



'RAPHAEL'

NEWSLETTER OF

THE RYDER-CHESHIRE FOUNDATION (VICTORIA)

Vol. 2 No. 2

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Price 10c

SIR ROHAN DELACOMBE BECOMES OUR PATRON.

The Hon. Secretary is very pleased to be able to report to the many friends of the Foundation that the Governor of Victoria, Sir Rohan Delacombe, has agreed to become the Patron of the Foundation in Victoria. We are very pleased and honoured that His Excellency has seen fit to grant his Patronage to the Foundation, particularly as we realise that he has many calls on his time and that he is asked to become Patron of many different organisations.

IN THIS ISSUE OF 'RAPHAEL'.

This issue of our newsletter is largely taken up with a reprinting of the Foundation's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ending 31st May, 1967, and a condensed version of part of a talk given by Mr. John Martyn, O. B. E., during his recent visit to Victoria. Sponsors of the Foundation's "adoptees" at 'Raphael', will be interested we are sure, many of them having met Mr. Martyn in Melbourne, to read this address by him. We will give a brief account of Mr. Martyn's visit in the next issue of our newsletter.

ANNUAL REPORT 1966/67.

(Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Foundation
on 3rd July, 1967, by the Chairman, Sir Arthur Dean).

Tonight I have the honour to present the third Annual Report of the Ryder-Cheshire Foundation (Victoria) for the year ended 31st May, 1967. It has been another year of outstanding achievement comparable in every way with the previous year, despite the fact that we have not benefited from the stimulus given by a visit from one of our co-Founders, such as we had in 1966, when Group Captain Cheshire, V. C., was here for several weeks. These visits have a two-fold effect on our work - both he and Sue Ryder are sources of encouragement to the loyal persons who work for 'Raphael' in their many and varied capacities, and

secondly, their names are so well known that such visits attract attention and interest from a wide section of the community, who give generously to aid their work as a result.

'Raphael', the Ryder-Cheshire International Centre at Dehra Dun in Northern India, comprises now a Leprosy Colony housing 120 people, a unit for 85 mentally retarded children, The Little White House where 40 destitute children are living, and the first two 40-bed wards of the hospital. The running of such a Centre is a tremendous undertaking, and an expensive one. The maintenance of 'Raphael' costs \$3,000 a month, and the Victorian Foundation is responsible for 3 months each year. The money raised by this Foundation over and above the commitment of \$9,000 is used to finance buildings or equipment.

All associated with 'Raphael' were deeply saddened by the death of Mrs. Ava Dhar in February, after an illness of several months. Taking her place now as Matron/Administrator is Matron Joan Usher, who arrived in January from Cooma Hospital. Carrying on the tradition of former Australians serving 'Raphael' are Mary Vaughan, Physio-Therapist in her second year there; Cay Feely, Nurse, who sailed in January, and whose fare was paid by Indianaid, to which organisation we owe our thanks for this and other support during the year; and Anne Young who, at the time of writing, is about to leave India after 2½ years of devoted service to 'Raphael'.

Affiliated now with the Victorian Foundation are 7 Support Groups: Ballarat, Coleraine, Geelong and Gippsland, and in the city, Melbourne, Pentridge and Rispana. We tender special thanks to Mr. Hurley (Chairman, Ballarat), Mr. Wettenhall (Chairman, Coleraine), Mr. Burrowes (Chairman, Geelong) and Mr. Clancy (Chairman, Gippsland) and to their committees for their untiring efforts for 'Raphael'. The Melbourne Support Group has organised a number of successful functions, and our gratitude is due to Mr. Byrne and his hard working committee.

We wish to express our thanks to the Support Group in Pentridge for the printing they have so willingly and efficiently done for the Foundation, and for the Christmas cards produced and sold on our behalf. We appreciate the help and co-operation of the Governor, Staff and members of the Education Department at Pentridge.

The Rispana Group was founded in August, 1966, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bruce Hamilton, and it is encouraging that in conjunction with this Group there is a Younger Set comprised of teen-agers who are most active in their efforts for 'Raphael'.

We are very pleased to welcome to the fold, the Support Group of Clare, in South Australia, Chairman, Dr. John Wallace. This Group was formed at a meeting addressed by the Group Captain in April, 1966, and pending the establishment of a Foundation in S. A., has become affiliated with Victoria. We thank them and wish them every success.

