are in Centennial Park Cemetery, RSL Section, Wall 127 Niche G005, South Australia (Virtual War Memorial, n.d.; See Figure 8) alongside others who other service personnel. Though her passing marked the end of a remarkable life of service, resilience, and mateship, her legacy has endured well beyond her lifetime. It is this lasting impact that is formally recognised in memorials dedicated to military nurses, ensuring that their contribution is remembered.



Figure 8 Centennial Park Cemetery

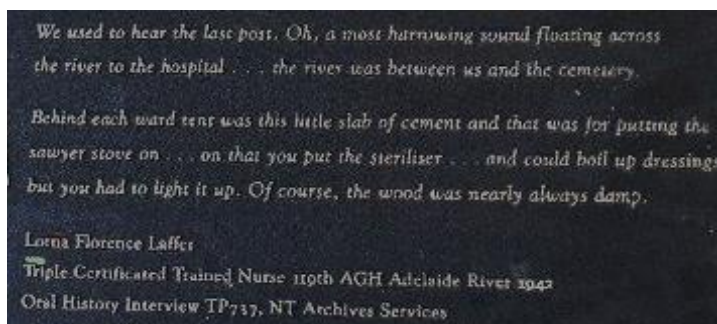


Figure 9 Memorial Plaque, Northern Territory

Her legacy has been formally recognised through memorials, including a plaque in the Northern Territory honouring the perseverance of military nurses who served under such conditions (See Figure 9). The harsh conditions of military nursing, such as hearing the *Last Post* across the river and working with basic equipment, highlight the courage

and commitment that her service embodied (Monument Australia, n.d.) Lorna's story also illustrates broader historical changes. As a woman in war, she undertook physically demanding work in a male-dominated environment, navigating responsibilities beyond traditional expectations. Her experiences reflect both the challenges faced by female nurses and the evolving role of women in military service and healthcare. Above all, her life demonstrates how mateship and perseverance – two foundations of the Anzac Spirit – were not only vital in wartime but remained central to the way she lived and served her community.

Special thanks to Ms Keane, my parents, Rebekah King, Mr Doody, Miss Grandy, Miss De Blasio, the State Library of South Australia staff, and the school library staff.

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Appendix:

Appendix A: Attestation Form of Lorna Florance Laffer, National Archives of Australia, Series B2455, Item 6414252, Barcode 6414252

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES
ATTESTATION FORM
FOR SPECIAL FORCES RAISED FOR SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA OR ABROAD

A.A. Form A.200.
(Revised July, 1940)

Army No. FX 26124
Surname LAFFER Other Names Lorna Florance
Unit A.F.N.S.
Enlisted for service at WAYVILLE (Place)
N. Australia (State) 21 AUG 1941 (Date)

A
Questions to be put to persons called out or presenting themselves for voluntary enlistment.*

1. What is your name?	1. Surname <u>LAFFER</u>
2. Where were you born?	Other names <u>Lorna Florance</u>
3. Are you a natural born or a naturalised British Subject? If the latter, please give date of naturalisation.	2. In or near the town of <u>Warrnambool</u> in the state or country of <u>South Australia</u>
4. What is your age and date of birth?	3. <u>Yes</u>
5. What is your trade or occupation?	4. Age <u>32</u>
6. Are you married, single or widowed?	5. Date of Birth <u>15. 4. 1909</u>
7. Give details of previous Military Service	6. <u>Domestic nurse</u>
8. If now serving, give particulars	7. A.M.F. — Rank _____ Unit _____
9. Who is your next of kin? (Order of relationship)—wife, eldest son, eldest daughter, father, mother, eldest brother, eldest sister, eldest half brother, eldest half sister)	OTHER MILITARY SERVICE: No. _____ Rank _____ Unit _____
10. What is your permanent address?	8. No. _____ Rank _____ Unit _____
11. What is your religious denomination? (Answer optional)	9. Name <u>LAFFER, Warrnambool</u>
12. Have you ever been convicted by a civil court?	Address <u>288 Beach Hill Road</u> <u>Warrnambool</u>
	Religion <u>Anglican</u>
	10. <u>288 Beach Hill Road</u> <u>Warrnambool</u>
	11. <u>Anglican</u>
	12. <u>No</u>

A.A.F. A.200
Addendum Sheet
(Issued March, 1941)

To be printed on A. A. Form, A.200 after question 12.

13. Have you any of the following Educational Qualifications? If so which?

1. Certificate for Entry to Secondary School
2. Intermediate	<u>Yes</u>
3. Leaving
4. Teaching Honours
5. Technical
6. University Degrees
7. Other Diplomas

I, _____ swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present time of war and twelve months thereafter or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law.

