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LEBANON HOSPITAL

FOR MENTAL DISEASES



**ASFURIYEH • BEIRÛT
LEBANON**



1946

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

THE LEBANON HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES—"the First Home for the Insane in Bible Lands"—was founded on the initiative of Theophilus Waldmeier, a Swiss missionary in Lebanon, who formed committees in various countries to raise funds, with a Central Committee in London (responsible for policy and finance) and a Local Executive Committee in Beirût.

The land was bought in 1898, and the Hospital opened in 1900 on a beautiful estate of (now) 38 acres, 450 feet above the sea, on the slopes of Mt. Lebanon, about 6 miles from Beirût along the Damascus road.

This international and unsectarian hospital was founded to rescue men and women suffering from mental troubles of all kinds from the terrible rites of "exorcism" and from starvation, chains and neglect. During these 47 years of unbroken work it has been the means of curing thousands of people and relieving still more. Both Government and private patients are received—from Lebanon and all the countries around—and also a certain proportion of free cases. There are some 20 houses, provided by half a dozen countries, with accommodation for about 500 patients.

* * *

The Asfuriyeh Estate was made WAKF, that is dedicated as a religious foundation, in 1912, and is held in trust by the General Committee in London. It is to be used:

"For works of mercy to those who are afflicted with mental and nervous diseases of all kinds from among the people of Lebanon and Syria as far as the accommodation will allow, according to the judgment of the overseer of the Wakf. And the physician shall treat without any distinction by reason of sect or religion, until God heals. And the overseer further extends the benefit of this endowment to all sufferers with mental and nervous diseases without distinction of country or creed.

"And this Wakf is settled, dedicated, and legal, and shall not be sold nor granted, nor mortgaged, nor appropriated . . . so that this Wakf (endowment) may remain intact until God inherits the earth and everything in it."

(Extract from the translation of the Arabic Title Deed—Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases.)

* * *

"FAITH DARES EVERYTHING
AND LOVES BEARS EVERYTHING."

Jamaican Negro Proverb.

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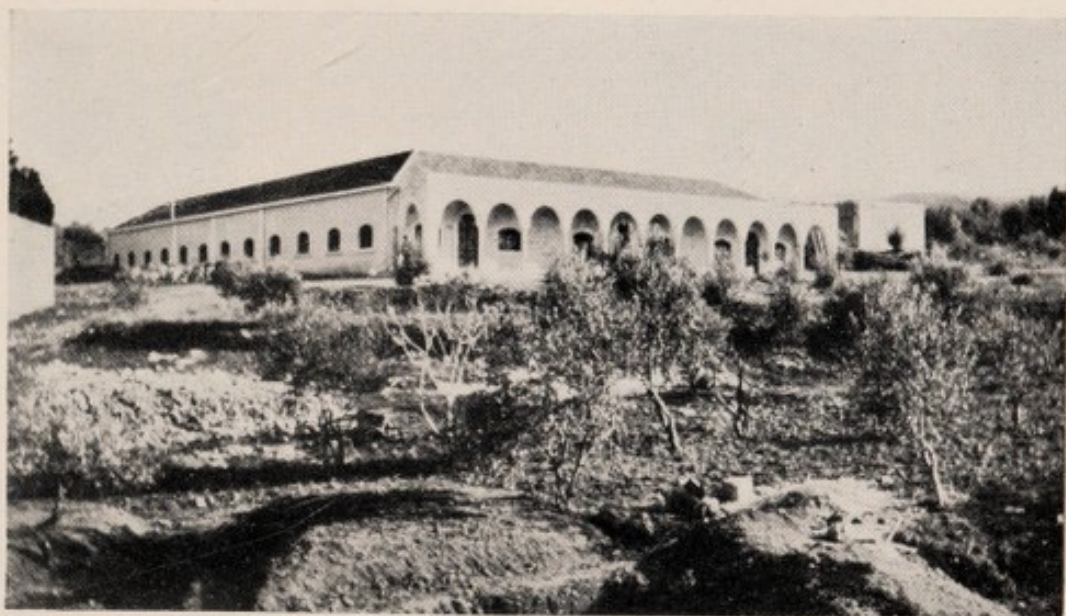
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CENTRE of the Hospital



WEBSTER
HOUSE
(1939)



Part of
the Estate



BEIRÛT

CONTRASTS
IN ARCHITECTURE
The last house (WEBSTER)
(top right)
and the first (AMERICAN)
(bottom right)
twin of SWISS HOUSE

Three views of IRISH HOUSE



"Rent
for the Grazing."
(ENGLISH HOUSE in
the background.)



FROM THE AIR, 1938

DAMASCUS
↓
BEIRÛT

The LEBANON HOSPITAL for Mental Diseases

ASFURIYEH, near BEIRÛT, LEBANON REPUBLIC

48th Annual Report

presented at the Annual Meeting, June 3, 1947

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1946

THE YEAR 1946 will stand out as one of the most difficult in the history of this Hospital.

Difficulties. A minute in May records that at the end of 1945 "the increase in the scale of patients' fees had enabled the Hospital to keep pace with the abnormal expenditure" (then, as now, about 1,000 per cent of normal). There came a moment, however, when the process of raising fees to meet prevalent costs began to fail, and the number of patients in residence, both Government and private, fell. In a hospital of this kind, where the only "long stoppers" now are those without home or money, and where about one quarter of the patients complete their treatment within three months, the cessation of new admissions may bring such a rapid decrease in numbers even in a few months as perhaps to halve the size of the Hospital. This is more or less what happened. Some contributory factors speeding this process are set forth in the Annual Report of the Medical Director (page 7). Thus, instead of the greatly increased inflow of patients expected at the end of the war, and a rapid fall in the cost of living—as confidently anticipated by most well-informed observers when the Allied armies withdrew from Lebanon and Syria—the Hospital found itself with fewer patients than for very many years and prices as high as ever. The consequent difficulties were increased by continued rises in local wages and the complicating fact that any attempt to economise by reducing Lebanese staff was frustrated by high indemnities automatically becoming payable. By the late summer London had to draw upon its Reserve Funds, and it became a question how long the Hospital could keep open.

Temporary Relief. In the autumn help arrived, thanks in no small measure to the prayers and efforts of friends of the Hospital; first a grant of £850 from the War Emergency Fund in Beirût (see Dr. Miller's Report), then a gift of £500 from the Iraq Petroleum Company. Coming just then, this generous aid was invaluable, and much gratitude was and is felt to those responsible.

During October, Mr. Fadlo Hourani, now the senior member of the London General Committee, visited his native land, and laid the critical position of Asfuriyeh before the President of the Republic, Mr. Bechara El-Khoury. A visit to the Hospital by the then Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr. Sa'eb Salaam, and his wife followed on November 6th. As a result the Lebanese Government took the historic step of coming to the aid of this voluntary international hospital, on the ground of its unbroken service to the people of Lebanon for forty-six years. To provide time for re-organisation and fresh efforts, the Government were good enough to vote no less than one hundred thousand Lebanese pounds (about £11,300 sterling) out of a special fund.

