

HISTORY  
OF  
DORSET  
HOUSE  
VOL: 5

THE  
DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL  
OF  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.  
VOL. 5.  
(UP TO 1971+)

(Note. Pages which have red marks by their numbers 11  
may be slipped out gently to read the data attached)

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY - 1948 to 1975

First Group

Harold Balme, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.	Jun.1948 - Feb.1953
♂ Hugh Casson, F.R.I.B.A. (now Sir Hugh Casson) (Chairman Jan.1956)	Jun.1948 - present day
F.S. Cooksey, M.D.	Jun.1948 - Feb.1954
J. Johnson, Hon.D.Litt.	Jul.1948 - Sep.1956
Sir Percy Marsh	Nov.1948 - Jul.1967
Mrs. A. Nugent Young, F.S.A.	Jun.1948 - Jul.1967
Sir Geoffrey Peto	Jun.1948 - Jan.1956
A. Shepherd, M.B., D.P.M.	Jun.1948 - Dec.1962

Later Appointees

R.G. McInnes, F.R.C.P., Ed.	Jul.1949 - Apr.1964
J.C. Scott, M.A., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.	Jul.1949 - Feb.1958
* G.R.F. Bredin, C.B.E., M.A.	Jun.1952 - present day
D.N. Matthews, C.B.E., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.	Feb.1956 - Jul.1959
Miss J.W. MacLeod, M.A., B.Litt.	Mar.1956 - Jun.1962
H. Loukes, M.A.	Mar.1956 - Apr.1966
C.K. Westropp, M.A., D.M., B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.	Nov.1956 - Mar.1959
K.D.D. Henderson, C.M.G., M.A.	Nov.1957 - Jun.1974
* J.B. Talbot, M.C.	Jul.1958 - present day
* E.F. Mason, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.Phys.Med.	Nov.1960 - present day
Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D.	Feb.1961 - Sep.1973
Col. L.K. Ledger, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Jul.1961 - Apr.1966
* B.M. Mandelbrote, F.R.C.P., D.P.M.	May.1964 - present day
* Lady Williams	Jul.1966 - present day
* Mrs. E.R. Rue, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.	Jul.1968 - present day
* Mrs. M. McCallum, B.C.P.E., C.S.P.	Feb.1974 - present day
* J.F. Wyatt, M.A.	Feb.1974 - present day

♂ Chairman of Governors

\* Present Governors - 1975



NOTES re GOVERNORS OF THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Dr. H. Balme and Dr. F.S. Cooksey were successive advisors in Rehabilitation to the Ministry of Health, and had been aware of the contribution made by the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy to the Emergency Medical Service, through the war-time short courses.

Dr. Balme had been Director of the Medical School at Peking University before returning to Great Britain. Dorset House owes him a great deal for his interest and help.

Dr. Cooksey was, for many years, Consultant in Physical Medicine at King's College Hospital, London, and was a wise and helpful collaborator with many of the Professions Supplementary to Medicine.

re Mr. Hugh Casson - now Sir Hugh Casson, see P. 23. Vol. 3. of these histories. He is still the interested and most helpful Chairman of the School's Governing Board.

Dr. John Johnson had been Head of the Oxford University Press and shared with Sir Geoffrey Peto much of the advising and setting up of the Dorset House School non-profit-making Company. (See Obituary Note).

Sir Percy Marsh, ex Indian Civil Service, was a local and helpful friend to the School during the early years of the establishment in Oxford.

Mrs. A. Nugent Young was a very helpful and interested friend of the School. (See Obituary Note).

Sir Geoffrey Peto was a wonderful helper and constructive Chairman of the School. (See Obituary Note).

Dr. Andrew Shepherd, Medical Superintendent of Barnsley Hall Hospital, Bromsgrove, to which the School was evacuated in the War, was a wonderful host and retained his interest in the School when it was moved to Oxford. He succeeded Dr. Casson as Medical Director of the School. (See Obituary Note).

Dr. R.G. McInnes was Medical Superintendent of the Warneford (Psychiatric) Hospital, Oxford and was also a very helpful advisor during the years of establishment of the School in Oxford.

Mr. J.C. Scott was a leading Surgeon at the Wingfield Orthopaedic Hospital, (now the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre) and, together with the well known Professor of Orthopaedics, Mr. Girdlestone, was most helpful in establishing improved standards in the physical aspects of the work of the School and profession.

Mr. G.R.F. Bredin, formerly Governor of the Blue Nile Province in the Sudan and later Bursar of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been, and still is, a most valuable and kind Governor, in succession to Dr. Casson he became Vice Chairman, and, on the death of Sir Geoffrey Peto, became Chairman of the Casson Trust. The School owes him a great deal for his wise and constructive help and advice.



Mr. D.N. Matthews was a friendly London Surgeon who took an interest in the work of the School.

Miss J.W. McLeod was a friend of Dr. Casson's from Bristol University, and was Warden of Clifton Hill House, a women-students' hostel. She helped to maintain some links with Bristol, the early home of the School.

Mr. H. Loukes of the Oxford University Department of Education, was an educationalist who contributed greatly to the Dorset House School and to the Profession, in advice on the planning of courses, examinations, etc.

Dr. C.K. Westropp was involved in the treatment and rehabilitation of the young chronic sick at Rivermead Hospital, Oxford and was most helpful in her advice to, and interest in, the School.

Mr. K.D.D. Henderson was introduced by Mr. Bredin and was most kindly, interested and helpful in administrative matters.

Mr. J.B. Talbot, Legal Advisor to Sir Geoffrey Peto came into touch with the School on the death of Sir Geoffrey and showed much understanding and interest that it was felt that he would be - as has proved the case - a most kind and helpful Governor.

Dr. E.F. Mason, Consultant of Physical Medicine at the Radcliffe, became a Governor in November 1960 and Medical Director in December 1962, on the death of Dr. A. Shepherd. The School has benefitted and continues to do so, by his ready and wise help and advice.

Sir Douglas Veale, ex Registrar of the University, also undertook to be Chairman of the Dorset House School Development Fund, and the School owes him a very great deal for his wise counsel and generous interest and help. (See Obituary Note).

Col. L.K. Ledger was a Governor nominated by the Radcliffe Infirmary Management Committee - (Oxford) and his interest and help was much appreciated.

Dr. B.M. Mandelbrote, Medical Superintendent of Littlemore Hospital (Psychiatric), Oxford, joined the Governors on the resignation of Dr. McInnes and has been interested in student clinical experience and in the use of Occupational Therapy in relation to psychiatric treatment.

Lady Williams, appointed by the Radcliffe Infirmary authorities, has been, and still is, most kind and helpful. We owe to her the introduction to the Nuffield Foundation which gave the School a most generous bridging loan to facilitate the building of the new hostel.

Dr. E.R. Rue, of the Regional Hospital Board, joined the Governors in 1968, and it has been most helpful to have close links with the Health Services and the new developments and organisation.

Mrs. M. McCallum, daughter of Sir Douglas Veale, was invited to join the Governing Board on the death of her Father, and her help and interest is much appreciated.

Mr. J.F. Wyatt, Principal of Culham Teachers' Training College, joined the Governors recently, and with his experience in the educational field he makes a valuable contribution to the Governors' considerations.



# SIR GEOFFREY PETO

Sir Geoffrey Peto was introduced to E.M.M. at the Annual Meeting of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples (now the Central Council for the Disabled) in 1940 in London. He was concerned to hear of the problem of the School to find a new home away from the blitzing of Bristol. He introduced Miss Macdonald to the Ministry of Health and accompanied her on a visit to put the case to them.

As a result the Ministry contacted Dr. Shepherd, Medical Superintendent of Barnsley Hall Emergency Hospital, who invited Dr. Casson and Miss Macdonald to come up to investigate the premises and possibilities available. These were very suitable for the full-time and short courses which the School was expected to run, so were accepted with great relief.

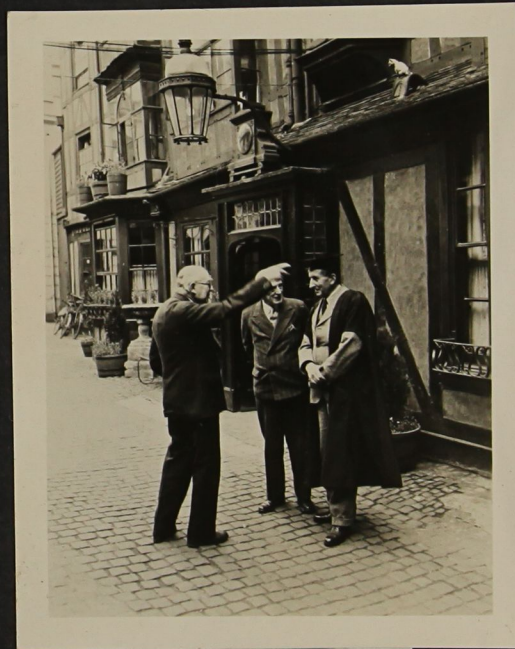
The School finally moved to Oxford in 1946.