So Help Me God

Signature of Person Enlisted _____
Subscribed at _____ in the State of _____
this _____ day of _____ 19____
Before me —
Signature of Attesting Officer _____

* Persons who object to take an oath may make an affirmation in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Defence Act. In such case the above form will be amended accordingly and initialed by the Attesting Officer.

Printed by W. A. Hanco Pty. Ltd., 225-227 Post Street, North Melbourne, Vic.

National Archives of Australia NAA: B883_SEX26124

Appendix B: Article/Clipping from Wilderness School Magazine, 1926

THE WILDERNESS SCHOOL MAGAZINE. 33

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

"Here we are at the Merry-go-round!"
The children cry with glee.
"Come on; hop up everyone.
Only tuppence is the fee!"

L. LAFFER.

Appendix C: Newspaper clipping of 4 News, 2007

Plaque highlights service

By Gnr Shannon Joyce

A new plaque unveiled at Adelaide River in the NT honours the service and sacrifice of Australian military and civilian nurses.

Drawing parallels between the work of today's nurses and the ones who served at the Adelaide River Ambulance Train Heritage Site during World War II, ICSSB CO Lt-Col Paul Nothard said despite the changes in medicine and technology, the principles of care were very much the same.

"As nurses jumped from carriage to carriage on moving trains, convert-

ed from cattle wagons to care for their patients during WWII, today's nurses in the Army are jumping out of the back of armoured vehicles and Black Hawk helicopters to provide the best care a soldier can get in any environment," he said.

"Previously gender-specific roles didn't see males in the Nursing Corps until 1972, however today's breakdown of roles means the Army can have female doctors and medics who are at the battle frontline treating the soldiers."

The unveiled plaque quotes the words of Lorna Laffer, based at the 119th Australian General Hospital at Adelaide River in 1942: "We used to hear the Last

Post, Oh, a most harrowing sound floating across the river to the hospital ... the river was between us and the cemetery."

The granddaughter of Lorna Laffer, Jenny Hanley – also a registered nurse – attended the service.

ICSSB registered nurse Lt Adam Wallace welcomed the commemorative plaque – which is an initiative of the Charles Darwin University and highlights the service of Australian nurses dating back to the Boer War. "It's important to remember civilian and military nurses because they are the backbone of holistic care both in the military and civilian health models," he said.



Wartime commemoration: Registered nurses Lts Mark Hubble (left) and Adam Wallace with volunteer nursing heritage curators Sue Green (left) and Jenny Hanley with the plaque recognising the service of military and civilian nurses at the Adelaide River NT.

Photo by Gnr Shannon Joyce

Appendix D: Medical Pass with Credit, Adelaide News, 22 August 1931

MEDICAL NURSING

PASS WITH CREDIT

Anne Weld Fletcher, Lorna Florence Laffer (Adelaide Hospital), Helen Wearing Drew, Claire Muriel Boyle (Adelaide Children's Hospital), Thelma Florence Walker (Port Pirie Hospital).

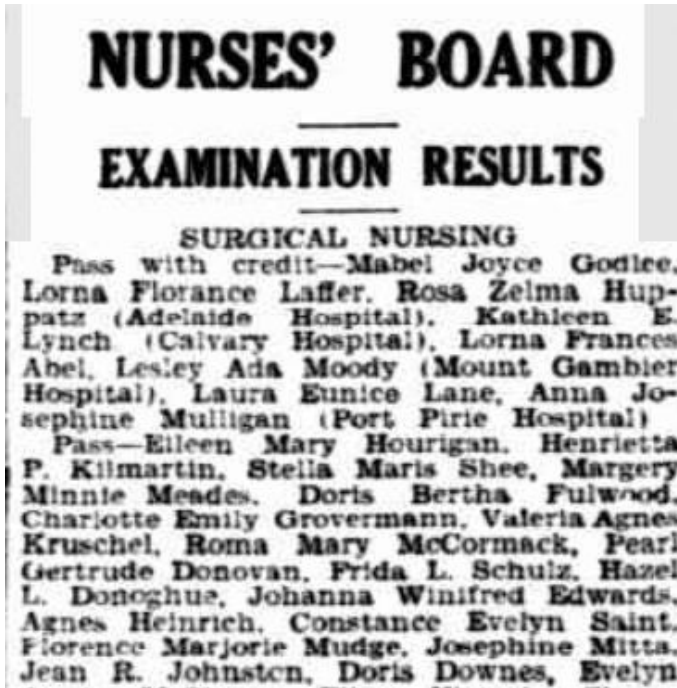
Appendix E: General Nursing, Pass, The Advertiser, 17 November 1931

General Nursing

Pass With Credit.—Anne W. Fletcher, Eileen Mary Hourigan, and Irene O'Donnell, Adelaide Hospital; Helen W. Drew, Adelaide Children's Hospital; Nellie Riley and Mary Plummer, Calvary Hospital; Thelma Ellen Barber, Ru Rua Private Hospital; Elsie Margaret Twining, Port Pirie Hospital.