Evolution of the Public Health Service. Apart from the temporary relief brought by this grant and the pleasure caused by such a generous gesture of sympathy and appreciation, the vote is in itself an event of some importance. In the early years of this Hospital, then a part of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, all funds had perforce to be collected in Europe and the U.S.A. Under the French Mandate of 1922, for the first time, some responsibility for the sick poor was assumed, and the beginnings of a public health service in Syria and Lebanon laid. Small—very small—capitation fees began to be paid by the Assistance Publique for Government patients sent to Asfuriyeh, and gradually these fees came almost to cover the cost

of maintenance in modest conditions. By 1938 about half of the 500 patients in residence were Government patients, i.e. sent by the Municipality of Beirût, the Government of Lattaquié, the French military, etc.

This system was taken over by the Lebanese Republic when it came into being in November 1945, but from the start the public health service was handicapped by war conditions and financial stringency. The local authorities have therefore felt obliged to economise by sending only a small number of acute cases to this Hospital and by removing all their chronic and less serious cases elsewhere.

A Joint Endeavour. The present vote recognises the usefulness of Asfuriyeh in the health service of the Republic. We rejoice in this because, while sympathising with national aspirations and pride, we do firmly believe that a medical institution such as this can best be run and maintained by co-operation between East and West, and that such co-operation will bring higher standards and more progressive lines of development. There is room here for a "holy experiment"—to develop Asfuriyeh and its offshoots in harmony with the wishes of the people of Lebanon, providing skilled care for all who need it, of whatever race and religion, and yet keep those standards and ideals of medical administration, treatment and research which have been established in the more fortunate Western lands during their long period of quieter evolution and experiment.

We look forward with the utmost pleasure to this post-war phase of co-operation with the Public Authorities of Lebanon; we count on the support of all people of goodwill and compassion in the neighbouring countries; and we, on our part, as Trustees for this foundation, pledge our every endeavour to make it more and more useful to all mental and nervous sufferers, and an increasingly efficient centre for treatment and after care, teaching and research.

The Local Executive Committee. From its foundation in 1896 the Beirût Committee always had the advantage of including one or two Lebanese members, and this year we have much valued the addition of Dr. Hitti, a well-known physician, and Judge Mahmasani. Dr. Khairallah, son of a founder member, has been particularly active, and has brought forward several interesting schemes for development, which will be reported on in 1947. Mr. A. E. Watkinson having, to our regret, been transferred to Teheran, the Committee is now under the Chairmanship of Mr. Roger Soltau, Professor of History at the University of Beirût, whom we were specially glad to consult, with his wife, when they were in London on furlough during 1945-6. We also had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Kenneth Joly, a newer member, at our September meeting, and hope soon to meet Miss Frances Scott of the British Syrian Mission, who is the first woman to serve on the Beirût Committee. Mr. Henry Glockler remains the faithful Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, and has had much to do and to bear this year.

A Ten Years' Gap. It is hoped before long to remedy one of the most serious deficiencies of the wartime period, namely the complete absence of visits from London to Beirût, apart from the journey of Mr. Hourani, mentioned above. Dr. Miller's return on furlough last year and the visits of Mr. and Mrs. Soltau, Mr. Joly and Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie, have done much to renew personal contacts, but the time seems ripe, in spite of difficulties and high costs, for one or two members from this Committee to go out to the Hospital, meet the local Committee and review with them all the outstanding questions.

Staff Changes and Movements. As notified in the last Report, Miss Gibb, our honoured Matron for 33 years, retired in April and was succeeded by Miss Viola Kemp, previously a Sister at the Hospital. The three new members of staff, appointed in the summer and autumn of 1945 to meet the need for expansion at that time, arrived during the early part of 1946 and quickly got to work in their new departments. Catering and special diets came under the charge of Mrs. Vernon, and Occupational Therapy was re-started under Miss Joan May, again proving a great boon to the patients. Some specially fine handicrafts have been produced during the year, which astonished visitors to the Sale last October. In the financial department similar progress has been made by Mr. Hutchings, who took up work as

Steward-Accountant at the New Year. He had a peculiarly difficult start, as Mr. Lowrie (now Chief Clerk and Medical Secretary) had had pneumonia and left at once on furlough, and Mrs. Hutchings unfortunately had a serious illness not long after arrival. In spite of all this and of language handicaps, Mr. Hutchings got the accounts on to the new system recommended by Messrs. Russell, the local auditors, and has sent London monthly accounts and special financial statements and estimates which have proved invaluable. He has also laid solid foundations for development of the estate and garden, and begun some necessary publicity. Particularly acceptable have been the excellent photographs arriving from him after long years of prohibition by the Censor.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie, who had not left Lebanon for eight years, spent a good part of their furlough in France, but happily there was opportunity for seeing them once or twice, and hearing something of the changes in Lebanon. They went back in November, Mr. Lowrie restored in health and keenly looking forward to his work. We have pleasure in putting on record here that he has now completed 20 years in the service of the Hospital.

The Committee has valued the return of two of its three Sisters. Since Miss Kemp became Matron, Miss Mitchell has kindly acted as Night Matron, Miss Orr being still in Germany. Dr. Manugian, the Senior Assistant Physician, returned last May after five years in the Middle East Force—latterly in charge of a Psychiatric Centre in Palestine (200 beds) and Consultant to an Area. He brought with him his young wife from Cairo, and they are now settled in Scottish House, where a little son was born in September. This makes the fifth child in the community.

Crisis "Cuts." The financial crisis brought a regrettable necessity for drastic economies. Three medical men being considered unjustifiable at present, it was decided last October to try to secure an immediate grant for Dr. Aivazian, to cover a year's post-graduate study, thus procuring for him (it is hoped) the extra qualifications which have been such an advantage to Dr. Manugian. At the end of the year a strong appeal to the British Council for a Scholarship was still under consideration.

Other economies which meant sacrifice included the postponement of the Student Nurse Scheme. Much work had been put into this, and the first three British Student Nurses had actually been selected and were hoping to start in the autumn.

New Member in London. In London Pastor Henry Whelpton has been elected in place of Pastor Christol, who to our great regret, after serving on the Committee since May 1931, has resigned on account of increasing work as Minister of the French Church in London. Pastor Whelpton is in England for a year, and we are very glad to have his co-operation. We welcome the return of Father John Burley after some years on the Continent as a Chaplain to the Forces. He brings back a Flemish bride, to whom, as well as to him, we extend our best wishes.