Sir Geoffrey retained his interest in the School and, in 1948, was invited by Dr. Casson to be the first Chairman of the newly formed non-profit-making company of which Dr. Casson remained the Medical Director, and took the office of Vice-Chairman.

Sir Geoffrey remained Chairman until his death in January 1956. In grateful remembrance in honour of him, the School equipped the "Peto Demonstration Unit", in a cottage in the grounds of the final premises to which it moved in 1964, this Unit becoming a most useful teaching and demonstration section on Activities of Daily Living.

The continual interest, help, guidance and wisdom of Sir Geoffrey was much appreciated by all connected with the School.

**SIR GEOFFREY PETO**  
A memorial service for Sir Geoffrey Peto was held yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Canon Charles Smyth officiated. Those present included:—  
Lady Peto (widow), Colonel and Mrs. W. Sanguinetti (non-in-law and daughter), Sir Anthony Cape (step-son), Mrs. Dudley Scott (sister), Captain and Mrs. G. P. Couderst (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Mrs. Morton (sister-in-law), Miss Jane Lane (granddaughter), Miss Shirley and Miss Perseus Cockayne-Frith, Viscountess Hinchinbrooke, Mr. and Mrs. William McNamara, Count and Countess O'Brien, Miss Sheila White, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eakdale-Fishburn, Major and Mrs. Torquill Matheson, Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. J. Mitchell, Brindley and Mrs. Christopher Peto, Miss Dorothy Peto, Miss Katharine Peto, Miss Ruth Peto, Mrs. Hugh Ryder.  
Lord Amherst, Pamela, Lady Glenconner, Lady Merrington, the Dowager Lady Smiley, Lady Keeling, Lady Blackett, Mabel Lady Hinchinbrooke, Lady Sykes, Joan Lady Rannerman, the Hon. Julian Chetwynd, the Hon. Dorothy Pickford, the Hon. Mrs. Butterwick, the Hon. Dudley Ryder (representing Courts and Co.), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ronald Ross, Lady d'Alington, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Laurence Collier, Sir Goldsmid, Lady Crowder, Sir Charles Tennison, Hugh Casson, Sir Harold Hartley, Sir Charles Tennison, Lady Burton-Chadwick, Lady Montague-Barlow, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Lady Irene Makins, Sir Clarence Sudd, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Chant, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Smith, Colonel, E. E. Mackintosh, Major and Mrs. E. H. Lee-Warner, Mr. J. F. Cutler (representing Ministry of Surgery), Mrs. Humphreys-Owen, Mr. R. H. Walker, Miss Phyllis Vaughan-Morgan, Mrs. Basil Buckley, Mrs. A. T. Gordon Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. D. R. T. Tilney, Mr. Harold Judd, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wall, Mrs. H. V. S. Charrington, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Marsden, Miss Smedley, Mr. Christopher Marsden-Smedley, Miss Benjamina Marsden-Smedley, Mrs. S. de Buzia, Colonel C. W. G. Walker, Mrs. H. Bates, Miss R. Tenney, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mrs. Allen Stock, Mr. C. W. Speirs, Mrs. Henry Compton, Miss H. Moonhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Groode-Adams, Group Captain Paul Willert, Mr. Gerald Hervey, Colonel M. R. Edwards, Mr. Brinford Edwards, Miss J. Brinford Stover, Mr. Harold Anderson, Mrs. Tennison, Mr. Langborne, Mr. Gilbert Barker, d'Alington, Mr. J. Langborne, Mr. Gilbert Barker, Mrs. Charles Nicholl, Colonel and Mrs. G. Dixon, the Hon. Mordaunt Pemberton, Captain George Dixon, the Hon. E. M. Roderick, Mrs. M. Moss, Mr. R. E. Moss, Mr. W. H. Carnegie, Mrs. E. J. E. Master, Mrs. J. Ambrose, Mrs. M. J. Gardener, Mr. H. H. Tenneyson, Mr. W. J. G. Brittain (Invalid Men's for London), Mr. C. J. L. Hibberd, Miss Anne Murray (British Conservative Association), Mrs. E. A. Rivett (Occupational Therapy Centre Hospital), the chairman of the County Council (national), chairman of the Paralysis Fellowship, Mr. R. A. Gregory (Infantile Paralysis Fellowship), Mr. A. H. B. Roddy (Royal Exchange Assurance), Mrs. Nugent Young (representing Exchange Assurance), and Central Council for the Care of Cripples, with Mr. E. S. Evans, Mr. J. C. G. Pease (Annapolis Council), Miss M. Hamilton (also representing British Empire Leprosy Relief Association), Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Peto (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. Richard Peto (brother) and other members of the family, Sir Harry Platt (president, Royal College of Surgeons), Lady Kempell, Lord Merrington, and Sir Patrick Hannon were among those unable to attend.



Dr. John Johnson  
(in cap & gown)



## DEATH AT 84 OF DR.

**JOHN JOHNSON**

21 SEP 1956

### FORMER PRINTER TO UNIVERSITY

Dr. John de Monins Johnson, Printer to the University of Oxford from 1925 until 1946, died on Saturday, aged 74. He was an Hon. D.Litt., Hon. Fellow of Exeter College, and an Hon. Fellow of the Imperial College of Technology, and lived at Bare Acres, Old Headington.

Dr. Johnson was born in Lincolnshire in 1882, and was at Magdalen College School before entering Exeter College, where he read "Greats." After taking his degree, he joined the Egyptian Civil Service under Lord Cromer.

From 1908 until 1914 he excavated various sites on behalf of the Graeco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration Society. In 1915, heart strain debarred him from military service, and he became acting assistant secretary to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

In 1919, he became joint assistant secretary, a post he occupied until he became Printer to the University in 1925.

#### Bed In His Office

On the outbreak of the 1939-45 war when there was a fear that Oxford would be bombed, Dr. Johnson had his bed in his office and kept it there until the end of the war.

He became the leading authority on the history of the Oxford Press, and wrote, in collaboration with Strickland Gibson, "Print and Privilege at Oxford to the year 1700."

He also collected specimens of every kind of English printing, and gradually formed a museum of printing "ephemera," the only museum of its kind in the country and the property of the University.

But his interests ranged far beyond the Press. He was for years governor of the Radcliffe Infirmary and was one of the original governors of the Schools of Technology, Art and Commerce.



Dr. John Johnson

#### Preservation Trust

He was vice-chairman of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre and one of the most active trustees of the Oxford Preservation Trust, vice-president of the English-Speaking Union, a member of the City of Oxford Publicity Board, trustee of the Oxford Municipal Charities and a governor of Magdalen College School.

He was appointed C.B.E. in 1945, and was awarded the honorary degree of D.Litt. in 1925 on the completion of the Oxford English Dictionary.

He married Margaret Dorothea Canner in 1918, by whom he had a son and a daughter.

#### Funeral

The funeral took place on Wednesday at St. Andrew's Church, Old Headington.

The University Press was represented by Mr. C. Batey (Printer), Mr. C. H. Roberts (Secretary to the Delegates), Mr. G. Cumberledge (Publisher to the University), Mr. V. Ridler (Assistant Printer), Mr. Brook Crutcher (Printer to the University of Cambridge) was also present.

Representatives of the O.U.P. Chapel, the Bodleian Library, the Fire Brigade and the Amalgamated Athletic Clubs also

## DEATH OF FORMER HOSPITAL CHIEF



DR. A. SHEPHERD

Dr. Andrew Shepherd, who retired in August from the post of Medical Superintendent of Barnsley Hall Mental Hospital, Bromsgrove, died suddenly at his home in Kent on Tuesday. He and Mrs. Shepherd had gone to live at Hythe, on leaving Bromsgrove last summer at the end of 29 years at Barnsley Hall.

About mid-day on Tuesday the doctor had a heart attack, and he collapsed in the lounge of his flat. He was 62.

The sad news reached Bromsgrove quickly, and in the afternoon the hospital Free Church Chaplain, the Rev. J. Wesley Homer, made an announcement at a service he was conducting for patients in the Hospital Church. He spoke of the passing of a great doctor, and "a real Christian brother to many friends in all walks of life."

The funeral has been arranged to take place at St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, to-day, and will be followed by cremation. A memorial service will be held at Bromsgrove after the Christmas season.

#### EDITOR'S SON

A native of Glasgow, Dr. Shepherd was the son of Mr. W. S. Shepherd, who was Editor of the "Bioscope," a London periodical. He was studying at Glasgow University when the First World War called him, and he joined the Royal Flying Corps, serving as a wireless operator in France. He was gassed, and in April, 1919, was discharged to convalesce. He continued his studies at Glasgow and University College Hospital, London, and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1926.

