

HISTORY  
OF  
DORSET  
HOUSE  
VOL: 4

THE  
DORSET HOUSE  
SCHOOL OF  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

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

58 LONDON ROAD  
HEADINGTON, OXFORD.

VOL. 4  
1959-1965 - - -

## THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY OXFORD

The Training Course at the Dorset House School covers *three calendar years* for all students under 24 years at the date of their Final Examination.

(For those over this age—see note <sup>1</sup>.)

The three calendar years' course is planned as follows:—

TERMS	SEPT. ENTRY	(1 year) Probationary period (2 weeks in Hospital Practice)	MARCH ENTRY	TERMS
Michaelmas	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. Oct. Nov. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.*	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mar.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ April*} \\ \text{May} \\ \text{June} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mar.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ April*} \\ \text{May} \\ \text{June} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ Hilary} \\ \\ \\ \text{Trinity} \end{array} \right\}$
Hilary	Jan.-Feb. Mar.-April* May-June	(1½ years approx.) In School—doing Theoretical and Practical work (3 weeks in Hospital Practice)	July-Aug.* Sept.-Oct. Nov.-Dec.*	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{Michaelmas} \\ \\ \text{Hilary} \\ \\ \text{Trinity} \end{array} \right\}$
Trinity	July-Aug.* Sept.-Oct. Nov.-Dec.*	Part I Examination in ← November or May →	Jan.-Feb. Mar.-April* May-June July-Aug.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$
Michaelmas	Sept.-Oct. Nov.-Dec.* Jan.-Feb.	← November or May →	Mar.-April* May-June July-Aug.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ Trinity	Jan.-Feb.	← November or May →	July-Aug.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$
†Not in actual terms	In this year all students of both September and March entries have six weeks' holiday but this has, for obvious hospital needs, to be staggered. They therefore are in training for 46 weeks of this year	Mar.-April May-June July-Aug.	Hospital Practice with Coaching and Lectures (A Hospital Practice Tutor, appointed by the School is based in London)	Sept.-Oct. Nov.-Dec. Jan.-Feb.
†Not in actual terms	Sept.-Oct. Nov.-Dec. Jan.-Feb.	3 months in Hospital Practice 3 months in Dorset House for Lectures, work, etc. or vice versa	Mar.-April May-June July-Aug.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$
†Not in actual terms	Sept.-Oct. Nov.-Dec. Jan.-Feb.	A section of Part II Examination in ← November or May →	Mar.-April May-June July-Aug.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ Hilary	Mar.-April* May-June July (early part of)	Final study—revision lectures and completion of practical samples Final Theoretical Examinations ← May-June or November → Final Practical Examinations ← July or December →	Sept.-Oct. Nov.-Dec.*	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{Michaelmas Term} \end{array} \right\}$
Trinity—(part)	July Aug. } or Aug. Sept. ? Oct.	Completion of Hospital Practice necessary for the Diploma	Jan. Feb. ?Mar.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$
Usually 8 to 10 weeks	July Aug. } or Aug. Sept. ? Oct.	Completion of Hospital Practice necessary for the Diploma	Jan. Feb. ?Mar.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$

<sup>1</sup> For candidates over the age of twenty-four at the date of their Final Examination the requirements in number of hours of hospital practice is reduced. These candidates, while having the same courses as the younger students, are able to complete their courses by July or December respectively. Their fees, as do those of the younger students, cease at these dates, but younger students may need continuing maintenance grants for their last period of hospital practice.

\* Months of vacations.

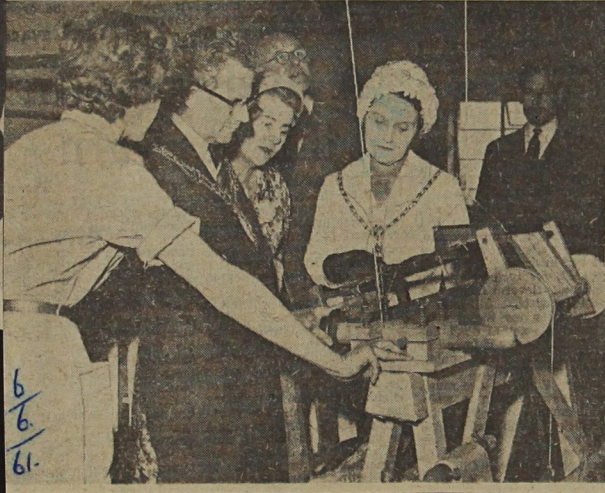
† But accounts and reports are rendered termly to avoid confusion.

# £150,000 appeal for Dorset House after award for 'valuable activities'



After the presentation of the Greek Red Cross's award of the Golden Cross to Dorset House (left to right): Miss E. M. Macdonald, principal, Miss Roula Gregoriadou, Sir Douglas Veale, Prof. C. A. Trypanis and Sir Hugh Casson.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Oxford, Ald. and Mrs. Lionel Harrison, with other guests, make their way round Dorset House.



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A £150,000 appeal for new premises for Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, the oldest school in the country for training occupational therapists, was launched in Oxford yesterday by Sir Hugh Casson.

Sir Hugh, who is chairman of the school's governors, launched the appeal at a luncheon at which the school was presented with a rarely-awarded Golden Cross by a representative of the Greek Red Cross for its "valuable activities" in giving "joy of life to the suffering."

Sir Hugh at the luncheon in Haberton House, Headington, the school's hostel, said that although Oxford was perhaps rather "punch-drunk" with appeals, the city had a great tradition for "judgment, generosity and eagerness to help."

Earlier, Sir Douglas Veale, chairman of the Dorset House Development Fund, spoke of conditions at the school's present premises—a group of wartime Nissen huts in the grounds of the Churchill Hospital—as "deplorable, depressing."

## Pretty squalid

He told the gathering, headed by Sir Hugh and the Mayor of Oxford, Ald. Lionel Harrison: "You have seen this morning the pretty squalid conditions in which this work is carried on, and the enthusiasm, the school is able to generate."

Sir Douglas said that before agreeing to become chairman of the development fund, he had been round many hospitals to see occupational therapists at work.

"What I saw was a complete eye-opener to me," he said.

Conditions which I always regarded, and which 20 years ago were generally regarded as incurable, I saw actually being cured. I had never supposed that what used to be called lunacy or crippling could be susceptible to treatment to the extent of curing."

The school has a site for a new building next to Harberton House. It has £20,000 in hand for this purpose, most of it from a legacy left by Dr. Casson.

Miss Macdonald says that a new building will enable the school to extend and improve its training and to take in a further 20 to 25 students a year.

therapy was a profession which was expanding both in numbers and in the scope of its work. Dorset House had pioneered the introduction of occupational therapy in this country, and it badly needed better quarters.

It was important that it should stay in Oxford, where it could be in close contact with the University Medical School.

The Golden Cross was presented to the principal of the school, Miss Mary Macdonald, by Prof. C. A. Trypanis, on behalf of the Greek Red Cross. Present at the ceremony was one of the school's early pupils, Miss Roula Gregoriadou, who has played a large part in establishing occupational therapy in Greece.

## Three-year course

Dorset House was established in Bristol in 1936 by Dr. Elizabeth Casson, an aunt of Sir Hugh Casson. It moved to Oxford in 1946.

At present, 210 girls are at the school, taking a three-year course. The subjects covered include basketry, weaving, dressmaking, printing, anatomy, psychology, surgery—and metalwork and woodwork.

But both staff and students say that in winter the huts—built in the war to last only a few years—are draughty, cold, and let in the rain. Floors often become flooded. And with the expansion of occupational therapy work, space is becoming cramped.

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## DORSET HOUSE APPEAL

It is appropriate that an appeal by Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy for £150,000 for new premises should coincide with the recognition of the school's fine work by the Greek Red Cross with their rarely-awarded Golden Cross. As Sir Hugh Casson observed in announcing the project, Oxford is perhaps rather punch-drunk with appeals, but it is still true that even in a welfare state — which is what every self-respecting state should be — there is both room for and need for private enterprises of this kind.

But among so many good causes it is not always easy to distinguish priority these days. The sick, the old, the refugees, the children, the animals, the historic buildings, all have a claim on us. What is it about occupational therapy — and the Dorset House School in particular in this instance — which ought to make us put our hands in our pockets? There probably still are uninformed people who regard occupational therapy as simply the teaching by young women of basket-making to bored hospital patients. In fact, such people are not altogether uninformed: what they do not know is that the relief of boredom is an integral part of successful treatment. But there is much more to it than that. In Sir Douglas Veale's words, "Conditions which I always regarded, and which 20 years ago were generally regarded, as incurable, I saw actually being cured. I never supposed that what used to be lunacy or crippling could be susceptible to treatment to the extent of curing." This is what occupational therapy is doing today.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1961

And in this achievement Dorset House School has played a vital part. It has, in its independence of the Ministry of Health, advantages in freely pursuing research and pioneering techniques which, as the Ministry acknowledges, state-controlled bodies do not have. It is only 30 years old, the last 15 years of which have been spent in Oxford, but it is, in fact, the oldest school of its kind in the country. Its premises, however, do not match either its achievement or its reputation. They have been variously described as deplorable, depressing and squalid. They are in fact no more than a collection of war-time Nissen huts in the grounds of the Churchill Hospital. Millions of us who have worked and lived in such huts will have no difficulty in recalling shorter and richer adjectives to describe them.

If we think this work deserves such a setting, there are plenty of other charities which need less of our imagination to claim our support. However, Oxford today has as good a reputation for sensibly supporting worthy causes as it had in the past for promoting lost ones, and it is to be hoped that the Dorset House Appeal will get the great response it deserves.

## £150,000 APPEAL TO AID THERAPY WORK

### RARE AWARD MADE TO DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL

A £150,000 appeal for new premises for Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, the oldest school in the country for training occupational therapists, was launched in Oxford on Monday afternoon by Sir Hugh Casson.

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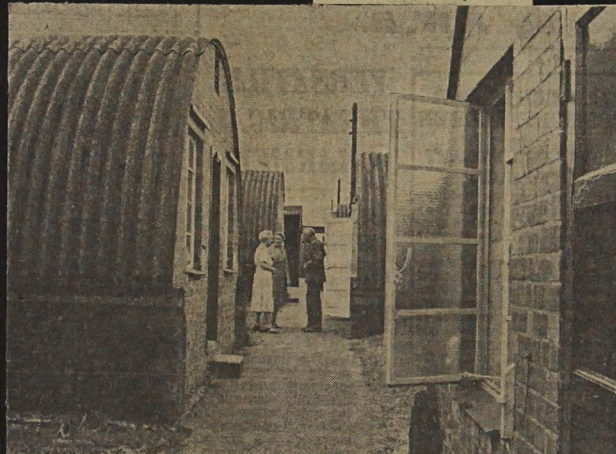
#### "Squalid Conditions"

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Sir Douglas said occupational therapy was a profession which was expanding both in numbers and in the scope of its work. Dorset House had pioneered the introduction of occupational therapy in this country, and it badly needed better quarters.



Some of the buildings of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy described at Monday's luncheon as "deplorable," "depressing," and "squalid."

#### Close Contact

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(See Editorial on Page 12).

## Dame Sybil Thorndike in Oxford



Dame Sybil Thorndike talking to A. K. Shahani, of Pakistan, and Celeste Ng, of Singapore, at the girls' high school yesterday.

### AGE TAKES LITTLE FROM THESE TWO

AGE seems to be able to take very little from the great, Dame Sybil Thorndike, who is 76, and Sir Lewis Casson, who is 83, enchanted their audience at the Girls' High School yesterday.

They were in Oxford for a recital of drama and poetry sponsored by the Friends of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, which Sir Lewis's sister, the late Dr. Edith Casson, founded at Bristol in 1930. The event was in aid of new buildings.

Both gave their pieces with delightful freshness and sincerity, and within their very different styles framed a programme that was remarkably novel and satisfying.

Dame Sybil, dressed in a flowing royal blue gown with a leaf green stole, sang out her rhymes, sometimes singing

the lines as well: Sir Lewis, soberly dressed in a dark grey suit, was the soul of quietness except when he burst into Welsh.

They combined movingly in Gilbert Murray's translation of the final scene from Euripides *The Trojan Woman*, and most drolly in the 16th-century Welsh poem, *The Old Cloak*.

Among their many fine solo pieces, Carcassonne, a French ballad salvaged by Sir Lewis from a Victorian verse-speaker's repertoire, was applauded with deserved warmth, as were Dame Sybil's mischievous, sly interpretations of an early English cradle song, Robert Browning's *Up in a Villa*, and Queen Elizabeth I's *Speech to Parliament* before the Christmas Recession.

D.A.C.

Miss E.M. Macdonald was not able to be present. She was opening an O.T. School in the Argentine.

Extract from a letter written to Miss Macdonald in the ARGENTINE following the recital given by Dame Sybil and Sir Lewis.

B.G.C.

3.5.59.

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I have delayed writing until this evening as I wanted to tell you about the recital. It all went off very well- I've no idea how much we have made, but the hall was full, we had no difficulty in selling the tickets without any advertizing, and we must have made quite a bit on programmes and soft drinks. Dame Sybil and Str Lewts were quite superb. I can hardly believe it possible that two people could keep going for nearly 2 hours with such versatility at their ages. They decided they would rather be quiet before the recital so we gave them the use of the Lodge. They arrived about 11-30 and Mrs Young and I had a drink with them and then they had lunch there on their own and relaxed by the fire (it was a very cold day). Mrs Young and I had lunch with Miss Christer and Co. After the recital they came back for tea at Harberton, to which the staff and some students came and they eventually left about 6pm. The hall looked very nice- Mr Bredin introduced them and Camilla Strought made a very nervous little speech but they, the Cassons put her completely at ease, as they did with us. Quite apart from the help to the Building Fund, I feel that meeting them was a great privilege for all of us, and they seemed so glad to know that Dr Casson's work was being helped. They both sent their love to you and thanked you for the use of your rooms.....



-TRINITY TERM. 1959.



Dame Sybil Thorndyke and Sir Lewis Casson visit the school. They were performing at the New Theatre in their Golden Wedding play "Eighty in the Shade" and staying at the Lodge.

Left to Right.

M.Lane. Dame Sybil. F.Brown. J.N.Green. H.Davidson  
R.Shaw. Sir Lewis. Z.Davidson. L.Hance.M.Griffiths  
L.Kuemmel.





Miss Collins. Sir Lewis Casson. Dame Sybil & Mrs. Nugent  
Young



Miss Pullen. Miss Shahani. Dame Sybil. Miss Ng.

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

APPEAL LUNCH

SPEECH BY SIR D. VEALE, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D.  
CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE

There can be no need for me to speak to you to-day about what occupational therapy contributes to the relief of human suffering; or about its attractions as a career for young women.

If the parents at any rate were not already sure of all this, their daughters would not be students at the school, and none of you would be here this afternoon.

I should not be here myself. Serving as chairman of a committee which is trying to raise money by an appeal, is not something one takes on as a recreation or just to oblige a friend. It is undertaken only from a profound belief in the rightness of the cause.

I personally refused to take on trust what I was told about O.T. I insisted on seeing for myself what was going on in hospitals in Oxford. I found that what a few years ago were thought to be incurable afflictions were being cured - literally cured - I use the word deliberately - by O.T.'s working, of course, under highly skilled doctors and surgeons. And these doctors and surgeons have become as impressed with the work of O.T.'s that they are demanding more and more of them - in both senses of the phrase. They need more therapists and they are more exacting in their demands upon them.

Obviously entrance to any profession of this kind can only be gained after a long and expensive training.

For more than 30 years, I have been closely concerned with the administration of Universities and other places of higher education in various parts of the world, where such long and expensive training for the professions is given.

I do not know of a single one which is self-supporting - I mean one where the fees charged cover the cost of running the institution.

Where, then, does the rest of the cost come from?

It comes either from endowments or from public or private subsidies, or from a mixture of these sources. What I want to tell you to-day is why we are not seeking the help we need from public authorities.

Occupational therapy is not a subject which can be learned from

text books. It does not consist of the application of well established rules to unvarying and uniform conditions. The therapist has to acquire a great volume of basic knowledge and be trained to use her intelligence in applying it. No two cases which she treats will be exactly alike.

It is, therefore, a subject which is continually extending its range. As a result of research and observation new principles are being constantly evolved. Each generation of students must be taught much that is new. And those who have entered the profession must keep themselves up to date.

Will you think for a moment then, of what all this means for the staff of Dorset House? No one can be a good teacher, whose mind stagnates. It is a commonplace for teachers in all places of higher education that those teach best who are themselves extending the frontiers of knowledge. And that is what the staff of Dorset House are doing.

Long experience has taught me that I most often turn out to be wrong, when I have been most sure that I am right. And as I always hesitate to dramatize but I am utterly convinced that higher education of the kind I have tried to describe, flourishes best in situations which are independent.

Even the most hardened advocate of private enterprise will admit that some services are better for being under public control. But the most uncompromising advocate of public control will concede that there is still room in the world for independence, especially in the creative arts and sciences. We believe that Occupational Therapy is still in the creative formative stage of development. And as we cherish our independence. That is why we boldly seek the help we need from private sources. By that I mean from individuals and bodies which can bestow their money how they please.

I am aware after their pensive studies of my own overdraft, that few private individuals nowadays have much superfluous money to give away, but I also know how great reservoir of goodwill we can draw upon of those who like you have close connections with the school.

Direct gifts of money are not the only kind of help we would welcome. Miss Macdonald has prepared a list of things we need for our new quarters. The list would as it seems to me, compare favourably in point of variant with the catalogue of a multiple store. If any of you can help us to get gifts in kind, or to buy these things at less than cost price, that will be as acceptable as money gifts.

I have hinted - perhaps somewhat broadly - at ways we have thought of in which you could help us. I suspect there is no one here who would not like to help us if he could. Your own ingenuity may suggest ways we have not thought of.

I would like now to ask Miss Macdonald whose energy and wisdom in her work as principal I cannot praise too highly, to speak to you in a little more detail on the theme which I have tried to develop in general terms.

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

SPEECH BY PROFESSOR SIR WILFRID LE GROS CLARKE, F.R.S.

Past President of the British Association

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I recollect once reading a review of three novels which had been newly published. It was not a very complimentary review, for the reviewer remarked that in whatever order you read them they went from bad to worse.

What I myself have to talk about is just the opposite, for in whatever order I examine the various activities of occupational therapists, they seem to me to go from better to better. How various these activities are, you will already have gathered from the brief account of them which many of you will have received; helping physically disabled patients who as a result of severe injury are unable to use their limbs normally - helping them by ingenious devices to learn alternative methods of coping with their work - encouraging the training maladjusted children, or children crippled by infantile paralysis, to lead useful and satisfying lives - circumventing the common disablements of senility by designing special apparatus that allows old people to remain mobile and active long after they would otherwise be able to do so - or making vital contributions to the care of the psychologically ill by developing creative interests for them.

And not only all this - for there is the investigatory or development work which occupational therapists are continually carrying out in seeking new methods of helping the patients who require their attention. For it has to be remembered that disabled patients vary a great deal in the requirements they need for their rehabilitation, and, indeed, most cases have to be considered as individual problems.

You may think that with a three-year course of training this is rather a wide field to be covered, particularly as it involves intensive training in the elements of anatomy, physiology, clinical medicine, psychology, the art of designing mechanical apparatus, and so forth - and I may say that all these subjects are tested by stern examinations before any student can become a qualified occupational therapist. But of the course the qualified occupational therapist always carries out treatment under the supervision of medical personnel. And over the past years, members of the medical profession have become so impressed with their work that they are demanding more and more of them. At the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy there are at the moment 218 students, but the supply does not by any means yet reach the demand.

If human misery and despondency and frustration could be weighed and measured, I should be able to show you some impressive statistics and graphs to demonstrate to you the remarkable contributions made to human happiness by occupational therapy. But perhaps it is as well that I have not got statistics and graphs, because at the end of a good lunch such things are apt to be rather indigestible. However, I can absolutely assure you, from my own acquaintance with occupational therapy over a number of years, that the measure of happiness and comfort and physical and mental improvement which it brings is really incalculable. The fact is that occupational therapists are not concerned, as some have thought, simply to provide recreation for their patients, their objective is to enable them to be creative where previously they felt themselves to be utterly ineffective. And since (I think you will agree with me) creativeness is the very essence of the joy of life, once this objective has been achieved the prospect of cure in a disablement whether physical or mental is very much more hopeful and more certainly assured.