The Ladies' Committee. Our Ladies' Committee has been specially active this year. Miss Margaret Wharton gave a helping hand with publicity for four months in the spring, and successfully organised a concert at Kensington Town Hall on March 1st, which cleared £102. At this concert, originally suggested by Captain and the late Mrs. Algernon Holland, the former played some violin sonatas, accompanied by Dushko Yovanovitch. Miss Eve Maxwell Lyte delighted the company with folk songs, in costume, from many lands (Miss Isabel Bedlington at the piano), and Mr. Frederick Woodhouse by his songs. To these well-known artistes we offer warmest thanks for their goodness in coming and so generously giving their services to help the cause. In May, Miss Wharton gave two "Hours of Verse and Stories" at the Crown Church Manse, by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moffett; and in July Mrs. Frank Law most kindly handed in a sum of £28 17s. od. raised at a musical At Home at her house. On December 13th a Bring and Buy Sale produced a net sum of £47. For the latter success we owe much to Dr. and Mrs. Lattouf, who gave a turkey, cake, chocolates and toys. With the funds raised in 1946 and previous years, some badly needed new kitchen equipment was bought, including electrically heated food containers and tea and soup urns, which will be particu-

larly valuable in securing delivery of hot meals to the various houses in the winter; also a magnificent "hot oven" for serving. A potato-scraping machine was presented by Mrs. Merz, Hon. Secretary of the Committee, and with a series of donations from another most generous anonymous friend a large double electric cooker was bought. To all of these articles presentation plates were affixed, which should be of interest and cheer to the patients. As the kitchen equipment was becoming poorer and more scant each year, the pleasure to be given by these beautiful gifts can be imagined. We have had to wait over a year for the larger items, but at the time of writing they are being shipped at last!

Mr. and Mrs. Chamoun. This is perhaps the place to mention that the Ladies' Committee is, for the time being, losing its honoured President, as Mme. Chamoun has accompanied her husband back to Lebanon, on his appointment as Finance Minister in the new Government. We shall miss our kind friends at the head of the Lebanese Legation in London, and our best wishes follow Mr. Camille Chamoun in his arduous task.

West of Scotland Committee. It is a pleasure to announce the formation last December of a Glasgow and West of Scotland Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Ivy Mackenzie, a well-known Glasgow psychiatrist, with Mr. James Davies, one of Glasgow's leading chartered accountants, as Honorary Treasurer. Outstanding help was given in the formation of this Committee by Bailie Violet Robertson, C.B.E., LL.D., a member of the City Council, and Dr. Angus MacNiven, Physician-Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital. The latter has since enlisted the help of an active group of nurses and patients at his hospital (Gartnavel) and others in the Glasgow group are working to raise funds for Asfuriyeh. Our late Matron, Miss Gibb, sits on this Committee.

A special word of recognition must be given here of Mr. W. L. Chadwick's devoted work and kindly interest for over 20 years as Honorary Treasurer for Glasgow. His services and co-operation have been immensely appreciated.

"For Mercy has a human heart, Pity, a human face." In offering this account of our stewardship, we would express deep thankfulness for provision of all the Hospital's needs this year. Many people have of their goodness made special efforts, and it is always through such individual channels that succour comes. We would beg for continued aid during the particular year which lies ahead.

The work is, we believe, valuable, for Asfuriyeh is far more than a hospital. It is an ideal—at its best a demonstration—of compassion, service and co-operation; a tiny United Nations. Permeated by this spirit, it should become more and more a dynamic centre, radiating Health and Hope—the small seed sown by Theophilus Waldmeier on the bare hillside of Lebanon in 1896 growing into a spreading tree, under whose branches are shelter and healing for those of troubled mind.

On behalf of the General Committee:

H. LYN HARRIS, *Chairman.*

HILDA FOX, *General Secretary.*

April, 1947.

In addition to the noteworthy donations mentioned above, **we acknowledge with much gratitude particular donations during 1946** from: Mrs. MOSTAERT (return of honorarium for book-keeping services), the BARROW CADBURY FUND, Miss POWELL, A friend in WEST AFRICA (per Mr. Chamoun) £99, the late Miss CONSTANCE PIM, the WAKEFIELD SHIRT CO., Mr. R. DE C. BALDWIN, Mr. and Mrs. STRAKER SMITH, Mrs. PRITCHARD, Miss W. M. WRIGHT, Miss D. L. WHITAKER, Miss G. M. WHITAKER, Dr. W. B. COCKILL, Mrs. SCAIFE (Sale of Work), Mr. LAWRENCE RICHARDSON, Miss CRUDDAS, the Rt. Hon. Lord MACLAY, Mr. KAHALE, Mr. CHALLAH, the Rev. R. GILL, the Misses LISTER, Mr. FOY, Miss COURTAULD, Mr. W. A. CADBURY, Dr. JIDEJIAN, Dr. M. MASTERMAN, Mrs. COTTERELL, Mr. FRANK MYERS, Mr. BERTSCHINGER, the late Mrs. PHILIPS—and, at the beginning of 1947, an extra large gift from Readers of 'THE LIFE OF FAITH,' and £100 from Mr. S. M. HAFAR in memory of his mother and in honour of Mr. Hourani's achievements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Forty-Eighth Annual Report, covering the calendar year from January 1st to December 31st, 1946.

There were 243 patients—142 men and 101 women—in residence on December 31, 1945. During the year under review 275 patients—176 men and 99 women—have been admitted. Thus the total number of cases under treatment has been 518 (cf. 630 last year). Of these, 87 were discharged recovered, 117 were discharged improved, 138 were discharged without change, 2 were discharged as not insane, and 18 died. Thus we are left with 156 patients—87 men and 69 women—in residence on December 31, 1946. The admissions—275—(cf. 401 last year) were made up as follows, and the same figures for the past five years are given for comparison:

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Private	158	164	155	124	149	143
Government	87	138	115	107	107	56
Military French	10	43	36	47	47	48
Military Lebanese	3	—	—	—	—	—
UNRRA and Polish Delegation	5	32	35	—	—	—
Free	12	24	20	7	7	13
Admissions	<u>275</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>260</u>

From the above table it will be noticed at once that the number of private cases admitted has remained on the whole very steady for the past six years. During the year under review, the number of Government cases admitted was 87, whereas the average for the previous five years was 104. In this connection it should be remembered that the Alaouite district of Syria having lost its autonomy, all Government cases from that region have been diverted to Damascus since the month of June. Again, during the past ten years we have treated some five hundred cases for the French Military Authorities. Such cases will no longer figure on our tables, the last case having been withdrawn before the close of the year. Similarly, the ten UNRRA and Polish cases in hospital are to be withdrawn in the coming year, and no further cases are likely to be admitted. The discharges during the year under review—344—are higher than the admissions by 69, but here it should be remembered that 79 cases were removed by Government authorities—69 by the Assistance Publique and 10 by the Alaouite Government. The removal of chronic cases is not a new feature, but has been going on now for a very long time. The figures for the past ten years are: 1946, 69; 1945, nil; 1944, 5; 1943, 80; 1942, 18; 1941, 25; 1940, 37; 1939, 129; 1938, 23; 1937, 37. Thus, with reductions in admissions and withdrawals of the more chronic cases, the actual number in residence keeps low. Further, small nursing homes for mental cases are now operating in some of the surrounding countries.

The average age on admission was 31.5 years. The physical state of those admitted was:—

In good physical health	108 or 40 per cent.
In indifferent health	123 or 45 per cent.
In an exhausted condition	44 or 15 per cent.

