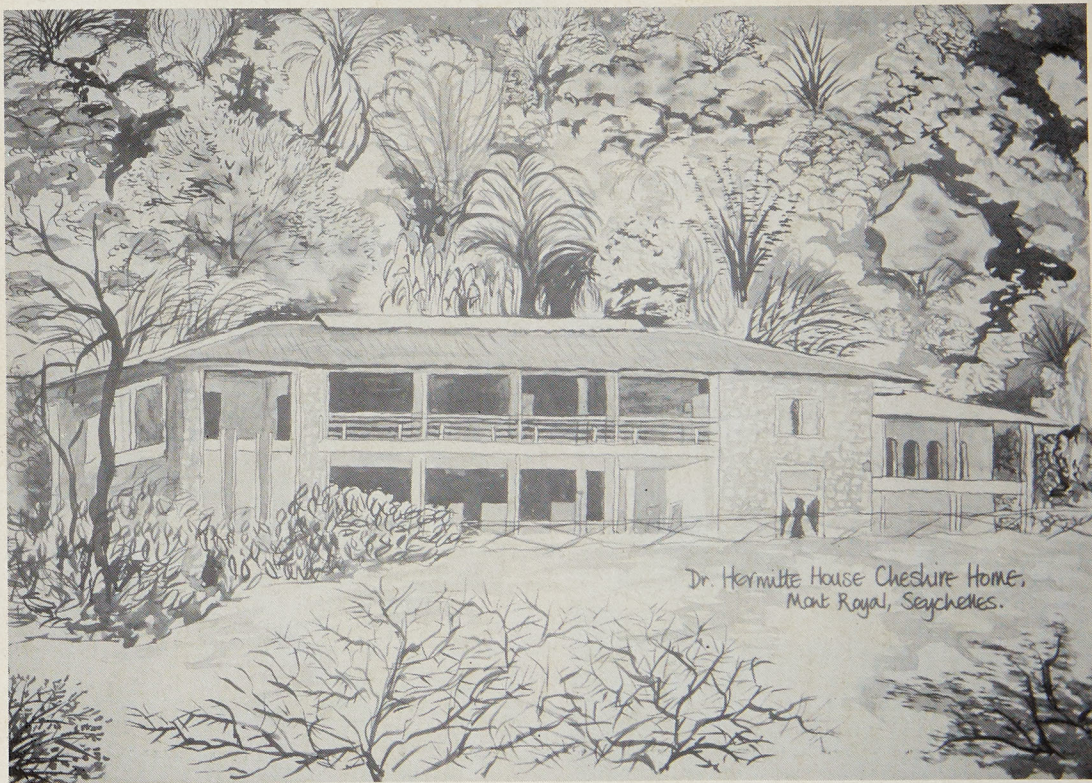


Cheshire Smile

The Quarterly Magazine of the Cheshire Homes Price 10p

Winter 1978/79



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The Quarterly Magazine of the Leonard Cheshire Homes

Vol. 21 No. 12 Winter 1978/79

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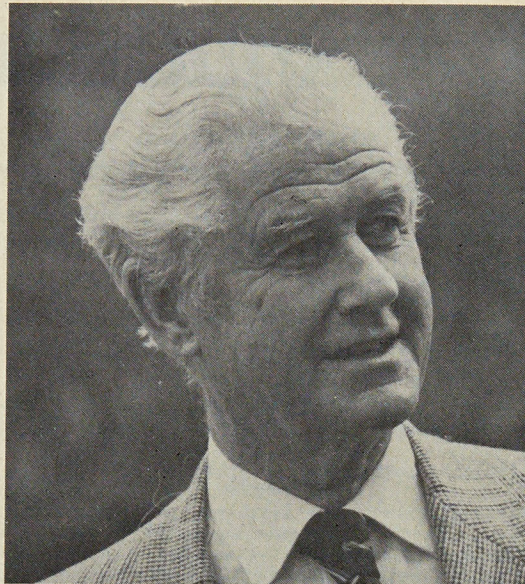
Cover: Dr. Hermitte House, Cheshire Home, Mont Royal, Seychelles.

The Chairman's Page

This is not an easy report to write; as I sit down to it, life really looks pretty gloomy. The weather can't make up its mind whether to be merely very cold or arctic; all forms of transport seem to be dangerous or out of action; and strikes – or am I supposed to call them industrial action? – are as numerous as they are varied, alas! even including a long-drawn out and continuing one at a Cheshire Home. It is difficult to imagine sadder news than that. The economic prospects that must result for us all can only add to the depression.

Yet by the time you read this I have no doubt that the sun will be out again; the spring flowers will have not only survived the snow but beaten it; and somehow or other we shall have found answers to our difficulties and muddled our way through toward a brighter horizon. "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

Perhaps this typifies the Cheshire approach. There is scarcely a Home or a resident in it whose history does not include a time when matters seemed desperate and solutions impossible to envisage. If people did not find themselves facing forbidding problems and did not need help and comfort in meeting them, there would be no Cheshire Homes; no residents in them; no staff needed to care; no committees needed to manage and so on. Perhaps it would not be conceited to say that in such matters we may set an example for others to follow. If everybody shared the courage and determination of our residents; the dedication and particularly the pride in the job of our staff; and the cheerful unselfishness of our voluntary workers, would we not soon find a way out of our troubles – indeed would we have ever got into them in the first place?



Self-satisfaction is an unattractive trait in anyone; but pride in accomplishment, particularly against the odds, is a different matter altogether. The Cheshire Foundation has accomplished great things in the past. Even the recent past, with all the economic and political problems that beset the world, shows us with a record of continuing expansion on a secure basis; increasing support and reputation; and justifiably high hopes for further advance. It can be done – with the right people and the right ideas!

As a small personal contribution I have found a new and more cheerful photograph to head this page. I am sure you will all agree that it was high time readers of "The Smile" were spared the somewhat sour and dyspeptic visage that has looked out at them for five years.

Sincerely

Christopher Fairclough

Chairman

VIEWPOINT

As I write these few notes at the end of January, the snow is still falling and is lying quite thickly on the fields in front of my house. Many of the roads are icebound, and travelling is difficult; industrial unrest is widespread, strikes seem to be the order of the day, and as February draws near, one can only wonder what lies ahead.

At the same time how much we have to be thankful for, and within the Foundation, how very much more. What a wonderfully inspiring message is that of our Chairman, Sir Christopher on the opposite page.

Pause for a moment and read it again.

As I mentioned in Autumn "Viewpoint" we, all of us, whether residents, staff, members of committees of homes, working in a voluntary capacity or whatever can look up and say from the bottom of our hearts, Thank You to the Group Captain, Sir Christopher and all the Trustees for their leadership, their example and the stimulation and inspiration they continue to give to all of us.

This issue contains perhaps less general news from the Homes but we have endeavoured to give a fairly comprehensive summary of the speeches, discussions and reports of the Conference held here in Sutton Coldfield on 30th September, together particularly with those of the Group Captain himself.

These reports are worth not only reading but studying and discussing in greater depth for they apply not only to the past; but to a much greater extent the future of the very Foundation itself hinges on the decisions which will be taken in the next year or so.

Attitudes towards care are constantly changing, but over the past year or two they have done so with a much greater acceleration. The Group Captain as always has that capacity for not only looking but seeing ahead, and some of the points he raised need to be carefully dealt with and considered in depth.

One would like to see, or hear of, more discussion groups being formed in the Homes and for the resulting ideas or findings or recommendations to be submitted perhaps to the Smile for publication thus, hopefully, stimulating further discussion which would lead to some action being taken.

Too often, as is brought out so clearly and forcefully in Maureen Oswin's recently published excellent review of the Social Services "Holes in the Welfare Net", so many people in residential Homes appeared to become lethargic and frustrated. Whether this is because of petty restrictions or some institutional malaise which might easily become dangerously contagious unless dealt with in its early stages is not clear, but of all people who should have a "say" in their future, surely those in Cheshire Homes should be among the first, and point the way ahead.

So please may I suggest you start a Discussion Group in your Home, set aside say, an hour or more regularly on a set day every week, and get together and talk about and discuss the points that came out at the Conference reported in this issue.

Try to be positive in your thinking, summarise your decisions, and send them to us. We look forward to hearing from you.

Don't necessarily confine your group to residents but invite staff and voluntary helpers to join (if you so wish), and as Chairman of a Management Committee myself, I feel sure your own Management Committee would be delighted to see a copy of your Report.

Keep them informed!

R.E.L.

To:

LORD DENNING P.C.
MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
SENIOR PATRON OF THE
LEONARD CHESHIRE FOUNDATION

23rd January, 1979



On this occasion of your eightieth birthday. The Smile and all its Readers extend heartiest congratulations and Best Wishes for your continued good health and well being.



Report of the Annual Conference Held at Sutton Coldfield on 30th September 1979

Welcome to the Lord Mayor

Opening the Conference, the Chairman, Sir Christopher Foxley Norris, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A., welcomed the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Councillor Edward F. Hanson, J.P., and said 'We welcome you Sir, not only in your personal capacity but as representing all the other Senior Officials and Local Government Bodies with whom we co-operate, for without their co-operation we would be unable to operate, or if at all, with a very great deal less success than we do now; so I welcome you as representing all other Cities and Counties and we hope that this typifies the partnership which exists and I hope will develop between us.' To which the Lord Mayor replied.

Thank you Mr Chairman. The Lady Mayoress and I visited Greenaces Home here in Sutton Coldfield where we saw the people there were cheerful and happy and because as they said, this is our home, this is where we live. They were living in pleasant surroundings in a very nice building, clean, light airy,

food very good, and this seems indicative of what is going on all over the country indeed all over the world.

Group Captain Cheshire is a very lovely gentleman. A man who looked at the world outside after having suffered and immediately set about doing something about it. Group Captain Cheshire from the bottoms of our hearts we all say thank you, and to all those volunteers who do this work freely. As the first Citizen, The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, I say we love having you here, we welcome you with open arms, you will always have a warm and affectionate welcome that we give to you from our hearts, may your Foundation grow and grow.

I declare the conference duly opened.

Sir Christopher's Report A Year of Progress

This has been a year of steady progress of general improvement of some expansion and particularly of thinking and planning for the future and the way ahead. In the U.K. we have opened two new homes, both for mental care and although the physical care aspect does predominate in our activities quantitatively and mental care is a minor activity at present it is a very important one. This has been a year of improvement in existing homes and I would pay tribute to everybody who has put an enormous amount of work into the planning, the negotiations, the designing and above all in the fund raising and the improvement in the homes and in the quality of life for the residents is a most encouraging and continuing aspect of our work.

The Homes Abroad

Abroad the rate of growth has been even better, with new homes opened in South Africa, in Penang, in Canada, in India with bright prospects in the United States, in Thailand, in Hong Kong and France, this does indicate the enormous span of our activities. The figure of 200 Cheshire Homes is coming up over the horizon. We are planning and thinking about domiciliary care and also about a housing association which we now have within the Leonard Cheshire Foundation. These are two new areas of activity in which we do well to build solidly before we do anything further.

Dickensian Conditions at Market Mews

About the staff at Market Mews, there is only one snag and that is that the central work load is increasing day by day. The statistics at present are that this enormous number of homes and activities are run by 13 people working in conditions which Charles Dickens would certainly have written a book about, and only 9 of those are full time, and we are going to have to have a look at that.

The Trustees

There have been some changes among the

Trustees and David Andrewes who has served very well indeed, beyond the time which was undertaken so he is to be replaced and such has been the value of his work he's been replaced by four new trustees. That increase of three merely reflects the increasing amount of work and the fact that other trustees will be leaving. The new trustees are Mrs Edith Topliss who has been working on the Training Committee for a long time. From the South West Dr Wendy Greengross who is very well known on the Radio and on T.V., then there is John Tindall from Wales, who is also taking over responsibility for two of the bordering homes in England.

The Service Corps

With regard to training, I think it is most important and that of the latest general interest. We have been faced with a basic problem right from the very genesis of Lee Court because people who are trained as nurses and doctors in this country are trained basically to cure people whereas our requirement is to care for people, and up to a point a fully trained nurse does not use her full capabilities in a Cheshire Home, and equally the complete amateur volunteer is of limited value unless some training can be given: and the Leonard Cheshire Service Corp was designed to produce people to fill that role. It has produced some wonderful people, and has done some wonderful work, but it has also produced some disappointments, and has been cost ineffective and less than one in five of those who have been trained in the Service Corps are now working in the Leonard Cheshire Foundation. We cannot afford to run a scheme in which four fifths of money we spend shows no practical results in the Homes. And the final defect was that we offered only a Service Corp diploma which had no National standing whatsoever, and so we have decided that we should look to a new scheme for training.

Training Liaison Officers

The home is the important unit in the Cheshire Foundation, and should have more responsibility for training the people who are going to work in it and the idea on which our training committee have been working with very profound thought is to have training liaison officers who will be itinerant just like the counselling service and probably working in the same geographical areas as the counselling services. The training liaison officers will go round the homes and advise and help them professionally so that they will be able to undertake the task of training with more confidence and in the reliance that they have somebody to consult. Details have not yet been worked out but that is the way we are thinking and I hope that perhaps that our Conference next year some sort of a scheme will be in operation and it is then that we will be able to discuss its pros and cons.

The Inner London Appeal

Secondly the so called Inner London Appeal. The point I want to make is that there is absolutely no change in the principal that fund raising is locally based for local homes. But as we haven't got a local home in the City of London we decided that there should be concentrated assault on the City of London, on big businesses, industries, commercial organisations to raise large sums from them for improvements in the homes or general improvement in our capital situation. My final point is this morning's conference. We should break up into four discussion groups which will discuss subjects which have already been circulated to the homes and in the afternoon the spokesmen for each of those four groups will tell us the results of their discussion. This type of conference invariably involves a lot of work and I am delighted to say that you have reacted to this by producing the largest attendance that there has ever been at a Cheshire conference.

The Report of the Honorary Treasurer Mr Peter Rowley, M.C.

Where does the Money Come From?

I can and will take you through the accounts because it is important for you to have a fair understanding of the financial set up of our Foundation and of your own homes if your discussions are going to be of any real effect. Two groups are going to talk about admissions and vacancies but unless you know about your local authority grants and where your money comes from, and how many empty beds you can afford to have, if you get your admissions policy wrong it can upset the whole of the financial organisation and the running of your homes. The other group is going to talk about the way ahead. Of the 70 odd homes in the U.K. there are still about 20 which have to be one day rebuilt, extended or improved. Today it costs £300/350,000 to build a new home and £150/200,000 to extend or improve an existing one. That means spending another £6 million and then with domiciliary care and new wings and new homes for different categories of residence where is all the money coming from? The annual accounts of our Foundation are an amalgamation of the accounts for every one of your homes and of the central administration at Market Mews. So your Treasurer requests that you get on with your accounts and get them out within the two months, send to Market Mews within the three months and hopefully we will get them out within the six months.

No Increase in Administrative Costs

In 1977 you spent £5,208,000 on the care of

residents and this figure went up 17% last year and 73% of fees come from the local authority. A 17% increase is very reasonable because there were 2 or 3 new homes that year and inflation was running at 17/18%, so the cost was well within what could have been expected. The cost of administration of the Homes was £393,000 which is extraordinarily good, because that was exactly the same as the cost in the year before so you deserve every congratulation, I don't know any industry or other body that has done that. You spent just under £400,000 on repairs and depreciation of fixtures and fittings. So the total cost of running the homes in 1977 amounted to £6,114,000. Of that figure £4½ million roughly came from the local authorities in maintenance fees, negotiated by your Management committees based on a 90/95% occupancy. If you charge too much the local authorities won't send residents to you, and if you get empty beds the next time you will have to ask the local authority for even more money, so you get in a vicious circle.