After some general practice in Llanelly, he turned to mental work first at St. Albans, and moving later to Highfield Hill, Herts., as physician in charge. In 1933 he was appointed deputy Medical Superintendent at Barnsley Hall, and four years later, on the death of Dr. A. H. Firth, he was promoted to the senior post.

He was known for progressive views in the treatment of mental disorders and introduced many reforms at Barnsley Hall. There he was regarded as a wise and friendly adviser, and a man with a distinguished record in many fields.

#### PUBLIC WORK

Public work had many claims on him. He served on Bromsgrove Urban District Council from 1942 to 1946 and had been president of the local Rotary Club, the Boy Scouts Association and Photographic Society. All their interests were next to his heart, and for hobbies he enjoyed sailing, fishing and clay pigeon shooting. Unfortunately ill health overtook him some years ago, and he had long spells off duty before he retired. The farewell presentation ceremony was marked by tributes from all sections of the hospital, including the patients.

Dr. Shepherd is survived by his widow, formerly Miss M. I. H. Shepherd of Inverness a cousin whom he married in 1930, a son Andrew and daughter Heather.

## ANDREW SHEPHERD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Dr. Andrew Shepherd, who until he retired a few months ago was medical superintendent of Barnsley Hall Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, for 25 years, died suddenly at his home at Hythe, Kent, on December 18, 1962. He was 62 years of age.

Andrew Shepherd was born in Glasgow on April 28, 1900, the son of Mr. W. S. Shepherd, who became editor of *The Bioscope*, a London periodical, and was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1926. He obtained the D.P.M. of the English Royal Colleges in 1929. Interrupting his studies at Glasgow to serve in France during the first world war as a wireless operator in the Royal Flying Corps, he was discharged in 1919 after being gassed. After graduation he was in general practice at Llanelly for a short time before taking up the appointment of assistant medical officer in charge of the male division at Hill End Hospital, St. Albans. In 1933 he was appointed deputy medical superintendent at Barnsley Hall Hospital, Bromsgrove, and four years later was promoted medical superintendent on the death of Dr. A. H. Firth. Dr. Shepherd was responsible for many reforms at the hospital he served so well. Unfortunately his later years were marred by ill-health, which kept him from his duties for long periods at a time. He was also physician-in-charge at the psychiatric clinic at the Guest Hospital, Dudley, honorary consultant psychiatrist to the Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital, Stourport, and the Mary Stevens Maternity Home, Stourbridge, honorary psychiatrist to Knightwich Sanatorium, and physician in charge of the psychological clinic and honorary consultant psychiatrist, Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge. For some years he was medical director of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Oxford. Dr. Shepherd had many outside interests. From 1942 to 1946 he was a member of the Bromsgrove urban district council, and he had been president of the local Rotary Club, the Boy Scouts' Association, and the photographic society. His pastimes included sailing, fishing, and clay-pigeon shooting. He leaves a widow, one son, and one daughter.



## PRINCESS ROYAL AT BROMSGROVE.

VISIT TO BARNSLEY HALL EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

BROMSGROVE MESSENGER. 27. 10. 1945



Photo: Lashbrook, Northfield.  
The Princess and Dr. Shepherd  
outside the Nurses' Recreation  
Room.



Photo: Lashbrook, Northfield.

The Princess leaving the Hospital, accompanied by Dr. Shepherd and Matron Hyett.

Bromsgrove's first Royal visit since 1941 took place on Saturday, when the Princess Royal came to Barnsley Hall Emergency Hospital, where, in the February of four years ago, her late brother, the Duke of Kent, was received. The Princess had not been to Bromsgrove before, and her morning visit on this occasion preceded her appearance at Worcester in the afternoon, when she presented colours to the Red Cross detachments. Her Royal Highness had, however, expressed a special wish to see the occupational therapy work that is carried on at Barnsley Hall under the direction of the originators of this form of treatment, the Dorset House School. This pioneer establishment, it will be recalled, was evacuated to Bromsgrove from its home at Bristol in 1941 because of bombing, and therapists are now trained here for posts all over the country. The founder of the School, Dr. Elizabeth Casson, a sister of the perhaps even better known Lewis Casson, actor and dramatist, had talked to the Queen of her work, and in this may lie the reason for the visit of the Princess Royal. Dr. Casson was at Barnsley Hall on Saturday and explained to the Princess the ways and wherefores of the various pleasant occupations that help injured minds and bodies to regain their normal powers.

The Princess arrived at Bromsgrove from Burwarton, Shropshire, where she had been staying with Lady Moyne, a sister-in-law. Her dark green car with the crown badge at the front was met at the County boundary between Kidderminster and Bridgnorth by Inspector S. Pennington, of the Motor Patrol, and he guided the driver of a Salop police car through Kidderminster and Chaddesley to Bromsgrove. For reasons of traffic the two cars turned near Oakdene and went via the back of the town into Stourbridge Road. Outside Barnsley Hall a small crowd had gathered to see the arrival of the Prince and Princess, and saw the arrival of the Princess.

H.R.H., who was in her uniform as Commander-in-Chief of the British Red Cross Society, was accompanied by Lady Moyne in W.V.S. uniform and Miss Kenyon Slaney (Lady-in-Waiting).

She was received by Dr. Andrew Shepherd (Medical Superintendent), Dame Beryl Oliver, (Director of Personnel B.R.C.S.), Agatha Lady Hindlip (County President), Lady Helen Seymour (Warwickshire President), and Col. G. A. Mackie (County Director). The Princess Royal was first shown the Nurses' Recreation Hut, a gift to the hospital from Redditch factory workers, and there the following were presented:—Dr. Charles Seeley, Hospital Officer for the Ministry of Health; Messrs. Victor Drury and J. W. Bright (Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Visiting Committee), Mr. E. B. Ash (dermatologist), Dr. J. L. Clegg (physician in charge of the neurosis unit), Major Heald (Military Registrar), Dr. H. L. Milles (Deputy Medical Superintendent), Miss Hyett (Matron), Mrs. H. W. Dixon (Commandant Bromsgrove V.A.D.), the Rev. E. Lumley (Hospital Chaplain), and Dr. J. Thompson (Medical Officer in charge of Rehabilitation).

The Princess Royal then made a tour of the hospital, stopping to chat to wounded soldiers in a Hut for fracture cases and to female Service casualties, inspecting the X-ray Department, Operating Theatre and Physio-Therapy (massage) Department. She reserved until last her visit to the Dorset House School, where Dr. Casson, Miss Macdonald (Principal), and Miss MacCaul (Officer in charge of the O.T. Dept.) were presented. She was shown the various handicrafts that are practised, with a display of the students' work in wood, wool, string, perspex and printing, and also saw the various remedial appliances. She spent almost an hour with Dr. Casson and her assistants and in visiting the Hospital O.T. Department, to see the patients taking a "cure" either by gardening or carpentry leatherwork, pottery, wool spinning and weaving, and dressmaking. Tweed cloth is, in fact, turned out in some quantity at the Hospital direct from the raw wool.

During her tour H.R.H. chatted to several of the nurses lining the corridors and to a group of the Land Army girls who work in the Mental Hospital gardens. There were also presented to her:—Mrs. Shepherd and her daughter Heather, and the Misses I. F. Gough and A. L. Stallard (Assistant Matrons), Mrs. Ronald Smith (Red Cross Liaison Officer), Miss P. W. Thomas (Physio-therapy Dept.), and Miss M. Roberts (X-ray Dept.). When the Princess left the Hospital, Dr. Shepherd thanked her for her kindly interest, and H.R.H. told him she had been very pleased with all she had seen and was grateful for such an enjoyable visit.

She left to the cheers of nurses and O.T. workers and students, and drove away through Bromsgrove to Worcester. The Royal car was piloted by Inspector Pennington and P.C. Owen, of the County Motor Patrol. At Worcester H.R.H. was entertained to lunch at the Guildhall by Agatha Lady Hindlip prior to the Cathedral service and ceremony.

#### AN APPRECIATION

Andrew Shepherd, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

28.4.1900 - 18.12.62.

Dr. Shepherd has been referred to as one who "was known for progressive views in the treatment of mental disorders, ..... as a wise, friendly advisor, and a man with a distinguished record in many fields". This tribute highlights some of the qualities which will cause him to be sadly missed by our profession. Many occupational therapists practising in both the physical and psychological fields today will remember with gratitude and affection his excellent lectures, his charm, charity and concern to and for his patients, and his personal approachableness.

Dr. Shepherd, a graduate of Glasgow University, served in the Royal Flying Corps in the First World War, from which he was invalided out as a gas victim. After further work at the University College Hospital, London, and some general practice, he turned to work in the mental field, and took his Diploma in Psychological Medicine.