275

The average number of patients in residence was 175. The average age at death was 40.1 years. The death rate on the average number resident was 10.2, and on the total cases treated 3.4. The ratio of the recovered (admissions) to the total admissions was 19.2, while the ratio of the total recoveries to the total cases treated was 16.7. The 87 recoveries out of the total cases treated were made up as follows:—

Manic Depressive Psychoses	..	41
Involucional Melancholia	..	5
Schizophrenic Reaction Types	..	18
Drug Psychoses	..	10
Exhaustion Psychoses	..	6
Psychoneuroses	..	3
Psychopathic Constitution	..	4
		<hr/>
		87
		<hr/>

Electric Convulsive Therapy—1946

Diagnosis	Recovered			Relieved			Temporarily Relieved			No Change			Total Treated		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Schizophrenia	Kat.	..	..	4	0	4	10	2	12	0	1	1	20	6	26
	Simple	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	0	1	6	1	7
	Hebe.	..	..	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	5	8	13
	Para.	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
Manic Depressive	Acute Mania	..	..	2	9	11	1	4	5	1	0	1	6	14	20
	Melancholia	..	..	0	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	4
Involucional Melancholia	..	..	..	0	3	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	5	6
Hysteria	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	3
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				6	13	19	18	12	30	2	1	3	42	40	82

Electric Convulsive Therapy Followed by Malarial Therapy

<i>Diagnosis</i>			<i>Recovered</i>			<i>Relieved</i>				
			M	W	T	M	W	T		
Schizophrenia	{	Kat.	..	—	—	—	3	0	3	
		Simple	..	—	—	—	1	0	1	
		Hebe.	..	—	—	—	2	0	2	
		Para.	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Mania		3	1	4	—	—	—	
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
					3	1	4	6	0	6

Ten cases—four acute manias and six schizophrenics—were given E.C.T. first (10–12 treatments) followed by malaria therapy (8–12 rigors). The final results here were more favourable than in E.C.T. alone—40 per cent. recoveries (all manias), 60 per cent. relieved (all schizophrenics). Eight patients—two manias, six schizophrenics—first attack; one patient—mania—seventh attack; one patient—mania—third attack. Duration of illness: in six cases, less than three months (four manias, two schizophrenics); in four cases, less than six months (four schizophrenics). Average duration of treatment: four manias 6–8 weeks; six schizophrenics, 3 months (one case, 8 months).

But in spite of the apparently successful results in Table 2, controls demonstrate that where a mental illness has not exceeded three months in duration the period of hospitalization is usually shorter in cases where no specific treatment is given. This does not mean that nothing is done by way of treatment in

the case of the controls but simply that neither E.C.T. nor malarial therapy are indicated in the earlier stages. They are more helpful when signs of chronicity begin to appear.

Many visitors have come to the Hospital during the year; Mrs. Lyn Harris in March, Brigadier G. S. McConkey, D.D.M.S. Palestine, in April, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland—the latter a daughter of Dr. Webster—and senior students from the French Protestant School in May, student nurses from the American University in June, Mr. Hourani's visits in August, October, and November, the visit of His Excellency the Minister of the Interior also in November. In addition, the sale of patients' handwork in November brought many people up to the Lady Colin Scott-Moncrieff Hall for Occupational Therapy. A sum of approximately 1,000 Lebanese pounds (£113) was taken at the sale. Students of psychology in the Junior College of the American University are planning a visit to the Hospital this winter.

Mr. Hutchings (Steward Accountant), Mrs. Vernon (Dietician), Miss May (Occupational Therapist), Miss Peyton-Jones (Night Sister), and Dr. A. Manugian joined the staff of the Hospital in that order during the year. Miss Jane Gibb retired on April 13th after thirty-three years' service as Matron, the occasion being marked by presentations from the junior and senior members of the staff. Miss V. E. D. Kemp succeeded Miss Gibb as Matron in April. Dr. Sherif Hamzy, junior Assistant Medical Officer, left on the arrival of Dr. A. Manugian in June.

The affairs of the War Emergency Fund, of which the wife of the then British Minister here was Hon. President, were wound up towards the close of the year, and through the kind offices of Mr. John Stewart, a sum of 7,534 Lebanese pounds and 15 piastres was allocated to Asfuriyeh by Mrs. Terence Shone. Later in the year, during the sale of work held on November 23rd, Mr. Richard Belgrave, Managing Director of the Iraq Petroleum Company, Beyrouth, on behalf of his Company, presented the Hospital with a cheque for 4,425 Lebanese pounds, arranged through the kind offices of Mme. Camille Chamoun in London. Then again, recognition must be given to Mr. Hourani for bringing the difficulties of this Hospital personally before His Excellency The President of the Republic, as a result of which a very generous grant was made by the Lebanese Government. The first instalment of 40,000 Lebanese pounds has recently been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Farm produce to the value of 2,938 Lebanese pounds has been supplied to the Main Kitchen during the year. The olive crop has yielded 7,170 kilos of olives and 1,293 kilos of oil, the combined market value being estimated at 3,805 Lebanese pounds (£430).

Thirty-one fourth-year medical students from the American University of Beyrouth are attending the lectures and demonstrations this winter. Sixteen senior nursing students from the American Hospital begin a course of lectures and demonstrations in March next.

Religious services are once again being held in the John Cory Hall, and here, too, a play was given for the patients and staff at Christmas time. When funds permit, it is hoped to commence showing films once again, and to take suitable convalescent cases out for drives.

R. STEWART MILLER, M.D.

Asfuriyeh, January 13, 1947.

TABLE I
SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1946

	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.
On Hospital Registers, January 1, 1946	142	101	243			
Cases admitted:						
First Admissions	113	69	182			
Re-admissions	63	30	93			
Total Number of Cases admitted during the Year	176	99	275			
Total Number of Cases under Treatment during the year				318	200	518
Cases of Discharge, Removal by friends or Death during the Year:						
Recovered	52	35	87			
Relieved	79	38	117			
Not Improved	88	50	138			
Not Insane	0	2	2			
Died	12	6	18			
Total Number of Cases Discharged and Died during the Year	231	131	362			
On Hospital Registers, December 31, 1946				87	69	156
Maximum Number in Residence (24.1.46)				144	104	248
Minimum Number in Residence (22.4.46)				85	66	151
Average Number in Residence						175

TABLE III
SHOWING MONTHLY STATISTICS

	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths		
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.
January	12	8	20	20	7	27	1	0	1
February	14	7	21	17	41	58	1	0	1
March	13	11	24	53	9	62	—	—	—
April	11	5	16	9	7	16	—	2	2
May	33	19	52	15	5	20	—	—	—
June	16	10	26	18	16	34	2	2	4
July	17	4	21	20	11	31	3	0	3
August	14	6	20	17	6	23	—	—	—
September	13	4	17	11	6	17	3	0	3
October	13	6	19	14	4	18	1	0	1
November	10	6	16	10	4	14	1	1	2
December	10	13	23	15	9	24	0	1	1
	176	99	275	219	125	344	12	6	18

TABLE IV
SHOWING SOCIAL STATE OF THOSE ADMITTED

	M.	W.	T.
Married	53	58	111
Widowed	0	11	11
Single	119	27	146
Divorced	4	3	7
	176	99	275

TABLE V
SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

	M.	W.	T.		M.	W.	T.
Lebanese	119	60	179	Cypriot	5	0	5
Syrian	35	33	68	North African	2	0	2
Palestinian	0	2	2	French	4	1	5
Irakian	7	0	7	Polish	2	2	4
Egyptian	1	0	1	Yugoslav	0	1	1
Iranian	1	0	1				
					176	99	275