Keep Your Beds Full

Your admissions policy should keep beds reasonably full and if you find you have got empty beds you might as well give them away free for holiday accommodation as leave them empty, because the actual amount you spend on food in running a home is very little indeed and that is the only real difference you encounter when you have got empty beds; your staff, your heating, your rates, laundry and uniforms remain the same, so however you do it, form an admissions policy that keeps your beds filled. 70% of the cost of running the home is the salary of the staff, they earn it but once you have got your complement of staff you have either got to keep the beds full or project a completely different approach in number of residents you have there. Residents and their societies produced another 19% of the fees and the rest of the cost, some £481,000 is the deficit on maintenance, which you had to find from voluntary income. This amounted to just under 8% of the total cost of running the homes. £480,000 represents 22% (nearly a quarter) of the whole or your voluntary income. The whole of the fetes and fund raising efforts of the Foundation in 1977 produced £332,000 not enough to cover the shortfall on running the homes.

Legacies Are Important

In 1977 the income of the whole Foundation was £2,114,000 of which £332,000 came from fetes, fund raising, sponsored walks all the other things you do to raise money. That was an increase of 36% on the previous year which was a fantastically good increase considering the way money is going. Donations and legacies produced £1,513,792. It is extremely important that you concentrate on persuading people to leave legacies, preferably a share of the residue of their

estate. Of that £2,114,000 we received, 5½% was spent on running the central administration at Market Mews and that included £22,000 for publicity a remarkably small figure which is in accordance with our general policy. And that left about £1½ million which is balance transferred to accumulated funds. Last year about £1 million was used on improvements to homes and new homes, another £190,000 was used on additional furniture, fittings and equipment. We spend 10% of our voluntary income on fixtures, fittings and equipment and only 5-6% on overseas homes. That is the general picture of the Foundations Accounts.

The Central Administration

In Central Administration we had an income at Market Mews which is all part of that of £600,000 of which we spent 2½% on the Counselling Service, 15% on administration, 5½% on training, 8% on grants and donations, including our grant for the Cheshire Smile. *Incidentally we attribute great importance to The Smile and its effective use right throughout the Foundation and we will continue to support it as much as we can.*

Lending Policy

That left over £350,000 which was enough to build one new home or lend to two homes but in fact we made loans from Market Mews to the homes of about ½ million pounds during that year. In other words we used some of our savings as well as the difference between the income we received and the amount that we spent. And so I just want to talk for a minute or two on the trustees lending policy. In the recent years we have been lending through the homes about ½ million pounds a year to help build new homes, and homes often say well why are we being lent this money and not given it, because we all one Foundation and money that comes into Market Mews is money given by people for the Foundation for us to use where we think best throughout the Foundation, and the reason we lend the money rather than give it is that is the only way of maintaining the basic Cheshire policy that homes are funded locally. We lend it so that you can get on with the building now before you have raised all the money. We want it back so that it can be used for some other Cheshire project. And as long as there is a reasonable and responsible approach we normally accept your proposals for paying it back. But paying the money back to us is not the prime purpose of your existence it isn't the prime purpose of your fund raising, and if you have a more important Cheshire project, tell us we will say alright postpone repayment for a bit, cut down repayments this year. A sense of priority must be achieved somehow. Provided that the arrangements for paying back are properly made over a sufficient period and providing we co-operate, then the proper use of the money that comes to us is to be lent out to you, and somehow or other we have got to arrange that.

Otherwise the money that we receive is not being spent for the purpose for which it has been given.

Spend Your Own Money First

I also just want to mention for a moment the Foundations policy on the assets of the Foundation. We take the view that money which is getting to the Foundation was meant to be spent on the residents and not built up in a portfolio of investments. Some homes are beginning to build up investments and we don't feel that is right. There must be some way that the money can be spent for the benefit of the residents. The richer you get the more difficult it is to maintain local indulgence. Spend your own money first!

You are doing remarkably well, you are one of the top charities in the country, go on to even greater success, spend your money to the benefit of the residents.

Discussion Groups

The assembly was then divided into four groups, with selected Leaders.

Two of the groups were asked to discuss Topic 'A' and the other two to discuss Topic 'B', and to present their reports at the commencement of the afternoon session.

The topics for discussion are given below.

TOPIC A

The Residents: Admission and Way of Life

Problems of selection and admission to a Cheshire Home. Are we too selective or elitist; can we or should we continue to be so? Problems of availability of applicants today; can we improve information on availability and vacancies? Are our upper age limits still desirable or practical? If there is a problem of increasing average age and severity of illness, how should it be faced and how do Residents re-act to it? Should we have special Homes or Wings for the young; for heavy nursing cases; for those who deteriorate mentally? How should the problem be approached of Residents with different capabilities; different aspirations, e.g. for more independence; and different affluence?

TOPIC B

The Way Ahead

Many Homes are now purpose built or have completed their extensions and renovations; and are

at least up to the target in material and physical standards. Is there now a danger of stagnation and complacency? Where do we go from here? How can we improve mental and spiritual standards and the general quality of life in the Homes? How can occupational therapy best be applied to this end and is there any means of pooling and sharing experience about O.T. as a whole? How much can or should Homes participate in Domiciliary Care schemes and in what ways can our people contribute to the local society that has done so much to establish and support our Homes? How should we try to improve the rate of permanent or temporary moves from residential care into domiciliary care?

Topic A First Group Leader

Achieving a Balance

Group 1 discussing first section were divided on the question of whether priority is need or selection for the aim of achieving a balance of community of any one home. Need was also divided, there were those who thought it most important to take younger residents because this would balance the community and also because they would expect to stay in the homes for life and so there would always be a younger intake to even up the age groups. On the other hand a very strong case was put for giving priority consideration to the 50 plus age group. The young are more likely to have a family willing and able to support them, money is spent more readily by the community services and local authorities on the young to enable them to stay at home; this is more economical than putting them in institutions, also the young get good grants. Finally it is the 50 plus age group whose parents become too old to care for them who are in the greatest need. Very often the over 50's are the most active and enthusiastic members of the community. The group found it difficult to reconcile the needs of older applicants with the aims of the Foundation, which is to provide a whole and fulfilling community. They were almost equally divided between the needs of the young and the old. It was felt that no one should be turned away on account of age. One home frankly described themselves as geriatric and suggested that young applicants should be directed to a more suitable home.

Social Workers Insufficiently Informed

It was felt that the social workers are not sufficiently informed about Cheshire Homes and more publicity would help them. Very often hopelessly unsuitable people are suggested for admission and its distressing to have to refuse them.

Assessment Period

As to assessments, it was felt to be vital; in some cases 2/3 months assessment was not uncommon. During assessment it should be possible to discover what contribution the applicant might make, not necessarily physical or mental but perhaps a happy personality which would add to the quality of life. Assessments should be related to the care available and the conditions of a particular Home. One home felt that the Foundation was perhaps mistaken in diversifying and providing help for the disabled in their own homes, as this is already covered to some degree by local authorities.

Achieving Fulfilment and Avoiding Apathy

With regard to the second part of the question, it was felt that the main objective of a Cheshire Home should be to provide maximum opportunities for the disabled to achieve fulfilment in any way open to them. This took us to the subject of apathy and here homes varied in their reports some depend 100% on the participation of residents, others were not so fortunate. Independence can be achieved to some measure by providing self contained accommodation such as that for married couples or families where one partner is disabled. Some homes had tried to combat apathy by suggesting day centres or other means of bringing disabled people from the outside community into the home. These efforts had met with strong resistance from residents who would far prefer to get out into the community and make friends among the able bodied. Some thought visitors from outside might destroy the family atmosphere. Members thought this was a pity and might make a home parochial in its outlook. Apathy was not strictly in our brief but the word kept recurring. No solution was offered except to suggest again that social workers should be better informed before making referrals and that staff, voluntary workers, and everyone should make great efforts to discover the root cause.

Second Group Leader

Selection Committees – Trial Periods

We spent a good deal of time on the problems of selection and admission to a Cheshire Home. This to me presented a very great problem because we deal with psychological, mental, physical and medical matters and therefore it is of very great importance that the selection committee should consist of people best able to discuss this particular problem. In most of the homes there will be on the selection committee a medical man, a member of the

management committee and also the Matron so that was a very satisfactory start to the discussion and it was unanimous. There should be a trial period. Most homes felt that choice was limited and that few young people were possible but it was felt that they should fit in, in the home in one happy family. There is a very important distinction between a hospital and a home and it was stressed that we are concerned with a home and "fitting in" was a very important matter. A speaker asked, can we fit them in? Can we give them what they need? What people in these circumstances need seems to be the king-pin of it and that's the importance of a proper selection committee.

Age Limits

Now on the question of age limits. In the majority of Homes they didn't seem to present much difficulty; it was stressed that a person can be old at 20 and young at 80, so that age is not a question capable of very easy answer, but all homes seem to cope from that aspect, quite satisfactory.

Living as a Family

The other question was should we have special homes or wings for the young. Existing facilities were considered satisfactory in most homes. Then heavy nursing cases, some were sent to hospital and in most cases return fairly soon afterwards. Now about those who deteriorate mentally. Medical and mental matters don't seem to disturb very much, which seems quite satisfactory. The problems of different capabilities, different aspirations and different affluence, were mentioned, well these didn't seem to trouble anybody. We deal here with people who live as a happy family and indeed whenever I had anybody who was depressed I used to take him down to the Cheshire Home where they always found a cheerful and happy family. Our discussions took place amongst a good cross section consisting of Matrons and Chairmen and members of the management committee; people best able to deal with the points of issue, and I was very impressed indeed by the unanimity of views, and I came away confirming my views that the Foundation can rest assured that Cheshire Homes are in excellent hands.

Topic B Third Group Leader

Caution Needed

What Constitutes the Ideal Home

We had a very lively discussion indeed. In the initial period of the discussion the members were questioning the questions that had been put forward in so far as many homes now are purpose built, and have completed their extensions and renovations. Many didn't think that such a building existed, and

really each home is a continuing and developing situation so really we didn't feel that we had reached the time when we were getting complacent or indeed that we had many problems. On the domiciliary care side again there were many different view points put here but the consensus of opinion was that there was much caution in many peoples minds as to how this could be welded on to what we have already got. We did hear from some homes where they had embarked on this and how successful it was, and I think the general view was that we should never overlook the situation and endeavour to build on it with particular emphasis on married couples where either is disabled and the other has to go out, so that support could come from the home.

Physio/Occupational Therapy

Much was discussed about physiotherapy particularly from the residents, who contributed quite a lot to the discussions which we found very rewarding. They found that in general physiotherapy wasn't being used, or not being obtained to its full extent. Few homes seem to have a physiotherapist and even then on a very limited scale. Most residents felt that this was vital to their improvement and well being and something that the Foundation could give great thought to, to see if we could achieve a better service despite the great shortage of these people. We discussed this along with occupational therapy with which it is aligned to a certain extent. Many view points were put forward but we all came down to the fact that we would like to see more occupational therapy. It was felt that if a home could have some member of the staff undertaking these duties it would be more desirable than bringing in outside help.

Age of Residents

On the question of ages in homes so much was said that it would be unfair not to mention it on behalf of the Group. There were very genuine arguments on both sides. Many thought that where a resident got ill or his condition deteriorated so that it had an effect on other residents that this was the time to either move this person to another home with similar sorts of cases or indeed to a hospital, but generally, this was not the view of the Group which was that we should continue with mixed ages. Again it was a very definite view of residents who spoke very loudly and clearly that they would not wish to see homes for the young and homes for the old and homes for those in between; no more so would they wish if their condition deteriorated, that they should be moved away. Feeling they would be far happier, not so well, in the home they know with the people that they know.

Involvement in the Community

As regards contribution to local society, many mixed views were expressed. This situation must vary with the geographical location of the home. Someone likened it to our own homes where some of us wish to get involved with local community work and society in general, while others don't, they are quite happy to be king of their own castle and remain therein. We should never overlook the fact the residents are just like we are, if we provide them with a home, then they must have this freedom of choice also. As regards to the way forward we did feel that wherever possible the residents should be involved in as many activities, as many committees within the homes as possible.

Getting to Know Residents

Possibly another way forward would be if management committees and individual staff and the like and indeed friends of the homes could get to know residents that bit better, know their interests, their individualities this would possibly lead us to a greater understanding and it would certainly give the residents a better life. There are times when we try and force our ideas onto residents who probably don't really want to receive them because they would rather be conceiving their own ideas and benefiting from them. In recent years circulars have been coming out from Market Mews telling us what services are available and the group did feel as a whole we could make more use of the Foundation as a whole and the guidance from Head Office.

Fourth Group Leader

Occupational Therapy – Helping in the Home

We had representatives from 14 homes as well as a lady from the ancillary care unit in London. Four lively residents entered into the discussion. We immediately became involved in talking about occupational therapy which was a tremendous help in improving mental and spiritual standards, and covered a much wider field than people going into a room built for that purpose. Many different views were expressed as to how it should be improved. One or two homes were without specialty rooms and have gone away convinced that they must arrange that this is done as soon as possible; it is a necessity of high priority. But occupational therapy can be carried out without special facilities if the will is there, as residents find their own occupations, and therapy can be reading, and help in the home such as laying the table. But even where there is a room some residents prefer to work in the lounge and this should not be discouraged. The ideal seems to be when occupational therapy is run by residents themselves, it helps if industrial work is taken as this gives a further incentive by earning money which

can be split between themselves and their amenity fund. Help was given by some homes as to how to obtain trained O.T.'s, from the local authority and also relying on students.

Hairdressing and Music

A special plea comes from the lady residents for a hairdressing salon, which does so much to improve morale. Educational facilities should be encouraged. Tom Gair from Matten said they had several courses in music, local history and literature with one resident taking a course with the Open University. Annie Hallgate from Spofforth explained how residents went to the local swimming pool which was reserved for them one evening a week, this relaxed them so well that they enjoyed the occupational therapy so much better the following day.

Domiciliary Care

Regarding the second part of the discussion – Domiciliary Care, this extended over a much wider area. As Tom Gair said it depends a great deal on the position of the home and the present relationship with the local community. The differences between homes were very great.

Help in the Community

We talked about holiday beds, outside visitors coming to the home for daily care, intermittent residents coming for short periods, encouraging residents to go and live on their own and giving as much help as possible. Finally how could we help the community in the locality who have helped us so much. One home provided the cooking for meals on wheels for the local WVS to distribute. Audrey Holland, said an attempt should be made to help such people as spastics to speak. This not only helped the people who did this because if you try to do anything you very often help yourself more than those you are trying to help. She also said that temporary residents acted as a stimulant to the permanent residents. Two words of caution were given. Do not let your home be known as a holiday home. The visitors expect too much and this can cause problems.



General Verandra Singh, Chairman of the Indian Foundation.

The Homes in India

As has been customary over the past few years General Verandra Singh was invited to address the Conference. He said:

The Spirit That Matters

It is indeed a great privilege to have this opportunity to be present at your annual conference and to be able to share with you some of our experiences in India. The fact that there are so many present today gives us great strength in the work that we do. What matters is the spirit; the standard of care the love and affection provided is of a high quality. Maybe some of the material advantages enjoyed in the U.K. and in other developed countries may not be the same, but it is more important that the atmosphere in a home is congenial, good, friendly, and that residents enjoy individual liberty.