You will know that Dorset House has been through very difficult times indeed ever since it was instituted by Dr. Elizabeth Casson over thirty years ago in Bristol - then it had to be moved because of air-raids to a temporary shelter at Bromsgrove in 1941, and then again to Oxford in 1946 where today it is still in the temporary shelter of a hutted encampment.

But, at long last, a permanent building for the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy has been acquired in the Headington district of Oxford - a building called Hillstow that has been used as a school building and is thus available without very extensive alterations and adaptations. Now, our original appeal was for £150,000. But partly by exceptionally good luck and (if I may say so) by good judgment in the purchase of Hillstow - and also by our own unaided efforts to raise money within our own circle, we have reduced to only £100,000 the sum for which we need now publicly to appeal. This sum (which to me seems quite modest in relation to its objective) is needed to redecorate and equip this building for administrative offices, lecture rooms, and a library, and to add to it the necessary accommodation for workshops, treatment rooms and so forth. We ask all those who feel that human happiness is our prime objective in this world to see that the total sum required is realized quickly.

The great economist and philosopher of the last century, John Stuart Mill, once wrote "Against a great evil, a small remedy does not produce a small result, it produces no result at all". I might paraphrase his words by saying that against a great need, a small contribution cannot be expected to do very much towards remedying it. Not that we do not welcome small contributions - indeed we do, in the hope that in the aggregate they will give us what we need. In this connection, I think of another great man, Nansen the explorer, who worked such miracles for refugees at the end of the first World War against obstacles which seemed quite insuperable. A friend of his once asked him how he managed to achieve so much in the face of such difficulties and under conditions which seemed quite impossible. He replied - "Well, you know, if you really have the will the difficult can be done at once, but, of course, the impossible does take a little longer". My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, what we ask is not impossible - I venture to suggest that it is not even difficult.

## School needs permanent home

The work of Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Headington, was described by Sir Wilfrid le Gros Clark, Professor of Anatomy at Oxford University, at a luncheon given by the school governors at the Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

He mentioned the need for a permanent home from which the school could continue its work. The school is raising funds for permanent quarters and has been encouraged by the interest and support it is receiving.

### SILVER JUBILEE AT OXFORD

SCIENCE and the arts appropriately joined forces to celebrate Sir Wilfrid le Gros Clark's silver jubilee as Dr. Lee's professor of anatomy, when on March 16 his portrait bust in bronze by Sir Jacob Epstein was given by his colleagues, associates, and former pupils to the University Department of Human Anatomy at the opening of its new extension.

Speaking in the new dissecting-room before a distinguished group, including Sir Jacob and Lady Epstein, the pro-vice-chancellor, university professors, and heads of colleges, Sir George Pickering, the regius professor of medicine, paid tribute to the famous past occupants of the chair, to which Sir Wilfrid's contributions in anthropology and anatomy have added lustre. The felicity of Sir Wilfrid's closely reasoned dissertation on the humility of pride made it clear why senior members of his faculty often revisit the old lecture-room (happily still preserved) at 9 A.M.—not only to learn of the latest correlation between structure and function in the nervous system but also to hear undergraduate lectures as they should be given.

The ever-increasing size of university science departments is illustrated by the hotchpotch of buildings in the main science area to the east of Parks Road in Oxford. It can be no easy task to devise a new building in harmony with such diverse styles as a replica of the abbey kitchen at Glastonbury, a classico-gothic pile, a glass-sided pseudo-yacht-club, and a few wooden huts—particularly as money is always as limited as space. But the architects of the extension to the department of human anatomy have brought it off. The dissecting-room, with its 40 ft. double-lensed glass roof, vaulted and heat-resisting, framed with continuous strip lighting and set into a lemon yellow ceiling, is memorable. On a sunny morning golden light falls on the greys and greens of the walls and floor, giving a warm light which cannot be glaring. Under the dissecting-room is a 110-seat laboratory for embryology and histology. The neurosurgical research unit is at last given the rooms it deserves, and the new offices, the photographic unit, and the animal-house are neatly fitted into the other floors. Yet the general impression is of light and space. The days, over 25 years ago, when women undergraduates were decently tucked away to dissect under the roof seem far away; but it is sad that the marble slabs, the pride of the last professor, have had to be honourably retired.

The architects of the new extension, which has cost £160,000, are Lanchester & Lodge. *LANCET*. 28.3.1959.

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

SPEECH BY MISS E.M. MACDONALD, B.Litt.Oxon., T.Dip.  
PRINCIPAL

The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy was founded in Bristol in 1930, by Dr. Elizabeth Casson, the pioneer of training of Occupational Therapists in this country.

The school was attached to the Dorset House residential clinic for neurotic and psychotic patients, run by Dr. Casson on experimental lines, with the intention of providing normal interests and occupations for her patients. The school was financed by Dr. Casson from the income of her nursing home where, although charges were moderate, the proceeds would have supported a Medical Superintendent, and wife and family. The school was, in fact, the "wife and family".

In 1941, with the blitzing of Bristol, the Dorset House clinic had to close. Some patients were taken by Dr. Casson to Clevedon, Somerset. The School would have had to close, but students were sent home and taught by correspondence, and staff either went off salary or accepted the minimum. Finally, a small legacy (later repaid) left to a member of the staff, saved the situation until the Ministry of Health, who was anxious to use its services, found quarters for it in the Barnsley Hall Emergency Hospital, in the Midlands.

From one student in 1930 it had risen to 16 - then dropped to the 10 who in 1941, went to Bromsgrove. There the school was invited by the Ministry to run its special training courses for the Emergency Medical Service, the experimental forerunner of the National Health Service. The premises were let, free, and the school trained short and long term students. These either paid fees or came on grants from the Ministry. All the work was done "at cost", it being felt by the Founder and her Advisory Committee that profits should not be made on a service such as this.

In 1946, when the hospital was due to close down, the School had again to move and was fortunate in obtaining huttred premises in Oxford, to which it moved (using the £600 given to it by the Lord Mayor's (London) Air Raid Distress Fund for re-establishment). It then had 100 students. Dr. Casson, whose finances had recovered somewhat, purchased a hostel, and in 1948 the School was turned into a non-profit making company.

In 1949 Dr. Casson created a Trust, the purpose of which is to continue her work of spreading and integrating Occupational Therapy. At her death in 1953 the hostel was left to this Trust,

as was the School furniture owned by her and the residual sums of her will after bequests had been made.

The school, now with over 200 students, continues as a non-profit making concern, with no subsidy except the indirect one, if subsidy it can be called, of grants given by Local Education Authorities to the students. It is recognised by the Ministries of Education & Health, and cannot, even with its larger numbers, meet the demand for trained Occupational Therapists.

The school provides a complete training for Occupational Therapists for work in all types of Hospitals and Rehabilitation Centres, and makes a special point of having highly qualified Tutors and Instructors. It is also fortunate in being helped by specialist Lecturers, who are members of the University and Hospital staffs, and in having access to Oxford libraries and museums.

The pressure on vacancies is heavy, but the School sets its standards high. No student is received without a personal interview, and the first three months are in all cases probationary. At the end of this time the School Authorities reserve the right to accept or refuse any candidate for continued training. The School Authorities also reserve the right to terminate the training of a student at any time throughout the course, without refund of fees, if, by conduct, character, or lack of consistency of work, she falls below the standards required to attain proper professional responsibility and integrity.

Graduates of the school have made a very real contribution to Occupational Therapy both in this country and overseas. Schools have been opened in Derby, Exeter & Northampton under ex-Dorset House Students, and staff supplied to various others. Schools and/or training courses have been started by Dorset House graduates in Melbourne, Australia, Johannesburg, South Africa, in Germany, France and the Argentine, and staff provided for many other fields abroad, and two graduates have been honoured by two of the 4 M.B.E.'s given in this profession.

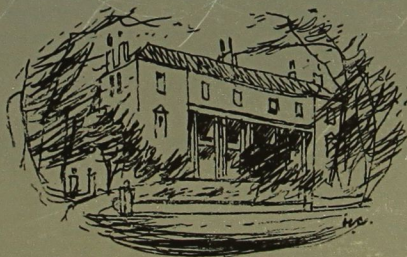
Gradually, over the years, the finances of the school have recovered, but, being a non-profit making concern, only reasonable reserves, in the form of a necessary surplus for emergency and future integration could be made. The school is now seeking means of raising funds to build permanent quarters on a site in the grounds of the hostel. Towards this students and staff are bending all their energies, and it is planned to issue an appeal. As a nucleus of the £100,000 needed the school and Trust can, together, raise £20,000, due in large part to the legacy from Dr. Casson.

As a memorial to Dr. Casson, the school is hoping to equip (at the cost of £1,000 raised in a separate fund) a curative workshop attached to the Sheltered Workshop being run by the Oxford City Council. It was felt that the memorial should be in the form of active treatment for patients.

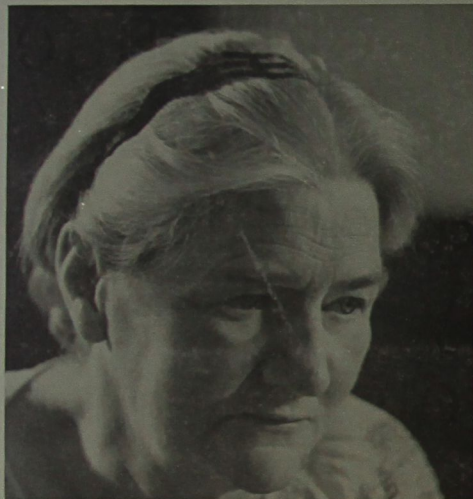
A very great debt of gratitude is due to Dr. Casson for her inspiration and work, and the practical demonstration of this in setting up and running the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy.

# The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy Re-development and Extension Plans

APPEAL  
BROCHURE



The original Dorset House at Bristol



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## From an Idea . . . 1930

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The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy is the outcome of an idea evolved by Dr. Elizabeth Casson in 1930.

'When I first qualified as a doctor I decided that I would take up psychological medicine, and went to one of the best mental hospitals as a clinical assistant. I had been used enough to busy people when I was house-property managing under Octavia Hill, and to ill people in bed when I was a medical student, but I found it very difficult to get used to the atmosphere of bored idleness in the day rooms of the mental hospital. Then, one Monday morning, when I arrived at the women's wards I found the atmosphere had completely changed and realised that preparations for Christmas decorations had begun, and all the patients were working happily in groups, using all their artistic talents with real interest and pleasure. I knew from that moment that occupation was an integral part of treatment and must be provided.'

Dr. Casson was not interested in occupation as a pastime only. She believed that, as a treatment, occupations should meet the creative, recreative, social and vocational needs of the patients. She often quoted the words of Sir Robert Jones, referring to occupational therapy for physical conditions:

*'If a patient's former trade or employment is a suitable one he is put to use tools he understands. Otherwise some occupation suitable for his disability and curative in its character is found for him.'*

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## To a Service . . . 1960

---

From Dorset House comes much of the service on which the hospitals rely:

Of the 230 Occupational Therapists qualifying from the seven schools each year 70 are from Dorset House.

30 Hospitals provide practical training for Dorset House students, and receive some help in return.

Dorset House graduates have taken the lead in starting three of the seven training schools in England, three in Europe, three in the Commonwealth, and one in the Argentine.

Dorset House has welcomed a steady flow of students from overseas, from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Greece, Ceylon, Pakistan, China, Africa, Nigeria and the Argentine.

From Dorset House and its graduates have emanated many of the specialist publications of the profession.





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## Occupational Therapy

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Treatment by occupation is given in hospital, home and workshop. The cases treated cover most types of physical and mental illness – in children, adults and the aged. Through Occupational Therapy the handicapped housewife may be enabled to run her home again, the wage earner to bring in a pay packet once more, a child to be re-adjusted or an aged person given greater independence and a purpose and interest in life.



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## From Bristol 1930

---

Dorset House at Bristol was a clinic for the treatment of neuroses and early psychoses. Occupational Therapy was the key treatment. Within a year this was carried into the physical field, at the Bristol General Hospital. Within two it was recognised by the B.M.A. and within three, on the continent. Within five Dorset House had taken a lead in forming the professional association of Occupational Therapists.

← *Dorset House, Clifton, Bristol. Staff and Students in the pottery*



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## Via Bromsgrove

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Air-raids closed the Bristol school. The ten students were taught by correspondence. Temporary quarters were then found at Bromsgrove, where the school – the only one to continue its work unbrokenly throughout the war – ran the Ministry of Health Emergency Courses.

← *Dorset House School, Barnsley Hall, Bromsgrove. Weaving and spinning classes out of doors*



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## To Oxford 1946

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At the end of the war the school had again to move, to temporary huts in the grounds of the Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

← *Dorset House School, Oxford. The wood workshop*

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## From Huttid Camp 1946

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Although the best has been made of the huts, they are cramped and inefficient. With the call for the extension of its services, the school must provide itself with a permanent home in which to carry on its permanent task.



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## To Permanent Buildings - 1964

---

Quite fortuitously and unexpectedly an excellent property and site has become available in Headington. The site is far superior in every way to the original one. As a result the Casson Trustees and the Governors of the School decided to use all the present assets to purchase both the property and the site. After re-decoration the property will be used for administrative, library and lecturing purposes, and there is an ample area to build our new hall, workshops and treatment rooms. It is close to the proposed new Oxford Hospital Centre, convenient for public transport, and far more central for students, lecturers and training facilities. The photograph opposite shows the present house, and there is building land behind and at the side of this. The overall content of this house and the new buildings would cover all the sections shown in the original plan overleaf.

With this urgent incentive (because the school *must* build and move as soon as possible, being unable to use and maintain two properties), the Trustees, Governors and Sponsors of the Development Fund commend this cause to you with great urgency.





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## From Bristol 1930

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Dorset House at Bristol was a clinic for the treatment of neuroses and early psychoses. Occupational Therapy was the key treatment. Within a year this was carried into the physical field, at the Bristol General Hospital. Within two it was recognised by the B.M.A. and within three, on the continent. Within five Dorset House had taken a lead in forming the professional association of Occupational Therapists.

← *Dorset House, Clifton, Bristol. Staff and Students in the pottery*



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## From Hutted Camp 1946

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O . . .

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An excellent site is available in the grounds of the hostel, Harberton House, Headington.

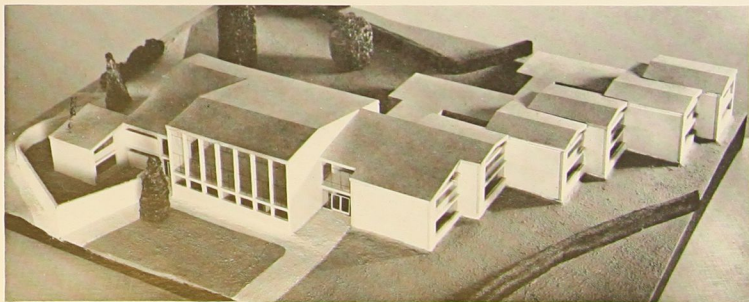


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## Permanent Buildings 1964

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Detailed plans for the erection of buildings, of which this is the model, have been drawn up. They will provide facilities for expansion and experiment, and for re- and post-graduate training.



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O . . .

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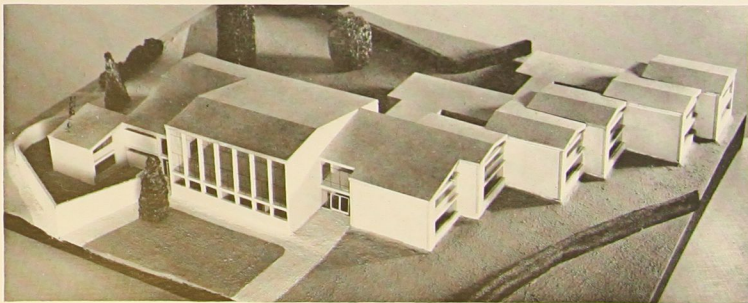
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## Dorset House Expands

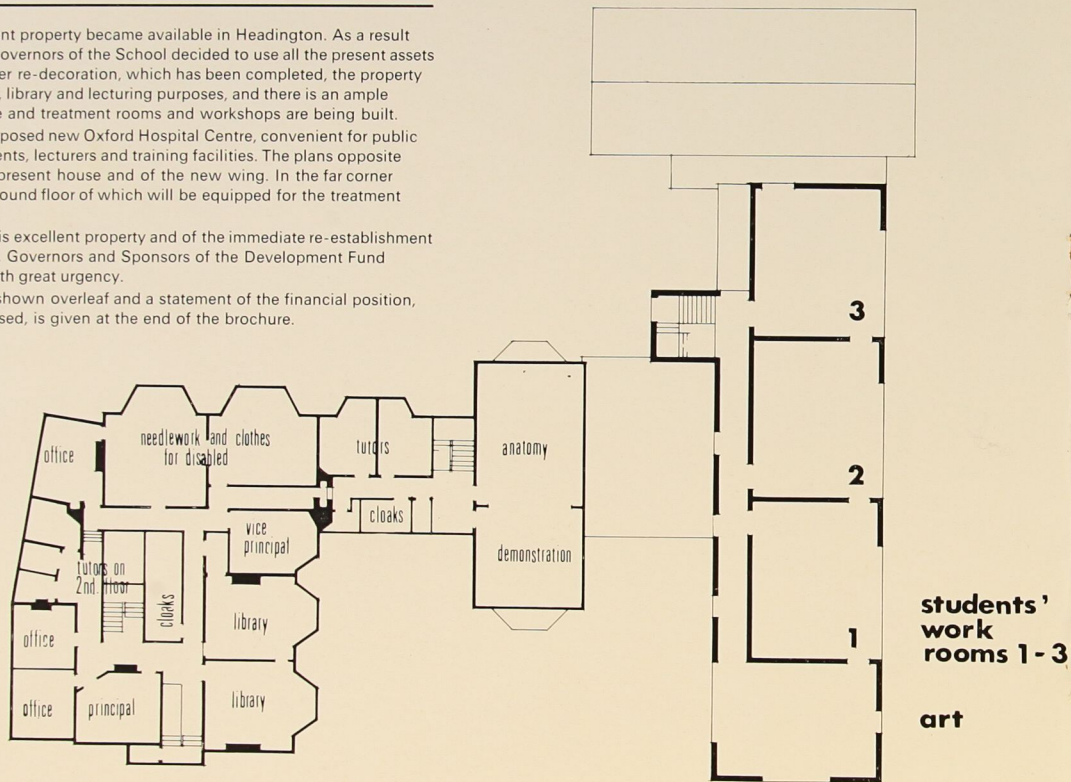
Quite unexpectedly an excellent property became available in Headington. As a result the Casson Trustees and the Governors of the School decided to use all the present assets to purchase this property. After re-decoration, which has been completed, the property will be used for administrative, library and lecturing purposes, and there is an ample area on which our new lecture and treatment rooms and workshops are being built.