TABLE VI
SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

	M.	W.	T.		M.	W.	T.
Armenian Catholic ..	3	1	4	Israelite ..	8	0	8
Armenian Protestant ..	3	1	4	Maronite ..	22	15	37
Assyrian Orthodox ..	0	1	1	Moslem ..	63	41	104
Druze ..	9	0	9	Protestant ..	1	4	5
Greek Catholic ..	7	2	9	Roman Catholic ..	10	7	17
Greek Orthodox ..	31	15	46	Syrian Catholic ..	4	1	5
Gregorian ..	15	11	26				
					176	99	275

TABLE VII
SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF MALE CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

	M.		M.
Artisans ..	23	Professional Classes ..	9
Clerks ..	9	Shopkeepers and Tradesmen ..	8
Domestics ..	4	Refugees ..	2
Farmers ..	6	Soldiers, Sailors and Police ..	17
General Labourers ..	13	Students ..	15
Merchants and Proprietors ..	10	No Occupation ..	60
			176

TABLE VIII
SHOWING THE DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE HOSPITAL OF THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED AND OF THOSE DIED DURING THE YEAR

	Discharged Recovered			Died		
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.
Under one month...	14	6	20	9	3	12
1-3 months ..	23	16	39	2	1	3
3-6 months ..	9	8	17	1	—	1
6-12 months ..	6	4	10	—	—	—
1-5 years ..	0	1	1	—	—	—
5-10 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Over 10 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
	52	35	87	12	6	18

TABLE IX
SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR TOGETHER WITH THE AGES AT DEATH

Cause of Death	Under 20 y.			20 and under 30 y.			30 and under 40 y.			40 and under 50 y.			50 and under 60 y.			60 and under 70 y.			70 and under 80 y.			Totals		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Acute Del. Mania ..	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Brain Tumour ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
Epilepsy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
G.P.I. ..	—	—	—	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Myocarditis ..	1	1	2	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	6
Senility ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	3
	1	2	3	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	12	6	18

TABLE II

STATE OF HOSPITAL IN YEAR 1946

	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1946			First Admissions			Re- Admissions			Total Admissions			Total Cases treated in Year						Discharged Recovered			Discharged Relieved			Discharged Not Improved			Discharged Not Insane			Died			Total Deaths and Discharges			Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec. 1946
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T				
Mental Deficiency	24	7	31	2	2	4	4	3	7	6	5	11	30	12	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Psychopathic tution	0	3	3	8	0	8	8	0	8	16	0	16	16	3	19	4	0	4	9	0	9	2	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manic Psychosis	4	39	43	35	12	47	10	14	24	45	26	71	49	65	114	19	22	41	12	12	24	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Involuntary Melan- cholia	0	2	2	3	9	12	2	0	2	5	9	14	5	11	16	0	5	5	1	2	3	2	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Schizophrenia	67	21	88	38	30	68	30	10	40	68	40	108	135	61	196	14	4	18	44	14	58	33	28	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Paranoid Psychoses	10	6	16	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Senile Psychoses	5	2	7	1	0	1	-	-	-	1	0	1	6	2	8	-	-	-	1	0	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Syphilitic Psychoses	7	0	7	8	3	11	-	-	-	8	3	11	15	3	18	-	-	-	1	0	1	10	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Drug Psychoses	7	1	8	1	1	2	6	0	6	7	1	8	14	2	16	10	0	10	2	1	3	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Exhaustion Psychosis	2	6	8	9	3	12	0	1	1	9	4	13	11	10	21	3	3	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epileptic Psychoses	13	10	23	3	2	5	1	0	1	4	2	6	17	12	29	-	-	-	2	3	5	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Brain Tumour	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Psychoneuroses	3	4	7	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	7	6	13	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Not Insane	-	-	-	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	142	101	243	113	69	182	63	30	93	176	99	275	318	200	518	52	35	87	79	38	117	88	50	138	0	2	2	12	6	18	231	131	362	87	69	156	

ANNUAL MEETING 1947

THE 48th Annual Meeting was held at the Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, on Tuesday, June 3rd, 1947, **Mr. H. Lyn Harris, M.A., LL.B.** (Chairman of the General Committee) presiding.

The Chairman welcomed those present, and said that this year all the speakers were members of either the General or Beirût Committees, and closely associated with the work.

For those not familiar with the Hospital and its position in the Near East, he would mention that the land was originally acquired and building begun in 1898, the Hospital being opened in 1900. We were therefore now nearing the fiftieth year of work. The need for this mental Hospital was very great. The only others in the Near East were: in Palestine a Government hospital at Bethlehem and one for Jews only at Jerusalem—both with under 175 beds; in Syria a small Government institution at Damascus; in Egypt a Government hospital of some 1,700 beds at Cairo, from which the present Medical Director, Dr. Miller, had come. Asfuriyeh was the only mental hospital of Lebanon, although for those considered "incurable" the Maronites had founded a monastery asylum near Beirût, which did not, however, pretend to offer mental treatment. Asfuriyeh, therefore, with its 500 beds, was still the only voluntary international mental hospital of the Near East, and obviously could not deal with all the patients needing care. What it aimed to do was (1) to help the poor and destitute of the Lebanon, and (2) to show what could be done, if people had the concern and the funds, for the mentally afflicted. This demonstration could best be made by adopting the highest standards of care, treatment and Christian fellowship, securing the best possible personnel and equipment, and from this beautiful spot teaching, illustrating, and giving an example.

The financial difficulties of the past year were due to the considerable drop in numbers and the continued high cost of living—a rise which was expected in Lebanon to cease on the withdrawal of the armies. There came a time when it was no longer possible to maintain sufficiently high fees to cover the cost of treatment. There were consequently heavy losses, for we were helping many of the poor and destitute, for whom this work was started. Before the war, with 500 patients, expenditure and income had more or less balanced. The big fall in the number of patients brought a situation fraught with difficulty and danger. The General Committee had made a careful review of all the resources, and then calculated how many years—literally—on an estimated financial basis, the Hospital could be carried on without a reduction of standard. With all reasonable economies, if no additional large resources were received, there appeared to be a period available of only about two years. They hoped, however, that the financial situation in Lebanon would recover before this time elapsed and that fresh funds would be received to prevent further encroachment on the reserve funds. Every available penny was needed.

The results of this policy were exceedingly encouraging. Two large gifts were received: a grant from a War Emergency Fund in Beirût and another from the Iraq Petroleum Company. Then came a still larger grant from a charitable fund administered by the Lebanese Government, which further put off the evil day. This was obtained through the initiative of Mr. Hourani, Lebanese member of the General Committee, who laid the case before the President of the Republic. After a visit by the Minister of the Interior and his wife, this vote of approximately £11,000 was made.

The Chairman referred to the retirement of Miss Gibb, matron for 33 years, and the appointment of Miss Kemp, under whose guidance they had every confidence that the work so ably carried on by Miss Gibb would be continued. Mr. Lowrie, Chief Clerk at the Hospital, had visited England with his wife during the year, after eight years without furlough. He had now completed 20 years' very devoted service for the Hospital, and was one of those who, when the military campaign was carried into Lebanon, remained at the Hospital with his wife and helped to continue the work unbroken. Dr. Manugian, the Senior Assistant Physician, had returned to his work in the spring of 1946, after a fine career in the Army.