I would like to mention two or three specific projects that we have very successfully tried out. About two years back we got the Director General of the Cadets in India to agree to participate in the Cheshire Homes throughout the country, this was agreed to, and it has been a very successful experiment to get young people involved in doing a certain amount of social work. For these young people to realise that while they are physically fit and mentally alert they owe responsibility for those who may not be in the same position. It has been a very successful experiment. They go to the homes in an organised way, and do all kinds of jobs.

Help From the Army

Secondly the Armed Forces give us a great deal of help; for instance, a few officers from the Army Dental Corp visited a Cheshire Home and after looking at some of the residents they found that they needed fairly extensive dental treatment. The next thing that happened was that through their own initiative a very good dental centre was set up, the first of its kind in any home in India. Regular Officers from the Army Dental Corps come on Saturdays and Sundays and look after the dental

care of residents.

I find being here in the midst very stimulating. I go back each year and realise that we belong to one large family. I value this friendship a great deal; it started off almost two decades back and I do look forward very much to seeing Leonard here, he does inspire all of us and gives us that motivation that is so necessary for the work that we do.

Indian Homes Self Sufficient

I would like to mention that the Indian homes are self sufficient, they raise their own funds, we get very little help from either the central trust, but do get donations from time to time. It is important that people feel that the money that they donate goes into the right hands and is spent properly, although our needs are much less, each home believes in the philosophy of raising funds all the time and not building large bank balances.

I feel very gratified to be here, such conferences build up a strong relation between different parts of the world.

I am very happy to learn that 1981 is going to be the Year of the Disabled and that it is proposed to hold an international conference in London like that in 1969, it will give an opportunity to many people from different parts of the world and I hope we will be able to bring a few of our residents to participate. May I thank you, Christopher and Leonard for the opportunity to be with you and to share the work we are doing. Thank you very much.



Address by the Founder Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C.



Bringing the Conference to its close the Group Captain said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, I was going to be leaving for Australia tomorrow but I am very glad to say that the trip has been postponed to early January, so I have a little more time for which I am very thankful.

Certain thoughts have been going through my mind prior to and during the conference, listening to the various things that have been said. I would like to start first by saying how much these particular conferences mean to me personally. I personally derive a tremendous amount of help and strength and encouragement in every possible way from them.

I realise only too well the sad fact that I can't come round the individual homes as I would like to, and the fact that you have come today from so far and that we have shared today in this building makes up for a very large part to me at least for the fact that I have not been able to come round so much individually.

It's the very fact of actually being together, but I just want to say thank you for coming along to conference each year and to tell you that it does mean a very great deal to me personally.

Sue, my wife, to whom I now have to make a bow occasionally! asked me to say how sorry she is that she isn't here today but she does send her love and best wishes.

I feel that we are going through a period of great change; that we are in a period when all sorts of new ideas are being launched, when needs are changing and I find it very encouraging in particular to see that the annual conferences are

becoming in a sense younger. Each year there are more or so it seems to me younger members of management, in addition to residents themselves and I do feel that its absolutely vital to our future that we do get the maximum possible involvement of the young, not only as volunteers and helpers but actually in the decision making. We need the balance of all ages, all outlooks, it makes for a more normal environment in a home and I think it will lead to a more stable and a more flexible future for the Foundation.

There is a great danger of falling back into a rut and going the same way as we have always gone. We can't do that because man lives in history and man is never static, he's always dynamic, moving, changing and so are the needs that we ourselves face. I find both in the letters I receive and the people I meet in different parts of the world, individuals who are in need of help or in need of some environment in which they can grow, that doesn't exist. It is impossible to receive such a letter without sitting down and saying what can we do? What change can we make? To fit that person into ourselves or into somewhere else. To take one or two specific examples, you meet a particular school of thought occasionally which holds its views very strongly and very sincerely which says it is wrong to have residential homes for disabled people. Doing that is isolating a disabled person from society.

In the United States if you hold a meeting to try and start a home its probable that you will find a representative of this school of thought who will come purely for the purpose of trying to stop the idea. But then I have met disabled people who have been living at home and their one idea is to get away because that particular individual is over protected, he never gets the freedom and the opportunity of self determination that he would get in a different environment.

We are always brought back to one basic truth as I see it, that one can never generalise, that one has to beware of any proposed solution which is offered as a total solution. We are brought back to the fact that everyone is a different human being, our needs differ and therefore not only should the individual homes provide the opportunities that each individual resident, within reason, wants but we as a Foundation should have all sorts of different options. I think we should make a point of reassessing ourselves in the sense that individual residents of the Foundation should begin to ask themselves, do I need still to be in the home? Have I reached the point where I could go out and live on my own? Would the Home help me?

In Toronto, Canada, in the Clarendon Venture, there is a home consisting of 12 very lovely self-contained apartments, flats, bedsitting rooms with a kitchen and bathroom, which is designed purely as a halfway house. The idea is that disabled people come in from having been in a rather dependent situation, spend a time gaining confidence, learn

greater independence and until they can find somewhere where they can live on their own outside.

But those residents when I had a heart to heart talk with them all said, "yes this is exactly what we want, but in the first place we would never have thought about going out into the outside world had it not been for this Home. This Home has broadened our horizons, given us greater confidence and its been the stepping stone. But then we would never dare take the further step of going out unless we knew that should it not work out for any reason we could come back." So I think in the first place that one great need of every single human being is the security of home. In one sense or another we must have a home which we know is ours and to which we can return when we need to. The second need which may seem in contradiction, is the need to go out to pioneer, to be independent, to try something that may seem impossible, it's in human nature and I think that our Homes should combine those two characteristics. I do think that every Home should begin to ask is there somebody amongst us who could really go out and live on his own if we could provide the right or find the right accommodation and back up services? I am sure that we have a future as a Foundation in assisting the general movement towards domiciliary care by which I mean making it easier for individual disabled people to live the kind of life they want in the outside world.

In the United States, they have this tremendous movement they call independent living and they have all sorts of projects where a group of say 20 disabled people will take 20 contiguous flats or apartments, live there without any able-bodied assistants, and they organise their own lives, there are all sorts of different varieties of projects of this kind. It's just a sort of half way between total independence and the kind of Home that we have and it may well be that we could learn from them. I am trying to emphasise what I consider the overriding need, are we meeting today's needs in today's ways?

We are becoming reasonably established as a Foundation in our 30th year which this is, and I feel that the time is coming quite soon when we ought to be thinking of ways and means of putting something back into the community from which we have received our help. Had it not been for other organisations and other individuals coming to our help when we started from nothing, our Homes would not exist. I am not talking about putting back something in the field of disabled people, I am thinking of helping any other form of social need that might happen to be in need of help. If what we preach is that to be disabled is to be no different from anybody else, if our homes are attempting to give as normal a life as possible to those who live in them, then it follows that we can provide something for the community quite outside the field of disability to everybody's advantage.

1981 is going to be a year in which we hold our second International Conference and 1981 is the year nominated by United Nations as the year of the disabled; and they are beginning to ask what we are going to do to mark that year and make it significant and worthwhile. I feel that we who in our way did pioneer something in the field of disabled people should use that year to good advantage and I would be very grateful if individually and as homes you would begin to think what you could do in your own particular locality and what we as a Foundation in this country might do.

The International Conference is one contribution that we might make, and I feel sure that the next one with major involvement, as we hope, by residents from overseas will help us to feel our common unity and our common purpose, and also make its own little impact in this country on the public mind.

So I feel that is a particular goal that we have to look forward to; a year that we could put to our own advantage, but above all to the advantage of those disabled people who are still in need of new opportunities and perhaps somewhere better to live.

I did mean to say one thing a little earlier about Ronald Travers. Ron is my personal deputy, he helps me in personal ways in order to take some of the load off me and to enable me to know a little bit better what I am doing. He reads all the different papers and documents that circulate in the world about disability and shows me what I should read. He goes out overseas where I can't go and generally helps me in all sorts of ways, but entirely within the framework of the Foundation.

I can only end in saying that if I don't come round and meet you more than I do it's not through lack of personal wish on my part.

Verendra talked about his Indian homes, we have two homes in Calcutta, we have one that used to be an old Jesuit house of studies right absolutely on the banks of the Hooblie River where they have 64 heavily disabled residents and if the Hooblie overflows its banks they will have to evacuate every single resident; where they will put them I don't know! But as I sit down I would like to remind you of those overseas homes and although I know we can only give a small proportion of our money to them, Verendra talked about a very substantial sum having gone to Ceylon. I think it was a thousand pounds! When they first started it was our policy to give each new country £100 but when we offered it to them they said 'no thanks', we would rather bank on your goodwill, and they have never had a penny from us until this year, so we do know that those homes are really trying to do the best on their own.

With Holidays in Mind

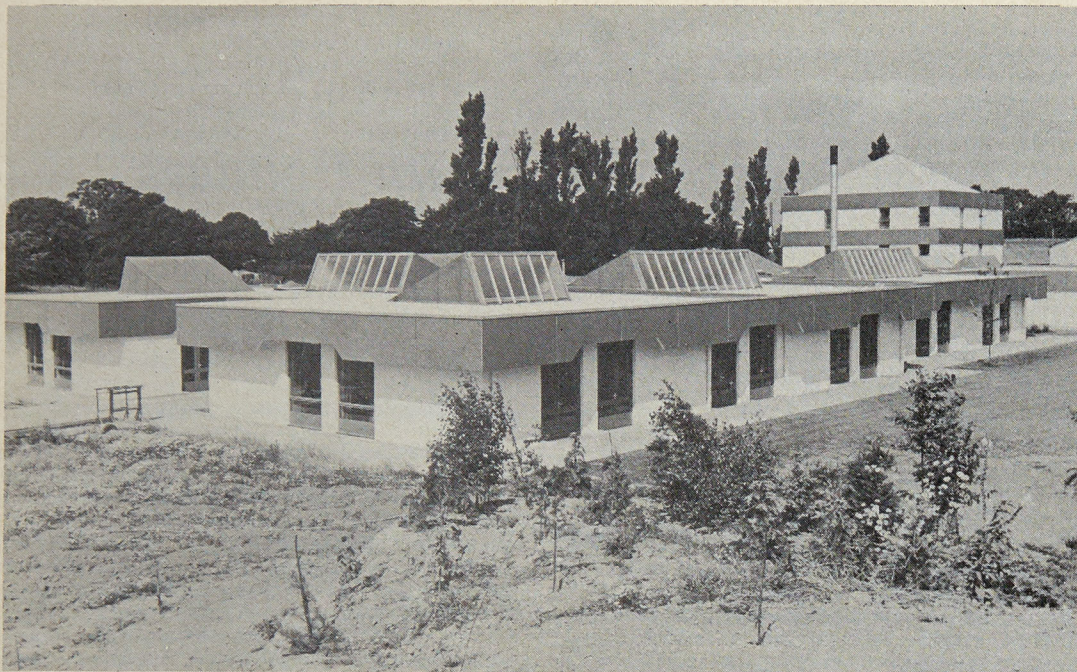
The Winged Fellowship Trust

Now is the time to start planning holidays. For some of us there are particular problems and possibly you feel that too much effort would be involved, too much expense and at the end of that, the biggest query of all – would you enjoy it.

Possibly the Winged Fellowship Trust may be able to help out. To come to us is like having wings, you are freed of the anxieties of your everyday life. Our 'wings' come in the form of many volunteers who come to us for their holidays, but for them it means that they are there to look after you. You may have problems which make it difficult to go away. Our principal aim is to provide the right holiday for the individual physically disabled person, so every application is examined carefully with this in mind. We take severely disabled guests, those suffering from arthritic and rheumatic complaints, multiple sclerosis, spastic paraplegia, the after effects of polio and strokes and other crippling complaints. A few who are less disabled are also accepted and benefit from a more active holiday. Simple diets can also be provided.

Our house parents are sympathetic people and really want to know every little detail which will make you comfortable. Generally speaking we can cope, we do have resident nurses and doctors on call should the need arise. With our small resident staff and our many volunteers, we have enough help to organise things for you to do which you would be unable to do from home or from the institution in which you live. Our volunteers are just able bodied, active and have a week or two to spare and so want to help you enjoy your holiday. In the vacations we have a lot of young helpers from schools and universities. All our guests and volunteer helpers must be over 16 years of age.

We now have three holiday centres. Crabhill House is in that lovely part of Surrey near Redhill. It is a medium sized Edwardian House and is spacious and comfortable where we can have 32 guests on the ground floor. You can wheel your chair straight out from your bedroom into the garden. There is a swimming pool and plenty of lounge



The Skylarks Holiday Home, near Nottingham

accommodation so you can be sociable or restful as you like. We have an excellent ambulance/bus for outings, trips to Brighton and to London, visits to theatres or concerts and even an occasional trip in a helicopter. Life is informal and as pleasant as possible, in the evenings entertainments are arranged and at the end of your visit there is a farewell party.

Jubilee Lodge is on the Grange Farm Leisure Centre at Chigwell in Essex. It was opened last year and is a modern purpose built building. We can have 32 guests at a time and you would enjoy the newness and openness of it all. Trips are arranged to London and Southend on Sea and to many places of interest. Woburn Abbey is a popular place and there are always shopping expeditions and visits to the pub. The same happy holiday atmosphere prevails here and certainly you will appreciate all the modern amenities and special equipment which are such a very great help.

Our newest centre opened last summer just outside Nottingham. Again it is a specially designed building, most attractive in appearance and in lovely open countryside. It is called Skylarks because a pair of skylarks were noticed on the site when the Winged Fellowship Trust acquired the land three years ago. It is extremely well equipped with 36 beds, and has the happy atmosphere of informality that both the others have. Now we can open our doors to people from the Midlands and the North of

England to enjoy the same holidays as we have been arranging in the South.

Enormous efforts have been made by supporters of the Winged Fellowship Trust to build these two centres which have cost three quarters of a million pounds in all.

We are still small enough to keep everything personal, our food is home cooked, lovely newly baked cakes and delicious salads are things to look forward to. You can either have a good rest or take part in the many things that there are to do. From time to time we have special interest holidays. In 1978 they proved a great success. Painting, fishing, riding, archery and other pursuits are gradually being incorporated into our planning. If you have a special interest let us know and we might be able to arrange exactly the holiday you want.

Another aspect we are developing is exchange visits to Europe. Last August we sent a group to Brittany to Association des Paralyses de France. Our party flew over and went as a group of 10 disabled and 5 able-bodied people. There they were looked after by French people and met a very nice group of Austrians.

Our holidays cost £55 a week, £110 for a fortnight's holiday. The Winged Fellowship Trust is there to provide holidays to physically disabled people so write to us for further details. The address is Winged Fellowship Trust, 2nd Floor, 64/66 Oxford Street, London, W1N 9FF.

Wheelchair Fund (Overseas)

ANNUAL REPORT and ACCOUNTS for 1977-78

Dear Friends,

The Wheelchair Fund had a very successful year, and was able to provide chairs for many Residents in Overseas Homes.

This help would not be possible without generous help and I would like to thank the Rotary Clubs and Inner Wheel Clubs of Great Britain, who have given their support. One of the Inner Wheel Districts had a Charity Concert given by Dame Peggy Ashcroft at the Ashcroft Theatre, Croydon. It was a very successful evening. Kingsdale School Military Band had one of their best afternoons to date at Waterloo Station, in two hours they raised £238.59 playing Christmas Carols. My auditor's eight year old daughter and her friends had a sponsored silence for one hour and raised £6.70. There are many people and organisations I would like to thank for their generous donations to the Fund in the past year.