As Medical Superintendent of Barnsley Hall Hospital, Bromsgrove, Dr. Shepherd was a kindly and most helpful advisor to the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy from 1941 to 1946, and remained Governor, and, on the death of Dr. Casson, Medical Director, until his death. This was, however, a small section of a busy life. Dr. Shepherd was widely known for his professional abilities and private interests. In 1955 he was Chairman of the South-West Division of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, he conducted clinics over a wide area for those with psychological problems, he was at different times, Bromsgrove Urban District Councillor, President of the local Rotary Club, the Boy Scouts Association and the Photographic Club, and has been a member of the Advisory Board of our Association from . Even through the recent years of ill-health his interest in our work has not flagged. We remember him with gratitude.

Jan. 1963.

E.M.M.



YOUNG — On 31st March 1973, peacefully at her home, 275, Fettes Rise, East Fettes Avenue, Edinburgh, in her 82nd year, Alison Isabel Nugent Young (nee Richmond) Service in Warriston Crematorium, Clonzie, Chapel, Edinburgh. On Thursday, 3rd April at 2.15 p.m., to which all friends are invited. No flowers, by request, but donations may be sent to Dr. Bagnardo's Home, Edinburgh. **THE TIMES - 29.4.73**

## OBITUARY

### Alison Isabel Nugent Young

The Journal records with deep regret the death of Mrs. Nugent Young on March 31.

Mrs. Nugent Young was, from the beginning of the Second World War, a keen and understanding supporter of the occupational therapy profession. During the war she was the director of a section of the British Red Cross Society V.A.D. nursing group, and was very much involved with the allocation of personnel for overseas service. At the same time she became interested in the work of occupational therapists and gave them much encouragement and support, and wise counsel.

Mrs. Young was invited to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Association in the summer of 1941, and retired from this in June 1970. She most generously gave some capital to the Association, invested to produce an annual prize token for the most successful "Student of the Year". This was given in memory of her son, who was killed while on naval duty in the war.

Dr. Elizabeth Casson, who had a great liking and respect for Mrs. Young, invited

her to become a governor of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Oxford, in June 1948, an appointment she held for 19 years. She was also invited to be one of the four members of the Casson Trust, and remained so for 14 years. The governors, staff and students of the school, and the other trustees, very much appreciated her vital interest and help.

In the last few years Mrs. Young had to retire from her various appointments because of ill-health, and was sadly missed. She moved to Edinburgh to be nearer her family, and died peacefully there.

The profession has benefited greatly by her interest and help, and very much appreciates all she has done to further the image and practice of occupational therapy. E.M.M.

## OBITUARY

### SIR DOUGLAS VEALE

#### Outstanding university administrator

Sir Douglas Veale, CBE, a senior civil servant who became an able and respected Registrar of Oxford University, died on Thursday at the age of 82.

He was born in Bristol on April 2, 1891, the third son of Edward Woodhouse Veale, solicitor, and educated at Bristol Grammar School. He gained a classical scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1910 and took a first class in Classical Moderations in 1912 and a second in Greats in 1914.

As a Territorial he was called up in 1914 to serve in the 4th Battalion Gloucester Regiment. He took the Civil Service examination in August, 1914, then returned to his regiment, serving in France and Belgium in 1915. Invalided home, he became captain and adjutant of his Reserve battalion until 1917, when he was released to take up a second class clerkship in the Local Government Board. In that office, now the Ministry of Health, he became private secretary to the Permanent Secretary in 1920 and then to successive Ministers of Health from 1921 to 1928.

He played a conspicuous part under Mr Neville Chamberlain in the work which led to the passing of the important and complicated Local Government Act of 1929. In recognition of that he was made CBE.

Veale had proved himself a first class administrator. He was liked and respected. He would have had an outstanding Civil Service career if he had stayed on, but his thoughts were turning to public work outside the central government and in 1930 the opportunity came.

The Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities of 1922 had recommended that the office of Registrar of Oxford University should be given extended duties and responsibilities in order to take some of the weight of business from the Vice-Chancellor, and to secure unity and continuity of administration. It was intended that the new registrar should be a trained administrator, and probably from outside the university.

The first opportunity of a new appointment in those terms came in 1930. There were other distinguished outside candidates for the post, but Veale was selected. He was released, with the blessing of the ministry, on "approved service".

From the beginning Veale showed that the office had become of cardinal importance in the university. At first there was some suspicion of this young "bureaucrat" and dons were inclined to wonder whether a new and dangerous power had been raised up. Soon they came to realize that in Veale the university had a great public servant who understood the politic limits of his influence and power.

In the shifting magistracy of the university, with a new vice-chancellor every three years and two new proctors annually, it was of the utmost value to have a permanent officer who could collate and remember the different problems with which the different boards and committees had to deal.

One of Veale's admirable qualities was his ability to find time to hear any who had to transact business, and in the press of his manifold affairs he could, with apparent ease, put his knowledge at their disposal. The difficult problem of the building of the new Bodleian

was solved, the first of many elaborate projects which Veale had to assist in guiding to fruition.

In 1939 the war increased the contacts with government, and the fact that Veale knew and understood the Civil Service was of the utmost value. When the war was over the situation became no easier, the grants were larger and the conflicting claims of departments in the university more difficult to reconcile.

By this time Veale had become the doyen of university administrators and his influence in the meetings of university heads and officers grew ever greater. He was especially concerned to improve relations between Oxford and the other universities; he worked hard to improve them and was not afraid to make himself temporarily unpopular in Oxford in that respect.

He was much concerned with the foundation of the Nuffield Institute of Medical Research, with the foundation of Nuffield College and later St Antony's. The legal problems created by M Besse's benefaction for St Antony's were especially difficult.

He was also called in to help the growing universities of West Africa and the Sudan and made frequent visits to them. The development of the Radcliffe as a teaching hospital owed much to Veale's advice and brought many problems of administration. The acquisition of the Wytham estate was largely due to his enterprise. His interest in Commonwealth education was shown by the efforts he made which resulted in the foundation of Queen Elizabeth House in Oxford.

He brought to his work a splendid physical endowment. He was a walker of the old school and refreshed himself on Sundays by tramps of over 20 miles. One walk, described by him as the Shorter Bablockthorpe, has been known to knock out much younger men. His holidays were given to the same spartan pursuits. He was especially fond of boating on the sea and, despising the aid of sail or engine, would row tirelessly, happily, for hours on end.

His retirement brought no slackening of activity. He served for five years as secretary of the Oxford Preservation Trust and promoted the important report on city development by S. William Holford.

He worked for the Marriage Guidance Council and on a committee on the rating of university premises. He was asked by the King of Jordan for help in the foundation of a university there. The South African Protectorates also asked him to help and after several visits to Basutoland he was able by great diplomacy to secure agreement on the establishment of a university on the basis of federation of several religious colleges to provide higher education for the peoples of the protectorates.

A loyal Anglican, he was a regular communicant at his parish church and attended Sunday evening chapel at his college, Corpus. There he had his deepest loyalties and his closest friendships, and there will his loss be most deeply felt.

Veale was knighted in 1954. On his retirement he received the honorary degree of DCL from the University. Corpus and St Edmund Hall elected him to honorary fellowships. He married in 1914 Evelyn Annie, daughter of Mr J. A. Henderson. They had a son and two daughters.



# Sir Douglas Veale

*Sir Douglas Veale, who died last week, was more than one of Oxford's best-known and best-loved figures. Sir Edgar Williams, the Warden of Rhodes House describes him in the following tribute as the man who in 1930 began the task of "dragging" Oxford, "screaming and kicking into the first half of the twentieth century."*

Sir Douglas Veale, who died in the Acland Nursing Home on 28 September at the age of 82, was, more than any other single person, the creator of the modern University.

The third son of a Bristol solicitor, he came up from the local Grammar School, that great stable of public servants, with a classified Scholarship to Corpus in 1910; took his First in Mods, and had barely got the Second in Greats and taken the Civil Service examinations in August 1914 before he was called up, as a Territorial, to the Gloucesters. He served in France and Belgium, was invalided home, to become adjutant of the reserve battalion until his release in 1917 to join the Local Government Board.

He was quickly marked out as a coming man as the Board burgeoned into the Ministry of Health. By 1920, he was secretary to the Permanent Secretary; from 1921 to 1928 he was private secretary to the successive Ministers. As Secretary to Neville Chamberlain he played a major part with his friend and colleague (Sir) Maurice Gwyer in the coming into effect of the complicated Local Government Act of 1929. He was appointed C.B.E.

Oxford meantime had not been merely dreaming. A Royal Commission had recommended in 1922 that the office of Registrar should become a post of far greater significance. The man became the hour. In 1930, from a strong field, Douglas Veale became Registrar, his exiguous Civil Service pension was frozen, and he began the task of "dragging" Oxford, "screaming and kicking into the first half of the twentieth century." Himself, the object of suspicion at first, as a young man in a hurry (and he remained both

young and in a hurry all his life), his utter dependability, his tirelessness, his knowledge — he suffered apparently from total recall — and his draughtsmanship became indispensable. Standing himself upon the ancient ways, he made smooth new paths for others.