Dr. Aivazian, who had remained at the Hospital and carried on splendid work there, had expressed a wish to have a year of advanced post-graduate study, which it was hoped might prove possible with the kind help of the British Council. With fewer patients, it was necessary to manage at present with only one Assistant Physician. The Committee wished to record their special thanks to Dr. Aivazian for all that he had done, and hoped that he would return in due course.

The Ladies' Committee, a most unobtrusive body, had collected enough funds to send out some very fine kitchen equipment; mainly electrical cooking plant and a number of jacketed trolleys which would keep the food hot while being conveyed from house to house. For all their work the Hospital was very grateful indeed to the Ladies' Committee.

The return to Lebanon of the Lebanese Minister in London and Madame Chamoun must be recorded with regret. It was hoped that they would continue their interest and help, which were immensely appreciated.

The Chairman then referred to the retirement of Dr. Stewart Miller, who took up work at the Hospital in September, 1934. He had attained great experience and skill, and had served Asfuriyeh well. In these later years of changed financial conditions, it had become a practical impossibility to provide for Dr. Miller the remuneration to which he was entitled. It also seemed clear that the work called for a young man. These two factors together made it evident that his service had better terminate. The London Committee's feelings in taking this step could be imagined. Dr. Miller had given splendid service, and they hoped that in his retirement he would find rest and happiness.

The Committee had had a strenuous time in finding a successor, but in Dr. R. B. Robertson they believed they had found just the right man. He would be leaving London in a few weeks. What was needed now was downright team work, and they believed that Dr. Robertson would be able to form a team and lead it to success. The difficult first part of the game had been played. Now it was hoped that we were moving on to victory in the second half.

Finally, after a gap of ten years it had been decided that Mr. Baldwin and another should go out to the Hospital and spend some time investigating the various problems which needed clearing up. The policy had been carefully planned—that Dr. Robertson should have one or two months studying local conditions and getting his team to work, then when his plans were ready the deputation should follow and, in consultation with the Local Executive Committee, settle the various questions on the spot.

The foundations of the Hospital had been well and truly laid, but the superstructure built before the war had been shaken and partly broken. To Dr. Robertson and his colleagues was given the task of planning the new superstructure which was required.

Miss Frances E. Scott, B.A., Principal of the British Syrian Mission's College in Beirût, and the first woman member to sit on the Asfuriyeh local executive committee, spoke of Asfuriyeh as a well-known beauty spot, giving the impression of *peace* and of *space*, with the first breath of mountain air as one turned the corner towards the Hospital from Beirût, and the healing influences of trees and scents. No other place in Lebanon could take its place or rival it. The only alternative was a monastery, and one of today's problems was that some of the Government patients transferred there, in spite of its kindly administration, were now living under conditions that would be much harder for them.

(1) This Hospital offered a refuge where chronic cases could receive care and protection. In the Near East there was still lack of love, lack of care and much ignorance concerning mental diseases. These afflictions were considered as sent by God. Asfuriyeh gave a great demonstration of relief and help through love and sympathy.

(2) It was doing a great remedial work, by scientific diagnosis, by occupational therapy, and other treatments. An exhibition of patients' work done in the Occupational Therapy Department had amazed visitors.

(3) It supplied a training ground for medical students and nurses not available elsewhere, and in almost ideal conditions. This was specially important at the present time, when all hospitals were crying out for more staff.

(4) It was facing problems and difficulties almost impossible to realise in England. Conditions had so changed in the last ten years that to run even a house was extremely difficult. "The cost of living is fantastic. Essential foods grown on our own doorsteps—eggs, meat, fruit—with no freight or customs charges on them, are ten times as much as they were before. In order to meet such a situation, salaries have to be raised in proportion. The weekly bill for labour, laundry, gardener, is ten times as much as before the war, yet people cannot do without these things." Transport was similarly affected.

Another factor contributing to the Asfuriyeh crisis had been the removal of patients because of raised fees. The armies had gone; the refugees, who brought in a certain amount of income, had also gone. With the same plant, there has been much less income coming in.

Another problem was personnel. Many people who had made more money than previously were not now willing to work for less, hence the staff tended to be cut down below the minimum of efficiency. An institution like this needed plenty of staff, possessing skill and sympathy, and to get this adequate remuneration had to be provided. "I have often wondered how they have been able to keep up the present standard, with young girls undertaking quite responsible jobs for lack of experienced persons." It had to be admitted that an institution run on the plan of separate buildings—although ideal—was difficult to supervise and more costly to run. There had to be night and day supervision, which placed a big strain on the small experienced staff.

To minimise transport from the city, it had been considered whether those beautiful grounds could not be used to more advantage for the production of more vegetables and fruit. Development of the land was being carefully worked out.

Miss Scott said she emphasised the difficulty of running the extensive plant at Asfuriyeh in order to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of her hearers for the people working there.

The question of the future of the hospital had already been raised. To close it would be a tragedy. To link it up with some other hospital would perhaps be retreating from the purpose of its foundation. Its future lay in being more closely linked with the city; for example, by having an office in Beirût where medical men and patients could consult our mental specialist without going out to Asfuriyeh.

On behalf of the Local Executive Committee in Beirût, Miss Scott offered a very warm welcome to the new Director and Mrs. Robertson, looking forward to sharing with them in this wonderful work.

Dr. W. M. Ford Robertson, the Director of the West of Scotland Neuro-Psychiatric Research Institute, which co-ordinates research in some 14 mental hospitals in and around Glasgow, said that his wife and he had a family interest in the Lebanon Hospital, through an uncle, Dr. Elkins, who had been Chairman of the General Committee in the early days [1904-6].

He felt it an honour to present Dr. Miller's Annual Report, but could only comment upon this in general terms. The admissions in 1946 were 275, representing a falling off of 126, but against this there had been a steady admission rate for private patients. Other admissions had declined owing to withdrawal of Government and military cases. The recovery rate had been similar to that of the past two years, and the death rate showed little alteration. In spite of many difficulties, the requisite standard of care and treatment had been well maintained. He would like to refer particularly to the Occupational Therapy Department. He knew personally of Miss May's fine work as Chief Occupational Therapist at Hairmyres Orthopaedic Hospital in Lanarkshire. Her report emphasised the charm of her Lebanese patients and the high quality of their work, especially in essentially feminine crafts. Her Sale in October had been most successful. The interest aroused by Occupational Therapy brought the patients closer to their relatives and also to the man in the street,

who often feared what might happen to him should he have a mental breakdown. Miss May thought there was an opportunity to study more closely the native crafts and to introduce especially carpentry and pottery. Dr. Ford Robertson wished to stress the psychological value of suitable occupation as an outlet for the creative urges, for many of us were never so happy as when engaged on our pet hobby. It was one of the pathways on the road to rehabilitation. He thought Miss May's report showed a high standard of attainment in the Department, and the desire to maintain a progressive policy.