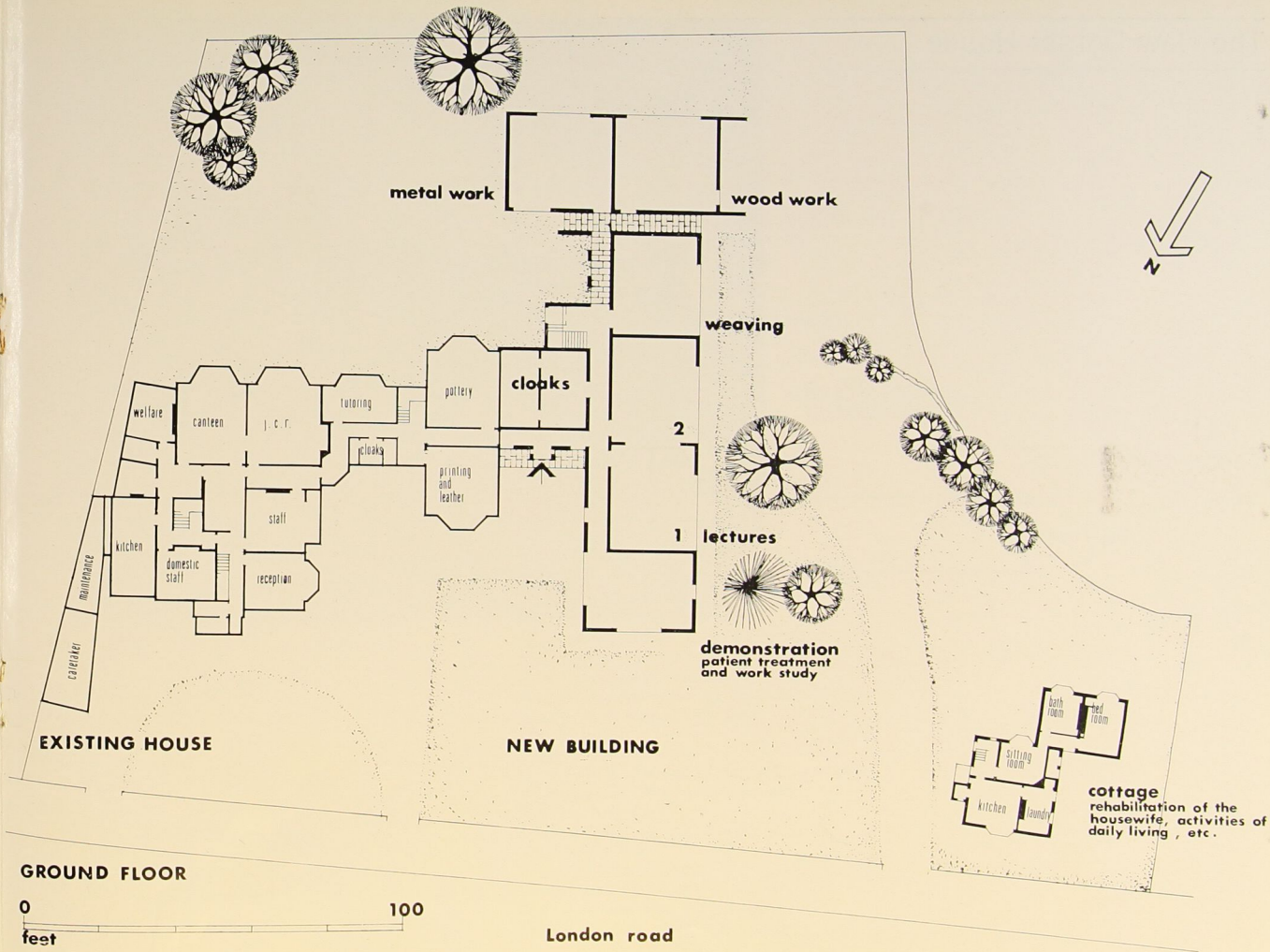
The property is close to the proposed new Oxford Hospital Centre, convenient for public transport, and central for students, lecturers and training facilities. The plans opposite show the arrangement of the present house and of the new wing. In the far corner can be seen the cottage, the ground floor of which will be equipped for the treatment of the disabled housewife.

With the added incentive of this excellent property and of the immediate re-establishment of the school in it, the Trustees, Governors and Sponsors of the Development Fund commend this cause to you with great urgency.

A photograph of the house is shown overleaf and a statement of the financial position, and of the money yet to be raised, is given at the end of the brochure.

### FIRST FLOOR ENLARGED SCALE





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The New Dorset House

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Site of new wing

*Governors*

Sir Hugh Casson, R.D.I., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Chairman*)  
G. R. F. Bredin, C.B.E., M.A. (*Vice-Chairman*)  
Andrew Shepherd, M.B., D.P.M. (*Medical Director*)

K. D. D. Henderson, C.M.G., M.A.  
Harold Loukes, M.A.  
R. G. McInnes, F.R.C.P. ED.  
Miss J. Winifred MacLeod, M.A., B.LITT.  
E. F. Mason, M.B.E., M.B., CH.B., D.PHYS. MED.  
Mrs. A. Nugent Young, F.S.A.  
J. B. Talbot, M.C.  
Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D.

*Principal*

Miss E. M. Macdonald, B.LITT., T.M.A.O.T.

*Chairman of the Development Fund Committee*

Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D.

*Sponsors of the Development Fund*

The Rev. The Vice-Chancellor                      The Right Worshipful  
University of Oxford                                      The Mayor of Oxford

The Rt. Hon. Lord Amulree, M.D., F.R.C.P.  
H. C. Beccle, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.  
Sir Walter Russell Brain, Bart., C.M., F.R.C.P.  
Howard Buckley, A.R.C.A., A.T.D.  
Alan Bullock, M.A.  
Sir Lewis Casson  
Prof. Sir Wilfred le Gros Clarke, D.S.C., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.  
F. S. Cooksey, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.PHYS. MED.  
Prof. Sir Aubrey Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.P.  
Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., M.P.  
Major Sir Guy Lloyd, Bart., D.S.O., D.L.  
Lady Ogilvie, M.A.  
J. B. Pennybacker, M.A., F.R.C.S.  
Prof. Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.S.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.  
Lady Peto  
M. H. Rowntree, M.A.  
W. Ritchie Russell, C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C., F.R.C.P.  
Sir George Schuster, F.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
The Hon. Lord Sorn  
J. M. K. Spalding, D.M., M.R.C.P.  
Whitney Straight  
Mrs. Rees Thomas, C.B.E.  
Dame Sybil Thorndike  
Prof. J. Trueta, M.D., D.S.C., F.R.C.S.  
Prof. L. J. Witts, C.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P.

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## Present Assets

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### FREEHOLD

One 23 roomed HOUSE  
One COTTAGE, to be used for teaching purposes etc.  
GROUND on which to build the extension to complete  
the accommodation needed.

The purchase of this has been made possible by the following :-

Legacy from Dr. Elizabeth Casson, our Founder.	£12,400
Money raised by our appeal, to date—	15,000
	<hr/>
(*)	£27,400

To complete our re-establishment we now need—

For REPAIRS, STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS,  
OVERHAUL OF HEATING and LIGHTING  
SERVICES, some EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE,  
FLOOR COVERING and CURTAINING, for  
the above house.

£11,000

For the NEW WING—(two large, equal sized  
lecture and eight teaching rooms.)

35,000

---

£46,000

Towards this we have, in our surplus from the above  
total (\*), and in reserves—

8,000

Total still to raise. 

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£38,000

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## How to Help

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1. By deed of Covenant — (which, as the School and Trust are registered as charities, will extend the potential of the initial outlay — see documents 3 and 4 in pocket opposite).
2. By a Banker's Order — (See document 4 in pocket opposite).
3. By a gift.
4. By making over stocks and shares.
5. By legacies.

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## Statement by the Chairman

of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy Development Fund

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When asked to become Chairman of the Dorset House School Development Fund I decided that before asking the public to join with members and friends of the school in subscribing to its development fund I must find out for myself what occupational therapy really meant and what was the quality of the training given to the students. I was concerned also to find out in what directions progress was likely to occur. The following are my impressions. I have visited the school, and seen the training given, and hospitals and clinics.

This assessment has been made quite independently of the school authorities, to whom I have presented this as a report of my own impressions.

The school appeals for funds to make its co-operation and connection with hospitals all over the country and overseas more fruitful in the relief of the sufferings of mankind.

---

Students trained at Dorset House are among the pioneers in a revolutionary  
method of treatment of mental and physical disorders. Through recent

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---

Students trained at Dorset House are among the pioneers in a revolutionary change in the treatment of mental and physical disorders. Through recent advances in medical science one organic disease after another is being stamped out, and hospitals for infectious diseases are being rapidly emptied.

There are three branches of medicine in which progress has, until quite recently, been slower. But now equally dramatic advances are beginning in the hospitals devoted to their treatment.

(1) Psychiatric disease is often more distressing to patients and their families than physical. A mental patient does not adjust his conduct to his environment in the normal way; he has lost the ability to fit in mentally and emotionally with it. The occupational therapist helps to lead the patient back to normal mental and emotional reactions, by means of activities which, step by step, call for an increasing measure of co-operative effort.

(2) In orthopaedic conditions, though the intelligence may be affected little or not at all, the physical breakdown may be almost complete, as in cases of paralysis following poliomyelitis. When the surgeon and his auxiliaries have restored some degree of physical activity, the occupational therapist makes the restored powers useful to the patient. Moreover, in the course of prolonged treatment, the patient may have lost heart so that his will to improve has to be strengthened.

(3) Old age obviously cannot be cured, but senility can be arrested when, as often happens, the patient is simply getting out of touch with his environment, while the community in which he lives is organised, not for the old and infirm, but for the young and active. He needs, but has lost, the feeling of security and

his sense of purpose. He may be disordered only in body, or in mind, or in both.

Occupational therapy has long ceased to be thought of just as a means of giving the convalescent something to do in order that recovery may not be retarded by boredom. The occupational therapist is, at a certain stage, the most important member of the team which reshapes the convalescent to fit again into the normal life of the community. The object is the same in every kind of case, but each patient is a separate problem.

Occupational therapists, besides contributing to the forms of adjustment described, have already begun to investigate how far such help and treatment can be applied in the prevention of delinquent and criminal tendencies. The authorities of the Dorset House School wish to carry on this investigation, and believe that part of their 'forward-looking' is to go further into this field.

Occupational Therapy is clearly at the threshold of immense advances. Fascinating fields of research are opening out. More students must be trained, both for practice and for research, and training must keep pace with knowledge.

Dorset House works in close co-operation with three hospitals which are in the van of progress in psychiatry, orthopaedics, physical illness and geriatrics and which are closely associated with the Nuffield Medical School of Oxford.

In designing its new buildings the school is also keeping in mind the possibility of yet another form of co-operation, that of sharing its facilities with allied professional training groups which may be starting courses in Oxford.

*April 1961*

Douglas Veale

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Copy of Letter from Dr. G. E. Godber, C.B.,  
Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, London, W.1

to Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., D.C.L.

Chairman of the Dorset House School Development Fund Committee

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15th March 1961

Dear Veale,

It was very useful to hear from yourself, Sir Hugh Casson and Miss Macdonald, when you visited the Ministry on 2nd March, of the way your minds are running with regard to the future of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy.

We know of course that the huts at the Churchill in which the School is accommodated at present have only a limited life ahead of them, and clearly you will want to look to the future. We recognise that the School, particularly in view of its history, wishes to preserve its independence and that you are therefore contemplating the erection of permanent premises.

Although, as I explained, this is not a project for which we can give any financial support, we do welcome your proposal. The continued provision of trained occupational therapists is important to the hospital service and we shall be glad to know how your plans progress.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. E. Godber

# The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy Development Fund

## FORM OF COVENANT

I \_\_\_\_\_  
(Block Letters)

of \_\_\_\_\_

hereby covenant with the Casson Trustees that for a period of.....years from the (1) .....day of.....196 or during my lifetime, whichever period shall be the shorter, I will pay  $\frac{\text{annually}}{\text{monthly}}$  (2) to the said Trustees for the benefit of the Dorset House School Development Fund such a sum as will, after the deduction of Income Tax at the standard rate for the time being in force, result in the net sum of £..... (3) being received by that Fund, such a sum being paid out from my general fund of taxed income so that I shall receive no personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sum or any part thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of.....196 .

### SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED

by the said \_\_\_\_\_

(Block Letters)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

in the presence of:

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

### NOTES

- (1) The date of payment to be inserted here must be later than the date on which the Covenant is signed.
- (2) Please delete whichever is not applicable.
- (3) The amount to be entered here is that which will actually be sent each year or month, as the case may be.

*N.B. When completed this form should be sent to The Secretary, Dorset House School Development Fund, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford.*

---

# The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy Development Fund

## BANKER'S ORDER

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To (*name and address of Donor's Bank*) \_\_\_\_\_

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On receipt of this order please pay the sum of £.....to  
Barclays Bank, Ltd., Headington, Oxford, for the account of the Casson Trustees  
for the purposes of the Dorset House School Development Fund and there-  
after make like payments on the.....day of (1) .....in  
each of the following.....years, each month for.....years

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ 2d. \_\_\_\_\_  
Stamp

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy Development Fund

## DONATIONS UNDER DEED OF COVENANT

Those who pay income tax at the standard rate of 7/9d. in the £ can, without additional cost to themselves, greatly increase the value of their contributions by undertaking to make regular payments over a period of not less than seven years. The signature of a Deed of Covenant enables the School to reclaim the tax which has already been paid on the amount of the contribution.

The following table shows clearly how the amount of an annual donation by covenant is augmented by more than half as much again when the recoverable tax is taken into consideration.

Annual Gift £	Monthly Gift £	Amount of tax recoverable £	Gross Annual Value £	Gross Value in 7 years £
500		316	816	5714
250		158	408	2857
100	8	63	163	1142
50	4	31	81	571
25	2	16	41	285
10	1	6	16	114
6	10/-	4	10	70

(The above figures have been rounded off.)

Those who do not pay tax at the rate of 7/9d. in the £ are advised not to enter into a covenant; they may like to consider instead, perhaps the possibility of making a regular payment by means of a Banker's Order. Even quite small sums so given achieve very appreciable proportions over a period of seven years.

Annual Gift £	Monthly Gift £	Weekly Gift £	Total in 7 years £
52	4. 6. 8	1. 0. 0	364
26	2. 3. 4	10. 6	182
13	1. 1. 8	5. 0	91
6.10.0	10 10	2. 6	45.10.0

# Therapy school given £2,000 1964

AN anonymous £2,000 gift was announced by Mr. G. R. F. Bredin, vice-chairman of the governors, at the founder's day celebrations of Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Headington, on Saturday.

Mr. Bredin told the parents and friends at Joca's School, Headington, that Dorset House was entering a new chapter. It was moving into new premises which were getting under way.

Mr. Bredin thanked the University departments, the hospitals and the College of Technology for their co-operation, and paid tribute to the staff and students for fine work in dingy surroundings.

The Provost of Coventry Cathedral the Very Rev. H. C. N. Williams, who preached the sermon at the morning service of dedication at All Saints Church, Highfield, said later that the full potential of occupational therapy had not yet begun to be realised.

# The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy

CHURCHILL HOSPITAL OXFORD

A pictorial review of its difficult working conditions, and of what has been achieved in spite of these.

#### WE WISH

To help more students  
To reach even higher standards of training  
To meet present and future needs

#### WE NEED

More space, improved facilities, better buildings

In spite of the cold – the coke – and only outdoor access to all departments – of cement floors – (many cracking because of tree roots below) – hideous stoves –



and a continued fight to keep damp from coming through the brick bases of the walls of the huts –



such as this one which is used for physical recreation and also convertible into a lecture room –

## Heavy Workshops:



The metal and basketry workshop. A metalwork class in progress.



The woodwork shop.

We have managed to equip:



A main lecture room.



A library (already far too small), with a specialist press-cutting section.

## Workshops for practical teaching:



The Demonstration Hut—(this is a corner of the section where students are taught to help patients to become as independent as possible in their general activities of daily living.)



The Art Hut—(showing the result of group work in the wall panel.)

# There are also other specially equipped sections

(not illustrated), for instruction in:

Anatomy and Physiology, and all medical subjects  
Work Study  
Mechanics  
Study of the rehabilitation of the housewife and of children  
and

Block and Screen Printing  
Dressmaking  
Embroidery  
Leatherwork  
Lettering  
Mechanical Drawing  
Printing  
Puppetry  
Stool and Chair Seating etc. etc.

We have, too, a Welfare Department,  
Common rooms, and a Canteen.



Above: One of the Common Rooms Below: The Canteen



*More money could, of course, be spent on these premises – but we feel, now, that we should put our main investment into new ones.*

## The functions and achievement of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy

While no extravagant claims should be made, it can be fairly stated that:—

1. The **Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy** (founded in 1930) was the first school in Great Britain, and one, then, of only four in the world, one being in Canada and two in the U.S.A.
2. The first demonstrations in occupational therapy in the *physical field*—in a general, orthopaedic and a children's hospital, and in a T.B. sanatorium—were carried out, voluntarily, from Dorset House. In all cases the work was afterwards absorbed into the services of the hospital and paid staff appointed.
3. Dorset House was, for a number of years, the only source of supply of trained personnel for work in the rapidly expanding *psychological field*.
4. After study sponsored by the Pilgrim and York Trusts a *Curative Workshop* for outpatients was opened. Here the value of occupational therapy in the rehabilitation of the patient in domestic, industrial or other type of work was demonstrated. It was this background of experience which brought the request from the Government, in 1940, for Dorset House to undertake the training of all occupational therapists for the Emergency Medical Service, and to advise the War Office on use of this form of treatment.
5. It was an ex-Dorset House student who developed the first outstanding industrial occupational therapy department at Farnham Park Recuperative Centre, a part of the Slough Industrial Health Service.

## The DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL of OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Recognized by the Ministry of Education and the  
Association of Occupational Therapists



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6. It was ex-Dorset House students who led the experiments in developing devices for, and re-training of the disabled in, Activities of Daily Living including the re-training of the disabled housewife, thus providing them with new ways of retaining their independence.
7. The occupational therapists who, under medical direction at the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford, have been responsible for planning, and are now running, the Disabled Living Research Unit, were trained at Dorset House.
8. It was Dorset House graduates who started occupational therapy in the Geriatric Hospital at Cowley Road, Oxford. This, with its adjunct, the Day Hospital, has world renown. The first patients brought to the department in 1947 had not left their wards, and in some cases, their beds, for 10 to 15 years!
9. It was a Dorset House graduate who, in a London Hospital, helped, under medical direction, to develop the Functional Assessment Unit, mainly for the aged (many of 85 and over). Here they were advised on methods of managing to live in the only homes they could hope to have, often in the most squalid conditions.
10. It was Dorset House students who made a survey, in Oxford and in their home towns, of public buildings—churches, theatres, cinemas, restaurants and cloakrooms—on behalf of the disabled. Steps were counted, doors measured, etc. and cloakrooms located.
11. It was Dorset House graduates who took a lead in establishing, under medical direction, the first psychiatric occupational therapy units for disturbed children. In these it is hoped that a serious prophylactic contribution is being made to problems of delinquency and mal-adjustment.
12. Ex-Dorset House trainees have written, or collaborated with doctors in writing, all the specific publications in England on occupational therapy.

13. The graduates of Dorset House have opened three schools in this country, and one in each of the following, S. Africa, Australia, France, New Zealand, Germany and the Argentine, while others have shared in developing training and treatment in other countries. The School has always acted as a centre for pre- and post-graduate training for international personnel, and places for its Teachers' Training courses are much sought after. Its services to Greece have been recognised by the presentation of the Golden Cross of the Greek Red Cross, a rare award.
14. Three important surveys have been, or are being, carried out by Dorset House Staff:—
- a) A survey of certain therapeutic services, their development and inter-relationship and their place in the social framework. The examination of these factors on recruitment, selection and training of personnel.
  - b) A survey of over 20 Psychiatric Hospitals and Units in England, to discover the future function of occupational therapy in view of recent developments emerging from the passing of the Mental Health Act.
  - c) (Still in progress.) Investigation of the most valuable occupations for use in occupational therapy, and the influence of this in training and treatment.
15. Occupational therapists are required to contribute to assessment of work ability after disability. The latest pioneer experiment of this school is the introduction of a specially adapted Work Study Course covering an introduction to the following—
- I Principles and methods of Method and Motion Study as used in Industry.
  - II The problems of work measurement, job breakdown, rating scales and bonus schemes.
  - III New methods of training manual operatives to a skilled performance in the minimum time.
- This will be applied in the rehabilitation of the patients, and in improving the training and work of occupational therapists themselves, in hospitals and other centres.

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# Importance and value of Occupational Therapy

(From the point of view of a specialist who has used this treatment for his patients and has a wide knowledge of its full possibilities)

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The restoration of good health (physical and mental) after illness or injury has become an extremely important aspect of modern medicine.

There is no doubt that the speed and degree of recovery varies enormously from one person to another and many are disabled for periods which are quite unnecessary and are harmful to the individual and to his environment.

Supervised activity directed with intelligence, understanding and special knowledge is often the key to this problem, for appropriate physical activity provides what is often the most important way of achieving a proper and early cure.

This requires the special organisation and training of personnel, which the Dorset House School provides. The activity of the occupational therapist is often not very dramatic, but to those who see the occupational therapy department at work—the patients and the doctors—it has become a most important influence on reducing the duration of disability and often of avoiding the development of chronic invalidism.