We thank, too, at this time, all the hard working members of the Foundation in Victoria, who have made this last year so successful and rewarding for us all. I again record my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work of the Honorary Liaison Officer, Miss Josephine Collins, on whose shoulders has fallen a major share of the running of the affairs of the Foundation, encouragement of our Support Groups, and the giving of talks to interested bodies. I should like to include, too, those other members of the Executive and Support Groups who have been active in this field, which is such an important part of our activities. In the past year, some 40 talks and showings of our films and slides have been given.

During the year, Mr. Hamilton took over the secretarial work of the Adoptions from Miss Collins, and we are deeply grateful to him. The total number of Adoptions is now 118, Endowments 39, and new sponsors for the period 1966/67 number 64.

Mrs. J. Arundell, as convener of our clothing committee, has continued her selfless work in collecting, sorting and despatching used clothing to 'Raphael' and for this we, and the recipients, extend our sincere thanks and appreciation. We would like to record here our thanks to the Department of External Affairs for their invaluable assistance in making themselves responsible for the transport of these consignments to India.

Miss Nona Sheehan, Honorary Publicity Officer and Editor of our News Letter, was compelled to resign these positions due to personal reasons. The Foundation accepted this with sincere regret, but we are pleased to report that she has remained with us as a member of the Executive. Our thanks go to Miss Sheehan and to Mr. Graham who, despite his onerous duties as our Honorary Secretary, undertook the publishing of our most recent News Letter.

Our thanks are due to the many Service Clubs for their continued interest and support. In particular, I should like to mention the Rotary Clubs of Geelong for their very generous help in "adopting" Miss Mary Vaughan for this current year.

With the approval of the Founders, the Ryder-Cheshire Foundations of N. S. W., A. C. T. and Victoria, have been accepted jointly as members of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid. This Council, consisting of voluntary organis-

ations working for overseas aid, was formed to provide an avenue for consultations and co-operation between member groups, and between groups as a whole and Australian Government and/or United Nations specialised agencies. We believe our membership of the Council will be of great value to us.

Finally, I thank the members of the Executive Committee, in particular, our Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Graham, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Don Sinclair, and Hon. Auditor, Mr. V. S. Rankin. With their support and yours, I confidently look forward to another successful year in 1967/68.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1966/67.

(Presented to the Annual General Meeting by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. A. Sinclair).

On 1st June, 1966, our Bank Balance was:		4,799.49
<u>During the year the following amounts were received:</u>		
Subscriptions	268.00	
Donations	2406.41	
Adoptions	7169.38	
Association of Apex Clubs	1472.00	
Lions Clubs	780.00	
Support Groups	4474.50	
Indianaid (S. A.) Miss Feely's fare	200.00	
'Raphael' advertising	80.00	
Bank Interest	221.93	17,072.22
Total funds available during the year were:		21,871.71
<u>During the year, the following amounts were expended:</u>		
<u>Remittances to 'Raphael'</u>		
(a) <u>Maintenance:</u> April, 1967	3000.00	
July, 1967 (see Note 1)	3000.00	
	6000.00	
(b) <u>Capital Equipment:</u>		
Apex Nurses Cottage	2281.32	
Lions White House	1650.00	
Templestowe Group (Cottage)	205.00	
Indianaid Projects	470.00	
Gippsland Group (Cottage)	102.70	
(c) <u>General Contributions:</u>	1760.98	12,470.00

General Expenses:

Liaison Officer's Expenses	101.01	
'Raphael' Magazine	285.95	
Miss C. Feely's fare	284.00	
Printing, Stationery, Postage	63.87	
Purchase of Films and Slides	170.03	
Fumigation of Clothing	23.80	
Subscription to Overseas Service		
Bureau and "Cheshire Smile"	22.26	
Secretary's Advance	30.00	
Insurance of Equipment	6.32	
1966 Annual Meeting Supper	8.97	
Bank Charges and Stamp Duty	.30	<u>996.51</u>

Total Expenditure was 13,466.51

On 31st May, 1967, our Bank Balance was: \$8,405.20

3rd June, 1967

Donald A. Sinclair
Honorary Treasurer.

NOTES:

1. The maintenance for July, 1967 was remitted to London during this financial year in accordance with our normal practice of providing funds in advance of their due date.
2. There were no liabilities outstanding on the balance date.