To his undeniable integrity he subjoined a remarkable ingenuity. Blocked at the front entrance he was having a cup of tea at the back door while the slam of the front one was still echoing down the street. As time went on his contemporaries in Whitehall became very important. He did not scruple to use them and all his other widespread friendships to the hilt. Friends were people one liked and so to be used; he was always available himself, so should they be.

And every rift must be loaded with ore, every minute put to a purpose. He welcomed the 2 p.m. meeting of the governing body of St. Hilda's (on which he sat till that College was enchantered) because it would enable him to see the second half of Stanley's match. He was a shrewd judge of rugby but not of cricket, a long-winded ballet which was not to be allowed to interrupt his tennis. He complained at eighty-one that he had to play in a doubles match in the Parks because doubles didn't give him sufficient exercise.

He walked at a brisk pace everywhere. For a long time on his return to Oxford, he lived in a hole just north of the Acland but moved, to make room, to 94 Lonsdale Road. Some believed that it was to give him a longer walk to the Clarendon Building. He always appeared to be wearing boots, and he dressed for comfort not elegance. It was with a boyish delight when over sixty that he learned how to tie his tie so that the stud behind it no longer showed.

Had the Great War not

come when it did, he might well have been a great colonial servant. He was never happier than when travelling light in hot climates — with the memorandum already written and only a little persuasiveness required to see what he wanted come into being. He will be remembered in Jordan as in Lesotho. The United Oxford Hospitals, the Nuffield gifts, St. Edmund Hall, Queen Elizabeth House, St. Antony's, the Historic Buildings Appeal, Dorset House, St. Anne's Home all owed him deep debts and each bears his stamp. Other Universities at home and abroad came to lean on his counsels as, agelessly, tirelessly, he became the Nestor of University administrators.

On his so-called retirement from the "Hotel de Veale" in the Broad he became Secretary of the Preservation Trust which hardly knew what had hit it; and there were mutterings (as in the pre-war central offices) that what was wanted was preservation not by but from Douglas Veale. But of course, he got his genial way. He didn't always win; he just rarely lost.

Classical scholarship, a devotion to the values of the generation which he served in Flanders where he claimed never to have seen a staff officer, and the vigorous integrity of a first-class civil servant formed the pattern of his life: that and his warm capacity for friendship, a deep affection for his family, and superabundant energy marked a career in which "this unchanging man" saw and helped to create more changes than most of us see, let alone engender.

He had his desponds; he had his impatiences; he had his visions. He liked the middle of problems and he enjoyed their solution. Sir Douglas Veale was among the happiest of warriors.

# Sir Douglas—man of great patience



SIR DOUGLAS VEALE

SIR DOUGLAS Veale, Registrar of Oxford University from 1930 to 1958, died last night in the Acland Nursing Home. He was 82.

He was almost a legendary figure — a man of infinite resource and patience, with seemingly inexhaustible energy. He still played tennis when he was 81, and when he retired as registrar, he almost immediately became for four years secretary to the Oxford Preservation Trust and reinvigorated it.

He brought to the job of Registrar for which, as a great lover of Oxford, he gave up a promising career in the Civil Service, the expertise he had acquired during ten years in Whitehall.

His appointment at Oxford followed a recommendation that a professional administrator should hold the post.

As the University's top "civil servant," he punctiliously observed the constitutional doctrine that he was the servant, not the master.

## Great pace

His job was to advise on, not make policy, he held, and yet it happened more than once that what he had had in mind on major questions was put into effect.

It seemed to his colleagues and subordinates that 24 hours in a day were not enough for him. He worked at a great pace, with almost a swash-buckling approach.

As chief administrator of university affairs, he was in office during a period of rapid change and development. One

of his most important duties was negotiation with industrial organisations and charitable trusts who provided the University with money for development and expansion, and he dealt in particular with the huge Nuffield benefactions.

He was concerned also with setting up the University's Historic Buildings Appeal.

He was awarded the CBE in 1929 and was knighted in 1954.

Born in Bristol in 1891, he took a "Greats" degree at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he later became an honorary fellow.

## Infantry captain

A territorial, he served as an infantry captain in the First World War. Back as a civil servant, he became private secretary to Neville Chamberlain at the Ministry of Health, and he helped to steer a major reform of local government through Parliament.

To the Registry staff he was known as "Father," not least because he had his own method of finding out if anything was troubling them.

The Clarendon Building, which houses the Registry was known as the Hotel de Veale.

Sir Douglas would frequently spend all day in London at meetings. However late he came back to Oxford, there was a secretary waiting for him to deal with the day's business in a series of rapidly dictated letters and memos.

"Sometimes it was hell working for him, but always tremendously worth it," a member of the staff has said.

Continued over



### UKAEA work

After his retirement he was secretary of the Oxford Preservation Trust for four years, and was until recently president of Oxfordshire Rural Community Council.

Other work he undertook included the chairmanship of a committee set up by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to advise on training in radiological protection, helping to reorganise the finances of the Oxford Marriage Guidance Council, and playing a large part in founding the Friends of Oxfordshire Churches.

His interests included, in addition to tennis, walking, gardening and studying 19th century administration.

His wife died in 1970. There is a son and two daughters.

### Numbers rose

A friend writes:

"Douglas Veale retained throughout life the mental habits of someone who had grown up before 1914. His principles resembled the up-rights in a sound fence; they were properly spaced out but firm. He did not spend energy on the introspection and self-doubt which characterised his juniors. In all that mattered he, and those who met him, knew where he stood.

"This unchanging man welcomed change. His whole working life was spent in adapting institutions to altered conditions.

"During his 28 years as Oxford's Registrar the University doubled in numbers, and yet shrank in relation to the higher education system of the country.

"The Registrar's duties were transformed with the rest.

"Through the strains inseparable from these transformations Douglas Veale remained sanguine, forward-looking and patient."

## Death of Sir Douglas Veale

SIR DOUGLAS VEALE, Registrar of Oxford University from 1930 to 1958, who was renowned for his seemingly inexhaustible energy, died yesterday, aged 82.

He still played tennis when he was 81, and when he retired as Registrar he almost immediately became secretary to the Oxford Preservation Trust, and rejuvenated it.

He brought to the job of Registrar, for which as a great lover of Oxford he forsook a promising career in the Civil Service, the expertise he had acquired during ten years in Whitehall. His appointment at Oxford followed a recommendation that a professional administrator should hold the post.

He was concerned also with setting up the University's Historic Buildings Appeal.

He was awarded the CBE in 1929 and was knighted in 1954.

Born in Bristol in 1891, he took a "Greats" degree at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he later became an honorary fellow.

Until recently Sir Douglas was president of Oxfordshire Rural Community Council. Other work he undertook included helping to organise the finances of the Oxford Marriage Guidance Council, and playing a large part in founding the Friends of Oxfordshire Churches.

His interests included, in addition to tennis, walking, gardening and studying 19th century administration.

His wife died in 1970. There is a son and two daughters. He lived at 94 Lonsdale Road, Oxford.

### SIR DOUGLAS VEALE

2 APRIL 1891—27 SEPTEMBER 1973

Scholar (1910-14), Fellow (1930-58), and  
Honorary Fellow (1958-73) of Corpus Christi College  
Registrar (1930-58) of the University  
Honorary Fellow (1958-73) of St. Edmund Hall

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### *An Address delivered by*

### SIR KENNETH WHEARE

Rector (1956-72) of Exeter College  
Vice-Chancellor (1964-66) of the University

*at the Memorial Service held in the  
University Church of St. Mary, Oxford  
on Saturday, 3 November 1973*

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WE were remarkably fortunate here in Oxford in 1930 to be able to choose Douglas Veale as our new Registrar. At a stage in his career in the Civil Service when a distinguished future might be expected to lie ahead of him in Whitehall, he chose deliberately to come back to us. And his predominant reason was that he wanted to have an opportunity to serve his old University. And yet, a young man whose experience of Oxford has been confined almost entirely to his undergraduate days has usually but a vague and indefinite idea of the University; he is unlikely to have learned to love it. His first loyalty and deepest affection lies with his college. And so it was with Douglas Veale.

He had come up from Bristol Grammar School to Corpus in 1910 with a classical scholarship, and was in residence there reading Mods and Greats until 1914. Corpus then, as now, was the smallest of the Colleges and the resident undergraduate population before the First World War, and for some time after, was about seventy. Then, as now also, what it lacked in numbers, it more than made up in the academic excellence of its undergraduates. For Douglas Veale, college society and college societies were absorbing; games, too, for a player as keen and efficient as Douglas were an enormous enjoyment. The friendships he made as an undergraduate at Corpus, including friendships with dons, were a powerful and lasting influence throughout his life. It was to Corpus primarily, I believe, that we owe Douglas's love of Oxford, and it is not surprising that, when on his return to Oxford in 1930, the College promptly offered to elect him to a fellowship, he accepted with alacrity. He was ready and able to feel at home in Oxford right from the start.