The success this year has resulted in providing some 70 wheelchairs, which have gone to Malaysia, Philippines, Kenya, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Singapore. 33 of the chairs were paid for by an International Charity through Christian Aid for a factory employing disabled people, the factory gave one of the chairs to the local Cheshire Home. The chairs were flown out by British Airways in three stages and Ethiopian Airways flew out a further 10 chairs to our Cheshire Homes free of charge. Some chairs were bought in the countries where the Homes are.

I am also arranging for some 15 chairs for India, Trinidad, Morocco, Seychelles and there are others in the pipeline.

The Wheelchair Fund (Overseas) is growing year by year and the demand for chairs is still increasing, also spare parts for chairs. In the past year we have been collecting second-hand chairs and having them reconditioned. Not all the chairs are worth doing and we are finding that we are getting one good chair in three, the chairs are then packed in boxes for transportation.

The fund has been able to give advice and help to other organisations and individuals. The Foundation are offered chairs and electric chairs for U.K. Homes. I have also been asked for advice from members of the general public and have been able to help them. I am sure it can only be good for the fund in public relations in the future.

I would like to close my report by thanking the many Clubs, Organisations, Schools, and other donors whose generosity in the past year has given a large measure of independence and freedom to many who, otherwise, would have found it very difficult to achieve.

May I thank all who have helped in the past year and I look forward to their help in the coming year.

Your sincerely,

R. Norman Whiteley

NOTE:

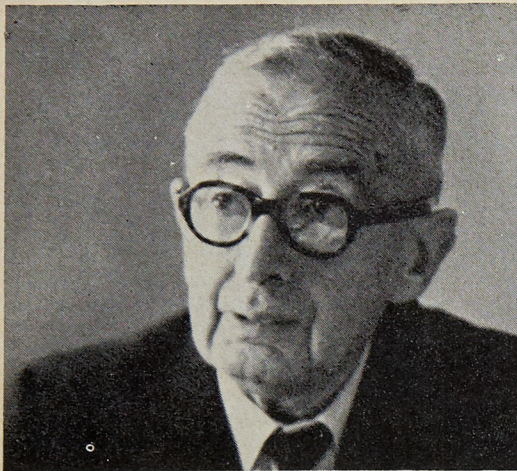
At 30th September 1978 applications by Overseas Cheshire Homes for fifteen wheelchairs were being dealt with, costing approximately £1,200.

R. Norman Whiteley
Hon. Treasurer

10th November, 1978.

THE LEONARD CHESHIRE FOUNDATION WHEELCHAIR FUND (OVERSEAS) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1978

INCOME				EXPENDITURE				
				1978				
				£				
Christian Aid	3,453.15	Wheelchairs at cost .. .. .	..	..	4,832.65
Inner Wheel Club of Great Britain	1,350.50	Donations to Homes for wheelchairs ..	..	..	501.88
Rotary Clubs	1,571.20	Repairs to wheelchairs .. .. .	..	..	320.06
Kingsdale School Military Band (Waterloo Station)	238.59	Postage and Sundry expenses .. .. .	..	..	23.12
A. Guinness	100.00				5,677.71
Donations and Sale of Badges and Key Rings	171.60	Balance at bank 30th September			
Bank interest	44.84	1978 (1977) .. .. .	..	..	2,710.27
Total income	6,929.88				
Balance at bank at 1st October 1977 (1976)	1,458.10				
				<u>£8,387.98</u>				<u>£8,387.98</u>



IN MEMORIAM

by Frank E. Spath
Editor of the 'Smile' (1956-1970)

"Professor G. C. Cheshire, F.B.A., who was Vinerian Professor of English Law at Oxford University from 1944 to 1949, and one of the most distinguished academic lawyers of his day, died on October 27th 1978 at the age of 92." So began the obituary in 'The Times' a few days after the death. Covering two full page columns of text it was one of the longest Times' obituaries in recent years. Inevitably, owing to the eminence of the Professor in the field of Law, the article gave a very full and thorough survey of his work as an academic lawyer. Many readers of the 'Cheshire Smile', however, will have regretfully noted that the obituary contained not a single reference to The Leonard Cheshire Foundation. After all, one of the main claims that we must make of Geoffrey is that he was the father of Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, V.C., the founder of the well-known Cheshire Homes.

Here in the 'Cheshire Smile' I feel we ought to make up for this omission on the part of 'The Times' by setting the record straight. It is a matter of historical fact that it was the Professor who, in 1952, gave the then embryonic Cheshire Foundation its legal constitution, persuading Sir Alfred Denning, now Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, to be its first Chairman. I was not a resident at Le Court at that time, but I have heard and read very many versions of the first meeting of the Trust in the snow-bound Laundry Cottage adjoining Le Court. How only three of the first five Trustees were able to be present. The Trust was formed partly because of the still precarious position of Le Court, and St. Teresa's, but mainly because the Professor foresaw the probability of further Homes to come and therefore the necessity of a legally registered Central Body answerable in law for their activities.

Dr. Cheshire had at all times been a great support to his eldest son, Leonard, and without his constant prodding, his wise and experienced counselling advice, both to his fellow Trustees and his son, it is certain that The Leonard Cheshire Foundation would not be in the fortunate position it is in today.

Early Days

Geoffrey Chevalier Cheshire was born in 1886, the second son of Walter Christopher Cheshire, Solicitor and Registrar of Northwich County Court, Cheshire. He was educated at Denstone College and Merton College, Oxford, where in 1905 he studied Law under J. C. (later Sir John) Miles and, largely by dint of the extraordinary industry for which he was always noted, obtained a first class in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence in 1908. In 1910 he was placed in the second class in the examination for the B.C.L., at a time when first classes were very rarely given.

In the meantime he had attracted the notice of that eminent discernor of youthful talent, Professor T. A. Levi, under whom he served in 1909 and 1910 as a lecturer at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. In 1911, his old tutor being in need of help during his proctorship, brought him back to Merton as Assistant Lecturer in Law, and in 1912 he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College.

World War I

During the first World War he was commissioned as an officer in the Cheshire Regiment, but became bored with a home based posting, and asked for a transfer to the R.F.C., and then served on the Western Front as an observer in Kite-Balloons. Much later, in his nineties and about a year before he died, he wrote a paper, which was duplicated and privately circulated; in it he told of some of his reminiscences of those early days with balloons.

He wrote, "It is difficult nowadays to appreciate the value of a balloon as an instrument of war, but in the conditions that prevailed in 1914 it afforded the most efficient method of directing artillery fire on target. An observer, posed at a height of about 1,500 feet and connected with the gunner by telephone, would first identify the target on the map and then, when informed that the gun was about to be fired, would be able to report which shot was on target and if not, what the nature and content of the error was. The kind of balloon used for this purpose was a sausage shaped affair attached to a winch mounted on a powerful car which could move in any direction. The basket was large enough to hold two men though usually only one went up, and he was permanently attached to a parachute hanging to the outside of the basket so that in case of an emergency all that he had to do was to jump out and hope for the best."

He had some dangerous escapades, some of which he relates, and it was a miracle that he came out of this alive.

His Law Career

When the war ended he returned to Oxford and became Bursar of his College as well as Law Tutor, and a period of very hard work and great productivity commenced.

During the next fifteen years he was certainly one of the busiest men in Oxford, for not only did he look after the estates as well as the internal economy of the College, but he regularly had about thirty pupils, to whom he devoted close attention. He was an efficient bursar and a most successful tutor, obtaining a good proportion of first classes in the Schools, and not a few of his pupils afterwards achieved distinction. As a lecturer he always drew large audiences, being noted for his extreme clarity of exploitation.

He wrestled with a problem until in his own mind he had reached as satisfactory a solution as he felt he could attain. There followed the task of working out the best way to communicate that conclusion. It was often a long process, for he was always his sternest critic, but the results were admirable. But he was also willing to learn from his pupils' difficulties and so his writings gained in clearness with every new edition.

Some of his pupils in the 20's and 30's have now become eminent men in Law themselves, a few joining him in The Leonard Cheshire Foundation, like Lord Denning, now Master of the Rolls, and Lord Edmund Davis. Lord Denning, in an article in the 'Cheshire Smile' (in 1960) on the Professor wrote, "I sometimes wonder if the Professor's main claim to distinction is considered, at least within the Cheshire Homes, to be merely 'the father of Leonard Cheshire', the phrase by which he is so often referred to. Let me tell you that he is one of the greatest lawyers in this country. His reputation is world-wide. I first met him when he examined me at Oxford in the Final School of Jurisprudence. He was a very young 'don' then. Since that time he has written law books which have become standard works of high authority on *Modern Real Property*, *Private International Law* and (with Mr Fifoot) *Law of Contracts*. Each of these books has passed through many editions. They are used by practitioners and students of law all over the world. He reached the highest position in the academic field of law when he became Vinerian Professor of Law in the University of Oxford. When he retired from that position, he did not relapse into idleness. He and his wife moved from Oxford to Laundry Cottage (near Le Court), where he had his splendid law library and continued his legal work, keeping his books up to date and giving legal advice to governments and people on many subjects."

His First Marriage

Geoffrey Cheshire married in 1915, Primrose, second daughter of Colonel T. A. A. Barstow, Seaforth Highlanders. Lord Denning has said, "No wonder that their son stresses so much the value of home life. He knows it from his own good home which his father and mother made for him. They built a beautiful house and garden near Oxford where they lived when the children were young."

Tour of India

After World War II, in which Leonard gained many distinctions, he started the Cheshire Homes in the U.K. Then in 1955 he went overseas, first to India, and his parents watched the Homes grow. They became more and more involved and in 1957 decided to make a tour of India. Few people who have not done such a tour of India can have any idea what an undertaking this was for someone like Primrose in her 70th year. There is no doubt that her health was never the same again. "Want of space," said the Professor in an article in the 'Smile', "precludes me from doing justice to what to us was a memorable journey, and it is impossible to describe the little incidents, some agreeable, others not, which are a feature of any long expedition and which tend to vibrate in the memory long after more important matters have been forgotten." Their visit had left a lasting impression upon all the patients, staff and committees, and moreover it played a decisive part in helping their son at a time when there were important and far-reaching decisions to be taken.

The quiet contented life at Laundry Cottage was brought sharply to an end with Primrose's death in 1962. Those who knew her remember her beauty, charm and kindness and she was greatly missed.

The Professor's life became even quieter. He continued with the work of revising the books and answering innumerable questions that flowed into Laundry Cottage.

Dame Mary Lloyd, D.B.E.

There was a gap in the Professor's life which many people thought would never be filled. Then along came Dame Mary Lloyd. At the outbreak of the second World War she entered the W.R.N.S. as a rating, was made Probationary Third Officer a few months later and, by virtue of her qualities of natural leadership, rapidly gained further promotion. In November 1950, she became Director of the Service, at a moment when the permanent W.R.N.S. was in its early youth, and the leadership of its Commandant was all important for the new image that it would present to the world. Two years later for her outstanding work she was promoted to Dame Commander. Upon her retirement in 1954

she settled in Hayling Island and subsequently became interested in Le Court, visiting regularly to bath the residents and assist in other such ways. It was there that she met Professor Cheshire. She also became a Trustee of the Cheshire Foundation.

In July 1963 she and the Professor were married quietly at Sutton Park, near Guildford. Not long afterwards she contracted rheumatoid arthritis in one of its most acute forms which, despite all efforts and treatment, steadily took its toll. The courage that she displayed in the face of prolonged pain and increasing disability, her cheerfulness and humour and the profound commonsense and human interest that she displayed during her term as Trustee of the Foundation will always be remembered. After she died in 1972 a Requiem Mass was held in Westminster Cathedral. I remember going with a crowd of Le Courters in the Le Court bus to attend the ceremony. It was a comfort to hear Leonard's familiar voice giving a most memorable reading. The address was given by a friend and colleague of Dame Mary in the W.R.N.S.

Foundation's 21st Anniversary

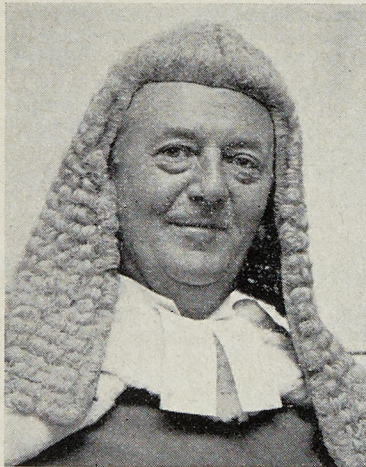
In 1969 when the 'Smile' published a series of articles by V.I.P.'s to commemorate the 21st Anniversary of the Foundation, Professor Cheshire wrote about the early days. "It is indeed, a remarkable achievement and one that has once more taught me distrust of my own opinion and charity for the views of others. When the first few residents were admitted to the old Le Court twenty-one years ago, it seemed clear to me beyond a peradventure that Leonard's plan to establish a home for disabled persons would inevitably founder upon the rock of financial strain. It was a splendid conception, but scarcely, so it seemed to me, within the range of practical politics. Businessmen accustomed to face the hard facts of life were even more positive. How, they asked, was it possible to house, feed and care for disabled persons without an adequate supply of capital? If there was one thing conspicuously absent it was capital, and in the stringent conditions of the post-war years people able and willing to advance or give it were not easy to find.

How utterly false these gloomy forebodings have proved to be. The facts speak for themselves. In the United Kingdom alone there are already fifty homes (this was in 1969) comprising nearly 1,500 residents, and the value of the real property vested in the Foundation exceeds a million pounds. Such bare facts show that the Cheshire community has at least successfully emerged from its infancy.

It may well be asked how it has come to pass that the determination to embark upon a venture so hazardous and so fragile in the business sense has successfully exposed the fallibility of expert advice. To my mind, much of the credit is due to four parties – the original residents of Le Court, the parent

home; the management committees; the voluntary helpers; and the support groups . . . Those were the days of faith and endeavour. The residents were essentially extroverts. They were the reverse of importunate, and with commendable self-restraint they gladly submitted to reasonable restrictions calculated to ease the heavy task of the staff. They accepted, albeit unconsciously the aphorism of Viscount Slim that 'you can have discipline without liberty, but you cannot have liberty without discipline'. They were only too happy to welcome as many newcomers as could be fitted into the all too scanty space."

Speaking for myself, as an editor, I came to know very well the two aspects of the Professor – his charm and his irascibility. His charm and his great compassion can be seen in the above quotation. His quick temper on one occasion I remember very vividly. The Professor came into my office and appeared to come down on me like a ton of bricks. I was distressed to find that the magazine had been run off the press and that the two final paragraphs of Professor Cheshire's article had been omitted, due to an unfortunate series of oversights. He soon forgave me.



Lord Edmund Davies, P.C.

90th Birthday

Tribute by Lord Edmund Davies P.C.

The Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law' celebrated his 90th birthday with a special issue. Lord Edmund Davies wrote a preface, 'The very notion that he is now in his ninetieth year seems preposterous. Yet there is no gainsaying that for decades Who's Who has declared (without any known challenge of its accuracy) that Geoffrey

Chevalier Cheshire, F.B.A., D.C.L., LL.D. many times over, was born on 27th June, 1886. But it remains difficult to believe, so little has he changed since 1927, when I chose Exeter College, Oxford, for my B.C.L. course simply and solely because he was there and because I was determined to work under him if I could. Despite the passing of the years, his gaze is as keen as ever, his mind as sharp, and his frame is as spare as when he was half his present age.