During the war there was a special centre in Oxford for those with head injuries, and it was soon discovered that vigorous activity (mental-physical-productive) was the key to early recovery. The old ideas of silent dark rooms were completely given up and a wonderful record of efficient rehabilitation was established. Occupational therapy was an essential influence in this, and we believe that the Dorset House School should receive all the support we can give.

*The*  
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*of*  
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- SIR HUGH CASSON, R.D.I., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Chairman.*  
G. R. F. BREDIN, C.B.E., M.A., *Vice-Chairman.*  
~~ANDREW SHEPHERD, M.B., D.P.M., *Medical Director.*~~  
K. D. D. HENDERSON, C.M.G., M.A.  
COL. L. K. LEDGER, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
HAROLD LOUKES, M.A.  
R. G. MCINNES, F.R.C.P.ED.  
E. F. MASON, M.B.E., M.B., CH.B., D.PHYS.MED.  
MRS. A. NUGENT YOUNG, F.S.A.  
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VICE-PRINCIPAL:

- MISS B. G. COLLINS, T.M.A.O.T.

LECTURERS:

- P. HUMPHREYS, B.A.  
S. KIRWAN, B.CH.  
A. R. LIND, D.PHIL., B.SC.  
J. R. A. MITCHELL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P.  
J. D. MORGAN, F.R.C.S.  
T. P. S. POWELL, B.CH., D.P.M.  
T. K. TAYLOR, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E.  
R. R. TILLEARD-COLE, M.B., CH.B.  
B. A. YEAXLEE, C.B.E., M.A., B.LITT., PH.D., F.R.P.S.S.

## THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL

**The School**, the oldest in the country, prepares students for the Diploma examinations of the Association of Occupational Therapists. Founded in Bristol in 1930, by Dr. Elizabeth Casson, the pioneer of the training of Occupational Therapists in this country, it was, in the last war, invited to the Midlands, to run the Ministry of Health's special training courses for the Emergency Medical Service, the experimental forerunner of the National Health Service.

In 1946 the School settled in Oxford, and is grateful to the "Town and Gown" of that city for the welcome given, and the consistent interest shown in its work.

The School became a non-profit making company in 1948. It provides a complete training for Occupational Therapists for work in all types of Hospitals and Rehabilitation Centres, and makes a special point of having highly qualified Tutors and Instructors. It is also fortunate in being helped by specialist Lecturers, who are members of the University and Hospital staffs, and in having access to Oxford libraries and museums.

Post graduate courses are also offered: see separate prospectus.

**Occupational Therapy** has been described as any work, or recreational activity . . . definitely prescribed by physician or surgeon for the purpose of aiding recovery from disease or injury, or of contributing to resettlement. It has come to be recognized as a profession supplementary to medicine.

Much of the practice is carried out in hospitals in the National Health Service, but there is also work in independent homes and hospitals, under local authorities, and in schools for the handicapped. Posts are available abroad for those with experience, and many of the pioneering ventures in training and practice in Europe and the Commonwealth, have been inaugurated by graduates from this school.

**Scope, Therapeutic and Rehabilitative, in cases of:**

Mental disease and sub-normality.

Physical illness, including heart disease, rheumatism and tuberculosis, accident or disability, including orthopaedic conditions.

Occupational Therapy is carried on in hospitals and rehabilitation centres, and in patients' homes, and includes work with people of all ages.

**Qualifications for an Occupational Therapist:**

Tact, good judgment, integrity, and a mature outlook.

Initiative and enterprise.

A real interest in people.

Organizing and executive ability.

Serious interest in medical treatment.

**The Training Course**

The course covers the study of:

- I. Anatomy and Physiology, and the Psychology of Personality and Human Relations.
- II. Medicine and Surgery, and Psychiatry.
- III. Activities, intellectual and practical, including recreation, and their therapeutic application.
- IV. (a) The use of occupations for the prevention and treatment of disability, and for assessment, re-training and re-establishment of the patients.  
(b) Departmental administration, book-keeping and record-keeping, and the organization of group and individual activities. An introduction to work study.

*and*

- V. Clinical work in hospitals of all kinds and with home-bound cases. For this students are seconded to hospital and other occupational therapy departments in and outside Oxford. For part of the time students are based on London, where there is a Counsellor appointed

by the school. The school has training affiliations with hospitals where there are some of the most outstanding rehabilitation units in the country. Instruction and case studies are given by Medical Officers, trained Occupational Therapists and Tutors. At the end of the course further student practice, with, in some cases, hospitality, can be arranged in America, Switzerland and France.

#### Conditions of Admission to the Course

An adequate standard of theoretical examination capacity is necessary in applicants for training. Personal qualities as well as academic attainment are taken into consideration.

With increasing demands on the trained occupational therapist and increasing pressure on vacancies for training we feel it necessary to inform applicants of the extension of requirements for entry to our courses. All schools set their own standards. We, at Dorset House, have tried to take into consideration a variety of approaches so as to give some freedom of choice to those seeking entry here. We recommend, therefore, candidates to offer subjects in one of the following groups:—

- A. 5 "O" level (academic) subjects, plus not less than 2 (academic) "A" level subjects.
- B. 5 "O" level (academic) subjects plus 1 (academic) "A" level subject, plus a year's full-time approved\* course, such as a domestic science or secretarial course, or one in another field.
- C. 7 "O" level subjects (academic), plus 1 "A" level (academic) subject.
- D. 7 "O" level subjects (academic), plus 1 full-time approved\* course.

\* "Approved" indicates submission of the prospectus and course plan to the Dorset House School authorities for recognition.

(A Pass in English Language at "O" level is compulsory in each group and at least 3 subjects must be passed at one sitting.)

A recent survey of the trend of Occupational Therapy in hospitals sponsored by this school has shown increasing emphasis on the rehabilitation of the housewife. While, therefore, the school seeks applicants with adequate academic qualifications, it is prepared to accept Domestic Science, or Cookery and Needlework (together), as *one* of the 5 or 7 subjects passed at "O" level in the groups A, B, C and D.

It cannot be stressed too much that all candidates should have as wide a general education as possible, and should not be encouraged to leave School too soon, nor to specialize too early. Further education in the post General Certificate period is considered of particular value.

We would draw the attention of applicants to the excellent courses and facilities being offered in Technical and Art Schools, through which they may be able to attain the required standard at moderate expense.

Any variation on the above would need to be agreed with the school. Special consideration will always be given to the applications of older candidates, and those with University degrees may apply for shortened courses.

A First-Aid Certificate (of the St. John Ambulance Brigade or the British Red Cross Society) is a requisite, but if candidates are unable to obtain one before entry, they are allowed to do so, as an extra, in their first year.

**Subjects recommended for candidates wishing to train in Occupational Therapy are:—**

Anatomy  
and/or Biology, especially Human Biology.  
and/or Physics  
and/or Chemistry  
English  
Mathematics  
Latin  
History  
Geography  
Modern Languages  
Art, Music, etc.

Students are not accepted under 18 and 3 months.

**Older Candidates** are welcomed and special consideration is given to the requirements of each. Pre-requisites may be varied in such cases, but it is essential that they should offer evidence of work or study of value as a preliminary to training. Some concessions in length of course and/or fees may be made.

There is no particular age limit for the course but Candidates over forty are apt to find it strenuous.

### **Residence**

A watch is kept over the students' health and living conditions.

*Harberton House*, a hostel intended particularly for younger students, is situated in an attractive residential part of Oxford.

Older students may be resident in lodgings. Because requirements vary considerably these are not allocated, but help is given in choosing suitable accommodation. All lodgings have to be approved by the Welfare Officer.

### **Length of Course—Three calendar years.**

Students enter for training in March and September of each year.

For candidates offering special qualifications, shortened courses are arranged at the discretion of the School authorities.

### **Professional Prospects**

Assistant Occupational Therapists, £525-£650.  
Single-handed or Senior Occupational Therapists, £610-£745.

} Posts are usually non-resident.

{ Higher paid posts are available up to £1,020 p.a or more.

The profession is still in a pioneer stage, and a great deal depends upon personality, keenness, enterprise, and a thorough training. Posts are not guaranteed, but all students who have qualified at the School have obtained appointments so far, both at home and abroad.

### Fees for Tuition

Fees are payable each term in advance (in the first eight days of term) and are not returnable. They are subject to revision, if costs change materially during the course.

#### September entry

50 guineas per term for nine terms.

#### March entry

Initial Fees	35 guineas	ven
Thereafter	50 guineas per term for seven terms.	
Long Final Term	65 guineas.	

A registration fee of £5 5s. is payable on acceptance, £4 4s. of which are returnable if a candidate withdraws not less than six months before she is due to start training.

If for any reason a student has to terminate her course, a term's notice is required, or fees must be paid in lieu, including, if applicable, hostel fees.

### Extras

Books, Materials, Uniform and Examination Fees: approximately £60-£80.

(A list of requirements is supplied to each student on enrolment.)

### **Fees for Residence**

The charge at *Harberton House* is £5 per week.

The charge for lodgings varies: it is best to allow from 4 guineas to 5 guineas per week for living expenses.

Grants are available from Local Education Authorities for training in Occupational Therapy. They may cover fees and/or maintenance. Intending students are advised to enquire from The Director of Education in their home districts, for conditions of grant aid.

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No student is received without a personal interview, and the first three months are in all cases probationary. At the end of this time the School Authorities reserve the right to accept or refuse any candidate for continued training. The School Authorities also reserve the right to take appropriate disciplinary action or to terminate the training of a student at any time throughout the course, without refund of fees, if by conduct, character, or lack of consistency of work, she falls below the standards required to attain proper professional responsibility and integrity.

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Interviews are given on Tuesdays and Thursdays by appointment only. Appointments are offered on receipt of the completed application form (which puts the candidate under no obligation).

Interviews are given only in exceptional circumstances to candidates who have not passed the General Certificate of Education at the minimum level—(5 "O" Subjects).

Candidates should, before or after interview, visit at least one hospital department of Occupational Therapy, to observe the work. The School will be glad to give introductions for these visits if necessary.

## Post-Graduate Courses

These are arranged by the school for trained Occupational Therapists, or allied workers (*see separate Prospectus*).

The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy,  
Registered Office: W. M. Bayliss, Sons & Co.  
Incorporated Accountants, 16 Broad Street, Oxford.

---

September, 1962.

DH/A

#### THEORETICAL TUTORS:

- MISS E. BOWEN, M.C.S.P.  
\*MISS C. CAMPBELL, M.A.O.T.  
MISS H. M. DAVIDSON, B.SC., T.M.A.O.T.  
\*MISS M. GANN, M.A.O.T.  
\*MISS P. M. HOWIE, M.A.O.T.  
MISS G. MACCAUL, DIP. OF BEDFORD P.T., T.M.A.O.T.  
\*MISS J. NORTHCOTE-GREEN, M.A.O.T.  
\*MISS K. M. TILLSON, M.A.O.T.  
\*MISS R. SHAW, T.M.A.O.T.

#### OCCUPATIONAL INSTRUCTORS:

- MISS M. GRIFFITH, A.T.C.  
MISS L. HANCE, WEAVING SPECIALIST.  
S. J. MAGGS, C. & G. HANDCRAFT TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.  
MRS. K. M. MURRAY.  
MISS B. M. NICKLIN, PHYS. ED. DIP.  
C. W. NOTT, ART & TECHNICAL SCHOOLS TEACHING EXPERIENCE.  
and \* above.

#### WARDENS:

- MISS A. E. CHRISTER.  
MISS R. PARRY.  
MISS L. JONES.

#### WELFARE OFFICER:

~~MISS E. LOCKE~~ Mrs Stewart

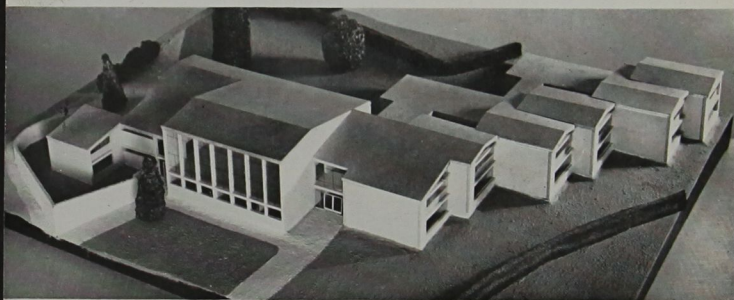
An excellent site is available in the grounds of the hostel, Harberton House, Headington.



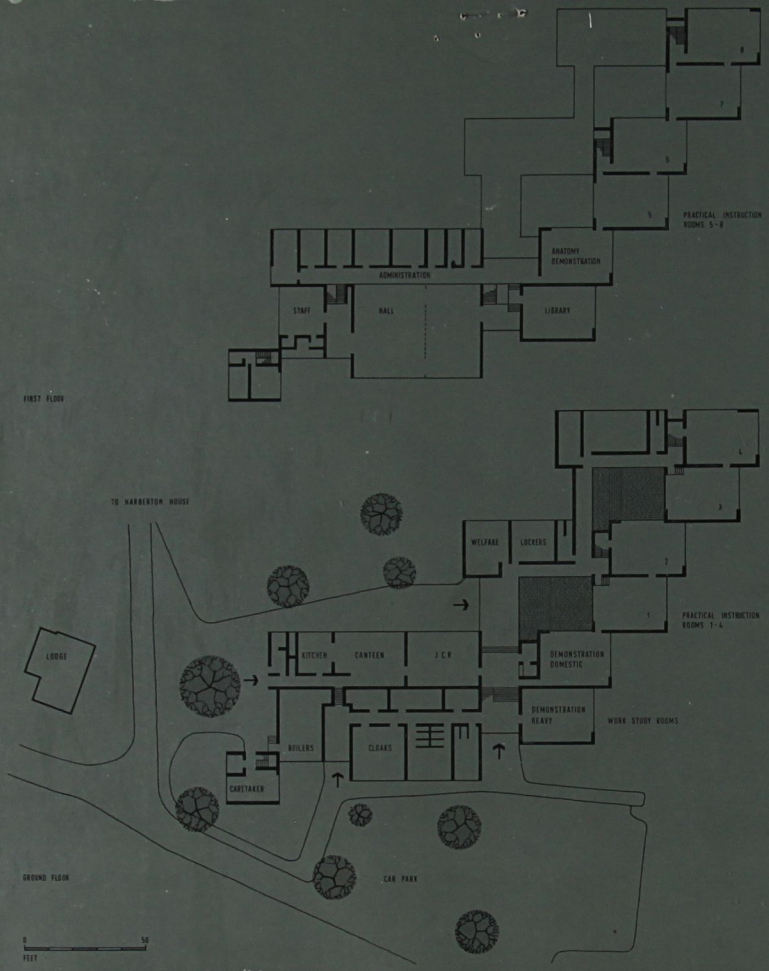
It was, at first, proposed that the new School buildings should be built on the hostel, Harberton House, property. (See top photo., this page).

Plans were made for this, (see overleaf) and a model produced, (see lower photo., this page).

When the London Road property became available it was decided that, as it would be more accessible, and had already some suitable buildings, it would be better to bid for it. The purchase was then made and the buildings extended. (See later pages). So this scheme was abandoned.



Detailed plans for the erection of buildings, of which this is the model, have been drawn up. They will provide facilities for expansion and experiment, and for pre- and post-graduate training.



Plan for New Buildings

# The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy

Oxford



*Prospectus*

Application  
Form

For official use only.

*[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the paper, likely bleed-through from the other side of the page.]*

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

58 LONDON ROAD, HEADINGTON, OXFORD, OX3 7PE

APPLICATION FOR TRAINING COURSE

You are asked to fill in this Form, in your own handwriting, completion of which puts you under no obligation to enter training, nor is it any guarantee of your being short listed for interview or a vacancy. Will you please send two photographs, passport size only, with this form.

Name..... Nationality .....  
 (Block Capitals)  
 Home Address ..... Tel. No.....

Date of Birth .....  
 Parents' (or Guardian's) Name and Address or Next of Kin .....

School .....

Previously attended.....

What Examinations have you attempted?	What subjects did you enter or are you entering?	At what level did you enter?	Grade of pass? (Put (F) if failed)	Dates of entry	Date of Pass
General Certificate of Education	1. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and/or Certificate of Secondary Education	2. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grade I.....	3. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Any other Examinations .....	4. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Further subjects to be studied and examinations to be taken should be listed overleaf.

Have you any knowledge of any activities which may be useful in Occupational Therapy, or any other experience?.....

Present Occupation .....

Names and Addresses of two Referees not related to applicant—(one of which should be your school Principal)

Have you had any illnesses (including childish ones) allergies or disabilities? If so, what and when? (Please give dates)—

If you have a physical disability, please indicate if it affects your mobility and/or manual dexterity. ....

Have you good eyesight and hearing? .....

To whom should accounts be sent .....

Date.....

Signature.....

P.T.O.

If you are applying for any other course, or to any other O.T. School, would you please indicate your first and second choice. (We suggest that you accept an interview at the School of your first choice, first.)

What plans have you for the period between making this application and embarking on this professional training? Please list subjects to be studied and further examinations you intend to take.

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For official use only.

The Dorset House School  
of Occupational Therapy

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Oxford



*Prospectus*

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# THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

is recognized by

The Occupational Therapists Registration Board of the  
Council for the Professions Supplementary to Medicine,  
The Department of Education and Science,  
The World Federation of Occupational Therapists, and  
The Association of Occupational Therapists.

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G. R. F. BREDIN, C.B.E., M.A., *Vice-Chairman.*  
E. F. MASON, M.B.E., M.B., CH.B., D.PHYS.MED., *Medical  
Director.*  
K. D. D. HENDERSON, C.M.G., M.A.  
B. M. MANDELBROTE, F.R.C.P., D.P.M.  
MRS. E. ROSEMARY RUE, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.  
J. B. TALBOT, M.C.  
SIR DOUGLAS VEALE, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D.  
MRS. E. T. WILLIAMS.

## PRINCIPAL:

MISS E. M. MACDONALD, M.B.E., B.LITT., M.A.O.T., T.DIP.

## VICE-PRINCIPAL:

MISS B. G. COLLINS, M.A.O.T., T.DIP.

## BURSAR:

H. L. DENNISON, M.A.

## LECTURERS:

P. BURGESS, B.A.  
F. S. GOLDBY, M.B., B.CHIR., M.R.C.P.  
J. KENWRIGHT, F.R.C.S.  
P. F. LEWIS, M.B., D.P.M., M.R.C.P.  
MRS. E. SOWDEN, HONS. B.SC.  
W. STEELE, F.R.C.S.  
MRS. B. Y. WALL, M.C.S.P.

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In 1946 the School settled in Oxford, and is grateful to the "Town and Gown" of that city for the welcome given, and the consistent interest shown in its work.

The School became a non-profit making company in 1948. It provides a complete training for Occupational Therapists for work in all types of Hospitals and Rehabilitation Centres, and makes a special point of having highly qualified Tutors and Instructors. It is fortunate in being helped by specialist Lecturers, who are members of the University and Hospital staffs, and in having access to Oxford hospitals, libraries and museums, and to the Oxford Polytechnic and College of Further Education for special courses.

Post graduate courses are also offered: for particulars of these see a separate prospectus.

**Occupational Therapy** has been described as any work, or recreational activity . . . definitely prescribed by physician or surgeon for the purpose of aiding recovery from disease or injury, and of contributing to resettlement. It has come to be statutorily recognized as a profession supplementary to medicine.

Much of the practice is carried out in hospitals in the National Health Service, but there is also work in independent homes and hospitals, under local authorities, and in schools for the handicapped. State Registration, upon qualification, is advisable for all, and compulsory for those wishing to practice in the National Health Service.

Posts abroad are available for those with experience, and many of the pioneering ventures in training and practice in Europe, the Commonwealth, and elsewhere have been inaugurated by graduates from this school.

**Scope, Therapeutic and Rehabilitative, in cases of:**

Mental disease and sub-normality.

Physical illness, including heart disease, rheumatism and respiratory conditions, accident or disability, including orthopaedic conditions.

Occupational Therapy is carried on in hospitals and rehabilitation centres, and in patients' homes, and includes work with people of all ages.

**Qualifications for an Occupational Therapist:**

Tact, good judgment, integrity, and a mature outlook.

Initiative and enterprise.

A real interest in people.

Organizing and executive ability.

Serious interest in medical treatment.