Douglas was soon invited to become a member of the most important college committee—estates and finance—and contrary to all precedents in Corpus—and I should imagine in almost any other college—his colleagues never allowed him to give up his membership. I am informed on reliable authority that, as a fellow, Douglas never missed a meeting of the Governing Body or even of a college committee of which he was a member—an incredible record, or rather a record credible only in his case.

His devotion to Corpus was expressed in rather a touching way



after he retired as Registrar, which I have reason to remember. On the first occasion upon which I was called upon to confer degrees in the Sheldonian, I was surprised and indeed a little unnerved to see Douglas sitting among the Deans of Degrees and, when the Bedel announced 'Corpus Christi College—the Dean', to see Douglas rise and present the Corpus candidates. He performed this duty frequently. The younger fellows of colleges are reluctant, in my experience, to accept the office of Dean of Degrees, grudging the loss of Saturday afternoons which could be devoted, I suppose, to research. But there can be few colleges who can call upon the services of an Honorary Fellow and an Honorary D.C.L. of the University—though he was careful always to wear the academic dress of a Master of Arts on these occasions. He enjoyed these appearances, and of course he performed impeccably, using the old pronunciation of Latin which seems to me, somehow, to be appropriate to the occasion.

One of the first things which Douglas had done on becoming Registrar was to take the degree ceremony in hand. It had become a very ramshackle and unpunctual affair, chiefly, I understand, through the devotion to individual liberty of the College Deans of Degrees. Douglas sought the assistance of Mr. Clifford, our incomparable Head Clerk of those days, and between them they reformed it, in stages, so that now in spite of greatly increased numbers of candidates and visitors, though still faintly and I think agreeably ramshackle, it moves.

Corpus, I know, is conscious of the great debt it owes to Douglas Veale. But Oxford owes a great debt to Corpus. For it inspired in Douglas a deep and life-long affection for his College, and endowed him with the essential quality of a good Registrar—a profound attachment to the college system, a belief in it and an understanding of it.

As Registrar, Douglas quite soon became the most powerful man in the University—I do not say the only powerful man, nor do I say that he ran the University. No one person did or does. But I say that, of the fluctuating group of people who shared in the exercise of authority and influence in the University, some elected, some nominated, some ex-officio, some self-selected, Douglas was always one and usually the single most influential of them. In him we had, in Whitehall terms, and largely on the Whitehall model, the Head of our civil service, the Secretary of our Cabinet, the Permanent

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE  
OXFORD

WITH  
THE COMPLIMENTS OF  
THE PRESIDENT

Thank you for your letter - here is the  
address with my best wishes

G. H. H. H.

Secretary of our Prime Minister's Department, and our Deputy Prime Minister all rolled into one. This infusion, or as some thought, intrusion of Whitehall organization and methods, did not commend itself to everybody. But it transformed our system of university administration just in time and established it on lines which stood the test of the war years, of the great expansion of numbers and studies, undergraduate and post-graduate, which followed, and of the searching inquiry of the Franks Commission; and it persists, in important respects, to this day. This was, in great measure, the achievement of Douglas Veale; it is a most important chapter in the history of Oxford in the twentieth century.

Douglas had no objection to the exercise of power; he did not shrink from it, or pass the buck. If an unpleasant decision had to be conveyed, he did it himself. He had the great gift of looking you straight in the eye, particularly when he was telling you something, which he thought you might be reluctant to accept. To those who worked under him, he was a strict task master; that was the price they paid for his loyal defence of them against criticism. He praised first, if he possibly could, and criticized afterwards, if it was necessary. He was not one of those who, carried away by criticizing small points, deprives of value any praise he may utter, if indeed he ever remembers to do so.

His energy was enormous. When he and his family lived in Banbury Road, we lived nearby. I used to see him each Sunday morning returning from early service at the parish church of St Giles. I used to see him each weekday morning moving rapidly down the Banbury Road past our house at what seemed to me an early hour on his way to the Registry. On one particular Monday morning in November 1956—it was the day after I had been elected Rector of Exeter College—Douglas came by. 'Good morning, Rector', he said. 'Late for the office on your first morning! This will never do!' He did not stop. He gave me a cheery wave and strode on towards the Registry. He was an express.

Or some of you will think of him in the Parks, where, until a few months ago we saw him, at the age of eighty-two, playing a vigorous game of tennis, with some young man half his age. And singles, of course.

The last time we were together in June, we had lunched at Queen's, and walked home together towards North Oxford. As we



were passing the railings of the Parks, I realized to my shame, that I was lagging behind.

Of the arts of administration, Douglas was a grand master. And of one in particular, priceless in an official but rare. He was a master of the art of silence. Soon after he took office as Registrar, he adopted the policy of not speaking in the Hebdomadal Council, unless called upon. Throughout many meetings, in my experience, he said nothing. He took the view that he had prepared the papers—and they were first rate, concise, lucid, not too balanced or unduly impartial—he had briefed the Vice-Chancellor, he had had his say in committees, and it was now for Council to take the decisions. It was a remarkable performance, and I never felt at any time that he was impatient to burst into the debate. Some of us junior members of the Hebdomadal Council on the back-benches used to try to guess from the expression on Douglas's face, whether things were going as he wished or not. But we did not make much progress.

One reason why Douglas felt able to maintain silence in meetings of the Hebdomadal Council was that he had supplied the Vice-Chancellor with a set of draft minutes beforehand upon which they had both agreed or agreed to differ. They were, I used to think, when I came to be supplied with them myself in due course, rather like faith, as it is described in the Epistle to the Hebrews: 'the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' I ventured once to speak lightly of draft minutes to Douglas. He gave me that long direct look and said: 'No official worth his salt will go into a meeting without a very clear idea in his own mind of what he hopes to carry out of it or what he is prepared to settle for. And,' he added, 'may I say, Ken, no chairman either.' That left me with some food for thought.

Douglas had the great quality of steadfastness. Some of you who are here today will recall those dark days near the beginning of Michaelmas Term 1948 when we received the news of the sudden death in an accident of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Stallybrass, Principal of Brasenose. This was an unprecedented occurrence; there was apparently no record of an occasion in the past of the death of a Vice-Chancellor in office. The succession to the office was by no means clear or straightforward; there were problems and decisions which required tact, patience, firmness and courage. Veale was magnificent. For a few days he was, in practice, the

authority of the University, for with the death of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-vice-chancellors ceased to hold office. It was by the advice and guidance of Douglas that we were able, after a short interval, to assemble in the Convocation House, under the presidency of Dr Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke, the senior resident ex-Vice-Chancellor, and to instal in office as the new Vice-Chancellor, John Lowe, Dean of Christ Church. It was a time of great personal strain for Douglas Veale, for he had conceived a great affection and respect for Dr Stallybrass and felt his loss keenly. Yet he saw us through this crisis in our affairs, and it was our trust in his efficiency and his integrity which made it possible.

He was a most discreet man. Of course he carried in his head more knowledge about what was going on in the University and what was likely to go on than anybody else. Rightly he did not regard it as his duty to tell all to all, not even I imagine to a Vice-Chancellor. He had been the close adviser to many Vice-Chancellors—and I suppose that Sir John Masterman is the sole survivor of them. They were a varied collection of men, and included a few *prima donnas*. There were such differing characters as A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, Richard Livingstone, President of Corpus, Maurice Bowra, Warden of Wadham, and Alec Smith, Warden of New College. On convivial occasions we used to ask Douglas who was the best and who the worst of the Vice-Chancellors he had served. He would reflect for a little, and begin by referring, at some length, to the good qualities of the different incumbents, which was not, of course, what his interlocutors were primarily interested in. I never heard him complete the answer to the question.

The most striking tribute to his discretion, in my experience, occurred in connection with the Oxford City Council and is, I suppose, not widely known. The Council held a private meeting on one occasion to consider some proposals which were being informally discussed at that time between the Council and the then Local Government Boundary Commission. The only people present were members of the Council, one or two officials of the Council, one or two members of the Boundary Commission—and Douglas Veale. So great was the confidence reposed in him by the Council and by the Town Clerk of the time, Harry Plowman, that this unprecedented event could occur. And may I say in passing, that the association of Douglas Veale and Harry Plowman, and the

respect and friendship they felt for each other, resulted in great good for the relations between the city and university of Oxford at that time.

We are here today to thank God for the life and work of Douglas Veale but above all, for his example. Douglas had such wonderful morale. Surrounded as he was in Council and the Boards and the Delegacies and committees in the University, by highly intelligent dons expert at criticizing whatever was proposed, eloquent in the expression of doubt and gloom, dedicated to the proposition that politics, or at any rate university politics, should become the art of the impossible, he never lost heart; he never felt sorry for himself; he must have felt exasperated at times, but he never showed resentment. Like Queen Victoria, he was not interested in the possibilities of defeat, except perhaps to circumvent them. He was never a defeatist. If baffled, he was baffled to fight better. When I think of him now—and venture to recall in particular the last few years when he was bereft of his wife Evelyn, his steadfast companion through so many years—I am reminded of those lines of Browning and, with them, may we take our leave of him:

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would  
triumph,  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better.  
Sleep to wake.