He declares that he no longer reads the Law Reports, and so great is my trust that I actually believe him. But he cannot thereby shrug off his responsibility for his shaping of legal education, nor must we be unmindful of the great public service he rendered by doing so. He began teaching as long ago as 1909, at Aberystwyth, and since those far-off days thousands of students have passed through his hands and been influenced by his publications. It was, for me, a transforming experience to be one of their number and my debt to Geoffrey Cheshire cannot be repaid. I have the (possibly unenviable) distinction of having read law longer before beginning to practise it than, I believe, almost anyone else on the Bench, and I therefore claim to speak with some authority when I say that he was of unparalleled excellence as a tutor. He was quick to realise the latent abilities – and weaknesses – of his students. Probably few readers of this august Journal have ever seen the miraculous Harlem Globe Trotters play – they feint with the ball, they entrap, they lead on, and all this with lightning quickness. And what they do with a ball and with their opponents, Cheshire did with a legal point and with his students, while wearing an air of apparent lethargy and puffing away at a small pipe throughout the tutorial. By the time he had finished with it (and with you) you were left stimulated and provoked and very, very humble. Not that he ever ‘scored off’ you. On the contrary, a quiet ‘Ye Gods!’ would usually be as far as he went in expressing condemnation of a poorish paper, and it would preface a patient probing of the process which had led you to your unacceptable conclusions. It would in truth be impossible for me to exaggerate his influence on my life (though this he characteristically refuses to accept), and he bears the heavy responsibility of having markedly propelled me along the road leading to the Bench.”

Final Years

Then there were two years which he spent quietly at Laundry Cottage. He absolutely refused to stop motoring and, despite his carefulness and slow driving on the road, it was unfortunately in a car accident that he brought on his death. Those of us who knew him are grateful to learn that he died peacefully in his sleep.

He will be greatly missed, not only by those who knew him intimately but also by the whole of The Leonard Cheshire Foundation, who looked up to him as a father figure.

A Thankful Heart

Take nothing for granted,
for whenever you do
The “joy of enjoying”
is lessened for you –
For we rob our own lives
much more than we know
When we fail to respond
or in any way show
Our thanks for the blessings
that daily are ours . . .
The warmth of the sun,
the fragrance of flowers,
The beauty of twilight,
the freshness of dawn,
The coolness of dew
on a green velvet lawn,
The kind little deeds
so thoughtfully done,
The favours of friends
and the love that someone
Unselfishly gives us
in a myriad of ways,
Expecting no payment
and no words of praise –
Oh, great is our loss
when we no longer find
A thankful response
to things of this kind,
For the joy of enjoying
and the fullness of living
Are found in the heart
that is filled with thanksgiving.

Helen Steiner Rice

Ack. St Giles, Capetown

Around the Homes

Holme Lodge Residents in London

One day last November, twelve residents from Holme Lodge together with twelve escorts set out for a day in London. It was very damp and miserable but it didn't dampen the spirits of anyone. We chatted and sang as we travelled down the motorway. It isn't easy for three ambulances to keep together but somehow we managed it and no one got lost. With Pauline in the first ambulance, Mrs Browne our Administrator in the second and Mrs Pillmore our Nurse-in-Charge in the third, the residents had someone to point out the places of interest. We drove down Park Lane and saw Hyde Park Corner and St. George's Hospital, then down Constitution Hill, and round the Victoria Memorial twice so that we could take a good look at Buckingham Palace, then down Whitehall where we saw the Cenotaph, Horse Guards Parade, the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben, finally reaching Westminster Abbey at 1.30 p.m.

That evening a plaque was being unveiled in memory of Sir Benjamin Britten and we were allowed to wander everywhere and the highlight of the day was being able to sit close to the choir stalls listening to the stirring sounds of Britten's music.

On to Oxford Street via The Mall and Admiralty Arch, then on to Selfridges Food Hall in Orchard Street, imagine three ambulances in the heart of the West End disgorging passengers on to the pavement. We admired the gorgeous window displays and then went inside and up to see the "Wind-in-the-Willows Grotto"; it was absolutely beautiful.

We saw the laser beams in Oxford Street and went for a drive down Regent Street. The lights twinkled across the street and the shop windows were a beautiful sight with their Christmas Trees aglow and the typical traditional scenes.

The day had passed all too quickly. It was 11.0 p.m. when we unloaded – everyone very weary but it had been a perfect day and we shall have the memories for a long time to come.



Jeanette & John Married at The Cotswold Home

The wedding of two residents at the Cotswold Home took place on October 2, 1978 between Jeanette Harris and John Lynn, and it was a very happy occasion. Jeanette has been a resident of the Home since 1966, and John has been there for one year. The marriage was the first between residents at the Cotswold Home for ten years, and Jeanette and John will be remaining there. Previously, accommodation at the Home was not suitable for married couples, but a beautiful extension has now been added to the original building.

September, 1978, saw the coming of age of the Cotswold Home, which was opened in 1960, when many of the residents went for an outing to Weston-super-Mare and spent an enjoyable day there.

Bob Hughes

Greenhill House Supports Leukaemia Research

Residents at Greenhill House, Timsbury raised £59 for Leukaemia Research when they produced a short Pantomime in the Village Hall last November. The play was also held in the Home when Bath P.H.A.B. Club came for their Christmas Party. Local friends showed us how to do wheelchair folk dancing at the party and the bar did a brisk trade!

This was very much a community project, with the village Male Voice Choir also singing as part of the evening's entertainment. 100 people attended and were surprised that the residents had worked so hard to make the play a success. Others involved in helping included W.I. members, the local Youth Club, an amateur dramatics enthusiast who compered the show, and a member of the local Arts Council who made placards and printed programmes.

Producing the play gave us many rewards and produced much laughter, and those who took part were very proud to actually perform in a play, being so often members of the audience.

NEW EXTENSION OPENED AT HONRESFELD

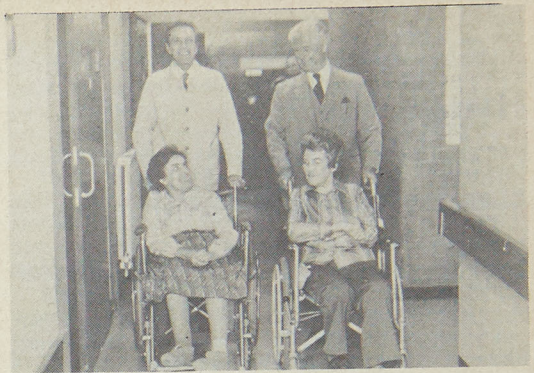
Sunday, October 15th, 1978 was a day to remember at the Littleborough Cheshire Home "Honresfeld". On that day our long awaited extension was officially opened by Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris.

The day started dark and dismal. From early morning every corner of the Home was alive with people.

The Residents were spick and span, awaiting their guests.

The first to arrive was Sir Christopher accompanied by the Chairman of Management, Mr J. Weston.

The Mayors and Mayoress's of Rochdale, Oldham and Bury arrived, along with the Chairman of the Round Table, together with Mr P. Allott and Mr and Mrs A. Lord and many others. The red ribbon had been put across the stairs leading to the new building and at 12 noon our Chairman introduced Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, who then gave his 'speech', cut the ribbon and declared our extension open.



The extension consists of a large entrance hall and enclosed bridge leading to 8 single rooms and 2 double rooms. A French window opens onto a paved patio and each resident has a small plot of garden to look after. The new fully fitted kitchen is intended to give more independence to any resident wishing to take advantage of it and is capable of doing so and it already proving a great asset to the residents who like tea and toast made by themselves.

It has all been so worthwhile – the noise, dirt, cold and general upheaval – and everyone has almost forgotten the trials and tribulations of the past 18 months.

B. B. Hitchmough

LETTER

17 Lewes Crescent,
Brighton, Sussex, England
November 16, 1978

Dear Mrs Collings:

Thank you so very much for the material you sent from *Cheshire Smile*. I am happy to know that there is an office in the United States; I had not been aware of it before.

I think it is a measure of the *Homes'* success here in making residents feel able to go out and not feel ashamed, somehow, of their disability, that they *can* write. When I visited a home for disabled adults in Virginia, some people were willing to fill out questionnaires on how they would use more leave, but almost all wished to do so anonymously. I am afraid America falls far behind England in mobility and independence for handicapped people. (And their self-image.)

Thank you again for the information and assistance.

Sincerely,
Sarah Bird Wright (Mrs)

Hydon Who?

Cranleigh Suggests an Answer

There's no doubt about it. An incontinent sixty-year-old with jerking arms and unintelligible speech is strong stuff for weak stomachs. And so is rake-thin twenty-eight-year-old, strapped to his chair so that his head doesn't hit the table, who takes five minutes to whisper eight words. And it doesn't help to know that one is the son of an able City lawyer, and the other speaks nine languages and five Chinese dialects. And that both make extremely witty puns, only your concentration to hear them is so intense that your laugh, eventually, is forced. And how do you distinguish these two, with unworkable bodies but clever minds, from those whose brains were damaged at birth; those who never grew up? How do you react, when you come up against the raw pain of someone who was once married, happy, ordinary, but who cannot now even boil a kettle to offer you a cup of tea? How do you know which people are happy to see you and which unhappy minds resent your visits as prying intrusions? How do you guess with whom to banter, or to sympathise? Whom to feed, or push? With whom to flirt, or to pray? Which is the one that paints exquisite pictures with one good arm, and who is it that is doing the broadcasting thing on the ship? After whose mother do you inquire, whose boy friend? How do you listen to gentle, inconsequent, meaningless prattle without showing your utter boredom with the everyday stuff of stifled lives?

Well, some of us from School House are beginning to find answers to some of these questions. For we made Hydon Hill Cheshire Home our Social Service project, and when we chose it we knew we'd found a tricky one. Children are much more appealing; and a one-category institution is much easier to deal with. Some people, understandably, find Hydon a deeply depressing place. But for others, it is amazingly buoyant and cheerful. Those who visit regularly forge real friendships with the most unlikely people; friendships which last long after Cranleigh is left behind. And we all learn a great deal, not only about illnesses and disabilities foreign to our privileged world, but about ourselves, and our own abilities. Sometimes it's the very shy who make the most surprising progress; one boy, normally reserved, no extrovert, succeeded in holding long conversations with a black man whom no-one else had been able to understand. He had been a ticket collector on the Underground and had many stories to tell. The telling of one took an hour and a half, and untold

concentration on both sides; but what must it have meant to that man, now dead, to have communicated with another human being after years of silence?

Other times the extrovert comes into his own; I have a vivid mental picture of one young bachelor master sweeping a spastic girl out of her chair into his arms and whirling her round and round the spinning hall, at a disco we were running there. Her face was ecstatic. Nobody had ever lifted her *for fun* before.

So, are we "do-gooders"? Do we, in fact, do any good, at Hydon? A little, maybe, for those limited lives. Much more, certainly, for ourselves. Hydon is just one of many worthwhile Social Service projects in which Cranleigh engages. Perhaps, it is worth remembering, amidst the euphoria of building our eighth house for the fortunate "five per cent", that there but for the grace of God . . .

Gay Corran

Ack. *The Cranleigh School Magazine of Cranleigh, December 1978*



Mickley Produces its own Pantomime

For the last three years the staff at Mickley Hall have given up-dated versions of popular pantomimes for the benefit of the residents at Christmas. Mrs Raven, their Administrator, works hard on the script and the staff keep vanishing for rehearsals for some weeks before the performance. Beautiful costumes are conjured up by the O/T department, glittering old evening dresses and velvet skirts are converted into gowns for princesses; weird and wonderful head-dresses and stage props appear and much typing and duplicating of scripts and songs goes on. The new enlarged dining-room at the Home provides the necessary space for the productions, which are getting more ambitious each year. The first was "Red Riding Hood" and last year "Sister White and the Seven Auxiliaries". This year it was the turn of "Aladdin" who was training to be an Auxiliary while his Mother ran the Cheshire Home Laundry, with first class casting of the principal body, Mickley's answer to the "Jersey Lily", Abanazar, a real villain and a "Dame" with very lavish, if larger than life, curves and, of course, glamorous dancing girls. The Princess's carriage (otherwise a spare wheelchair) with lace curtains and pink nylon draperies was much admired by curious visitors. The performance was given on Xmas Eve and the cast were expertly made up by a member of Management Committee, and it was much enjoyed by residents and friends. Next year we hope to persuade some residents to take part and, as our fame spreads!! we shall arrange for two performances from the beginning.

Fire Works at Timsbury

On Saturday 4th November we had a Bonfire and Fireworks party at the back of the Home. This was the first we have had, and we hope to make it an annual event. It was open to anyone in and around Timsbury.

The bonfire had been made from old wood and trees that had been cut down for the new block. Over the weeks the fire got bigger and bigger.

As well as fireworks there was soup and hot dogs. Luckily it was a nice evening, not wet nor cold. More people came than we expected and we ran out of hot dogs and soup. When the fire had died down, we counted the gate receipts which were £71.00 and after taking out for the fireworks etc. we made £12.00, which went into the building fund.

Ken Stevens



*Design Awarded First Prize by
James C. Hawthorn*

Symbol for the Deaf

Over four thousand suggested symbols for deafness were submitted for a design competition which was sponsored by the four major national organisations for the hearing impaired.

Deafness is an invisible handicap which is only rarely regarded or understood by the general public. Yet it can be even more isolating than an inability to walk. The isolation of deaf and hard of hearing people is made still worse by unconcern for an unawareness of their needs, especially in busy places like rail and bus stations, airports and so on.

The Minister for the Disabled, Mr Alf Morris, MP, said "I am delighted by this remarkable response. It shows a wide and growing awareness of the harsh and isolating handicaps caused by this hidden disability".

Mr Morris went on to say that he hoped that it would not be long before information points at railway and bus stations, airports, conference centres and so on, would be displaying the winning symbol to show that there was someone on hand who understood the difficulties of communication and could help Britain's two and a half million deaf and hard of hearing people.

The winning design is, in the Judge's view, one that combines economy of line with significant meaning to most deaf people of the world.

At the Prize Giving Ceremony, Alf Morris went on to say that deafness is a handicap you cannot see and which is seldom understood by people with normal hearing. Yet its effect is often devastating.

Access is not just a question of ramped entrances to buildings. To be fully accessible, buildings must also have facilities to enable people who are hearing-impaired to understand and participate in activities.

The competition has been overwhelmingly successful in its appeal to people of all ages. Deaf people will be greatly encouraged by the degree of support that has been forthcoming and the understanding of the problems shown. The winning designs will represent this country in the search for an international design. Wherever it is used the design will not only signify that special help is available for deaf people, but will also help to develop a better understanding between people who can hear and those who cannot. I profoundly hope our national symbol will become an international one.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Chairman,
United Kingdom Association for the
International Year of the Child 1979.

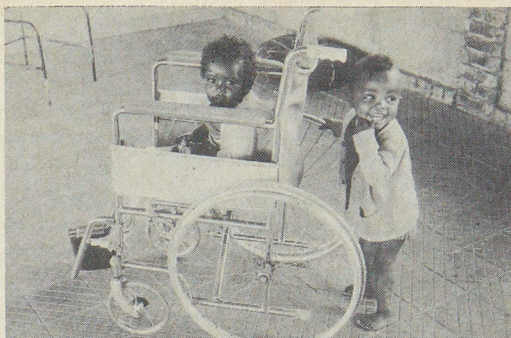
As your Patron, I wish the members of the United Kingdom Association for the International Year of the Child every success in their efforts on behalf of children everywhere. I am glad that the voluntary organisations are taking the lead in celebrating the International Year in our country. They have great achievements to their credit and we look to them for fresh inspiration.

As a mother and grandmother, I send my good wishes to all parents and my thanks to all who help them - doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers and many others. I want to send a special word of gratitude and admiration to those who look after children who have no parents or cannot live at home because of special difficulties and handicaps.