Dr. Ford Robertson then alluded to the recent formation of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Committee in aid of the Hospital, of which he was a member. As mental hospitals tended to be isolated and self-sufficient institutions, the Chairman in Glasgow had arranged that some of the mental hospitals in this region should be asked to help at this time of crisis. Some had been able to respond in a remarkable way, and had held socials and sales for the raising of funds. For example, about £20 had been collected from a single hospital, and he thought that this precedent might well be followed elsewhere.

Returning to plans to extend the Lebanon Hospital's activities; although he was well aware of the present difficulties and uncertainties, he felt that many of these should be squarely faced and overcome. The General Committee was considering the setting up of a psychological clinic in Beirût for the treatment of the Neuroses and Psychoneuroses. This would be a great asset to the population and would also extend the hospital's work. It would probably be based on the pattern of psychiatric clinics in this country. Scotland had had special experience in this matter, for it was in Glasgow as far back as 1919 that early psychotics and minor forms of mental illness were first admitted to Observation Wards within the grounds of a general hospital. Such an arrangement, he considered, had been a great advantage to the community, especially when combined with an out-patient psychiatric clinic. The obvious difficulties were not insurmountable.

The question had to be faced whether such projects were worth while at the present time, when the desire for growth contrasted so strongly with acute financial limitations. He personally wished to emphasise the need for Asfuriyeh to extend the scope of its medical services with the least possible delay. Careful planning was required, but the need was urgent. The Lebanese people were anxious to run their own affairs, and it seemed to him that their desire for progress and modernity was our great opportunity for even better service to their country in the wider sphere of neuro-psychiatry. It was all-important that the Hospital should not only maintain but enhance its leadership in this special field. Already much knowledge and skill were there, and whatever was done a reputation for medical work of the highest calibre must be upheld.

Speaking personally, Dr. Ford Robertson believed that the plans for development of the Hospital's special sphere of work could best be achieved under four main aspects: (1) Specialisation in the modern treatment of recent and acute cases of psychotic disorder and the methods leading to rehabilitation. (2) Enlargement of the present scope of psychiatric work by organising and maintaining a Clinic or Clinics for the neurotic and psychoneurotic patients. (3) Consideration of how to establish the nucleus of a sister hospital for in-patient treatment of nervous and minor mental disorders, a great project about whose ultimate attainment he had no doubt. (4) The further development of Asfuriyeh as a teaching centre for medical students, nurses and student nurses, reaching beyond the training of British personnel to the acceptance of student nurses from Lebanon and all the neighbouring countries.

In his view these were some of the ways by which we could maintain our Trust and could become even more useful to the Lebanese community, also upholding the British name for service to humanity. Lastly, he thought the present situation, although serious and responsible, gave great scope for the qualities that made for leadership, and in the new Medical Director he firmly believed we had found someone with just such qualities. There was scope for coolness, clear judgment and farsightedness, for someone who could shoulder the burden and, in so doing,

re-create a team spirit and an *esprit de corps*. He would very much like, personally, to wish Dr. Robertson and his wife Godspeed in the big work that lay before them.

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. O. M. Darton, F.C.A., said that this year it would be necessary for him to take up more time than usual, owing to the very serious financial situation in which the Hospital found itself, as a result of the continuation of the greatly increased cost of living, coupled with the serious falling off in the number of patients in residence.

The fees received from patients during 1946 amounted to £29,984 compared with £42,573 in 1945. This fall in fees (some £12,500) was the most serious aspect of the accounts, and, unless the situation could be remedied, the very life of the Hospital itself appeared to be in jeopardy. Monies had also been received in Beirût from the cultivation of crops, etc., amounting to £2,008 (£2,170 in the previous year). Income from investments amounted to £660 (£420 in the previous year) and subscriptions to £1,004 (compared with £776). The total Ordinary Income for the year was therefore £33,656 (compared with £45,939 in 1945), this being a fall of no less than £12,283.

He wished he could report a similar decrease in the expenses of running the Hospital, but unfortunately this was not the case. The expenses at Beirût, nearly 70 per cent of which were in respect of salaries, wages and foodstuffs, had amounted to £43,155 (compared with £44,361 in the previous year). In addition, the expenses in London were £886 (compared with £883 in 1945). There was thus a deficit for the year of £10,385, compared with a surplus of £695 in 1945.

Mr. Darton thought subscribers ought to know how this deficit had been met, and the extent of the funds out of which further deficits could be met; for unfortunately the figures for 1947, so far as available, showed little improvement over those of 1946. Prior to the war, the Beirut Committee had been able to remit certain monies in excess of their current requirements, and these funds were placed on a special Contingencies Account, the balance of which stood at £1,368 at the 31st December last. This fund had now been appropriated towards meeting the 1946 deficiency, also the balance on the Wireless Appeal and the Emergency Fund at the 31st December 1944, which amounted to £5,873. During the year certain expenditure had been incurred in the Occupational Therapy Department and a balance on the Equipment Fund of £177 had accordingly been appropriated against the deficit, the balance of which had been met by a transfer of £2,967 from the Contingencies Fund.

With regard to the Assets of the Hospital, the book value of the Land, Buildings and Equipment stood at £51,672. Apart from this, there were certain investments earmarked for specific purposes, which stood in the books at £2,598. The Hospital had also a £6,000 Retiring Allowances Fund, and other investments standing in the books at £5,347. There was also cash in its various banking accounts totalling £8,471. This included a sum of £4,530, being the first instalment of a most generous gift of approximately £11,000 from the Lebanese Government, voted largely as a result of the untiring efforts of Mr. Hourani. Also included for the first time in the Accounts were the Stocks in hand at Beirût, the amounts owing by patients, less the amounts owing by the Hospital for foodstuffs, etc., the net total of which amounted to £4,584.

The various Assets were represented by funds on the left-hand side of the Balance Sheet. Included there was the instalment of the £11,000 received from the Lebanese Government and the Emergency and the Equipment and Extension Funds, to which had been added during the year the amounts collected by Miss Bywater, less her expenses, the proceeds of sales and concerts, and also the sum of approximately £850 generously donated to the Hospital from the British War Emergency Fund in Beirût and £500 by the Iraq Petroleum Company, to whom the Hospital were greatly indebted. The Emergency Equipment and Extension Fund at the end of the year stood at £1,632.

Members of the audience would appreciate that it was a very serious state of affairs for the Hospital to be running at a loss of some £10,000 a year, and that, with the limited resources available, if losses continued on this scale the possibility of having to close down the Hospital in the not too distant future had to be faced.

The Committee had given long and careful consideration to this matter, and had decided—he thought rightly—that the best course to adopt, whilst enforcing strict economy in expenditure, was not to curtail the service given to the patients. The resources were there for perhaps two or three years more, and within that time some fall in the cost of living was hoped for, and also some amelioration of those conditions which handicapped patients in coming to Asfuriyeh from neighbouring countries. The future was, however, indeed uncertain.

He had recently been reading one of the early Annual Reports, prepared over forty years ago. What chiefly struck him was how tremendously worthwhile the work seemed to those then in charge of it. We too shared their feelings to the full, more especially as we could look back not without pride to the many extensions which had taken place since those days. It would be a thousand pities if this work, so carefully built up over the past fifty years, were to come to an end, and he was sure that they, for their part, would do all in their power to see that this did not come about.