Pass.—Jean Stacey, Hazel L. Donoghue, Lorna F. Laffer, Rosa Zelma Heppatz, Thelma Alice Humphris, Johanna Winifred Edwards, Theresa M. Hunt, Roma M. McCormack, Ethel May Tonkin, Muriel Isabelle Reid, Dorothy Isabel Rankine, Ida F. Turner, Olive Jean Hill, Jean R. Johnston, Dorothy E. Howard, Lillian E. McLaughlin, Doris G. Clark and Gwendoline M. Fenwick, Adelaide Hospital; Lorna W.

Appendix F: Surgical Nursing, Pass with Credit, The Advertiser, 28 August 1930



Appendix G: Honour Roll of World War 2 Wilderness Students, Wilderness, Medindie
(Lorna is near the bottom of the second column)



Appendix H: Lorna becoming secretary of RSL, contributing to Annual meeting, *The Advertiser*, 18 November 1949

ANNUAL MEETING

WHEN the Returned Sisters' sub-branch of the RSL holds its annual meeting in the music room of the RSL Club, Angas street, at 8 p.m. on December 5. Sister Lorna Laffer will take over the office of honorary secretary from Sister E. I. Uren, who has filled it for the past three years. Mrs. W. F. Pickering will continue for another year as president.

Sister Uren has done an excellent job during her term of office. She has carried much of the responsibility of organising several large functions during that period with marked success, and her energy and un-failing good fellowship have been warmly appreciated by her fellow members.

Appendix I: Lorna's birth in *The Saturday Express*, May 1909

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(Announcements under this heading must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, and are inserted at a charge of Two Shillings and Sixpence each when not exceeding five lines; over five lines Sixpence per line.)

BIRTHS.

LAPPER.—On the 15th April, at Prospect, the wife of N. S. Laffer, of a daughter.

Appendix J: Clipping from *The Daily Advertiser*, 16 October 1942 about the Leaping Lena

'LEAPING LENA'

Does Her War Job Despite Difficulties

Nurses Enjoy Rough Life in North

(By Our War Correspondent,
Axel Olsen)

Somewhere in Australia: When the war is over two Army nurses stationed in Northern Australia will, they say, be experts at cleaning railway carriages and jumping the rattler. They are Sister Lorna Laffer, of Burnside (Adelaide) and Sister Eileen Quinlan, of Glenelg (Adelaide), who in recent months have travelled more than 5000 miles on "Leaping Lena," the Territory's very narrow gauge railway train, the vagaries of which have become famous throughout Australia. "Leaping Lena" has, however, gone up in the social scale. It now boasts a set of hospital carriages and takes sick soldiers on the first stage of their journey south—just one of the many valuable jobs the train is doing to help the war effort.

The two nurses live on the hospital train and, despite the obvious disadvantages of such a life, find much amusement in their experiences. They have now become used to the train's odd behavior and find nothing unusual in a delay of a few hours. They can even sleep in their bunks as the train rolls and rocks through the night. They are very proud of the hospital train. The carriages were originally cattle trucks with wooden sides and corrugated iron roofs. Ingenuity and carpentry have transformed them into comfortable carriages fitted with bunks to accommodate 48 patients. The bunks are long enough to take, if necessary, two patients sleeping "head to foot."

Each carriage has a set of compact cupboards for medical stores and even a cold shower. In case any of the carriages should become unhitched from the main train (that is one of "Leaping Lena's" tricks) each is practically self-contained, with medicine, water and heating facilities. The kitchen carriage, where full meals can be prepared, has a kerosene refrigerator and stove, stainless steel sink, and cupboards for food and cookery.

Much careful thought has been given to fitting the train, and a capacity for utilising all sorts of material has largely been responsible for its success. To keep the carriages cool it was found necessary to cut vents in the sides, and cover them with wire mesh. With the approach of the wet season steps had to be taken to prevent rain beating in, and a sergeant of the Army Medical Corps who works on the train has evolved a method of fitting small canvas blinds that will keep out rain but allow circulation of the air.

Grim moments have already been included in the history of the hospital train. Most of the patients have been suffering only from minor ailments, but there have been some whose wounds were caused by Japanese bombs. In one air raid a member of the staff was killed when a bomb landed near the train. Marks of bomb splinters still show on the white walls on which is painted a large red cross.