At the start of the International Year I also send my greetings to all children. I hope they will enjoy the Year and gain from it, and that it will bring to them too opportunities to help others.

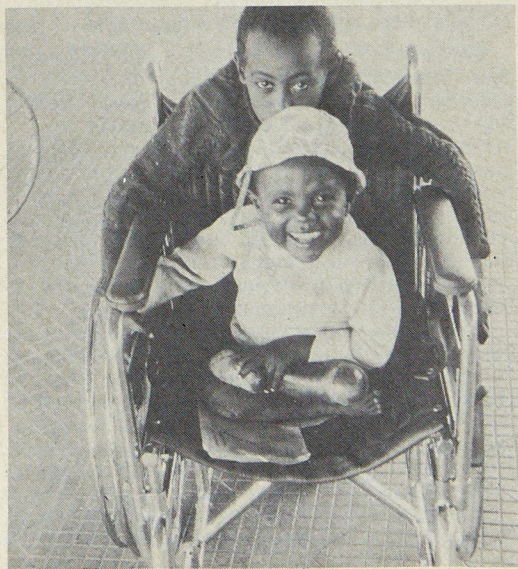
ELIZABETH R.

1st January, 1979.



Factsheet about Children in the "Developing World"

1. Health services reach **1 out of every 20** children in the developing world today.
2. Over **100,000,000** babies are born every year in the developing countries. **7 out of every 10** or **70,000,000** are born without **any trained help**.
3. Upwards of **2,000,000** infants and children **suffer** from various forms of malnutrition.
4. About **85%** of rural children **do not** have access to adequate supply of safe water.
5. **1 out of every 5** children **dies** before its fifth birthday.
6. Severe vitamin 'A' deficiency leads to more than **100,000 children going blind each year**.
7. At least **100,000,000** children in developing countries aged 7 to 10 are educationally deprived – **not learning** how to read, write or work with numbers.



8. It is estimated that about **40%** of children enrolled in school can attend for only a few years and later **relapse into illiteracy**.
9. Less than **1%** of preschool-age children **have access** to day care services.
10. Children make up $\frac{1}{2}$ the population of slums and shanty towns. Slum populations are increasing three or four times faster than more modern parts of cities, often at a rate of 10 to 15% yearly.
11. Over **810,000,000** infants and children are growing up in remote rural areas where infant mortality, illiteracy and child malnutrition rates are very high and **few basic services – if any – exist to help them**.
12. Inflation is hurting everyone and because of it, long-term programme funds to help children are shrinking in value, threatening the precarious hold on health, life and **the future of many millions of children**.

Fact Sheet – Children in the U.K.

There are approximately 3,380,000 children in the UK aged less than 5 – one million fewer than in 1966. There are just under 15 millions aged under 18, out of a UK population of 55 millions.

There are approximately 9 million children attending school in England and Wales.

There are an estimated 1.5 million children living in one-parent families in the United Kingdom. (Gingerbread).

The number of children aged between 5 and 10 left unsupervised during the school holidays was recently conservatively estimated at 300,000. The number left unsupervised after school until parents returned from work was put at 225,000.

There are 120,000 children in care in the UK.

On 31st March 1977 in England alone – there were 17,015 children aged under 16 registered on the 'General Classes Register' as physically handicapped – 4,750 children aged under 16 were registered as deaf or hard of hearing – there were 2,314 children under 15 in England and Wales registered as blind, and a further 2,740 registered as partially sighted.

In England alone at the end of 1976 there were 1,047 children under 18 in mental illness hospitals, and 6,157 in mental handicap hospitals.

In 1976 423 children under 14 died in England and Wales as a result of accidents in the home.

In 1975 88 children under 14 were murdered.

In 1977 3,840 abortions were performed on girls aged less than 16.

In 1976 5,097 children under the age of 18 were convicted for drunkenness.

One in three of those who become regular smokers have started before the age of 9.

Corporal punishment is still allowed in British schools, and used in many of them. It is used nationally nowhere in mainland Europe, although it is permitted in a few German states.

Overseas

Founders Day at the Anne Harding Home

Ann Harding Cheshire Home, Randburg, celebrated November 4 as Founder's Day with a most successful fete. The monetary target aim was R1,000 (about £700) and this figure was surpassed thanks to much hard work by the Home's volunteer workers, an enthusiastic crowd of free spenders and well stocked stalls.

Among the most successful and, therefore among the biggest crowd-pullers was the tombola and the "This and that" Stall.

"Ginger" Arensberg's eloquence over the mike encouraged a deeper dipping into pockets and a feature of the fete was a flypast by tiger moths of the South African Association of Tiger Moths led by none other than the chairman of the Association, who thrilled his spectators by flying specially low.

A new prefab hut, intended in future to accommodate the occupational therapy section, served a most vital function during the fete as a bar which was run by the service organisation, the Lions, of nearby Mulders Drift. The bar was appropriately named The Lions' Den. There were many Daniels during the course of the fete.

The wives of the Sandown Round Table organised a tea, coffee and pancake stall which kept the organisers busy and the junior Rotarians' wares in the shape of hot dogs and cool drinks were much in demand.

"A most successful day," said one committee member.

Max Phillips



Retirement Presentation

A large gathering of the residents and friends of the Ann Harding Cheshire Home, Randburg, South Africa, bade good-bye to the Home's Matron, Mrs E. Bancroft and her husband, Mr Tom Bancroft, in the hall of "Banbury Cross" Teagarden last September.

Tributes were paid to the Matron by Mr Jimmy McAllister, chairman of Cheshire Homes in the Transvaal and by Mr Harry Plain, chairman of the

Ann Harding Cheshire Home, who recalled the fact that Matron Bancroft had the task of organising the home since its inception.

Councillor E. Pienaar, a former Mayor of Randburg, emphasised the importance of the Cheshire Homes in South Africa and praised the role of the Ann Harding Home in helping the handicapped.

At the end of the evening gifts were given to Mrs Bancroft in appreciation of her services.

In order to convey the residents from the Home to the Teagarden a system of transport was organised and Mr Plain took charge of the combi, conjuring up his wartime skills as a navigator in order to move his passengers, including a couple of wheelchair occupants, to their destination. Fortunately the navigation was accurate and the combi reached its destination by means of dead-reckoning and without the use of flare paths or other navigational aids. All the transport reported to the landing zone safely and a most enjoyable evening was spent at the tea garden.

T. Maxwell Phillips

News from Japan

Exciting news from Japan. After Ronald Travers returned from a trip to Japan at the invitation of the Government there, Katarina Thome, who many of you will remember from her working in the Homes here in the U.K., offered to go out and follow up. Katarina who had a basic knowledge of Cantonese learned good basic Japanese in three months and set off. She now reports that she has had the go-ahead to get a Home started in Japan. In a country where language communication is not easy and armed with little more than a concept, we cannot but admire the achievement she has made.

ZAMBIA will hopefully have its second Home soon. Mrs Willi van Iersel, the Chairman of the Steering Committee in Ndola, in the Copper Belt, tells us that budgets have been prepared for an intended Home to provide training for handicapped girls. The main appeal will be launched at Christmas time and Ronald Travers tells us that when he went there earlier this year to speak at the inaugural meeting, he was amazed at the great attendance at the meeting where so many caring people met to discuss the problem. We wish them luck for the future opening of the Home.

Each Home all over the world has received details of the International Year of the Disabled Person. We hope that every Home will contribute in some way to make this Year, 1981, a successful one. Public awareness is of all importance. The Central Foundation is for its part arranging an International Conference in London, and further news of this will be circulated to everyone next year.

The Northern Region Conference is to be held in Dublin over the weekend of June 9th to 11th, 1979.

Ack. The Bulletin

Wheelchairs for Foyer Fontaine, France

At the Northern Regional Conference which was held at Foyer Fontaine last summer, a request was made to G.C. for some very urgently needed indoor electric wheelchairs and a grant was made of £1,500 toward the chairs which I organised and purchased. As to getting the chairs to the Home, I decided to take them myself in our own ambulance. One of our drivers, Mr David Ellison – our local policeman – offered to drive and Sister Esther, our Deputy, offered to look after me.

We started off at 6.45 a.m. on the Monday, with the chairs and everything that I would need – including a picnic hamper. It was very cold and we had to get to Dover to catch the 9.30 hovercraft. It was a very clear day and lovely to see the sun rising in the distance.

At Dover they organised our ambulance to the front and took us through the barriers to the hovercraft at least half an hour before it was due to set off. Unfortunately there was a force 7/8 gale which meant a very rough ride, and it really was very rough.

We reached Calais in thirty-five minutes, were taken off the hovercraft first and Customs gave us a quick look, and sent us on our way. We drove eventually on to the toll road which was brand new with very little traffic. We bypassed Paris and stopped in a small village square for a lunch break – where we bought some French bread and croissants. The second toll road took us on to Dijon with the weather still fine. But about 40km from Dijon, it started to sleet and snow, becoming very cold, it was extremely dark and, there being no cats' eyes on the road, one had to be extremely careful.

We eventually arrived at the Home at 9.30 p.m. where they welcomed us, and Bernadette, the Matron, asked if we would like something to eat. Within a matter of minutes eggs and bacon and coffee with French bread and butter was being served up.

On the second day we were able to show the chairs off and explained how they worked. We had our meals with the staff, who were then able to ask different things about our Home, and they were all very interested. They could not get over the fact that David was our local policeman as they had had no such contacts. In fact, Bernadette said that three of their residents were having a little party in their room one night and the local police came in and fined them all two-thirds of their pocket-money on the spot for disturbing the peace. You can imagine what would have been said if that had happened in England!

On the Wednesday, we were told that the local priest was holding a service with the Bishop in the Home on the 23rd December which was to be televised, and there was great excitement all round as to what hymns and carols were to be sung, and, after our evening meal, we all sat in the main room and had a practice run for Christmas. It ended up by competition between English carols and songs and French ones. It was a very happy spontaneous evening.

Next morning we awoke to 12° of frost and on leaving, were presented with some bottles of wine and coffee as a thank-you gift – which was most acceptable. We travelled over 300 miles across France in complete fog-bound conditions but the toll roads were excellent and we went round Paris at 11.30 a.m. where we had a very short break for something to eat and drink.

Approaching Bologne, we drove into a snowstorm which got thicker and thicker and finally turned into the docks just after 4 p.m. and eventually boarding the craft with just under ten minutes to spare. The journey to Dover was very smooth indeed and on the way to London it felt considerably warmer. We arrived back home at 7.30 p.m. and the first thing we had was a cup of tea.

Having visited the Home in France twice – I found the staff and residents extremely friendly. Though unfortunately I do not speak French and they very little English, it was surprising how we managed to communicate. I was very impressed with the surgery/pharmacy, and the kitchen was really fantastic. The residents' rooms were certainly showing their own individual tastes.

Bernadette, was one of the nicest people I have met for a long time – totally dedicated and having an understanding of the problems of individual residents.

The residents have formed their own Residents' Committee which has been democratically elected. They have their own Chairman and have had various fund-raising efforts: and were interested in a minibus of some kind.

Though I personally do not like large Homes, the facilities they have – which include a shop and a bar, show that they were all beginning to make the Home work.

R.A.D.A.R.

Holidays for the Physically Handicapped 1979

A Guide for Disabled People

"Holidays mean as much to disabled people as they do to the able-bodied. I look forward to the day when every Hotel makes provision for *everyone*, regardless of whether they are disabled or not. Until then, publications like *Holidays for the Physically Handicapped* are invaluable. For sound economic, as well as moral reasons, I hope this important guide will be very widely read".

(Alfred Morris, M.P.)

"Holidays for the Physically Handicapped 1979" lists, by region, a range of Hotels, Guest Houses, Holiday Centres and Self-catering Accommodation throughout Britain. A unique classification system indicates clearly the access, special facilities and degree of personal assistance available at each establishment.

The Guide aims to inform and inspire potential holidaymakers, whatever the extent of their physical disability. A section on activity holidays points out possibilities such as pony trekking and water sports whilst another part of the book gives advice on foreign travel and suggests suitable accommodation at a variety of popular destinations abroad.

Throughout, the reader will find useful addresses for further contact, including travel and tourism organisations, voluntary organisations involved in holiday provision, publishers of local access guides, companies with adapted vehicles for hire.

The disabled holidaymaker has to plan ahead, taking account of obstacles which do not face the able-bodied. Still, a disabled person should be entitled to the same choice of holiday alternatives as anyone else. This publication helps with the planning and presents the existing alternatives.

It is a reference book widely used by holiday organisers in Social Service Departments and voluntary organisations. It is a *must* for any disabled person looking towards a holiday in 1979.

"Holidays for the Physically Handicapped 1979" is available from The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, 25 Mortimer Street, London, W1N 8AB, price £1.50 (including postage and packing), or from W. H. Smith and Son, price 75p.

Further information from Brenda Birmingham on 01-637 5400.



Matters from the Ministry

Woeful Knowledge About Back Pain More research called for by Mr Ennals

Back pain is the cause of a considerable amount of

suffering — but there is still a woeful lack of real knowledge about what causes it and how it should be treated. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said that "although there were lots of people, doctors and others, who hold quite strong views about how back pain should be treated and how it can be avoided, there is still a woeful lack of real knowledge about what causes most of it.

"This lack of satisfactory understanding is a severe obstacle not only to improving methods of treatment but also to confirming the validity of recommended means of prevention. The Working Group has recommended that more scientific research be undertaken in order that this obstacle may progressively be removed.

"It therefore recommended that, as further research sought to establish scientifically the various causes of back pain, there should be a parallel adoption of empirical criteria so that generalisations might be made about which kinds of patient responded to which kinds of treatment.

"Since many patients appeared to derive considerable relief from the therapies of those usually non-medical practitioners the Working Group recognised that studies must also embrace the therapies of the osteopaths, the chiropractors and the acupuncturists, and because their treatment methods might often not appear to have a scientific basis this must not exclude the therapies themselves from being put to the test together with those more usually practised by doctors.

Said Mr Ennals, "I am delighted about this and I am sure others will be too. It is the patient who matters most and we cannot afford to disregard or condemn any form of treatment which is demonstrably efficacious, even if, as yet, there is still some uncertainty about why it is."

Strengthen Law to Help Disabled

Silver Jubilee Committee Urge In Report To Mr Morris

A strengthening of the law to ensure that all new public buildings are designed so that they are fully accessible to disabled people is recommended in a report* which was presented to Mr Alfred Morris, Minister for the Disabled, on 25th January.

The report, prepared by the Silver Jubilee Committee on Improving Access for Disabled People, under the chairmanship of Mr Peter Large, M.B.E., expresses concern about the amount of discrimination disabled people meet in their everyday lives. They recommend that this whole problem, including the need for legislation, should be examined in detail, and that this work should be undertaken by a new body which would also continue the "Access" campaign.

Legislation

On the need for stronger legislation, the report comments:

"We believe that a high proportion of new public buildings and other facilities are still being designed in a way which prevents disabled people from being completely free to get into them and move about inside them . . . Existing law lacks teeth which is why buildings go up without proper access facilities."

It recommends that legislation be introduced to make the Access sections of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 mandatory.

Discrimination

A new body should be appointed to continue the work of the Silver Jubilee Committee with wider work of reference, so that they can tackle the problem of discrimination against disabled people and examine the possible need for legislation.

"All the evidence we have shows that disabled people encounter petty acts of prejudice and discrimination each day and every day. They may seem insignificant in themselves but, taken together, they can make life difficult and unhappy – and far less worth living – for anyone who is affected. Attitudes rarely reflect simple bigotry. We believe instead that they reflect an easy, idle assumption that disabled people may cause trouble and extra work and that it is easier not to allow them into a building."