**Teaching facilities and Accommodation**

The School is fortunate in having well planned premises, especially adapted and designed for theoretical and practical work. There are well stocked libraries with an up-to-date press cutting section, good lecturing facilities, and well-equipped workshops.

**The Training Course**

The course covers the study of:

**I. The Body and Mind in Normal Health.**

Anatomy and Physiology.

The Psychology of Everyday Life.

**II. Deviations from Health by Deficiency, Disease and Trauma.**

Medicine and Surgery.

Psychiatry.

III. **Activities, practical, intellectual, vocational and recreational, among them:**

Personal activities of daily living, and home-making activities related to home rehabilitation.

An introduction to art, commercial subjects, dressmaking (with special emphasis on the adaptation of clothes for the disabled), pottery, printing, weaving, wood and metal work.

An introduction to mechanics and elementary electricity for maintenance and management of apparatus used in treatment, and in the home.

Social recreations.

(Other special interests or hobbies may also be of use in this work.)

IV. (a) The use of occupations for the prevention and treatment of disability, for assessment of disability, and/or residual ability, and for the re-development of function and skill.

(b) A brief course of Introduction to Industry including method study, work measurement, assessment, etc., as it relates to the patients' working conditions and to departmental administration: book and record keeping.

(c) An introduction to statutory and voluntary provisions for the disabled and their implementation.

(d) The organization of group and individual activities.

V. Clinical work in hospitals of all kinds and with home-bound cases. For this students are seconded to hospital and other occupational therapy departments in Oxford and other places round the country with which the School has particular links. Instruction and case studies are given by Medical Officers, trained Occupational Therapists and Tutors. At the end of the course further student practice, with, in some cases, hospitality, can be arranged in America, and in other countries.

### Conditions of Admission to the Course

An adequate standard of theoretical examination capacity is necessary in applicants for training. Personal qualities as well as academic attainment are taken into consideration.

In view of changes in the pattern of subjects offered by applicants for vacancies, the entry requirements have been reviewed and the following are those which will now be considered:—

- A. 5 different subjects—(4 academic), 3 of which must be at “ O ” level or Grade I, C.S.E., and 2 of which must be at “ A ” level.
- B. 6 different subjects, to include 1 at “ A ” level and 4 at “ O ” level or Grade I, C.S.E. (5 academic) and 1 other.
- C. 6 different subjects to include—1 year’s full time recognized course (apply to School for particulars), and 5 at “ O ” level or Grade I, C.S.E. (4 academic and 1 other).
- D. 8 different subjects at “ O ” level or Grade I, C.S.E., 6 being academic.

The choice of subjects and the grades of passes at all levels will be taken into consideration.

(A Pass in English Language at “ O ” level or in Grade I of the C.S.E. is compulsory in each group and at least 3 subjects must be passed at one sitting.)

It cannot be stressed too much that all candidates should have as wide a general education as possible, and should not be encouraged to leave school too soon, nor to specialize too early. Further education in the post General Certificate period is considered of particular value.

We would draw the attention of applicants to the excellent courses and facilities being offered in Colleges of Further Education through which they may be able to attain the required standard at moderate expense.

A First-Aid Certificate (of the St. John Ambulance Brigade or the British Red Cross Society) is a requisite, and candidates are asked to obtain one before entry. If it is not possible to do so, *exemption has to be requested*, giving reasons. Students are then required to take a course and obtain a Certificate as an extra, in their first year.

Candidates accepted for training should come to the course with a knowledge of simple home cooking, learnt and/or practised in the home, so as to be able to help, later, with the rehabilitation of the disabled housewife. This will be checked on arrival and failure to attain the required standard may necessitate an extra course, at an extra fee, in the first year.

Any variation on the above would need to be agreed with the school.

**Subjects recommended for candidates wishing to train in Occupational Therapy are:—**

Anatomy  
and/or Biology, especially Human Biology.  
and/or Physics  
and/or Chemistry  
and/or Zoology  
English  
Mathematics  
Latin  
History  
Geography  
Modern Languages  
Art, Music, etc.

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Students under 18 are not accepted for training.

**Older Candidates** are welcomed and special consideration is given to the requirements of each. Pre-requisites may be varied in such cases, but it is essential that they should offer evidence of work or study of value as a preliminary to training. Some concessions in length of course and/or fees may be made, at the discretion of the school authorities.

There is no particular age limit for the course but Candidates over forty are apt to find it strenuous.

### **Residence**

A watch is kept over the students' health and living conditions.

**Hostel** accommodation is available for younger students.

Older students may be resident in lodgings. Because requirements vary considerably these are not allocated, but help is given in choosing suitable accommodation. All lodgings have to be approved by the Welfare Officer.

### **Length of Course—Three years.**

Students enter for training in September of each year.

For candidates offering special qualifications, shortened courses are arranged at the discretion of the School authorities.

### **Professional Prospects**

Assistant Occupational Therapists, £942-£1,203. Single-handed or Senior Occupational Therapists, £1,098-£1,404.	} Posts are usually non-resident.	{ Higher paid posts are available up to £1,950 p.a. or more.
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The profession is still in a pioneer stage, and a great deal depends upon personality, keenness, enterprise, and a thorough training. Posts are not guaranteed, but all students who have qualified at the School have obtained appointments so far, both at home and abroad.

### **Fees for Tuition**

Fees are payable each term in advance (in the first fourteen days of term) and are not returnable. They are subject to revision, if costs change materially during the course.

**Fees:** An estimate of the total cost of the course is given in the enclosed leaflet which quotes the present level of tuition fees, hostel/lodgings charges, and other expenses.

Although there is a difference in the concentration of actual teaching sessions in the first, second, and third years, this School does not vary its termly charges throughout the course. The total cost of the whole course is, for convenience of payment, divided equally over nine terms.

A registration fee of £5 is payable on acceptance for the course, and is not returnable.

If for any reason a student has to terminate her course, a half term's notice is required, or fees must be paid in lieu, including, if applicable, hostel or lodgings fees.

### **Extras**

Books, Materials, Uniform and Examination Fees: (see enclosed list).

(A list of requirements is supplied to each student on enrolment.)

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Grants are available from Local Education Authorities for training in Occupational Therapy. They may cover fees and/or maintenance. Intending students are advised to enquire from The Director of Education in their home districts, for conditions of grant aid.

### Conditions of Acceptance

The exercise of the profession of O.T. calls for certain special qualities of character and temperament and makes persistent demands upon the physical and mental resources of the practitioner. No student is therefore accepted without a personal interview. The first three months are regarded as probationary and at the end of this time the School Authorities reserve the right to accept or refuse any candidate for continued training. They also reserve the right thereafter, at any time, to take appropriate disciplinary action or to terminate the training of a student without refund of fees if, by conduct, character, or lack of consistency in her work she falls below the standard required in their opinion to attain proper professional responsibility and integrity, or if in the light of experience of her health and temperament the School Authorities would not feel justified, in her own interests and those of her future patients, in presenting her as a candidate for admission to the profession.

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Interviews are given on Tuesdays and Thursday by appointment only. Appointments are offered on receipt of the completed application form (which puts the candidate under no obligation), subject to sufficient basic qualifications, and plans which show prospects of achieving the standards required in one of the categories quoted on page 4.

Candidates should, before or after interview, visit at least one hospital department of Occupational Therapy, to observe the work. The School will be glad to give introductions for these visits if necessary.

### Post-Graduate Courses

These are arranged by the school for trained Occupational Therapists, or allied workers (*see separate Prospectus*).

The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy.  
Registered Office: W. M. Bayliss, Sons & Co.  
Incorporated Accountants, 16 Broad Street, Oxford.

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July, 1970.

THEORETICAL TUTORS:

MISS J. FRESTON, M.A.O.T., T.DIP.  
MISS E. JAMES, M.A.O.T.  
MISS J. KING, M.A.O.T.  
MISS D. SOANE, M.A.O.T.  
MRS. E. TAYLOR, M.A.O.T.  
MRS. J. TAYLOR, M.A.O.T.

OCCUPATIONAL INSTRUCTORS:

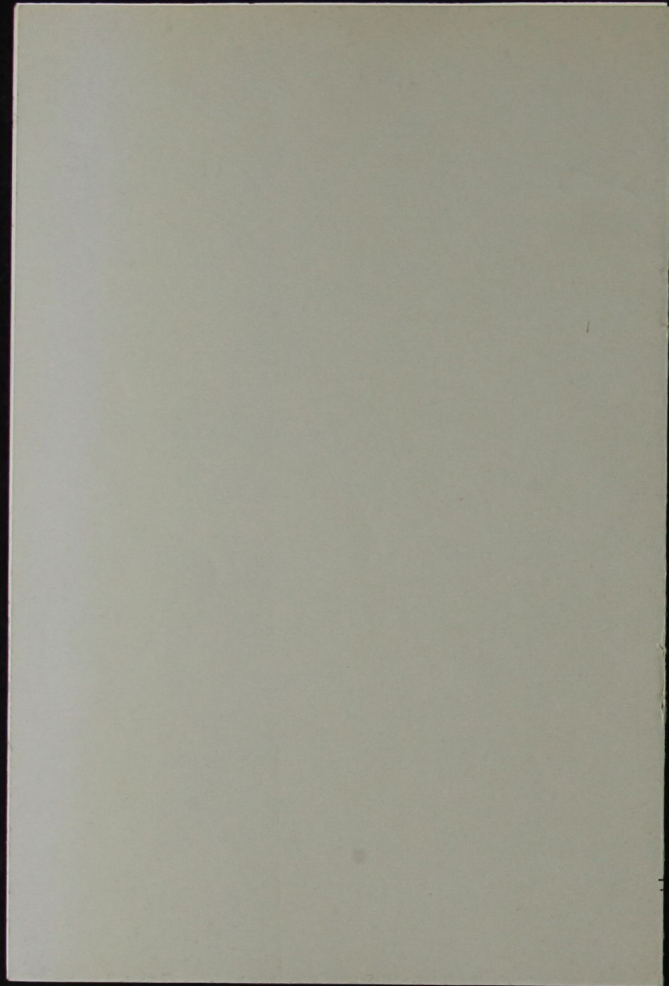
MISS L. HANCE, WEAVING SPECIALIST  
MISS S. F. MACLURE, N.D.D. IN POTTERY AND MODELLING.  
S. J. MAGGS, C. & G. HANDCRAFT TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.  
MRS. K. M. MURRAY, NEEDLEWORK SPECIALIST  
MISS B. M. NICKLIN, PHYS. ED. DIP.  
C. W. NOTT, ART & TECHNICAL SCHOOLS TEACHING EXPERI-  
ENCE.  
MRS. M. SAGE, A.T.D.  
MRS. P. SILVESTER, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON TEACHING CERT.  
MRS. A. M. TURNER SMITH, R.M.N., M.A.O.T.

WARDENS:

MISS A. E. CHRISTER.  
MISS S. FRASER.  
MISS L. JONES.

WELFARE OFFICER:

MRS. V. BROWN.



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## The New Dorset House

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Quite fortuitously and unexpectedly an excellent property and site has become available in Headington. The site is far superior in every way to the original one. As a result the Casson Trustees and the Governors of the School decided to use all the present assets to purchase both the property and the site. After re-decoration the property will be used for administrative, library and lecturing purposes, and there is an ample area to build our new hall, workshops and treatment rooms. It is close to the proposed new Oxford Hospital Centre, convenient for public transport, and far more central for students, lecturers and training facilities. The photograph opposite shows the present house

—————▶  
Site of new wing  
—————▶



The front of the house

## Dorset House Expands

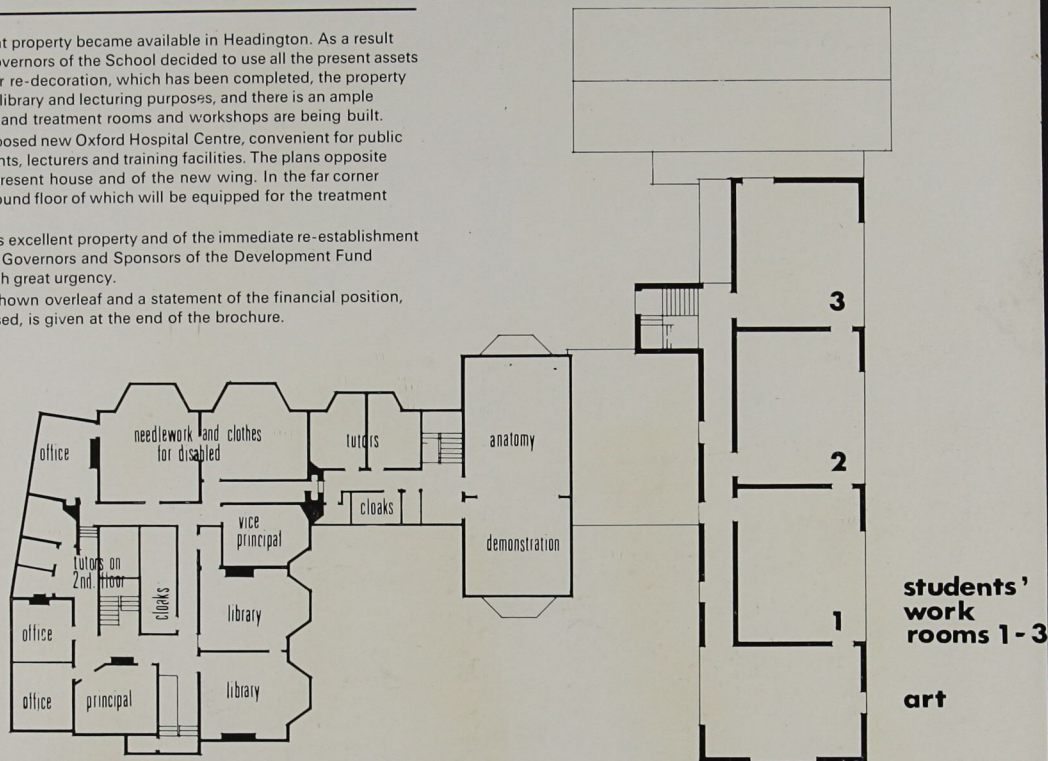
Quite unexpectedly an excellent property became available in Headington. As a result the Casson Trustees and the Governors of the School decided to use all the present assets to purchase this property. After re-decoration, which has been completed, the property will be used for administrative, library and lecturing purposes, and there is an ample area on which our new lecture and treatment rooms and workshops are being built. The property is close to the proposed new Oxford Hospital Centre, convenient for public transport, and central for students, lecturers and training facilities. The plans opposite show the arrangement of the present house and of the new wing. In the far corner can be seen the cottage, the ground floor of which will be equipped for the treatment of the disabled housewife.

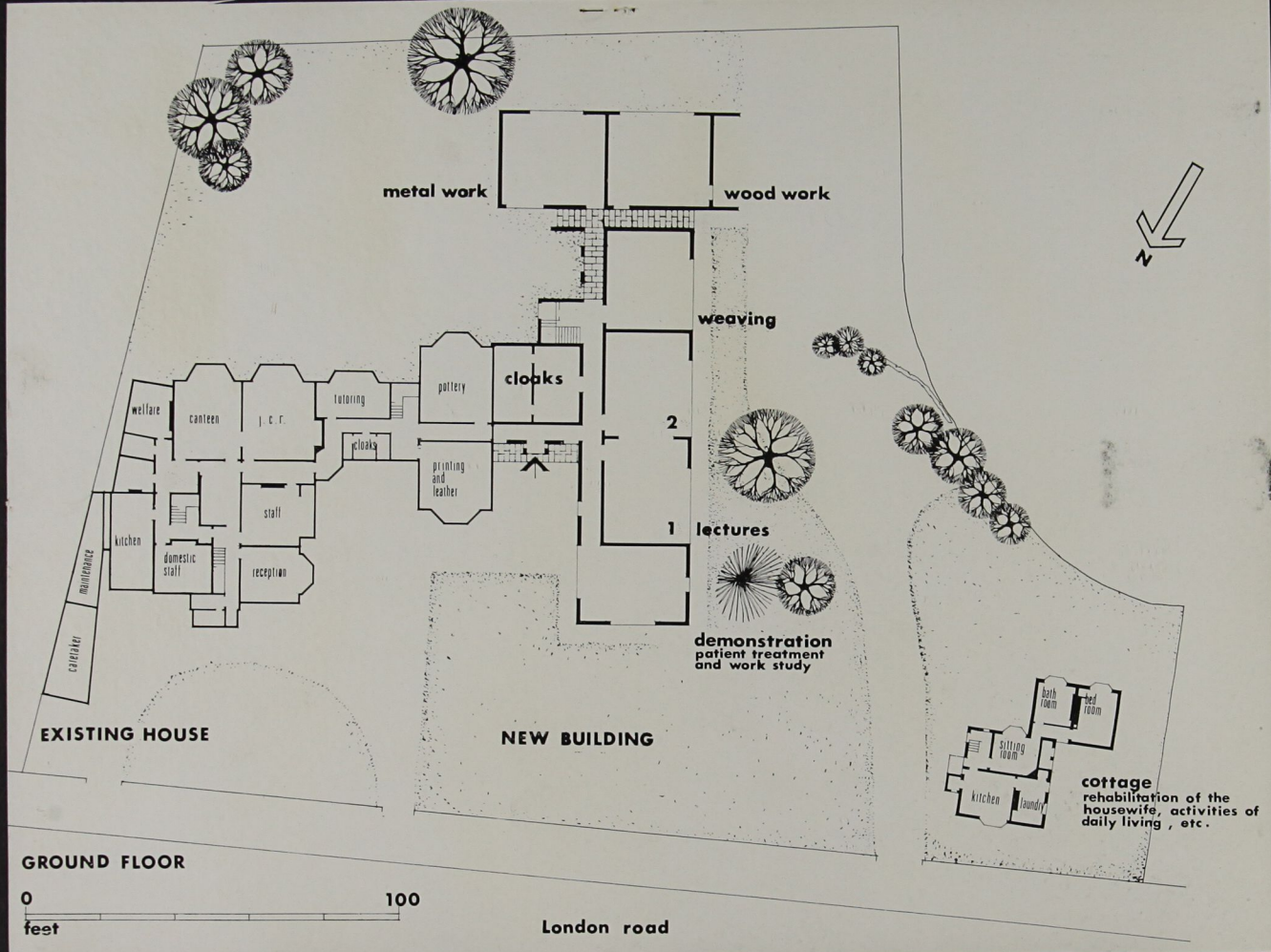
With the added incentive of this excellent property and of the immediate re-establishment of the school in it, the Trustees, Governors and Sponsors of the Development Fund commend this cause to you with great urgency.

A photograph of the house is shown overleaf and a statement of the financial position, and of the money yet to be raised, is given at the end of the brochure.

### PLANS FOR THE NEW SCHOOL

**FIRST FLOOR**  
ENLARGED SCALE





metal work

wood work

weaving

pottery

cloaks

2

lectures

demonstration  
patient treatment  
and work study

welfare

canteen

J. C. R.

tutoring

cloaks

printing  
and  
leather

kitchen

domestic  
staff

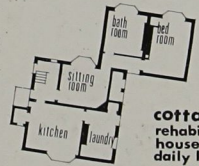
staff

reception

conference

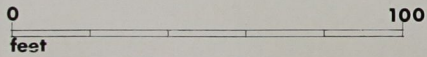
EXISTING HOUSE

NEW BUILDING

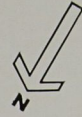


cottage  
rehabilitation of the  
housewife, activities of  
daily living, etc.

GROUND FLOOR



London road

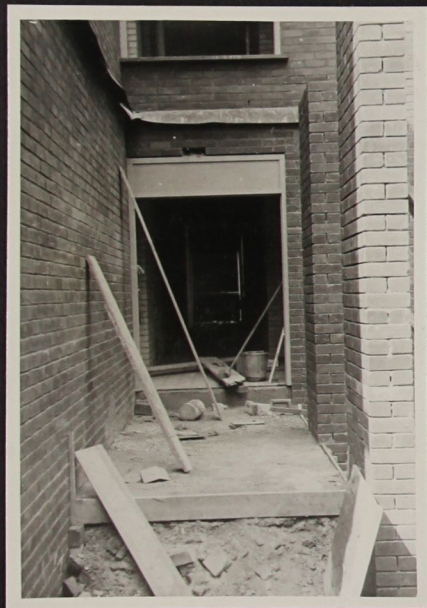




Building on at the back of the house.