THIRTY YEARS IN INDIA.

(During his recent visit to Victoria, Mr. John Martyn spoke on the above theme on several occasions. When he spoke to the Collingwood Rotary Club, his talk was recorded, and a condensed version of the first part of his talk appears below. The second part will be included in the next issue of this newsletter).

I went to India rather as an accident. I was teaching at Harrow in England when I heard that a friend of mine, who was then teaching at Eton, was going to India to open a new school. I wrote to him about it, and the next thing I knew was that he'd come over to see me one evening and he'd stayed talking to me till about 1.30 in the morning, by which time I'd agreed to go to India with him.

The Doon School was an interesting school to be connected with. It was an absolutely new school on British public school lines for Indian boys - who at that time couldn't get to any school of that type because the only ones that existed in India were confined to Europeans or Anglo-Indians. Indians at that time sensed that independence was coming soon, and that there would be better chances of employment for Indian boys provided they had a good education. As it so happened that boys who had been to my school did often get good jobs, we found a considerable pressure on our space; we started registering boys at birth, and a few made attempts to register boys before birth! We got more or less a team of Indian boys in this school, including Mrs. Ghandi's two sons, and though I'd gone out in the first place for only ten years, I stayed on until I retired last year, because I seemed to have grown my roots there.

I'd like to give you some idea of the major changes that have taken place in India in those 30 years. When I went out there, India was still being ruled by the British, but there was a great passionate desire that India should get its independence. The struggle for freedom was being fought by the Congress Party led by Mahatma Ghandi, who used a strange method of non-violence, which only Indians would use - perhaps because only Indian people would react to it. At any rate, this was the official method of the Congress Party, though that does not mean that there was no violence at any time; on the contrary, there were from time to time sporadic outbreaks of communal feeling. These intensified in 1946, and the situation was obviously rather explosive and so it was that the Prime Minister of England, Attlee, decided to replace Lord Wavell by Lord Mountbatten. Lord Wavell was a very, very fine man indeed and an excellent soldier, but I don't think he was really the man to deal with the Indian politician. Mountbatten felt that the situation was very tricky and he hastened on the date by which India was to gain independence to 15th August, 1947. But unfortunately, on that very same day that India got its independence, it was divided into two countries, India and Pakistan, and that day was marred by the beginning of a series of terrible massacres and a great uprooting of the population. Millions of people fled from Pakistan into India, and from India into Pakistan. I happened to be rather in the thick of these things because when independence came on 15th August, I was on holiday in Kashmir, and to get back to my home town, I had to travel through Pakistan, and on the way I saw these masses of people on the move, and it was a very terrible sight. Not long after this, there was the attack by the frontier peoples on Kashmir and the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan. This was a very unfortunate thing which dogged India's relations with Pakistan from the beginning. When the invaders came in, the Maharajah of Kashmir appealed to India for protection, which India gave, and thereafter claimed the right to have Kashmir. I wish it were possible for India to relinquish it, but any Government that did that would lose too much face and similarly any Pakistan Government that gave up trying to get it would lose face, so this very unfortunate question remains and I can't see how any solution is possible in the near future. One hopes that time will heal, but there was, as

you know, a short war about this in 1965, when Pakistan encouraged infiltrators into Kashmir and India felt that some action had to be taken against this, and so fighting started. It is very difficult to see the rights and wrongs of the thing. I think legally India is right, but I think if India had been really wise and had taken a broader and more diplomatic view, they would have tried to appease Pakistan on this particular point.

As soon as these great problems were demanding less attention (the refugee problem and the fighting in Kashmir), India set to work on the great struggle against her primary enemy, which is poverty. The way in which the independent Government of India aimed to overcome poverty was by socialist means, by five year plans, more or less on the Russian model. They tried by these means to increase production and so in the end overcome poverty. But one difficulty that India faced that a dictatorship did not have to face, was that it was necessary for India at the same time to raise the standard of living. Everybody in India said: "Now we've got freedom, things will be better for us", and there was a great outcry for higher standards. It was not possible for India to do what Russia had done, and to say that "For five or ten years you must tighten your belts while we increase our capital plant". India has tried to increase capital plant and raise the standard of living at the same time. The two things could not be done together and India has only been able to go in for this massive industrialisation because of the foreign aid that she has received. She has received a great deal of foreign aid, partly outright, partly by way of trade.