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations of the Committee include:

- A full review by the Home Office of the enforcement of fire precautions. Too often fire and safety precautions are an excuse for barring disabled people.
"Clearly, anyone who is in charge of public buildings must have the safety of his customers as top priority. But we object to many owners' automatic assumption, that all disabled people will be dangerous to themselves and to other people in an emergency."
- Every local authority should appoint an "access officer" to act as liaison officer and co-ordinator on questions involving access for disabled people.
- Every local authority should seek advice on individual planning applications from a group including representatives of the main categories of disability, and an architect who is conversant with access problems.
- Local voluntary access groups should be established in each area, with the help of groups representing the interests of disabled people. The group should be composed of disabled people themselves and include architects, planners, a member of the local council and representatives of local business, commerce and trades councils.

- All local authority planning departments should issue guidance on the requirements of sections 4–8a of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act to everyone intending to put up a building or a facility.

Note

The Silver Jubilee Committee on Improving Access for Disabled People was set up by Alfred Morris, M.P., Minister for the Disabled, in May 1977 to:

"Consider ways of ensuring that disabled people can use and move about within the environment, inside and outside; to recommend changes to those responsible; and to consider ways of altering public attitudes in favour of the Committee's aims."

*Can Disabled People Go Where You Go? Report by the Silver Jubilee Committee on Improving Access for Disabled People. DHSS expect to have printed copies of the report available in March.

Minister for Disabled promises urgent consideration

The Government is to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to a number of these far-reaching recommendations for removing physical and social barriers which discriminate against disabled people.

Announcing the Government's initial response, Mr Morris said:

"The report makes a number of important and far-reaching recommendations which I and my colleagues will be considering both urgently and sympathetically. It is clear from the report that there is still much more to do to improve access for disabled people, while at the same time ensuring that the 'Access' message is kept before the public. For in a civilised society, as the report says, disability should not just be a problem for disabled people. I am, therefore, taking immediate action to establish a successor body as recommended in the report. The new *Committee on Restrictions Against Disabled People* will be chaired by Mr Peter Large, M.B.E. (Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Committee) and will have the following terms of reference:

"To consider the architectural and social barriers which may result in discrimination against disabled people and prevent them from making full use of facilities available to the general public; and to make recommendations."

Optical Charges for Visually Handicapped To Go

The Government is to act in the near future to exempt the blind and partially sighted from charges for NHS glasses, repairs and replacements.

"This will mean that the registered blind and partially sighted will no longer have to pay the

ordinary charges for NHS glasses. The exemption will apply to repairs and replacements, too, but not to some of the special charges made for more expensive 'extras'.

"This decision will be warmly welcomed by all the organisations of and for the blind and partially sighted.

"The operative date for the exemption, from which over 100,000 blind and partially sighted people will benefit, will be announced as soon as possible."

New Study on Local Provision for the Disabled

Mr Alfred Morris, M.P., recently announced the publication of a study into the ways local authorities identify the numbers and needs of disabled people. The Minister said that he hoped the findings would help individual authorities to measure their own performance against the services provided in other local government areas.

"The report brings together much useful information about the way local authorities set about identifying disabled people.

"Among other points, the report illustrates that many disabled people are not in regular contact with the providers of services. It should, therefore, remind all the caring agencies of the need urgently to review their services, and to consider how they can set about making contact with every disabled person who needs their help."

TV Consumer Research Link Aids Feature

A unique use of television to evaluate aids and equipment and to link viewers and broadcasters is being pioneered by ATV's Link programme which started on January 14. For the first time expert laboratory assessment of aids are being coupled with user experience from disabled viewers, and television is being used to demonstrate the aids, both as a source of gathering viewers' experiences and as a means of broadcasting the findings.

The monthly programme will include a regular feature on aids for disabled people.

During each programme, viewers will be invited to write in and ask for a questionnaire on which to give their experiences and views on the particular aid featured.

Four months after the initial broadcast when both laboratory tests and viewers' experiences have been collated, survey results will be shown on the programme.

The aim is not simply to show what models of various aids are available, but to give sound advice on how to choose which one is most likely to meet peoples' individual needs; also advice on which models work best and which stand up to hard use; and to show some of the snags and advantages which people have found with particular models in use. Advice on self-help alternatives, e.g. by adaptation of common household items, will be given.

Link programmes will continue to be transmitted on the following dates:

11th March
8th April
6th May
3rd June

at 11.00 a.m. on all networks – but please check with your papers for any local changes.

Contributors Please Note

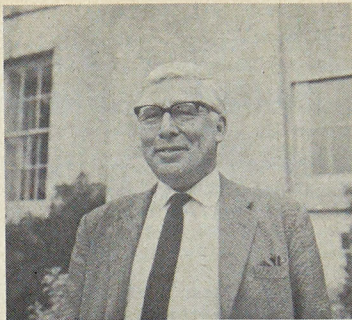
Photographs are always particularly welcome for insertion in the 'Smile'. If you can follow these general rules, it will help the Editor and printers to get the best results from your pictures.

1. Send us a sharp print, clean and uncreased. Avoid using a cutting from a newspaper or magazine if possible – a lot of the detail may be lost.
2. Enclose the negative as well if you have it.
3. Attach a note giving the title of the picture, particularly giving the names of any people in it.
4. Write clearly on the back where we should return the photograph to, when the printer has finished with it.

Subscriptions

Following the appeal in our Summer Issue for subscribers to add to their subscriptions a donation to our funds where they were able to do so, the response has exceeded our expectations and has made a welcome and vital addition to our revenue. We would like to express our appreciation of this generosity as we are unable to spare the working time to make individual acknowledgments.

W. G. Taylor



Major T. V. Fisher-Hoch An Appreciation

The Foundation in particular and the community in general has been rendered the poorer by the untimely passing of Major Terrance Vincent Fisher-Hoch of Plas, Llanstephan, at the age of 62 years and who had been a Trustee of the Foundation for many years.

Commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1935, during the war he served throughout the punishing siege of Malta, being mentioned in despatches; afterwards in the Arakan and Burma; and in 1950-2 in the Korean war where he was awarded the U.S. Silver Star and again mentioned in despatches, while the Presidential Citation was conferred on the battery he commanded.

Having given 23 years of service to his country in war and peace, he entered on a new phase, but the word retirement formed no part of his vocabulary; not for him the slumbrous hours of repose or the random employments of leisurely days. He embarked on another career of service with the enthusiasm that had characterised his military undertakings and soon became part of Carmarthenshire life as to the manner born.

He was a member of the Agricultural Land Tribunal, he served on the Carmarthen R.D.C. and the old Carmarthenshire County Council, where his thoroughness and attention to detail proved a valuable contribution. In 1968 he was High Sherriff of the county.

Particularly fond of the sea, he was Commodore of the Towy Yacht Club, and his numerous voyages in his own craft took him to distant as well as home waters.

A man of ideas, he had an enquiring mind continually striving to improve affairs. He will be remembered mainly for his humanity, good humour and kindness. Generosity is a gift of noble origin and this he had in ample measure. He was a summer man, there was no winter in his personality, his hand as liberal as the light of day. This is exemplified by his single achievements in connection with Coomb Cheshire Home, of which he was founder member and honorary secretary, and also Welsh Trustee of

the Cheshire Foundation. To his constant endeavour the home at Coomb largely owes its continuing success.

"Fich", as he was affectionately known needs no epitaph. He remains part of the lives of those who had been fortunate enough to know him to be held in the ventricle of memory and rendered on the mellowing of occasion.

F.J.

Ack. Carmarthen Journal

Deaths

ALNE HALL

Hunt, Edith, on 17.11.78, a much loved resident from 1958.

I'Anson, Lesley, on 19.11.78, resident from 21.8.78.

OXFORDSHIRE CHESHIRE HOME

Taylor, Cyril, resident at Greenhill House, Twyford since 1969, died August, 1978.

Stapleton, Mrs James, resident since 1976, died July, 1978.

CANN HOUSE

Bath Jones, Audrey, died 15th December 1978, a resident of Cann House since 30th July 1973.

Carter, Ada, aged 60. Died 13.11.78, a resident at Cann House since 8th February 1978.

Engagement

Mr David Dunn to Miss Jean King both of Alne Hall Cheshire Home. Marriage to take place at Alne Church on 28.4.79.

(our best wishes - Ed.)

1 The Leonard Cheshire Foundation

Registered as a Charity Number 218186

Leonard Cheshire Homes care for the severely and permanently handicapped—those for whom hospitals can do nothing further. They are run as homes, and offer the affection and freedom of ordinary family life, the residents being encouraged to take whatever part they can in the day-to-day running of the house and to develop their remaining talents. Disabled people are admitted according to need, irrespective of race, creed or social status.

The Management of each Home is vested in a Committee as representative as possible of the local community. The Leonard Cheshire Foundation (a registered charity) is the Central Trust, and has ultimate responsibility for all the Homes. It owns all the property, and acts as guarantor to the public that the individual Homes are properly managed in conformity with the general aims of the Foundation. Similar charitable Trusts have been established to control the Homes overseas.

7 Market Mews, London, W1Y 8HP
Telegrams, Cheshome, London, W1
Tel: 01-499 2665

Founder: Group Capt. Leonard Cheshire, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Patrons:

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The Rt. Hon. The Lord Denning, P.C.

Chairman: Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A.

Trustees: Peter Allott, Esq./D. Andrewes, Esq./Group Capt. G. L. Cheshire, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C./Lady Sue Ryder Cheshire, C.M.G., O.B.E./R. E. Elliott, Esq./Mrs P. K. Farrell, J.P./D. Greig, Esq./Dr Wendy Greengross/G. Reid Herrick, Esq./J. H. Inskip, Esq., Q.C./B. R. Marsh, Esq./Sir Henry Marking, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C./Lady June Onslow/Mrs G. Pattie/D. M. Roe, Esq./Peter Rowley, M.C./Mrs P. Rowntree/N. R. Trahair, Esq./J. V. Tindall, Esq./Mrs. E. Topliss/H. Turner, Esq./P. Wade, Esq./R. B. Weatherstone, Esq./B. Worthington, Esq.

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Homes Counselling Service

Office: 7 Market Mews, London, W1Y 8HP
Tel: 01-492 0162

Head of Counselling Service: Mr Ronald Travers.

Counsellors: Mrs Gillian Corney, Mrs Alma Wise, Mr Robert Hopkinson.

Administrator Coordinator: Mr Wally Sullivan.

Overseas Secretary: Miss M. Toner

Personnel Adviser: Mr. A. J. Keefe, F.I.P.M.

2 Sue Ryder Foundation

Registered as a Charity Number 222291

Sue Ryder Home, Cavendish, Suffolk CO10 8AY

Founder: Sue Ryder, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chairman: Mr H. N. Sporborg, C.M.G.

Honorary Councillors: Dr J. Apley, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P./Group Captain G. L. Cheshire, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C./Miss E. B. Clarke, C.V.O., M.A., B.Litt.(Oxon), J.P./The Rev. Sister J. Faber/Mr Airey Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., M.P./Mr John Priest, J.P./Sue Ryder, C.M.G., O.B.E./Mr J. W. Steed/Mr John L. Stevenson, F.C.S., A.C.I.S., F.T.I.I.

The Sue Ryder Foundation was established by Miss Ryder during the Post War Years, after she had been doing relief work on the Continent. Its purpose was—and still is—the relief of suffering on a wide scale by means of personal service, helping the needy, sick and disabled everywhere, irrespective of age, race or religion and thus serving as a Living Memorial to all who underwent persecution or died in defence of human values, especially during the two World Wars. Sue Ryder Homes care for the sick and needy of all ages, including children, and principally for the incurably sick and disabled, the homeless and those others for whom the general hospitals can do no more and who have no suitable place to go.

There are Sue Ryder Homes/Hospitals in Britain and overseas.

3 The Mission for the Relief of Suffering

Registered as a Charity Number 235988.

Founders: Sue Ryder, C.M.G., O.B.E., and Leonard Cheshire, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., in association with Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

President: Mrs Lakshmi Pandit.

Secretary: Ronald Travers.

The Mission was founded by Sue Ryder and Leonard Cheshire for the principal purpose of pioneering new projects which, although fulfilling a clear need and in keeping with their general aims and objects, would probably not be undertaken by either of their respective organisations. Four such projects are:

Raphael, The Ryder-Cheshire International Centre, P.O. Box 157 Dehra Dun, Up, India.

caring for a total of some 300 people in need.

Raphael comprises a colony for burnt out leprosy cases, a Home for severely mentally retarded children,

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If you would like to receive the 'Cheshire Smile' regularly, please fill in your name and address and post this form, with remittance to the Treasurer, The 'Cheshire Smile', Greenacres, 39 Vesey Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks, B73 5NR.

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the "Little White House" for destitute orphaned children and a small hospital with two separate wings, one for general nursing and the other for the treatment of TB. In addition, Raphael operates a Mobile TB and Leprosy Clinic in the Tehri, Garhwal area of the Himalayan foothills. There is a Cheshire Home in Dehra Dun itself, so Raphael is not able to appeal locally for funds. With effect from June 1976 responsibility for its financial upkeep has been taken over by the Ryder-Cheshire Foundation of Australia and New Zealand. The administration is in the hands of a General Council under the Chairmanship of Lt./Gen. S. P. Bhatia, O.B.E. (Retd.).

Gabriel, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, South India

A training Unit for leprosy and non-leprosy patients who are living on their own in Madras but are incapable, through lack of a trade, of obtaining work. Financial responsibility is shared between India and Ryder-Cheshire Support Groups in the United Kingdom.
Chairman of Governing Council: L. Nazareth.

Ryder-Cheshire Films, Cavendish, Suffolk

This Unit produces films and video-tape programmes about the work of the two Foundations.
Details of these productions available on request.

Raphael Pilgrimages

A Pilgrimage to Lourdes is arranged annually for those chronically ill and permanently handicapped people, many of whom would not be accepted on other pilgrimages, and willing helpers.

Leader of Pilgrimages: Gilbert Thompson.
23, Whitley Wood Road, Reading, Berks.

Cheshire Homes in Britain

Residents telephone numbers in brackets.

ENGLAND

Avon

Greenhill House, Timsbury, near Bath BA3 1ES.
Timsbury 70533 (70866).

Bedfordshire

Agate House Cheshire Home, Woburn Road, Amphill, Bedfordshire. Amphill 403247 (404470).

Buckinghamshire

Chiltern Cheshire Home, 29 North Park, Gerrards Cross SL9 8JT. Gerrards Cross 86170 (84572).

Cheshire

The Hill, Sandbach. Sandbach 2341 (2508).

Cleveland

Marske Hall, Marske-by-the-Sea, Redcar, Cleveland TS11 6AA. Redcar 2672.

Cornwall

St. Teresa's, Long Rock, Penzance. Marazion 710336 (710365).

Cumbria

Lake District Cheshire Home, Holehird, Windermere. Windermere 2500 (387).

Derbyshire

Green Gables, Wingfield Road, Alfreton DE5 7AN. Alfreton 2422.

Devon

Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth. Plymouth 771742 (772645).

Douglas House, Douglas Avenue, Brixham. Brixham 6333/4.

Forches House Cheshire Home, Victoria Road, Barnstaple. Barnstaple 75202.

Dorset

The Grange, 2 Mount Road, Parkstone, Poole. Parkstone 740188 (740272).

James Burn House, Leonard Cheshire Home, Greenways Avenue, Bournemouth. Bournemouth 523182 (515397).

Durham

Murray House, St. Cuthbert's Avenue, Blackhill, Consett DH8 0LT. Consett 50400 (502363).