The Cottage

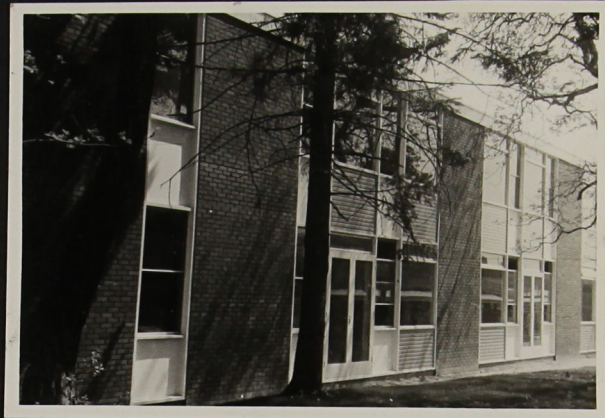


The building of the Casson Wing





The front - showing the new Casson Wing.



The other side of the Casson Wing.



The back of the house & the link with the new wing.





The front - showing the new Casson Wing.



The front entrance



The other side of the Casson Wing.



The Cottage

## With CAMERA and PEN

● Impressions by DAVID PETERS



Miss E.M. Macdonald

ALMOST as soon as I had met Miss E. M. Macdonald, I was taken through a high-speed yet fascinating account of the growth of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy at Headington. This is typical of Miss Macdonald, Principal of the School for almost 25 years; she concentrates single-mindedly on the development of occupational therapy as an important aspect of modern medicine.

Her own association with the school goes back to her days as one of the early students, the war-time period when she and her staff sent out correspondence lessons from the cellars of the school in Bristol, their evacuation to Bromsgrove and, finally, the move to Oxford. Now, at last, her objective of a training school housed in permanent and adequate premises is in sight. Dorset House has bought a house in Headington, and it is hoped that by 1964 additional teaching and administration blocks will have been completed.

Miss Macdonald, on a Pilgrim Trust Grant, spent four months of research into training for occupational therapy in the U.S. and Canada before returning, in 1938, as Principal. The task confronting her was not small. The school had keen trainees and staff, but the work was almost unknown to the general public. Only eight years previously Dr. Elizabeth Casson had started to demonstrate the value of occupational therapy in hospital treatment, and the techniques of training were still in the experimental stages.

To the work of co-ordinating and strengthening the school, Miss Macdonald brought an almost limitless energy and undoubted administrative genius. As a direct result of her visit to America, Dorset House opened a curative workshop for outpatients, using domestic and industrial work as well as other types of activity.

By this year 1,250 students have been trained at the school, and the work has progressed rapidly, despite the inconvenience of cramped huddled accommodation in the Churchill Hospital grounds. Between 70 and 80 students qualify each year. Graduates from Dorset House helped to develop and run, under medical supervision, the Disabled Living Research Unit at the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, while others have taken the lead in establishing psychiatric occupational therapy units for disturbed children, and a number of other experimental centres.

One of the most interesting experiments has been the introduction (in conjunction

with the Oxford College of Technology) of a specially adapted work study course, which will be applied in the rehabilitation of patients, and in improving the training and work of occupational therapists themselves.

Administrative work has now compelled Miss Macdonald to limit her actual teaching, but she has personally done a great deal in forwarding occupational therapy in England and overseas. In 1949 she visited Germany and Switzerland to discuss schemes for training; she is a founder and teaching member of the Association of Occupational Therapists; and served on the Ministry of Health "Cope" Committee and Working Party, culminating in her nomination as representative for occupational therapy on the Council for Registration of Professions Supplementary to Medicine, and as chairman of the Occupational Therapy Board.

Four years ago Miss Macdonald took a team of occupational therapists to Argentina to open an occupational therapy training school for the Government Commission of Rehabilitation, after a serious polio epidemic in Buenos Aires. She was there herself for eight months, and the school is now flourishing.

She was awarded a B.Litt. of the University of Oxford in 1955, for her thesis on research into the historical development of occupational therapy and other professions supplementary to medicine. U.N.O. also incalculated upon to advise under-developed countries and foreign students regularly visit Dorset House to study training methods. In recognition of help given to Greece, Miss Macdonald recently received, on behalf of the school, the rarely awarded Golden Cross of the Greek Red Cross.

So far all their work has been accomplished through finances raised by the founders of the school and by the school itself, and recently a public appeal for £150,000 (now down to £100,000)—the cost of the new premises scheme—has been launched. Anyone wishing to visit the school will be welcome on the "Open Evening" on Friday, July 6, between 5 and 8 p.m., if they care to apply to the Secretary for invitations.

"We like to keep our independence, so that we can keep trying out new ideas," says Miss Macdonald, and in this statement can be seen the whole impetus of the Dorset House movement and the qualities that have helped to develop occupational therapy from "an idea to an internationally recognised service."

Oxford Times, June 29, 1962

#### University Honour for a Founder Member of the Association.

The degree of Bachelor of Letters (B. Litt.) has been conferred upon Miss E. Mary Macdonald, Principal of Dorset House School, by the Ancient House of Congregation of the University of Oxford for her thesis entitled:

The development of certain therapeutic services, their inter-relationship and their place in the social framework. The effect of these factors on recruitment, selection and training of personnel.

The services chosen for the survey were:—

- Occupational Therapy
- Orthoptics
- Physiotherapy
- Remedial Gymnastics
- Speech Therapy.

The Association offers Miss Macdonald very sincere congratulations upon this outstanding success.

This is the first research thesis related to Occupational Therapy that has been accepted by a British University for a degree. The Association hopes that it will be available for publication.



## Honoured at the Palace

18-11-64. OXFORD MAIL



After an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, yesterday, Miss Evelyn Macdonald, of Headington, Principal of Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Oxford, shows her M.B.E. to her colleagues Miss B. G. Collins (centre) and Miss A. Christer.

**MISS E. M. MACDONALD**  
M.B.E., B.Litt., S.R.O.T., M.A.O.T.,  
T.Dip.

Proposed by Mrs. E. Grove and Miss M. A. Mendez, seconded by Miss W. Keane and Miss P. Jay.

Biographical notes: Experience in physical and psychological treatment fields.

Principal, Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy (Bristol, Bromsgrove and Oxford). Pilgrim Trust grant to study occupational therapy in U.S.A. Organiser of M.O.H. training courses for occupational therapy in E.M.S. Hospitals, World War II. Research under aegis of University of Oxford into Development of Occupational Therapy and Allied Services, Selection and Training of Personnel.

Negotiator — Cope Committee and Working Party on State Registration. First chairman, Occupational Therapy Registration Board, and first occupational therapy representative on the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine. Member of Association's Action Committee.

Interest: Furthering training and practice in the profession through sound basic courses and the organisation of post-registration study and research facilities.



Miss Macdonald

together with negotiating for better treatment and professional conditions. Forging closer links at all levels with allied professions.

Nomination for Council

Working in the New School



C. Kelsey & S. Smith



Miss Gann teaching: anatomy department  
A.Cullen.R.Phelps.P.Henley.A.Newman.

# Her dream comes true

OXFORD MAIL - 3.7.1965.

## SCHOOL OF THERAPY GETS NEW WING

NINETEEN years ago, Mary Macdonald walked into a P.O.W. compound at the back of the Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

Her eyes took in the barbed wire, the prison watch-tower and the Nissen huts.

By ROSEMARY  
McALLISTER

Walking inside, she found the huts sadly in need of paint, doors and electricity.

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That she succeeded in the intervening years is shown by two things—today the school has 205 students and teaching links with general and psychiatric hospitals in London, Kent and Surrey, as well as Oxford.

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And next week it moves into the first permanent centre it has had since it was founded 35 years ago in Bristol.

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Among those at the opening will be Sir Lewis Casson and his wife, Sybil Thorndyke.

The new wing is named after Sir Lewis's sister, the late Dr. Elizabeth Casson, founder of the school and a pioneer of occupational therapy in England.

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The first was extending its connections with hospitals, the second offering more facilities to post-graduate students.

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"We must do that now but we must keep a balance and never get so that we lose sight of the patient."



Miss M. Gann illustrates a Colles fracture with the help of a skeleton in the anatomy room of the new wing at Dorset House.

# 'Gadgets' in a cottage

FROM the outside, the cottage looks like any other. And as you walk along the path, enter the front door and examine the rooms, that impression remains, at least for a while.

Then you begin to notice a few things, little things that make it different.

In the kitchen, for example, the sink unit can be adjusted for height. Working surfaces are lower. The bowls in which you might whip up an egg, a cake, or any of a dozen other things, are fixed in their position.

In the living room, on the side of a lounge chair, a half-finished piece of embroidery is also firmly fixed in place, by means of a wooden attachment.

Against the wall, opposite the french window, stands a glass-fronted cabinet full of odd gadgets.

There is a card rack, which enables you to play bridge with one hand. There is a Nelson knife, so called because, like the card rack, you need only one hand to use it.

There are a comb and a shoe horn, both with very long handles, elastic shoe-laces, and a small piece of chrome-plated metal with straps that enables you to put on your stockings without bending down.

★ ★ ★

There is a bedroom on the ground floor, with two beds, one high, one low. By the bed you notice a stick with string wound round it, full of small clips. It is an electric page-turner, the stick being attached by a lead to a control that can be operated by the slightest pressure, from a chin, a toe, a finger.

I liked the look of this particular gadget very much. Ideal, I thought, for reading in bed.

But it wasn't invented for able-bodied loafers like me, who welcome all things that can make life just that little bit easier.

It was designed for people so badly paralysed that a little pressure from a finger, a toe, or a slight nod of the head, is just about all they can manage.

Which brings me to the point (did I hear someone say "at last"?). The cottage is not an ordinary cottage; it is a wing of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, in London Road, Headington.

The head of the school, Miss Mary Macdonald, believes that because it is an ordinary cottage, standing by itself, and fully equipped with some of the most up-to-date equipment available, it might well be unique in England.

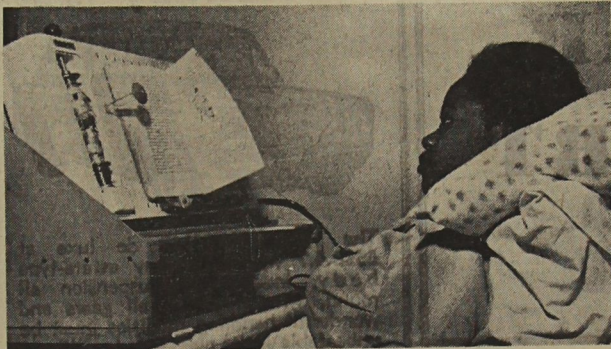
At any rate the cottage, together with the new teaching wing of the school, was sufficiently important in the scheme of occupational therapy to bring Princess Marina to Oxford last week for its official opening.

Called the Peto Wing after the school's first chairman, it is part of facilities which today attract students to Dorset House from all over the world.

It is mainly the place where the students at the school — now 210 — learn by personal experience how they can teach disabled housewives to manage their homes.

Most of its gadgets are standard equipment that can be obtained from hospital occupational therapy departments, or Welfare.

"But," the teacher in charge, Diana Grellier, told me, "if a piece of equipment is not available for some little problem



In the cottage at Dorset House, occupational therapy student Sylvia Odoi, of Ghana, uses an electric page-turner operated by pressing the controls underneath the chin. Below, students Ann Rheam (left) and Jill Arnold demonstrate the hoist used to help disabled people in and out of the bath.

cabinet to get out more gadgets to show me: a stick to help haemophiliacs dress themselves, a coat hanger on a stick so that patients don't have to reach high to put it back in the wardrobe; white material that when sewn to the cuffs of men's shirts can be just pressed together (and pulled apart almost as easily), to save fumbling with buttons or cuff links.

It was all practical, all inventive, and all helping to make the lives of the disabled easier.

★ ★ ★

But it occurred to me that there was one area we hadn't touched on: a very important aspect of a woman's make-up — just that, in fact, her make-up.

Can they help her put on her lipstick, powder, et al? After all, a woman's care in her appearance, her vanity if you like, has always been a barometer of her wellbeing, and if she takes a real interest in it, she's likely to take a real interest in a lot of other things.

Yes, the girls knew all about this. They had even found in their work in hospitals that if a woman could be persuaded to get hold of a long-handled comb, or a lipstick gadget, or go to the hairdressing section, she would immediately begin to respond better in other ways. Sometimes, it was the first positive gain in the difficult process of her rehabilitation!

that might arise, we do our best to invent one, or adapt what we have to meet the purpose."

I had an informal talk with Miss Grellier, and some of her students, in the living-room of the cottage. The students sat wherever they could find a spot — on the floor, the arms of chairs — and spoke about their work.

Sylvia Odoi, from Accra, Ghana, had just got out of the tall bed in the bedroom after demonstrating the electric page-turner. It takes about an hour to wind up and fit on a book, she said.

Ann Rheam, of Warwickshire, and Jill Arnold, of Edinburgh, had just come from the bathroom, after demonstrating one of the most elaborate pieces of equipment in the cottage: the manually operated hoist that helps disabled people get in and out of the bath.

Michele Wood, also of Warwickshire, and Gillian Edwards, of Suffolk, talked of the three months' practical hospital training they had just done, mostly with haemophiliac housewives and patients with head injuries. (Dorset House has teaching links with general and psychiatric hospitals in London, Kent and Surrey as well as Oxford).

They said they found they had to be careful suggesting things, especially with older women, who had made cakes or whatever it was a certain way all their lives and were inclined to resist suggestions from a mere girl.

So Michele and Gillian learned how to avoid giving patients the impression that they were being told to do something.

The general trend of talk was frequently interrupted as the girls went to the glass

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Miss M. Gann illustrates a Colles fracture with the help of a skeleton in the anatomy room of the new wing at Dorset House.



The first Finalists farewell party given in their new work/sitting room.





The Greek O.T.'s taught by  
Miss R. Gregoriades (see  
P. 2. this Volume)



# Princess 26.7 to open Oxford centre

PRINCESS Marina, Duchess of Kent, will visit Oxford to open the new centre of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy on July 9.

The centre will be the first permanent home of the school since it was founded 35 years ago.

It is situated in London Road, Headington, in three main sections.

The first, a converted school boarding house, will contain the administrative offices, libraries and teaching rooms.

The second, a new wing added to this building, has ten work and lecture rooms and will house the school's demonstration department.

This wing is to be known as the Casson Wing, after the late Dr. Elizabeth Casson, founder of the school and a pioneer in occupational therapy in England.

## Special cottage

The third section, to be known as the Peto Wing, after the late Sir Geoffrey Peto, the school's first chairman, is a cottage specially equipped for the work of the home rehabilitation unit.

In this cottage, disabled housewives will learn how to manage their disability in running their homes efficiently.

The layout and equipment in every room—the laundry, the kitchen, the sitting room, the bathroom and the bedroom—has been designed to help them in this.

The opening by Princess Marina coincides with the school's 35th founder's day.

# PRINCESS MARINA 24.7 TO VISIT OXFORD

## July opening of new centre for Dorset House School

Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, will visit Oxford to open the new centre of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy on July 9, the school's 35th founder's day.

The centre will be the first permanent home of the School since it was founded 35 years ago. It is situated in London Road, Headington, it is in three main sections.

The first, a converted school boarding house, will contain the administrative offices, libraries and teaching rooms.

The second, a new wing added to this building, has ten work and lecture rooms and will house the School's Demonstration Department.

This wing is to be known as the Casson Wing, after the late Dr. Elizabeth Casson, founder of the school and a pioneer in occupational therapy in England.

### Disabled housewives

The third section, to be known as the Peto Wing after the late Sir Geoffrey Peto, the School's first chairman, is a cottage specially equipped for the work of the Home Rehabilitation Unit.

In this cottage, disabled

housewives will learn how to manage their disability in running their homes efficiently.

The layout and equipment in every room—the laundry, the kitchen, the sitting room, the bathroom and the bedroom—has been designed to help them.

The Principal of the School, Miss E. M. McDonald, said that money raised by public appeal had contributed greatly in getting the new centre under way.

"We have been more or less wanderers since we started in Bristol in 1930," she said. "During the war we were in the Midlands, near Birmingham, and we came to Oxford in 1946, working from Nissen huts at the Churchill Hospital."

"Our work outside the centre will continue of course, in the hospitals and the College of Technology, but it is wonderful to have our own home at last."

VISIT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCESS

MARINA, TO OPEN NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

# HELICOPTER BROUGHT PRINCESS MARINA TO DORSET HOUSE

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Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, opening the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy at Headington, Oxford, on Friday afternoon declared that the world was obsessed with scientific jargon.

"May I beg you," she said, "when next you create a new off spring, as I am sure you will, to choose a name for it that can be readily understood."

"We live in such a colourless world, so obsessed today with scientific jargon, that for one when 85 or over—to quote one of your pamphlets—will view with dismay the prospect of being admitted to a functional assessment unit."

"To be a unit in a Unit at 85 is a dismal outlook indeed." The Princess, dressed in a Burgundy silk suit with a feathered hat to match and a string of pearls, arrived by helicopter on the south lawn of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, outside one of the children's wards where patients and staff had gathered to join in the welcome.

She was greeted by the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, Col. John Thomson, who then presented the civic party, headed by the Lord Mayor, Ald. Mrs. Kathleen Lower. Also present was the Sheriff, Coun. Mrs. Olive Gibbs, the Deputy Town Clerk, Mr. John Edwards, and the Deputy Chief Constable, Supt. Leonard North.

The Royal party and the civic dignitaries walked

through a small crowd of mothers and children outside the hospital entrance for the short car drive to Dorset House in London Road. On her arrival, Princess Marina met Sir Hugh Casson, the architect, who is chairman of the governors, and the Principal, Miss E. M. Macdonald.

Casson family. Later, other members of the Casson family—Dorset House was founded by the late Dr. Elizabeth Casson — including Sir Lewis Casson, the actor, and his wife, Dame Sybil Thornydyke, were presented.

The senior student, Miss J. Blakeney, presented a bouquet to the Royal visitor, who was welcomed by Sir Hugh Casson, who pointed out that for the first time for many years the school now had a weather-proof roof over its head. He paid tribute to all who had been associated with the latest development.

Dr. Elizabeth Casson, said the Princess, was the supreme example of the dedicated woman, one of those endowed by God with courage and vision. The record of achievement of Dorset House was impressive and from comparatively modest beginnings 35 years ago so much had been accomplished and so much done to alleviate the sufferings of the disabled, of those afflicted with psychiatric diseases, and of the old.

"It is in these three branches of medicine that progress has been delayed," she went on. "It is in these three fields that occupational therapy can, as I understand it, achieve marvels and effect recoveries undreamed of not so long ago."

"I have been connected as patron for nearly 20 years now of a number of organisations, whose activities rely very largely on the employment of occupational therapy. I am thinking particularly of such institutions as the National Association for the Mental Health, the Spastics Society and the S.O.S. Society."

"All these — and many more — are actively and strenuously at work in fields closely allied with yours. Indeed they and many kindred organisations must depend immensely and increasingly upon the kind of service you can give through the training and provision of teachers."

## Need for therapy

"I say increasingly, because the trend of recent legislation has emphasised that the need for therapy of this kind will be more and more in demand, especially in the field of mental health."

Congratulating all those concerned with the new scheme, the Princess added that looking at the photographs of some of the buildings which the school had occupied it was a miracle that they accomplished so much; the splendid amenities that the new buildings would give them would encourage and hearten them to even better things.

Miss Macdonald said the first Dorset House School of occupational therapy was opened in Bristol in 1930 which had grown from one student to more than 200 and yet with 11 schools now in the country, the demand still exceeded supply.

During the war the school



The Princess chats with Janet Broz.

was commandeered and in 1940 accommodation was found for it in Bromsgrove, but another move became necessary at the end of the war and the choice fell in Oxford, with its teaching and medical facilities.

In thanking those who had made the new development possible, Miss Macdonald said the new wing was dedicated to the memory of their founder, the two main lecture rooms were named after two generous donors — the Goldsmiths Company, and Unilevers, the library was named after another generous donor, Mr. Hubert Savory and the Rehabilitation Home was a memorial to their first chairman, Sir Geoffrey Peto.