Another great trouble, I think, about the five year plans is that they did not lay enough emphasis on agriculture, food being the basis of the Indian economy. I think that the more glamorous industrial plans attracted more attention.

I think India has achieved far more than the people I've met in this country give her credit for, but she has to some extent ignored what should be done on the agricultural front. The latest indication is that there is a much greater realisation of this and that India intends to deal with this important question of food much more thoroughly in the next few years. Of course, as you know, the food front has been brought into the headlines because of the fact that the monsoons in 1965 and 1966 were very poor and there has been a very great food failure and famine, particularly in Bihar. There has been a food shortage in many other parts of India as well, and this has made everybody in India conscious of the necessity of doing a great deal more about the food question. The whole of this problem is very much aggravated by the population explosion. The population of India was 350 million in 1947 and is about 500 million now, and it's going up at a rate of between 11 and 12 million a year. The Government of India is making attempts to do something to remedy this, but when you're dealing with very poor and very uneducated peasants, it's not very easy to find an answer.

India's output of technicians, of engineers, is much greater than it was before. Many more technical institutes and colleges have been founded for engineering, science, and so on, and many of these young men I know quite well, and they are very full of enthusiasm and they are very keen, and are hoping that they can put their ideas into practice. I think another weakness in the Indian front to some extent is the politicians. One hopes that sooner or later we will be able to get a better brand of politician, but so far the major qualification for getting into office is to have been put in prison by the British in the old days, and that's not necessarily a very good qualification. One hopes that newer, brighter young men will come up - two of my own young men are in the Cabinet at the moment - and one hopes that when we get better politicians, then the Government will be improved.

As far as I am concerned, India is a country that attracts me very much in spite of the dirt, disease, filth, flies, heat and all sorts of things. There is still something about it that attracts me and it's very difficult exactly to say what it is. A certain element of mystery, a certain element of courageous acceptance by the Indian people of their unfortunate lot.

(Concluded in the next issue).

COMINGS AND GOINGS AT 'RAPHAEL'.

ANNE YOUNG, who has been at 'Raphael' for two and a half years as nurse, secretary and temporary administrator, returned to Australia at the end of July. Everybody at 'Raphael' felt as sad to see her leave, as Anne was to part with all her friends there. She is at present in Sydney, but hopes to spend a few weeks in Melbourne before the end of the year.

Also back in Australia is Nurse CAY FEELY, who was forced to return through ill health; after some weeks in hospital in Melbourne, we are pleased to report that she is now well on the road to recovery.

Two young and recent arrivals at 'Raphael' from Australia are:

PAMELA HOLT, from Adelaide, a trained nursery nurse, who will be caring for the pre-school age children in the two Little White Houses, and also supervising the older children in after school hours.

And SALLY ALLMAN, a private secretary of Melbourne, who will be taking on the office duties, and will be attending to the correspondence with the sponsors of our "adoptees".

Both Pamela and Sally have gone to 'Raphael' as Indianaid volunteers for a

period of two years. On behalf of all friends of 'Raphael', we send our warmest good wishes to them both.

Other Australians at 'Raphael' are Matron/Administrator Joan Usher from Cooma, and Physio-Therapist Mary Vaughan from the Western District in Victoria.

If anybody should wish to write to staff members or patients/children, the address is:

Raphael,
P.O. Box 157,
DEHRA DUN, U. P. , INDIA.

We would like to remind our readers that the posting of clothing or toys is not advised, due to the heavy customs duty imposed on these articles. Books and food are admitted duty free, and of course, brightly coloured post cards are always much appreciated by patients and children.

THE RYDER-CHESHIRE FOUNDATION (VICTORIA)

Chairman: The Hon. Sir Arthur Dean, LL.M.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Philip H.N. Opas, Q.C. , LL. B.
Executive Committee: Mrs. W. M. Calanchini, Mr. S. H. Collie,
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Mrs. A. A. Lord, Miss N. Sheehan.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Graham, F.F.A. , 3 Hollingsworth
Avenue, Hawthorn, 3122.
Donations to -
The Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. A. Sinclair, B. Com. , B. Ed. , M.A.C.E. ,
21 Moorwatha Street, Macleod, 3085.