The commanding officer of the hospital train, Captain Alexander Thomson, of Toorak Gardens, Adelaide, speaks highly of the two nurses and his staff, and is justifiably proud of the job they are doing. "Leaping Lena" is a gallant train and despite its homely cattle truck origin the travelling hospital is doing splendid work.

Appendix K: Adelaide News, 21 January 1953

NEW NURSING CORPS IS BEING FORMED HERE

Young women interested in nursing are invited to join the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps for voluntary, part time training as nursing orderlies with the Commonwealth Military Forces.



THIS INVITING smile belongs to Lieut. Fernie Purnell, adjutant of 9 RAANC Company, Keswick, who can supply all details of the new nursing orderlies' course if you ring her at LF 1684, ext. 133.

This new scheme, planned to supplement the regular Army nursing staff in the event of a national emergency, will open officially on February 3.

Lieut. Fernie Purnell, adjutant of 9 RAANC Co., is in charge, with headquarters in a new hut at Keswick Barracks.

She said today that part-time service would be an interesting and profitable hobby for girls who enlisted.

Training would include some Army subjects, first aid, physiology, anatomy, and general home nursing, with two-hour parades on Tuesday nights, Saturday parades occasionally, and later a 14-day camp. Social gatherings would be arranged as the scheme grew.

Free uniforms

Trainees would be issued with winter and summer uniforms and ward dress and cardigan free — the same grey uniforms worn by regular Army nurses.

In addition, fares would be provided, and members would also be paid for all statutory parades attended.

So far, six members had been enlisted, and nine more applicants were waiting to be attested. It was hoped to have 75 in the whole corps, including officers.

Women already enlisted included former VADs and non-commissioned officers from the wartime women's services, who were now working as school teachers or in other civilian jobs.

Part-time officers

Part-time officers appointed are Major Elizabeth Uren, Capt. M. H. Merrigan, and Capt. Lorna Laffer.

Lieut. Purnell pointed

out that only single women or widows without dependent children could be enlisted, with the minimum age 18 years.

Enlistment was voluntary and members would be discharged on marriage or at their own request except in time of war.

Details can be obtained from Lieut. Purnell at LF 1684, extension 133. She would like to have uniforms issued and formalities completed before the first lecture.

SA man's

Part B – 500 words (excluding footnote)

I was quite indecisive when choosing who to research for this prize. I chose a woman from my school, as I wanted to connect more deeply with her surroundings and because women's stories are disregarded in history. After exploring my school's archives and discussing options with the archivist, I decided on Lorna Laffer and the more I learned, the more I felt her story needed to be more widely known.

When researching, I used a range of primary and secondary sources to ensure that I had a thorough understanding of her life and experiences. I began by exploring my school's archives, and collaborating with Wilderness' archivist, Marg Keane. My research with Marg provided me resources surrounding her life at Wilderness School during World War II. I also gained the help from the school librarians and teachers to help me understand academic writing conventions and develop strategies for organising and presenting historical information effectively.

I used Trove, which was invaluable for finding contemporary articles, older mentions, and reports on Lorna's contributions. These newspaper clippings helped provide context and personal detail, giving me a richer perspective on the environment in which she lived and worked. I used the National Archives of Australia to locate her attestation forms, service records, and other documents. These records provided verified details about her background, enlistment, service number, and military career.

My research involved visiting the State Library of South Australia. I spent a lot of time transcribing Lorna's interview with Sarah Cugley, which offered insight into her personal qualities, life experience, and values. Additionally, many of the state librarians provided guidance on research techniques and gave tips for navigating archival resources efficiently.

I also accessed archives at St Peter's Girls' School, which Lorna attended prior to Wilderness. While the archives contained magazines, photographs, and records of school life, there was little material specifically about Lorna, unfortunately leaving some gaps in my understanding of her early childhood. This continued to be one of my biggest challenges, as there were many parts of her life that were completely undocumented.

In a coincidence, I met Rebekah King, who had been present during the interviews between Lorna and Sarah². This came about while I was speaking with Marg, who suggested it might be the same Rebekah who had recently begun working at Wilderness School. Meeting her gave me the reminder that I was truly telling the story of someone real and that my writing had real impact.

By cross-referencing information, I was able to construct a well-rounded and factual narrative of Lorna Laffer's life. This allowed me to ensure historical accuracy whilst reflecting her personal qualities of courage, commitment to service and collaboration.

Overall, this process allowed me to gather and learn about Lorna Laffer's life and taught me the importance of using a variety of sources, seeking guidance, and carefully cross-checking information. This experience helped me appreciate the value of historical research, record keeping, and understand how people like Lorna hold a lasting impact through service and compassion.

² Whilst this isn't mentioned in the book *Survivors and Achievers*, it is mentioned in the recording of the interview.