"We hope to dedicate them to the continuation of our present work, to the forging of closer links with allied professions to offering post-graduate training facilities, and to developing investigation and research," she added. "I earned rapturous applause from a packed audience in

## Struggle and anxiety

Mr. G. R. F. Bredin, the vice chairman, thanking the Princess for formally opening the new wing said: "As we look round us now after so many years of struggle and anxiety, we may well say to ourselves 'All this and a Princess too.'"

Before she began a tour of the school four of those concerned with the construction of the new wing were presented to the Princess: Mr. J. F. Beasley and Mr. A. T. Field, surveyors, Mr. R. W. Whitehouse, the architect, and Mr. J. E. Whitburn, general manager of the builders, F. J. Minns & Co. Ltd.

The tour, which lasted nearly an hour, embraced the whole of the school's activities, including woodwork, metalwork, weaving, printing, pottery and the Peto Home rehabilitation unit, a cottage in the grounds specially equipped and furnished to show how a disabled housewife can cope with her duties.

During tea with the principal guests, two other members of the staff in the junior common room, Miss B. G. Collins, the Vice Principal, and Mr. H. L. Dennison, secretary to the Governors and Casson Trust were presented.

To commemorate her visit the Princess unveiled a plaque in the entrance hall to the memory of the founder.

Among those attending the ceremony were the vice Chancellor, Dr. K. C. Wheare, the chairman of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board, Mrs. I. Graham Bryce, the vice chairman of the United Oxford Hospitals, Mr. W. R. Gowers, and Sir Douglas Veale, a governor and chairman of the development fund.



Princess Marina unveils the commemorative plaque to Dr. Elizabeth Casson.

# PRINCESS AT HEADINGTON

**P**RINCESS Marina, Duchess of Kent, opening the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy at Headington yesterday, said the world was obsessed with scientific jargon.

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"We live in such a colourless world, so obsessed today with scientific jargon, that I for one, when 85 or over — to quote one of your pamphlets — will view with dismay the prospect of being admitted to a functional assessment unit."

"To be a unit in a Unit at 85 is a dismal outlook indeed."

## By helicopter

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She was greeted by the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, Col. John Thomson, who presented the civic party headed by the Lord Mayor, Aid. Mrs. Kathleen Lower.

Also present were the Sheriff, Coun. Mrs. Olive Gibbs, the Deputy Town Clerk, Mr. John Edwards, and the Deputy Chief Constable, Supt. Leonard North.

The Royal party and the civic dignitaries walked through a small crowd of mothers and children outside the hospital entrance for the short car drive to Dorset House, in London Road.

On her arrival, Princess Marina met Sir Hugh Casson, the architect, who is chairman

## Therapy school opened

of the governors, and the Principal, Miss E. M. Macdonald.

Later other members of the Casson family—Dorset House was founded by the late Dr. Elizabeth Casson — including Sir Lewis Casson, the actor, and his wife, Sybil Thorndike, were presented.

The senior student, Miss J. Blakeney, presented a bouquet to the Princess, who was welcomed by Sir Hugh Casson. Sir Hugh said that for the first time for many years the school now had a weather-proof roof over its head. He paid tribute to all who had been associated with the latest development.

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## 'Undreamed of'

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coveries undreamed of not so long ago.

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## 'A miracle'

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"I say increasingly because the trend of recent legislation has emphasised that the need for therapy of this kind will be more and more in demand, especially in the field of mental health."

Congratulating all those concerned with the new scheme, she added that looking at the photographs of some of the buildings which the school had occupied it was a miracle that they had accomplished so much. The splendid amenities that the new building would give them would encourage and hearten them to even better things.

Miss Macdonald described how the first Dorset House was opened at Bristol and commandeered during the war when the school moved to Bromsgrove. With the end of the war, another move was necessary and it was decided to come to Oxford because of its teaching and medical facilities.

From one student in 1930 Dorset House had grown to more than 200 and yet with 11 schools of occupational



Princess Marina discusses pottery with Rosalind Timson and Marion Gladstone.

## Plea for less 'jargon'

therapy in Britain the demand still exceeded the supply.

"While some of our concentration has had to be on a permanent home, the greater part of it had to be on the extension of the developing profession," she said.

"The school became involved not only in supplying occupational therapists for this country but for overseas."

She thanked all concerned with the new development, particularly a number of generous donors, among them the Goldsmiths Company,

Unilever and Mr. Hubert Savory.

It was hoped, she added, that the new additions to the school's facilities would be dedicated to the continuation of their present work, to the forging of closer links with allied professions, to offering post-graduate training facilities and the development of investigation and research.

Before she began a tour of the school four of the people concerned with the construction of the new wing were presented to the Princess—Mr. J.

F. Beasley and Mr. A. T. Field, surveyors, Mr. R. W. Whitehouse, the architect, and Mr. J. E. Whitburn, general manager of the builders, F. J. Mims and Co., Ltd.

## All activities

The tour, which lasted nearly an hour, embraced the whole of the school's activities, including woodwork, metalwork, weaving, printing, pottery and the Peto Home rehabilitation unit, a cottage in the grounds specially equipped and furnished to show how a disabled housewife can cope.

During tea with the principal guests and other members of the staff in the junior common room, Miss B. G. Collins, the Vice Principal of the School, and Mr. H. L. Dennison, secretary to the Governors and the Casson Trust, were presented.

To commemorate her visit the Princess unveiled a plaque in the entrance hall to the memory of Dr. Casson.

Among those attending yesterday's ceremony were the Vice Chancellor of the University, Dr. K. C. Wheare, the chairman of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board, Mrs. I. Graham Bryce, the vice-chairman of the United Oxford Hospitals, Mr. W. R. Gowers, and Sir Douglas Veale, a governor and chairman of the development fund.

## Princess Marina in Oxford today

Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, is visiting Oxford this afternoon to open the new wing of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy at Headington.

The Princess is due to arrive by helicopter at the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre's south lawn at 3.25 p.m., where she will be greeted by the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, Col. John Thomson, and the civic party led by the Lord Mayor, Ald. Mrs. Kathleen Lower.

Her visit will last less than two hours, during which there will be a series of presentations, a tour of the school and tea in the Junior Common Room, when Sir Lewis and Lady Casson, and other relatives of Dr. Elizabeth Casson, the foundress, will be present to her.

### 205 students

The new wing is named after Dr. Casson, who was a pioneer of occupational therapy in this country, and includes a cottage specially designed and equipped to enable students to learn by practical experience how best to help a disabled housewife run her home.

The school was first established at Oxford 19 years ago in huts behind the Churchill Hospital. Today it has 205 students and teaching links with general and psychiatric hospitals in London, Kent and Surrey as well as Oxford.

# PRINCESS AT HEADINGTON

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Later other members of the Casson family—Dorset House was founded by the late Dr. Elizabeth Casson—including Sir Lewis Casson, the actor, and his wife, Sybil Thorn-dike, were present.

The senior student, Miss J. Blakeney, presented a bouquet to the Princess, who was welcomed by Sir Hugh Casson. Sir Hugh said that for the first time for many years the school now had a weather-proof roof over its

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Mr. G. R. F. Beasley, Barrister at Law, Chairman of the governors, said that after two major operations and after enduring for years conditions which only staff and students made it possible to overcome, they now found themselves at last in a permanent home.

Miss E. M. Macdonald, the principal, described how the first Dorset House was opened at Bristol and commandeered during the war, when the school moved to Broomsgrove.

With the end of the war another move was necessary and it was decided to come to Oxford because of its teaching and medical facilities.

From one student in 1930 Dorset House had grown to more than 200, and yet with 11 schools of occupational therapy in Britain the demand still exceeded the supply.

THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

PROGRAMME

July 9th 1965

Her Royal Highness, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, has graciously consented to visit the School and declare the new buildings open.

- 3.30 Arrival of Her Royal Highness at the Dorset House School.  
Presentation of Governors and of Platform Party.
- 3.35 Royal Party proceeds to Platform -  
Bouquet presented to Her Royal Highness by Miss J. Blakeney, Senior Student.  
Welcoming Speech by Sir Hugh Casson, M.A., A.R.A., R.D.I., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.A., Chairman of the Dorset House School.  
Speech by Her Royal Highness, and declaration of opening of buildings.  
Speech by Miss E. M. Macdonald, M.B.E., B.Litt., T.M.A.O.T., Principal of the School.  
Speech of thanks to Her Royal Highness by Mr. G.R.F. Bredin, C.B.E., M.A., Vice-Chairman of the Dorset House School.
- 3.50 Her Royal Highness invited to tour the School.  
Other tours to follow - see over.
- 4.25 Her Royal Highness invited to take tea in the Junior approx. Common Room.
- 5.05 Her Royal Highness to leave from front courtyard. approx.

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

To admit

on July 9th, 1965

the gate at 44 London Road.  
drive to the path at the back, to enter  
ce.  
at in the area which has green/grey labels.  
OUR PLACE BY 3.10.  
n your places after the speeches until  
stairs for tea.

ROYAL VISIT

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When the Royal Party has started on the Tour, you are invited to join the Tour Group with Guides No. \_\_\_\_\_  
The following will be in your party:-

We hope you will, at the end of the tour, join the marquee groups for tea at 4.30 to 4.40.

## PLAN OF TOUR

- 34 Woodwork - Technical Drawing.
- 35 Metalwork, Wrought Iron, Plastics, Basketry.
- 33 Weaving.
- 32 Art, Puppetry, Fabric Printing, Lettering.
- Lecture Room
- 31 Demonstration of courses taken at the Oxford  
Lecture College of Technology - Commercial Techniques,  
Room Apparatus Maintenance, Work Study courses  
together with methods of Assessment.

### Leaving by Garden Door - cross to

- Cottage FETO HOME REHABILITATION UNIT  
Specially equipped Kitchen, Sitting Room,  
Bathroom, Bedroom.

### Return along front of building to

- 30 TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION ROOM  
(Heavy rehabilitation techniques).
- 22 Printing, Bookcraft.
- 21 Pottery.

### Upstairs to

- 6 & 7 Anatomy and Physiology teaching and  
Demonstration rooms.
- 3 Dressmaking - (with special reference to  
clothes for the disabled).
- 2 Leatherwork.
- 9 & 10 Libraries.

In the various departments there will be demonstrations of patient treatment by activity, as well as samples of work done by students in training.

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Please keep to this plan. Approximately 2 minutes have been allocated to each department. If you wish to spend longer in any section we would ask you to return to this after 5.15 p.m.

Platform Party

Deputy Town Clerk

Clr. Bredin

County Medical Officer  
of Health

Lord Lieutenant

Vice-Chairman, United  
Oxford Hospitals

Her Royal Highness

Lady in Waiting

Sir Hugh Casson

Sir Douglas Veale

Lord Mayor

Chairman, Regional  
Hospital Board

Principal

City Medical Officer  
of Health

Vice-Chancellor

Sheriff

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

*To admit*

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**July 9th, 1965**

Please enter by gate at 44 London Road,  
where you will receive further directions

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

*To admit*

---

**on July 9th, 1965**

PLEASE Enter by the gate at 44 London Road.  
Follow the drive to the path at the back, to enter  
the marquee.  
Take a seat in the area which has green/grey labels.  
BE IN YOUR PLACE BY 3.10.  
Remain in your places after the speeches until  
directed upstairs for tea.

THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL  
THERAPY

The Governors, Principal, Staff and Students

*request the pleasure of the company of*

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*On Friday, July 9th, 1965, at 3.30 p.m.*

WHEN

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARINA,  
DUCHESS OF KENT

has kindly consented to visit the School and  
to open the new premises

IMPORTANT:  
Admission will be by  
Reserved Seat Ticket only.  
These will be sent on receipt  
of replies to this invitation.

R.S.V.P. *not later than June 14th* to  
The Secretary,  
Dorset House School of  
Occupational Therapy,  
58 London Road,  
Headington, Oxford.

H.R.H. Arriving



Her Royal Highness  
and Miss E.M. Macdonald,



Her Royal Highness being led into the marquee by the  
Chairman, Sir Hugh Casson.



Her Royal Highness being led up the marquee.

Her Royal Highness speaking and pronouncing the  
New School open.



The Platform Party  
H.R.Highness.Sir Hugh Casson (front, left)  
Miss E.M.Macdonald.Vice Chancellor,Oxford Univ.  
(front, right)

SUN. TEL. 29. 7. 73  
*Invisible import*

SIR JOHN THOMSON, about to retire after 11 years as chairman of Barclays Bank, is going out in a blaze of financial glory.

At £95 million, last week's latest half-year profit figures are almost double those of 1972.

Yet his salary, I notice from the annual report, is £10,872, compared with £50,762 in 1967. The chairmen of several of the other big banks draw over £30,000.

Thomson is not quite so altruistic as the figure would seem to show. In 1968 he reached the age of 60 and in common with other members of the staff at Barclays began to draw a pension. But as he remained chairman, the amount of the pension has been annually deducted from his salary.

Companies are required to publish a chairman's salary but not his pension.



H. Royal Highness receiving a bouquet from the Senior Student, Miss J. Blakeney.  
Mr. Bredin, Vice Chairman & Sir John Thompson,  
(Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire)



Her Royal Highness unveiling the memorial panel  
to Dr. Elizabeth Casson (E.M.M. in background).



Her Royal Highness unveiling the memorial panel  
to Dr. Elizabeth Casson (E.M.M. in background).



Her Royal Highness discussing use of lively splint,  
and basketry, with P.Droz & E.M.M.



Her Royal Highness discussing book support and  
sling suspension with P.Mullaney



Her Royal Highness in Woodwork Dept.  
Student, K. Doran. Mr. Maggs & E.M.M.



Her Royal Highness discussing pottery with R. Timson  
and M. Gladstone



H. Royal Highness &  
H. Scott.



S. Ogoi demonstrating a page turner and  
A. Rheim and G. Arnott demonstrating use of hoist.





Students & Guests gathered to see her Royal Highness  
leave. (In front. Dr. Yeaxlec, lecturer in Psychology)



Her Royal Highness, Princess Marina, leaving.

VISIT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARINA, DUCHESS OF KENT

to the

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

OXFORD

Friday, 9th July, 1965

CIVIC PROGRAMME

RECEPTION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

2.45 p.m. The following assemble in the Parlour for robing:-

Lord Mayor	(Alderman Mrs. Kathleen Lower)
Sheriff	(Councillor Mrs. Olive Gibbs)
Deputy Town Clerk	(Mr. J. Edwards)
Deputy Chief Constable	(Superintendent L. North)

(Robes and Mace Required)

3.00 p.m. Civic Party will leave Town Hall for South Lawn of Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre in cars as follows:-

Police escort car

Deputy Chief Constable

Lord Mayor's car (Regn. No. FC 1)

Lord Mayor  
Sheriff  
Deputy Town Clerk  
Mace

Austin (Regn. No. 970 RFC)

Cars will proceed via High Street, Headington Road, London Road, Windmill Road and Old Road to the 'Electricity' entrance (opposite Girdlestone Road) of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, and remain parked, facing west.

Civic Party will take up their positions on the south lawn in readiness to receive Her Royal Highness.

3.20 p.m. H.M. Lieutenant for Oxfordshire (Colonel John Thomson, T.D., D.C.L.) and Mrs. Thomson will join Civic Party on south lawn.

[Note: H.M. Lieutenant's car will park in front of Police escort car for prompt departure.]

The order of reception will be:-

H.M. Lieutenant  
Mrs. Thomson

Lord Mayor (introduced by H.M. Lieutenant)  
Sheriff } [Presented by  
Deputy Town Clerk }  
Deputy Chief Constable } Lord Mayor]

3.25 p.m.

Her Royal Highness, accompanied by her Lady-in-Waiting  
(The Lady Balfour) will arrive by helicopter.

Her Royal Highness, H.M. Lieutenant and the Civic  
Party, will join the waiting cars as follows:-

Motor cycle escort

H.M. Lieutenant's car

H.M. Lieutenant  
Mrs. Thomson  
Lady-in-Waiting

Police escort car

Deputy Chief Constable

Lord Mayor's car

Her Royal Highness  
Lord Mayor

Austin

Sheriff of Oxford  
Deputy Town Clerk  
Mace

[Note: Lawn, from helicopter to gate, will be  
surfaced with matting, properly secured]

All cars to proceed to the 'old' entrance of the  
School via Lime Walk and London Road, entering  
the forecourt by the eastern end of the drive.

H.M. Lieutenant's car preceded by motor cycle escort  
will move off immediately so that he will be in  
position when Her Royal Highness arrives at the  
School.

Parking for all cars in the forecourt.

OPENING AND TOUR OF DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

3.30 p.m. Arrival at the School -

H.M. Lieutenant will present the Chairman of the School, Sir Hugh Casson, M.A., A.R.A., R.D.I., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.A.

Sir Hugh Casson will present the Principal of the School, Miss E.M. Macdonald, M.B.E., B.Litt., T.M.A.O.T.

The party will move to the Junior Common Room.

Sir Hugh Casson will make presentations in the Junior Common Room. (See Appendix A)

During these presentations, the civic party (except H.M. Lieutenant and Lord Mayor) will proceed at once to their seats on the platform followed, as presentations are made, by all in the J.C.R., leaving:-

Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Chairman and Principal.

The Lady-in-Waiting, accompanied by H.M. Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor.

(For platform plan see Appendix B)

3.35 p.m. Her Royal Highness and immediate party will proceed to platform.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

- (i) Senior Student, Miss J. Blakeney, to present bouquet to Her Royal Highness:
- (ii) Introductory Speech by the Chairman, Sir Hugh Casson:
- (iii) Speech by Her Royal Highness, and declaration of Opening of Buildings:
- (iv) Speech by the Principal, Miss E.M. Macdonald:
- (v) Speech of Thanks to Her Royal Highness by the Vice-Chairman, Councillor G.R.F. Bredin, C.B.E., M.A.

3.50 p.m. The Chairman will invite Her Royal Highness to tour the School, accompanied by himself, the Lady-in-Waiting and the Principal.

The tour will be preceded by the presentation of -

J.F. Beasley, Esq., F.R.I.C.S., A.A.I.,  
Surveyor  
A.T. Field, Esq., A.F.S., L.M.R.S.H.  
Surveyor  
R.W. Whitehouse, Esq., Dip.Arch. (B'ham) A.R.I.B.A.  
J.E. Whitburn, Esq., F.I.B.E.  
General Manager, F.J. Minns & Co. Ltd., Builders.

(For Plan of Tour of School, see  
Appendix C)

[Note: This tour will be followed by the civic party  
and other groups taking the same route.]

4.25 p.m.

The Chairman will invite Her Royal Highness to take  
tea in the Junior Common Room.

During tea the following will be presented -

Sir Lewis and Lady Casson, and other relatives  
of Dr. Elizabeth Casson, the Foundress.

Miss B.G. Collins, T.M.A.O.T. Vice-Principal

Mr. H.L. Dennison, M.A. Secretary to the  
Governors and the  
Casson Trust

and others, already presented, may be invited  
to talk with Her Royal Highness.

H.M. Lieutenant and all the civic party will take  
tea in the J.C.R.

#### DEPARTURE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

5.05 p.m.

Her Royal Highness prepares to leave.

5.10 p.m.

The Chairman and Principal will take leave of  
Her Royal Highness at the School.

All cars will draw up to the entrance of the School  
by 5.05 p.m. in readiness for departure as follows:-

#### Police escort car

Deputy Chief Constable

#### Lord Mayor's car

Her Royal Highness  
Lord Mayor

#### Austin

Remainder of Civic Party  
as for arrival

#### H.M. Lieutenant's car

H.M. Lieutenant  
Mrs. Thomson  
Lady-in-Waiting

All cars proceed to the 'Electricity' entrance, Old Road, for the south lawn of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre where all passengers will alight and escort Her Royal Highness to the helicopter.

The order of leave-taking will be:-

Deputy Chief Constable  
Deputy Town Clerk  
Sheriff  
Lord Mayor

Mrs. Thomson  
H.M. Lieutenant

Immediately following the departure of Her Royal Highness, the civic cars will, for the purposes of disrobing, return to the Town Hall.

Programmes collated by  
Lord Mayor's Office,  
Town Hall,  
Oxford.  
(Tel: Oxford 49811)

5th July, 1965

The following is the proposed list of presentations in the Junior Common Room prior to proceeding to the Platform in the marquee:

Sir Huga Casson, Chairman of the Dorset House School, presents:-

The Rev. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford,  
K. C. Wheare Esq., D.Litt.