TEACHING IN THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS



Mr. Maggs teaching: woodwork shop  
H. Don Fox. M. Spencer. M. Chubb. P. Droz. V. Rodden.



Mr. Nott teaching: metalwork shop  
M. Smith. R. Lewis. M. Bawdy. J. Bushnell. C. Rogers.



# Estate developers pay £59,000 for Harberton House

The 3½-acre Harberton House estate at Headington Hill, which Oxford Polytechnic unsuccessfully tried to persuade the City Council to buy as a hostel for students, was sold for £59,000 at an auction in the Oxford Town Hall.

The buyer disclosed after the sale that he was representing New Ideal Homes Ltd., an Epsom - based firm of estate developers.

One of the firm's directors, Mr C. J. Price, said they planned to build about 13 large houses on the site, which has outline planning permission for development at four houses to the acre.

He said several alternative schemes were being considered and all involved large homes in the £20,000 price range. The existing 40-room

Harberton House would probably be demolished.

Before the sale the property was described by the auctioneers, Messrs. Carter Jonas, as "an exceptional development site."

Bidding started at £50,000.

The director of the polytechnic, Dr Brian Lloyd, said he thought the price was surprisingly low.

"This reinforces my opinion that we have missed a very great opportunity," he said. "I am very disappointed."

October 15, 1971

It was with regret that Harberton House was sold, but it was felt that, if the students were, as planned, to live more independently and manage more for themselves, it would be better to build and equip residences far nearer the school and the Headington shops.





BUILDING OF 'NEW HOSTEL



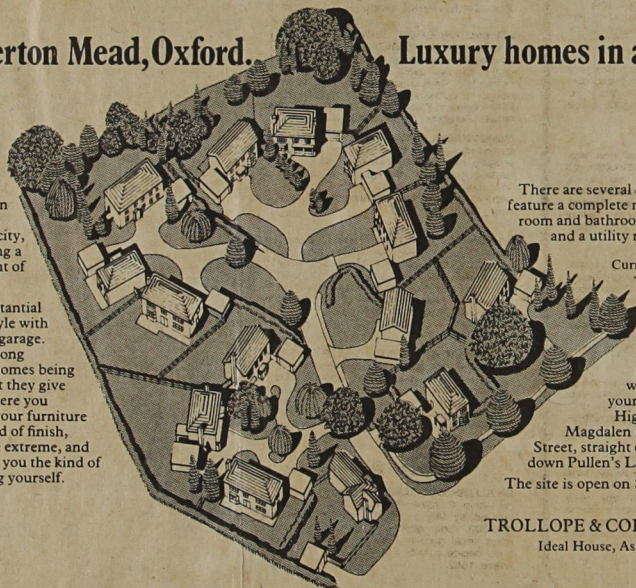


**This is Harberton Mead, Oxford.**

**Luxury homes in a perfect setting.**

In a beautiful wooded landscape setting, within ten minutes drive of the centre of this inspiring university city, Trollope & Colls are creating a really exclusive development of just 13 luxury homes.

All the houses are substantial four-bedroom Georgian-style with two bathrooms and double garage. They are without doubt among the most attractive luxury homes being built anywhere today. What they give you are really big rooms where you can spread yourselves and your furniture around, a very high standard of finish, fittings that are lavish in the extreme, and everything you need to give you the kind of home you dream of building yourself.



There are several different designs. Some of them feature a complete master bedroom suite with dressing room and bathroom, a study or children's playroom, and a utility room.

Currently available we have one 'Dorchester' 4 bedroomed detached house with double garage at **£32,750**

Come and see how exclusive Harberton Mead is shaping up now. How the magnificent trees will become part of the attraction of your garden. To get there, follow the High Street from the city centre, over Magdalen Bridge, bear left into St Clement's Street, straight on into Headington Road, then left down Pullen's Lane and left into Harberton Mead.

The site is open on Sunday from 10 am to 5 pm or 'phone Epsom 26646 anytime.

**TROLLOPE & COLLS HOMES LIMITED**

Ideal House, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

# Knighthood in

5. 1. 73.

## local honours

OXFORD TIMES. 73

HUSBAND OF GOVERNOA.

HELPED  
DORSET  
HOUSE  
RE BUILDING  
FUNDS.

A knighthood for Mr E. T. Williams, Warden of Rhodes House, Oxford, and a DBE — the only one in the list — for Miss Kathleen Kenyon, Principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford, were announced in the New Year Honours on Monday.

Mr Williams, 60, secretary of the Rhodes Trust since 1959, was chief of General Montgomery's intelligence staff during the Alamein campaign, and holds the DSO and the United States Legion of Merit.

He was appointed a pro-Vice Chancellor four years ago, is a member of the Hebdomadal Council and the University spokesman on finance. He is married, with a son and a daughter.



Mr E. T. Williams, Warden of Rhodes House, who receives a knighthood in the New Year Honours.



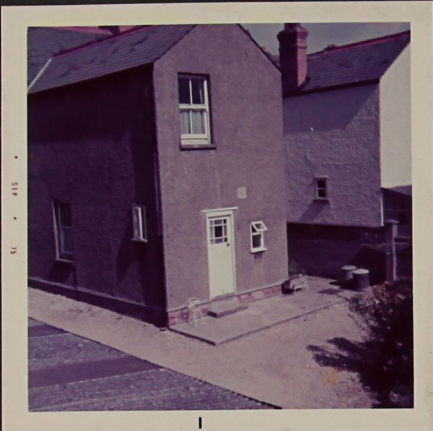


NEW HOSTEL - "MARY MACDONALD HOUSE"





LONDON ROAD students' residence



Learning Gardening for the Disabled



LATIMER ROAD students' residence





## BACK FROM THE STATES

AFTER five weeks in the United States, Miss Betty Collins, the 45-year-old Vice-Principal of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Oxford, has returned home—with fresh ideas about occupational therapy in this country and abroad, and about life in America.

She went to America to attend the third international congress of the World Federation of Occupational Therapists in Philadelphia, she was one of 1,500 representatives from 37 different countries.

At the congress she read a paper on the training of foreign students for occupational therapy. This was from the Dorset House principal, Miss E. M. Macdonald, who could not attend. She answered questions about it, drawing on her own experience of three years' work in an Australian training school about ten years ago.

She also met representatives from areas such as the Philippines, Hawaii, Pakistan and Nigeria. "Most of them are still struggling to establish standards and were at the congress to learn rather than teach," she says.

By  
ANNE BAVIN



Miss Betty Collins, Vice Principal, Dorset House.

work by a course run in co-operation with Oxford College of Technology where they learn about factory conditions, trade unions, work study and incentive schemes and the requirements of different jobs. They also visit local factories. "This is the field, I think, where we could use many more men," says Miss Collins. And I think there are many who might be interested."

Miss Collins also travelled around the East of Canada and to New York and was "thrilled with the hospitality and the helpfulness"—particularly of the New York taxi driver, who not only discussed Thackeray

and Dickens with her when he heard her English accent, but warned her she was tipping far too much by American standards.

She was horrified to find that walking was frowned on by her American friends—"I think I created history in New York by walking 50 blocks—about two miles—because I wanted to sightsee and thought I'd see more that way."

Now she is back at her job again in Dorset House, with time for her hobbies. These include being an Assistant district Commissioner for the Boy Scouts. She also enjoys watching Rugby. November 14, 1962

"But I think we learned from them the extreme need for flexibility because of their different cultural patterns.

"The Basuto tribes, for example, still live in mud huts with just a hole for the smoke to come out at the top. So with rehabilitating a Basuto housewife, one has to use very different methods from the ones that would normally be used.

"And in Nigeria they have developed an extremely sensible plan of community care for their mentally ill, where the villagers have a patient living with his family in the village and a team of psychiatrists come round to the villages periodically to give treatment.

"This works out much better than bringing the patient into hospital which would be foreign to him."

She was interested to learn that many more work as occupational therapists in America than in Britain.

### Low salary

"In this country it's mostly a woman's job," she says. "And this is mainly due to the low salary rates. While a single person—man or woman—can maintain a reasonable standard of living on our salaries, a married man with responsibilities can't."

"In America there are many men therapists, we need more of them here too—especially because of the importance of the industrial work we are asked to undertake."

The "industrial work" involves setting up contact with firms who can take patients for training and resettlement in jobs. There are several schemes of this kind in Britain, though Miss Collins feels that America may be ahead in this, remembering in particular a hospital she visited in Bedford, Massachusetts.

At Dorset House, students are prepared for this kind of



Miss Collins enjoying a party!

B.G. COLLINS : VICE - PRINCIPAL, 1954 - 1971.