Essex

Seven Rivers, Great Bromley, Colchester 230345 (230463).

Gloucester

Cotswold Cheshire Home, Overton Road, Cheltenham GL50 3BN. Cheltenham 52569.

Hampshire

Le Court, Greatham, Liss. Blackmoor 364 (229).

James Burns House, Greenways Avenue, Bournemouth, 0202 523182.

Hereford and Worcester

The Saltways Cheshire Home, Church Road, Webheath, Redditch B97 5PD. 0527-44462 (43208).

Hertfordshire

Hertfordshire Cheshire Home, St. John's Road, Hitchin. S94 9DD. Hitchin 52460 (52458).

Isle of Wight

Appley Cliff, Popham Road, Shanklin. Shanklin 2193.

Kent

Chipstead Lake Cheshire Home, Chevening Road, Chipstead, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 2SD. 0732-59510 (51855).

Mote House, Mote Park, Maidstone. Maidstone 37911 (38417).

St. Cecilia's, Sundridge Avenue, Bromley BR1 2PZ. 01-460 8377 (7179).

Seven Springs, Pembury Road, Tunbridge Wells. Tunbridge Wells 31138 and 33522 (20130).

Lancashire

Honresfeld, Blackstone Edge Road, Littleborough. Littleborough 78627 (78065).

Oaklands, Dimples Lane, Barnacre-with-Bounds, near Garstang, Preston PR3 1UA. Garstang 2290 (3624).

Leicestershire

Roecliffe Manor, Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough LE12 8TN. Woodhouse Eaves 890250.

Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, LE6 5RT. Melbourne Derby 2571 (2387).

Lincolnshire

Hovenden House, Fleet, Spalding PE12 8LP. Holbeach 23037 (23241).

London

Athol House, 138 College Road, London SE19 1XE. 01-670 3740 (6770).

Merseyside

Freshfields Leonard Cheshire Home, College Avenue, Formby, Liverpool L37 1LE. Formby 70119.

Springwood House, Cheshire Home, Springwood Avenue, Liverpool L25 7UW. 051-427 7345 (5400).

Middlesex

Arnold House, 66 The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 8JA. 01-363 1660 (01-363 0750).

Norfolk

The Grove, East Carleton, Norwich NR14 8HR. Mulbarton 279.

Northumberland

Matten Hall, Matten, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Stamfordham 212 (383).

Nottinghamshire

Holme Lodge, Julian Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 5AQ. Nottingham 869002.

The Dukeries Cheshire Home, Hospital Road, Retford, Notts. Retford 5765.

Oxfordshire

Greenhill House, Twyford, Banbury. Adderbury 679 (667).

John Masefield Cheshire Home, Burcot Brook, Burcot, Oxfordshire OX14 3DP. Oxford 340324 (340130).

Somerset

St. Michael's, Axbridge, Somerset BS26 2DW. Axbridge 358 (204).

South Humberside

Stoncroft House, Barnetby ND38 6YD. Barnetby 344 (699).

Staffordshire

St. Anthony's, Stourbridge Road, Wolverhampton WV4 5NQ. Wombourne 3056 (2060).

Surrey

Harts Leap Children's Home, Harts Leap Road, Sandhurst, near Camberley. Crowthorne 2599.

Hydon Hill, Clock Barn Lane, Hydon Heath, near Godalming. Hascombe 383.

Sussex

Heatherley, Effingham Lane, Copthorne, Crawley RH10 3HS. Copthorne 712232 (712735).

St. Bridget's, The Street, East Preston, Littlehampton. Rustington 3988 (70755).

West Midlands

Greenacres, 39 Vesey Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B73 5NR. 021-354 7753 (7960).

Wiltshire

Greathouse, Kington Langley, Chippenham. Kington Langley 235 (327).

Yorkshire

Alne Hall, Alne, York YO6 2JA. Tolterton 295.

Beechwood, Bryan Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield HD2 2AH. Huddersfield 29626 (22813).

Champion House, Clara Drive, Calverley, Pudsey LS28 5PQ. Bradford 612459 (613642).

Kenmore, Whitcliffe Road, Cleckheaton BD19 3DR. Cleckheaton 2904 (2724).

Mickley Hall, Mickley Lane, Totley, Sheffield S17 4HE. Sheffield 367936 (365709).

Spofforth Hall, Harrogate HG3 1BX. Spofforth 284 (287).

White Windows, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax HX6 1BH. Halifax 31981 (32173).

SCOTLAND

Dumfries

Carnsalloch House, Dumfries. Dumfries 4924.

Edinburgh

Mayfield House, East Trinity Road, Edinburgh EH5 3PT. 031-552 2037 (4157).

WALES

Clwyd

Dolywern, Pontfadog, Llangollen. Glynceiriog 303.

Eithinog, Old Highway, Upper Colwyn Bay LL28 5YA. Colwyn Bay 2404 (30047).

Dyfed

Coomb, Llangynog, Carmarthen. Llanstephan 292 (310).

Gwent

Llanhenock Cheshire Home, Llanhenock, near Caerleon NP6 1LT. Caerleon 420045 (420676).

South Glamorgan

Danybryn, Radyr, Cardiff CF4 8XA. 842237 (842335).

IRELAND

Ardeen, Shillelagh, Co. Wicklow, Eire.

Rathfredagh House Cheshire Home, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, Eire.

St Laurence Cheshire Home, Lota Park, Cork, Eire.

St Patricks Cheshire Home, Tullow, Co. Carlow, Eire.

Cara Cheshire Home, Phoenix Park, DUBLIN 20.

The Barrett Cheshire Home, 21 Herbert Street, DUBLIN.

The O'Dwyer Cheshire Home, Lismirrane, Boholo, Co. Mayo.

HOMES FOR PSYCHIATRIC AFTER-CARE

London

Miraflores, 150-154 Worples Road, Wimbledon, SW20. 01-946 5058.

Gaywood, 30 The Downs, Wimbledon SW20. 01-946 9493.

Nicholas House, 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green E2. 01-739 5165 (9298).

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Cheshire

The Green, Christleton, near Chester. Chester 35503.

Dorset

Buckfield House, Lyme Regis.

Fairfield House, Lyme Regis. Lyme Regis 2487.

Hawthorn Lodge, Hawthorn Road, Dorchester. Dorchester 3403.

Special Services

Leonard Cheshire Homes wing for G.L.C. Flats: (care service only) Cheshire Estate, 30 Palace Road, Tulse Hill, London SW2. Tel: 01-671 2288

Flats for couples, one of whom is disabled:

Robin House, St. John's Road, Hitchin, Herts.

Disabled Students accommodation:

Taylor House, 16 Osler Road, Headington, Oxford.

Training Centre:

Cheshire Foundation Service Corps, Study Centre, Le Court, Liss, Hants. Tel: Blackmoor 421

Leonard Cheshire Homes Overseas

Secretary, 5 Market Mews, London W1Y 8HP. Tel. 01-499 2267.

Argentina

Hogares Cheshire para Lisiados Casilla de Correo 896, BUENOS AIRES

Bangladesh

Cheshire Foundation Home, C/53 Road 6. Bonani Model Town, P.O. Box 2342, DACCA.

Brazil

The Cheshire Home, Rua 7 de Abril 252, 12, SAO PAULO

Canada

Ashby House Cheshire Home, 78 Springhurst Avenue, TORONTO

Carey House Cheshire Home, P.O. Box 985, Oakville, ONTARIO

Clarendon Foundation (Cheshire Home) Inc., 21a Vaughan Road, Toronto, Ontario
C.O.R.D.I. Home, 1604 Pullen Street, OTTAWA, K1G.0N7.
The Durham Region Cheshire Homes, 829 Simcoe Street, N. Oshawa, ONTARIO
McLeod Home, 11 Lowther Avenue, TORONTO
Peel Cheshire Home, 361 Queen Street, Streetsville, Mississauga, ONTARIO
Quinte Cheshire Home, 246 John Street, BELLEVILLE, Ontario
Saskatoon Cheshire Home, 314 Lake Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
*London, Nova Scotia, Toronto.

Chile

Hogares Fundación Cheshire de la Esperanza, Casilla 3337, SANTIAGO
Hogares Cheshire Home, Casilla 74, CONCEPCION

Ethiopia

The Cheshire Home, PO Box 3427, ADDIS ABABA (C)
The Cheshire Clinic, PO Box 1383, ASMARA (C)
The Cheshire Home, PO Box 18, SHASHAMANE Makalle*

France

Foyer Cheshire de Fontaine-Francaise 21610.

Guyana

The Cheshire Home for Spastic Children, Mahaica Hospital, E. C. DEMARARA (C)

Hong Kong

The Cheshire Home, Chung Hom Kok, PO 15061, NR. STANLEY

India

The Cheshire Home, H. A. L. Road, BANGALORE 17
The Cheshire Home, Opp. Buddhev Colony, Kareli Baug, BARODA
Bethlehem House, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri, BOMBAY 69
The Cheshire Home, (Asansol) Dt. Burdwan, BURNPUR, W. Bengal
Serampore Cheshire Home, "Bishop's House" 51 Chowringhee Road, CALCUTTA 16
Tollygunge Cheshire Home, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA
Cheshire Home, Sowripalayam Road, COIMBATORE, 641028
"Anbu Nilayam", The Cheshire Home, COVELONG, Chingleput Dt.
Govind Bhavan Cheshire Home, 16 Pritam Road, DEHRA DUN
Rustomji P. Patel Cheshire Home, c/o Telco Ltd., JAMSHEDPUR
"Vishranti Illam" Cheshire Home, KATPADI Township, Vellore 632006, N.A.Dt.
The Cheshire Home, Towers Lane, Kankanady, MANGALORE 2
The Cheshire Home, Balamore Road, NAGERCOIL 629001
Delhi Cheshire Home, c/o C-1/33 Safdarjang Dev. Area, NEW DELHI 16.
Meathmag Cheshire Home, PO Box 10, RANCHI Lucknow*
Cheshire Home, Thoppur B.O. (via) MADURAI-625006. India.
The Leonard Cheshire Home, Kuravankonam, TRIVANDRUM 3.

Indonesia

Wisma Cheshire, 90 PO Box 3018 Djarkata.

Kenya

Dagoretti Childrens' Centre, P.O. Box 24756, Nairobi.
The Limuru Cheshire Home, P.O. Box 325, LIMURU, Nairobi.
Likoni Cheshire Home, P.O. Box 83094. MOMBASA.

Malaysia

Cheshire Home Johore, Jalan Larkin, JOHORE BAHRU
Cheshire Home, PO Box 1267, KUCHING, Sarawak
Rumah Amal Cheshire Selangor, PO Box 2111, KUALA LUMPUR
Sabah Cheshire Home, Peti Surat 1271, Kota Kinabalu, SABAH

Mauritius

Cheshire Home, Tamarin, FLOREAL

Morocco

Foyer Koutoubia, Parvis de la Koutoubia, MARRAKECH (C)
Dar el Hanaa, 3 Place des Aloes, Marshan, TANGIER (C)

Nigeria

Cheshire Home Enugu, 1 Adelaba Street, ENUGU (C)
Oluyole Cheshire Home, PO Box 1425, IBADAN (C)
Cheshire Home Lagos, 91 Agege Road, Mushin, LAGOS State (C)
Cheshire Home Orlu, Ubulu-Theojiofor, ORLU, E.C.S. (C)
Cheshire Home, PO Box 365, Churchill Road, PORT HARCOURT (C)

Papua and New Guinea

The Cheshire Home, PO Box 1306, Boroko, PAPUA (CM)

The Philippines

Sinag Tala for Men, Congressional Road, Carmel Subdivision, Project 8, Quezon City
Sinag Tala for Women, 74 Grants Street, G.S.I.S. Village, Project 8, Quezon City
Kakayhan Home, 39 Marikundo Street, Urduja Village, Caloolan City, Quezon City
Pangarap Home, 31 Paraiso Street, Bo. San Agustin, Novaliches, Quezon City
Bahay Mapagmahaj, National Orthopaedic Hospital, Banawe Street, Quezon City
Biyaya Home, St. Michael Street No. 7, Cubao, Quezon City
Tahanang Walang Hagdanan, 13 Dona J. Rodriguez Street, New Manila, Quezon City
Tahanang Walang Hagdanan, 5th Street, New Manila, Quezon City
Liwanag Home, P.O. Box 3565 MANILA
Bagio Home, P.O. Box 3565 MANILA

Portugal

Lares Cheshire em Portugal, Rua Joao da Silva No. 3, CARCAVELOS

Seychelles

Dr. Hermitte House Cheshire Home, Mont Royal, Victoria, MAHE

Sierra Leone

Sir Milton Cheshire Home, PO Box 150, BO. (C)
The Cheshire Home, PO Box 916, 18 Race Course Road, FREETOWN (C)

Singapore

Singapore Cheshire Home, Singapore Council of Social Services Bldg. 11 Penang Lane, SINGAPORE 9

South Africa

Cheshire Homes - Natal P.O. Box 3887, DURBAN 4000 and 119 Salisbury House, Smith Street, DURBAN 4001

Queensburgh Cheshire Home, 890 Main Road, MOSELEY 4093, Natal
Chatsworth Cheshire Home, House No. 74, Road 217, CHATSWORTH 4092, Natal
Ann Harding Cheshire Home, P.O. Box 51357, RANDBURG, Transvaal, South Africa 2125
The Cheshire Home, Gomery Avenue, Summerstrand, PORT ELIZABETH
Eric Miles House, 20 Corsair Road, Sandrift, MILNERTON, Cape Province.

Spain

Hogar de la Amistad, Calle Beneditti No. 60 BARCELONA
Hogar de la Amistad, de Sants, Calle Augranes 103 Bajos, Sants, BARCELONA
Hogar de la Amistad, de Mosnou, Avda de Navarro 68, Mosnou, BARCELONA
Hogares Cheshire de Essana, Cno. de los Vinateros 127 7° B., Moratalaz, MADRID.

Sri Lanka

The Cheshire Home for Elders, Kiula, MATALE
Sir James & Lady Peiris Cheshire Home, 17 Siripala Road, MOUNT LAVINIA
Wester Seaton Cheshire Home, 76 Main Street, NEGOMBO

Sudan

The Cheshire Home, PO Box 801, KHARTOUM (C)
Juba*

Thailand

Siri-Wattana Cheshire Home, BANGPING, 25 Chitlom Lane, Bangkok 5

Cheshire Home, Rangsit, 25 Chitlom Lane, Bangkok 5
Uganda
Buluba Cheshire Home, PO Box 151, BULUBA, Iganga
Cheshire Home for Paraplegics, PO Box 6890, KAMPALA

U.S.A.

Enquiries to Cheshire Home in N.J. Inc., Red Cross Building, One Madison Avenue, Madison, N. J. 07940, U.S.A.*
The Secretary, Leonard Cheshire Foundation Inc., Suite 600, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D.C. 20036

Venezuela

Casa Cheshire, Cuarta Avenida 24, Campo Alegre, CARACAS

West Indies

Thelma Vaughan Memorial Home, The Glebe, St. George, BARBADOS (C)
The Cheshire Home, Sauteurs, St. Patrick, GRENADA
The Cheshire Home, St. Andrews Gardens, San Fernando, TRINIDAD
Jamaica Cheshire Village, Mona Rehabilitation Centre, Kingston 7, Jamaica.

Zambia

The Cheshire Home, 10a Twin Palm Road, LUSAKA (C)
*Homes in preparation. (C) for disabled children. (CM) for Mentally retarded children.

This list is not completely up to date but will be amended in the next issue.

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