The Chairman of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board,  
Mrs. Graham Bryce, M.A.

The Vice-Chairman of the United Oxford Hospitals,  
A. A. Gowers Esq., M.A., Hon. D.C.L.

The Medical Officer of Health for Oxford,  
J. F. Warin Esq., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health for Oxfordshire,  
M. J. Pleydell Esq., M.C., M.D., D.P.H.

The Governors of the Dorset House School and their wives:-

Vice-Chairman, <sup>CHR.</sup> G. R. F. Bredin Esq., C.B.E., M.A., and Mrs. Bredin  
Chairman of the Development Fund, Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E.,  
D.C.L., LL.D. and Lady Veale

Medical Director, E. F. Mason Esq., M.B.E., M.D., Ch.B.,  
D. Phys. Med. and Mrs. Mason

K. D. D. Henderson Esq., C.M.G., M.H.  
and Mrs. Henderson

Colonel L. K. Ledger, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P. and Mrs. Ledger

Mrs. A. Nugent Young, F.S.A.

and Miss P. A. Dunn, B.Sc., Headmistress of Headington School.

Plan of Seats on Platform

	Deputy Town Clerk
<sup>EL.</sup> Mr. Bredin	
	County M.O.H.
Lord Lieutenant	
	Chairman U.O.H.
Her Royal Highness	
	Lady in Waiting
Sir Hugh Casson	
	Sir Douglas Veale
Lord Mayor	
	Chairman R.H.B.
Principal	
	City M.O.H.
Vice-Chancellor	
	Sheriff







E.M.M. saying goodbye to her Royal Highness.



Dame Sybil & Sir Lewis



Dame Sybil & E.M.M.

SPEECHES  
AT THE  
ROYAL OPENING  
OF THE  
DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL'S  
NEW PREMISES.

SPEECHES AT THE ROYAL OPENING

SIR HUGH CASSON'S SPEECH

Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen

Everybody here knows the feeling of triumph of having, at long last, found somewhere to live. I hope, therefore, Ma'm, you will forgive us the look of self-satisfaction that radiates from our faces as we welcome you together with all our other distinguished guests this afternoon to this our first permanent, indeed, our first weatherproof home for 25 years. We are very proud to have got it, thanks to our admirable architect and the builders, if you will forgive an architect making tribute to another one, prouder still that, thanks to a great deal of generosity and hard work, from a very large number of people, we have almost paid for it, and proudest of all, perhaps, that Dorset House which has been, for 35 years, as you all know, a pioneer of the teaching of occupational therapy, can now after so many years of make do and mend, mostly mend in temporary buildings, can look forward to a splendid future with what we've so far lacked, a roof over our heads. We are very grateful that so many of you who are so busy and so distinguished, have found time to join us this afternoon in celebrating this occasion and we are particularly pleased, your Royal Highness, that you have honoured us with your presence this afternoon, and I would ask you, if I may, to say a few words to us and to declare our new buildings open, after which the Principal will give a brief history of the events; it has to be brief, because you wouldn't believe some of them which have led up to this very happy occasion. Your Royal Highness...

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCESS MARINA

Sir Hugh Casson, Miss Macdonald, Ladies and Gentlemen

Thank you for your kindness in welcoming me here. In saying this, I am conscious that my sister in law, the Princess Royal, had accepted your invitation to open these new buildings.\* I cannot but express my

sadness that it has fallen to me to take her place. I am honoured to do so, for I know what a deep interest she took in your activities.

Dr. Elizabeth Casson was, if I understand her character aright, the supreme example of a dedicated woman; one of those endowed by God with courage and with vision. I can imagine how she would have rejoiced at these new developments which we are here gathered to inaugurate today. May I add how glad I am to see so many members of her distinguished family.

I have read with the greatest interest the various papers defining the origins and scope of the work which Dr. Casson began and with which you are concerned at Dorset House. The record of achievement is impressive. Looking down that record, it is exciting to read that from comparatively modest beginnings 35 years ago, so much has been accomplished and so much done to alleviate the sufferings of the disabled, and of those afflicted with psychiatric diseases, and of the old. It is in these three branches of medicine, as Sir Douglas Veale has so aptly pointed out, that progress is being delayed. It is in these three fields that occupational therapy can achieve marvels and effect recoveries undreamt of not so long ago.

I find the account of your work of special relevance since in one way or another I have been connected as Patron for nearly 20 years now with a number of organisations, whose activities rely very largely on the employment of occupational therapy. I am thinking particularly of such institutions as the National Association for Mental Health, the Spastics Society, the S.O.S. Society and, of course, such hospitals as the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital with its Ancilliary School, the Derwin Cripples Training College; all these and many more are actively and strenuously at work in fields closely allied with yours. Indeed, they and many kindred organisations must depend immensely and increasingly upon the kind of service that you can give and through the training and provision of teachers. I say increasingly because the trend of recent legislation has emphasized that the need for therapy of this kind will be more and more in demand, especially in the

field of mental health.

Perhaps I may venture one very minor comment which I trust that none of you will take amiss. May I beg you when next you create a new offspring, as I am sure that you will, to choose a name for it that can be readily understood. We live in such a colourless world so obsessed today with scientific jargon that I, for one, when 85 or over, to quote one of your pamphlets, will view with dismay the prospect of being admitted to a Functional Assessment Unit. To be a unit in a unit at 85 is a dismal outlook indeed.

I can imagine with what joy all those of you associated with Dorset House must welcome your move to a new and properly equipped home, which will mean so much to the Principal and her staff and to all those who come here to work. Looking at the photographs of some of the buildings which you have occupied, it is a miracle that you have accomplished so much, and the splendid amenities that the new buildings will give you I am sure will encourage and hearten you to even better things.

May I congratulate everyone concerned with this scheme, and send my good wishes to all of you.

I now have the greatest pleasure in declaring open the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy.

(\*The Princess Royal died a few months before this event.)

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SIR HUGH CASSON

Thank you Ma'm very much indeed, particularly about that phraseology - I've often, afraid disloyally thought, at the age of 85, living in an Assessment Unit that the thought of being interviewed by an occupational therapist sounded more alarming than in fact it proves to be. If only we could have thought of a better word for that I am sure we should do so. I will now ask Miss Macdonald the Principal to explain and talk to you about the School. It is very surprising and nice to

see Miss Macdonald upright after all the hard work she has put into this day. She has, of course, had 25 years to wait for it, but still they have been 25 years of very hard work.

MISS MACDONALD

Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen

This is indeed an eventful day for us as you will no doubt appreciate when I have given you a brief sketch of the background of our work. Dr. Elizabeth Casson, the Foundress of this School, 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 the bored idleness pervading many treatment centres, Dr. Casson decided to investigate the situations in which activities were used for further treatment, and for the re-establishment of the patient. A lightning visit to America and visits to mental and physical hospitals in this country convinced her of the urgency of the introduction and recognition of this form of "re-ablement", so, attached to her newly opened clinic for psychiatric patients, known as Dorset House, which explains our name, Dr. Casson opened in 1930 the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy. This has grown from one student in 1930 to 210 in 1960, and yet with 11 schools 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 and work and training was extended into this field.

Then came the war which heralded the sudden expansion of 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 we were moved to an

emergency hospital in the Midlands. Hectic, short and long courses were run under somewhat difficult conditions but these brought to the profession some of its most valuable workers, my Deputy here among them. With the end of the war and the closing of the Bromsgrove Hospital another move was necessary. We were pressed to remain central in the country, and the choice fell on Oxford, with its teaching and medical facilities. Space was at a premium. We acquired a pleasant hostel in lovely grounds but the problem was the school. As alternative tenants to Italian road pickers we eventually acquired 18 nissen huts at the back of the ex-"lease-lend" Churchill Hospital. These had been used for prisoners of war and the barbed wire and the watch-towers were still in place, as were the pin-up girls! We thought we were there for two or three years; we were there in fact for 18. While some of our concentration had to be on a permanent home, the greater part of it had still to be on the extension of the developing profession, and some notes on the contribution that the school has made to these are available in the tea rooms.

The school became involved not only in supplying occupational therapists for this country but for overseas, and it would seem happily appropriate to refer to one most rewarding even in this connection. In the early Oxford days the school was able to give a 3 year scholarship to a most intelligent and hardworking student from Greece. When qualified she returned to introduce occupational therapy to that country. In 1961 this ex-student, Miss Roula Gregoriades, came to visit us, and attended our first Development Fund meeting. To our immense surprise and pleasure she brought to us what is a rare award and a great honour, the Golden Cross of the Greek Red Cross. The award and citation will be on view in the Common Room. We were most touched and honoured, and could I add that a moment when the nissen huts seemed our permanent home, when buildings such as these were almost beyond our hope, this unexpected gesture gave us a tremendous fillip, and here we are. We are also very thankful; thankful to the Governors, Staff and Students, to Friends in and beyond Oxford and to all of you here today. I should mention that the new wing added to the former premises is dedicated

to the memory of our Foundress, Dr. Elizabeth Casson. The two main lecture rooms in this wing are named after 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. All these sections we hope you will be seeing. We hope to dedicate them to the continuation of our present work, to the forging of closer links with allied professions, for offering post-graduate training facilities and to developing investigation and research.

May I before closing turn to a few matters of importance in the immediate present. We are delighted to welcome Your Royal Highness here and to show you something of what we are trying to do. We are also glad to welcome all the members of this gathering. 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, in physiology, psychology, medicine, surgery and psychiatry and if you admire the result 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.

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SIR HUGH CASSON

Thank you Miss Macdonald - I will now ask Mr. Bredin to say a few words of thanks to Her Royal Highness - Mr. Bredin -

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MR. BREDIN

Your Royal Highness. It is my privilege on behalf of

everyone present here to thank you for coming to our celebrations this afternoon. From what you have heard the Principal say, you will realise how epoch making this event is in the history of Dorset House. After two major migrations and after enduring for years conditions which required all the loyalty and energy of Students and Staff to overcome, we have at long last come into a permanent home. After all these years of struggle and anxiety, we may be pardoned if we look around us today and say "All this and a Princess too"! Your Royal Highness, by your presence here today, you have set the seal upon a day which for us is one of the greatest importance and significance. We are deeply indebted to you for coming so far to attend our celebrations today and when we look back on it in the years to come, it will be to remember with gratitude and affection your presence with us on this happy occasion.

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SIR HUGH CASSON

Ladies and Gentlemen

That concludes the formal side of the proceedings this afternoon. The school is now graciously, happily open, and welcome to you. We are first going off in a pilot group if I can so describe ourselves, ahead of the rest of you. I hope you will all follow and see as much as you can.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DEVELOPMENT FUND OF  
THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Among those who gave most generously to the Development Fund were:-

Former and present Students and their Parents.

Former and present Staff.

Hubert Savory Esq., (a well-wisher and admirer of the work of the School.)

The Goldsmith's Company.

Messrs. Unilever Limited.

The Coulthurst Trust.

Messrs. Coutts & Company.

The Dulverton Trust.

Further help was given for the building of the new Hostel by:-

The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, which provided a substantial Bridging Loan without interest.

The Pilgrim Trust.

## Statement by the Chairman

of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy Development Fund

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When asked to become Chairman of the Dorset House School Development Fund I decided that before asking the public to join with members and friends of the school in subscribing to its development fund I must find out for myself what occupational therapy really meant and what was the quality of the training given to the students. I was concerned also to find out in what directions progress was likely to occur. The following are my impressions. I have visited the school, and seen the training given, and hospitals and clinics.

This assessment has been made quite independently of the school authorities, to whom I have presented this as a report of my own impressions.

The school appeals for funds to make its co-operation and connection with hospitals all over the country and overseas more fruitful in the relief of the sufferings of mankind.

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Students trained at Dorset House are among the pioneers in a revolutionary change in the treatment of mental and physical disorders. Through recent advances in medical science one organic disease after another is being stamped out, and hospitals for infectious diseases are being rapidly emptied.

There are three branches of medicine in which progress has, until quite recently, been slower. But now equally dramatic advances are beginning in the hospitals devoted to their treatment.

(1) Psychiatric disease is often more distressing to patients and their families than physical. A mental patient does not adjust his conduct to his environment in the normal way; he has lost the ability to fit in mentally and emotionally with it. The occupational therapist helps to lead the patient back to normal mental and emotional reactions, by means of activities which, step by step, call for an increasing measure of co-operative effort.

(2) In orthopaedic conditions, though the intelligence may be affected little or not at all, the physical breakdown may be almost complete, as in cases of paralysis following poliomyelitis. When the surgeon and his auxiliaries have restored some degree of physical activity, the occupational therapist makes the restored powers useful to the patient. Moreover, in the course of prolonged treatment, the patient may have lost heart so that his will to improve has to be strengthened.

(3) Old age obviously cannot be cured, but senility can be arrested when, as often happens, the patient is simply getting out of touch with his environment, while the community in which he lives is organised, not for the old and infirm, but for the young and active. He needs, but has lost, the feeling of security and

P.T.O.

his sense of purpose. He may be disordered only in body, or in mind, or in both.

Occupational therapy has long ceased to be thought of just as a means of giving the convalescent something to do in order that recovery may not be retarded by boredom. The occupational therapist is, at a certain stage, the most important member of the team which reshapes the convalescent to fit again into the normal life of the community. The object is the same in every kind of case, but each patient is a separate problem.

Occupational therapists, besides contributing to the forms of adjustment described, have already begun to investigate how far such help and treatment can be applied in the prevention of delinquent and criminal tendencies. The authorities of the Dorset House School wish to carry on this investigation, and believe that part of their 'forward-looking' is to go further into this field.

Occupational Therapy is clearly at the threshold of immense advances. Fascinating fields of research are opening out. More students must be trained, both for practice and for research, and training must keep pace with knowledge.

Dorset House works in close co-operation with three hospitals which are in the van of progress in psychiatry, orthopaedics, physical illness and geriatrics and which are closely associated with the Nuffield Medical School of Oxford.

In designing its new buildings the school is also keeping in mind the possibility of yet another form of co-operation, that of sharing its facilities with allied professional training groups which may be starting courses in Oxford.

*April 1961*

Douglas Veale

# Copy of Letter from Dr. G. E. Godber, C.B.,

Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, London, W.1

## to Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., D.C.L.

Chairman of the Dorset House School Development Fund Committee

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15th March 1961

Dear Veale,

It was very useful to hear from yourself, Sir Hugh Casson and Miss Macdonald, when you visited the Ministry on 2nd March, of the way your minds are running with regard to the future of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy.

We know of course that the huts at the Churchill in which the School is accommodated at present have only a limited life ahead of them, and clearly you will want to look to the future. We recognise that the School, particularly in view of its history, wishes to preserve its independence and that you are therefore contemplating the erection of permanent premises.

Although, as I explained, this is not a project for which we can give any financial support, we do welcome your proposal. The continued provision of trained occupational therapists is important to the hospital service and we shall be glad to know how your plans progress.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. E. Godber

APPROACH TO TRUSTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR NEW HOSTEL

THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1. HISTORY

The Dorset House School is the oldest school of occupational therapy in the country, having been founded in Bristol in 1930 by Dr. Elizabeth Casson, originally as a private venture. By the outbreak of war it was firmly established, and the value of occupational therapy was accepted by medical authorities. After being blitzed, the school moved to Barnsley Hall Hospital, near Bromsgrove, and, at the invitation of the Ministry of Health, undertook the responsibility for training occupational therapists for the Emergency Medical Services.

In 1947 the school moved to Oxford to a group of Nissen huts leased from the Churchill Hospital. Dr. Casson now felt that the school should be put on a permanent basis, and ownership passed from her to a non-profit making company whose nominal shareholders form the school's Board of Governors.

The work of the school continued in the huts until 1964, when the hospital needed the site. The school bought a large existing building in Headington which provides libraries, some teaching accommodation and administrative offices, and built on a new wing of ten teaching rooms. An appeal had already been launched to provide funds for such a move, which was financed as follows:-

Proceeds of Appeal	£20,000
Legacy from Foundress	12,000
Accumulated Reserves	10,000
Bank Loan	35,000

Total Sum            £77,000

2. SELECTION, TRAINING AND ADMINISTRATION

The selection of students is rigorous and approximately only one in six of those who apply is accepted. They are trained by a highly qualified staff of full-time specialists, supplemented by part-time help from departments of the University, the local Hospitals, and the college of Technology. Graduates of the school are sought after by the hospitals and local authorities. In the thirty-eight years of its life the

school has trained some 2,000 students. Students come from all parts of the world. Many of them have returned to their own homes to be pioneers of the profession in their own countries. The growth of the school is illustrated by the steady increase in the intake of students each year, from a handful in 1930 to the present yearly number of about 90.

The school is wholly independent, receiving no subsidy from public funds. Its Governors, recruited by co-option, are chosen as being qualified to grapple with its problems. The school is, therefore, perfectly free to take advantage of its freedom to explore avenues of new development for the profession.

3. PROJECTED DEVELOPMENTS AND COSTS

In October 1968 the Governors hope to start an Advanced Training Course of one year for trained personnel already in posts and also for particularly able students (as an extension of the basic course). This course would also be open to candidates from overseas from whom frequent requests are received for specialised help and further training.

4. IMMEDIATE NEED

The school's immediate needs are, accordingly,

- i. a small extension of teaching space approx: £10,000
- ii. a new hostel. The growth of the University and of the Oxford College of Technology has made the competition for accommodation severe, and a hostel for 60 or more students, which can be built in the school grounds, has become a necessity. Informal enquiries have encouraged us to hope that planning permission will be given for both of the above, the total cost of which has been estimated at £75,000
- iii. some financial backing for the students for the experimental Advanced Course.

Enclosed are a copy of last year's accounts and a note of the estimated costs for the new Advanced Course.

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5. REASON FOR APPROACHING THE - TRUST

(This para. ) One reason for approaching your Trust for a grant towards will have to) the above sums is that we have noted, from the grants made by it be carefully) in recent years, its interest in the advancement of medical care adjusted to ) and in those independent institutions which are free from the the procliv-) constraints inevitably imposed state-support.

ities of each)  
Trust.) )

(Covering ) The Chairman of the Dorset House School (and/or one  
Letter ) of the Governors) will be happy to call on you, and show  
to be ) you the plan of the projected buildings and also give you  
sent.) ) any further information you may need about the proposed  
) courses.

Letter to Former Contributors/Appeal 26.5.1965

THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY,  
58 London Road, Headington, Oxford.

Dear Contributors,

You generously helped us in our original Appeal for our Development Fund. We feel you would like, therefore, to have a report on the results.

The first phase of the Appeal raised £15,000. This, together with monies otherwise available, enabled us to purchase a property with a house suitable for conversion for the administrative, library and socio/welfare needs of the school. This left only the need for building lecture, work and occupational teaching rooms, and it has proved possible for these to be built in the form of a rectangular unit, part double and part single storey.

To achieve this the school has had to anticipate the results of the second phase of the Appeal, which has opened with an anonymous gift of £2,000 towards the total of £38,000 still needed.

The school has been able to move into its new and vastly improved quarters, and from here is planning new developments in training. These will be more extensive and successful if the concentration on raising funds for the building itself, while being necessarily energetic at present, can be limited to as short a time as possible.

If, therefore, you are able to interest any other well-wisher in our need, or to help us further yourself, we will be extremely grateful. More literature about the school is available if you should be able to help us to extend the appeal.

Yours gratefully and sincerely,

signed Douglas Veale

Chairman of the Development Fund Committee.

26th May, 1965.

THE DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY  
in conjunction with the Casson Trust.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Assets FREEHOLD. One 23 roomed HOUSE - Administration, Teaching and Welfare.  
One COTTAGE, to be used for teaching purposes etc.  
GROUND on which is built the extension to complete the accommodation needed.

The purchase of this has been made possible by the following:-

Legacy from Dr. Elizabeth Casson, our Founder.	£12,400
Money raised by our appeal, to date.	<u>15,000</u>
	(*) <u>£27,400</u>

Further Needs

To complete our re-establishment we now need -

for REPAIRS, STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS, OVERHAUL OF HEATING AND LIGHTING SERVICES, some EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERING and CURTAINING, for the above house. £11,000

for the NEW WING - (two large, equal sized lecture and eight teaching rooms). 35,000  
£46,000

Towards this we have, in our surplus from the above total (\*), and in reserves 8,000  
December, 1964 - total still to raise. £38,000