PRINCIPAL, 1971.





MISS BETTY COLLINS

AN OXFORD woman and a Bodicote man have been awarded one of Scouting's top honours — the Silver Acorn.

They are Miss Betty Collins of 51 Downside Road, Headington, and Mr A. E. (Ted) Davidson of Yenton, Oxford Road.

Miss Collins is to receive her award for services to Scouting. Mr Davidson receives his for long service.

Miss Collins, who was a Girl Guide in her youth, is vice-principal at the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy in the London Road, Oxford. She started a Cub pack in Headington Quarry in 1954

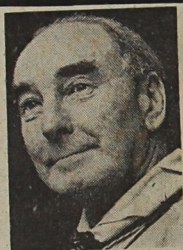
when she returned to England after four years in Australia. Later she became the Cub Commissioner for Oxford City and had become involved in leadership training. She also became a member of the county training team.

Since 1966 Miss Collins has held the post of Assistant County Commissioner for extension activities — the work of organising scouting for handicapped boys in Oxfordshire.

She is also a member of the Extension Activities Board headquarters in London which is concerned with the administration of this branch of the

## Services to Scouting win awards

OXFORD MAIL 1-4-70



MR E. A. (TED) DAVIDSON

Scouting movement.

Mr Davidson recently retired as Assistant District Commissioner after a career in Scouting that spanned more than 50 years.

Sixty-three years-old, he is a sales manager at Banbury Buildings Ltd.

He began as a Scout in North London in 1918, and on coming to Banbury in 1938 he joined the 7th Banbury Troop.

Later he re-formed the 1st Bodicote Troop and built it up into one of the districts most thriving units.

Although he has retired from active uniformed service, Mr Davidson will continue to

serve local scouting through the BP Guild, and as a civilian helper in Bodicote.

His family have followed his keen interest and his son was a Scout leader in Conway, North Wales and his two grandchildren are members of the Guide movement.

Talking about the award he commented: "I am naturally very pleased, but it is not only a personal honour, but an honour for the district as well."

"I can see a good future for Scouting, since it now has a very much wider outlook. I think it will progress for the benefit of youngsters everywhere."

1966



Miss Collins & E.M.M.



DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

FOUNDER'S DAY - 10TH JULY, 1971

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Because, today, this training school has arrived at the end of one era, and is starting, next September, on the beginning of another, I felt that you would like to hear something of its origin and history to date. Some of you will know and have shared in parts of the story: to others it will be new and, I hope, interesting, and perhaps, in some stages, rather surprising!

This school was founded by Dr. Elizabeth Casson, (sister of Sir Lewis Casson, and sister-in-law, therefore, of Dame Sybil Thorndike). Dr. Casson was, before she became a doctor, one of Octavia Hill's voluntary young ladies who worked in the Waterloo area of London in house property management. At 30, she undertook a training for medicine, and specialised in psychiatry. Struck with the negative atmosphere of bored idleness pervading many treatment centres, Dr. Casson decided to investigate the situations in which activities were used to further treatment and the re-establishment of the patient.

A lightning visit to America, and visits to mental and physical hospitals in this country running pilot Occupational Therapy schemes, convinced her of the urgency of the introduction and recognition of this form of "re-ablement" in the current health services.

So ... attached to her newly opened clinic for psychiatric patients, known as Dorset House, Bristol, Dr. Casson opened, in 1930, the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy. This has grown from one student in 1930 to over 200 today, and yet, with 11 schools now in Great Britain, the demand still exceeds the supply!

In 1938 a demonstration of Occupational Therapy Applied to Physical Conditions was opened in a nearby building in Bristol, and work and training was extended into this field.

Then came the war, which heralded the sudden expansion of the work in service and civilian hospitals. The Clinics and School at Bristol were commandeered: the School, itself, was blitzed and nearly ruined, but the teaching team hung together, and the students, who refused to give up, were sent home and taught by correspondence.

Finally, in 1940, the Lord Mayor of London's Distress Fund came to our rescue, and quarters were found in an Emergency Medical Service hospital in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, with the kind help of the Ministry of Health. Hectic short and long courses were run there under somewhat difficult conditions to provide personnel for the Emergency Medical Service, forerunner of the National Health Service of today, but these brought to the profession some of its most valuable workers; among them Miss Betty Collins, who is to succeed me here, and who is the Chairman of the Education Committee of the World Federation of Occupational Therapists, and Miss Alicia Mendez, who has succeeded me as Chairman of our Registration Board.

With the end of the War, and the closing of the Bromsgrove hospital, another move was necessary. Being pressed to remain

more central in the country than Bristol was, the choice fell on Oxford, with its teaching and medical facilities. Space was at a premium, but we were able to acquire a pleasant hostel in lovely grounds. The problem was the school. Chosen as alternative to and, perhaps, more welcome tenants than Italian road-pickers, we eventually acquired 18 nissen huts at the back of the ex-lease/lend Churchill Hospital. They had been used for prisoners of war, and the barbed wire and watch towers were still in place.

We had to scrape the "pin-up" girls off the walls, to paint what we could with the moderate paint ration we were allowed; we had to run the canteen, at first, on oil, and all the time we were there the heating of the huts depended on large and grim coke stoves. In the Winter we had to dig our way in and out, with snow more than half-way up the doors. In the Summer the huts became rather like bakers' ovens! But still the students came, and some of them lamented our move to these much better conditions! We thought we were there for 2 or 3 years: we were, in fact, there for 18!

While some of our concentration had to be on a permanent home, the greater part of it had to be on the extension of the developing profession. Some notes on the contribution of Dorset House to this development are given in the blue leaflets which can be seen in the Junior Common Room.

The school became involved, not only in supplying Occupational Therapists for this country, but for overseas, and in offering courses for Teachers in the profession.



For a scholarship and help given to Greece, we had the honour of receiving a rare award and a great honour, the Golden Cross of the Greek Red Cross. The award and the citation will be on view in the Junior Common Room.

In 1964 we moved from the huts to these School buildings, the new wing of which is dedicated to the memory of our Foundress, Dr. Elizabeth Casson, who died in 1954. The two main lecture rooms in this wing are named after two generous donors, The Goldsmiths' Company and Unilevers. The Libraries are named in memory of another generous donor, Hubert Savory, and the Home Rehabilitation Unit in the cottage is a memorial to our first Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Peto. We also received many generous gifts from old students and their families, and from friends of the School. All of the sections mentioned we hope you will be seeing. We have dedicated them to the continuation of our present work, to the forging of closer links with allied professions; to offering post-graduate training facilities, and we hope, in the future, to developing investigation and research.

Although we had a lovely house as the hostel, and had been so thankful, in 1946, to find a home for the school, we felt, as time went on, that we should modernise our hostel quarters. We investigated the possibility of re-modelling Harberton House, but finally it was decided to build in these grounds. This new hostel is the one which you will see the plans of in the Sitting Room, at the Hostel itself, and may want to look around during the afternoon. Our Chairman, Sir Hugh Casson, will be telling you something more about it, and the help we have had towards financing the project.

In many ways we are sad at leaving and selling Harberton House, but we feel there are advantages in these new arrangements. I should, perhaps, mention that, even if 49 students can be accommodated in the hostel and two adjacent houses, over 100 have to be accommodated in lodgings in Oxford, and we, and they, are very much indebted to our Welfare Officer, Mrs. Brown for her most gallant and astonishingly successful efforts on their behalf.

In bringing the history of the School up-to-date I would like to add a few personal notes. You already know that I am retiring at the end of this term after 33 years with the School, and after having had six moves to contend with! I planned to stay until it was finally settled and integrated - and here it is!

I would like to thank my Chairman and Governors, all my present and past staff, students and their families, and all the good friends of Dorset House, for the wonderful support and encouragement I have had in all these years. It is the effort and contribution of everybody which has culminated in the successful re-settlement of the School, and I hope it may go on from strength to strength, extending its influence, and continuing to supply personnel for a much needed service for the mentally and physically handicapped.

We hope you will be interested in touring the School and seeing something of what we are trying to do, but we cannot really show you occupational therapy, because what can be seen here is not the actual treatment. We have, however, attempted to interpret what cannot be seen, the effect on the

person of the implications of the treatment.

So ... if you are impressed by the diversity of the studies, in Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology, Medicine, Surgery and Psychiatry; if you admire the results of craft and technical teaching, please try to realise that these are still not occupational therapy: they are simply the means put into the hands and minds of students and patients to achieve that subtle and, in the last resort, unexplainable term, the rehabilitation of the disabled person.

With all the new legislation there are so many new openings for our work. We hope we can meet the challenge and the need.

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July, 1971.





E.M.M. receiving a bouquet after the Patients' party at the Churchill Hospital.



E.M.M. receiving her Honorary Fellowship from the President of the Association of Occupational Therapists.



E.M.M. receiving her farewell present from the  
President of the Students' Union.