Mr. H. Barrs Davies (Honorary Adviser to the Committee in legal matters) referred to the founding of the Hospital in 1898 and reminded his audience that the terms of the Trust under which it was held defined its future with admirable point and brevity. It was to be held, for the purposes of the Hospital, "until God inherits the earth and everything in it."

Between 1898 and 1947 the millenium to which the trust deed looked forward had suffered the intervention of two wars, and a deal of disruption—economic and political—had occurred, from which the Near East had enjoyed no immunity. It was this vast and general disturbance which was making the task of carrying on so difficult at the present time. Indeed, there was an obvious time limit beyond which it might not be possible for us to continue the work of the Hospital. We went forward, really, as an act of faith, for it was work which must surely be in the will of God to go on. Already our faith that something would happen to enable the work of the Hospital to be continued was being justified. We had, as one example, this substantial gift from the Lebanese Government, which we hoped would be the precursor of many such. We in this country were in rather an apologetic mood at the moment, uncertain of ourselves and of our future, but for this Hospital no apology was needed. It stood as an institution for the help of people in their distress, without consideration of race, of religion or politics, and that, in a country disrupted more than most by these great divisions, was a very great thing to do.

Dr. Robert B. Robertson, M.B.E., Medical Director elect, referred to the gloom and the glory of the present situation, of which they had heard that afternoon. "I am very glad to have this opportunity of thanking you for the great opportunity which you are giving me and my wife. You are sending us to a new, developing country, there to practise the clinical art of psychiatry. Healing of any kind, healing of physical illness or injury, is a wonderful thing, but the healing of mental illness is one of the most satisfying jobs in medicine, giving one the feeling of something really worthwhile achieved. To do that work in a new country, which may be a difficult country to live in, will afford me the greatest satisfaction.

"My wife and I will be strangers in Lebanon, but we shall not feel it strange, having met some of the people from Beirût and knowing something of the countries around. We have both lived in Palestine, which is dear to us not only from its religious associations but for personal reasons.

"Taking over a job of this magnitude makes me wonder if I am a worthy person to meet the responsibility. But I go with the great advantage of knowing the people who are backing me. Whether I am a worthy person or not I hope to prove to you in the next few years. Meanwhile I want to thank you for all the help which has been given me by way of preparation for this new work."

The Medical, General and Financial Reports were all adopted; the list of Committee Members and Officers for 1947 shown on the back cover was accepted on the motion of **Mrs. C. H. Merz**; and, after a question as to Student Nurses, the meeting terminated with a most cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and Speakers, moved by **Dr. J. Tylor Fox**.



THE
LADY SCOTT-MONCRIEFF
HALL FOR OCCUPATIONAL
THERAPY

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE LEBANON HOSPITAL

I bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of the Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases, whose office is at Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1, the sum of.....
free of duty, to be applicable to the general purposes of the said Hospital; and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of the said Hospital shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.



Open Air Crafts at ASFURIYEH

LEBANON HOSPITAL COMMITTEE
Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1

Date.....

In response to your appeal, I have pleasure in sending a gift of £ s. d.
to the funds of the Hospital.

Name
(IN BLOCK CAPITALS)

Address
.....
.....

Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases

Dr.

Balance Sheet December 31, 1946

Cr.

LIABILITIES		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Accounts:—								Land, Buildings and Equipment at Beirut							
Land, Buildings and Equipment ..					51,672	11	8	Investments—							
Peter Coats Trust Endowment Fund ..					2,000	0	0	Peter Coats Trust Endowment Fund ..					2,000	0	0
Jessup Endowment Fund ..					280	10	0	Jessup Endowment Fund ..					280	10	0
Robert Fortescue Fox Memorial Fund ..					317	18	1	Robert Fortescue Fox Memorial Fund ..					317	18	1
Scott Moncrieff Travel Fund ..					137	0	4	Retiring Allowances Fund ..					6,000	0	0
Retiring Allowances Fund ..					6,000	0	0	Contingencies Fund, etc. ..					5,247	5	3
Contingencies Fund:—								(Market Value £15,561 4 4)					13,845	13	4
Balance Jan. 1, 1946 ..					9,988	0	0	Sundry Debtors at Beirut less Reserve for Doubtful Debts ..					4,138	4	10
Add Profit on sale of £1,000 2½% Consolidated Stock ..					398	0	6	Stocks in hand at Beirut ..					1,665	1	0
Stock and Debtors less Creditors at Beirut ..					4,584	6	2	Cash at Banks and in hand, etc.—							
Less Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account ..					14,970	6	8	London—							
Total Receipts to date ..					2,967	6	9	Current Account, etc. ..					1,664	10	9
Less Appeal Expenses (1945-46) ..					1,414	18	2	Beirut—							
Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account, 1943-45 ..					2,095	1	9	Hospital Treasurer ..					846	13	1
Total Receipts to date ..					11,843	7	9	Banks ..					1,429	16	4
Less Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account, 1943-45 ..					3,509	19	11	Panks (Reserve Fund Account) ..					4,530	0	3
Total Receipts to date ..					8,333	7	10						8,471	0	5
Less Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account, balance of 1943 and 1944 Emergency (Wireless Appeal) Fund ..					5,873	0	11								
Expenditure on Equipment ..					827	15	7								
					6,700	16	6								
					1,632	11	4								
					£79,792	11	3								

Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended December 31, 1946

Dr.				Cr.			
EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Beirut Expenses	43,155	15	9	By Unexpended Balances, 31.12.45	314	8	2
Expenditure on Furniture and Equipment	827	15	7	Great Britain—			
London Expenses	886	1	3	Subscriptions	717	4	1
Unexpended Balance, 31.12.46	137	0	4	Interest on Investments	660	6	9
				United States of America	274	2	1
				Switzerland	12	10	0
				Beirut—			
				Patients' Payments .. 29,984	7	9	
				Cultivation .. 1,027	18	7	
				Sundries .. 463	16	1	
				Compensation, etc. of Military Authorities .. 516	4	11	
					31,992	7	4
				Transfer from Equipment and Extension Fund, for Expenditure as Contra	827	15	7
				Transfer from Special Contingencies Fund	1,367	11	3
				Transfer balance of 1943 and 1944 Emergency (Wireless Appeal) Fund	5,873	0	11
				Transfer from Contingencies Fund .. 2,967	6	9	
					10,207	18	11
					£45,006	12	11
					£45,006	12	11

We have examined the foregoing Accounts and audited the London Books together with the audited Accounts of Beirut certified by Messrs. Russell & Co., Chartered Accountants, Beirut, Lebanon, and we certify that we found the same to be in accordance therewith and correct. We have verified the investments, but not the Deeds of the Property at Beirut.

11th August, 1947
Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

(Sgd.) WOODMAN, COX & WILKINS, Auditors
HERBERT A. COX, Chartered Accountant

AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

U.S.A.

Chairman: DR. JOSEPH STOKES.
Treasurer: JOHN W. CADBURY, 1632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA: President: M. LÉOPOLD GAUTIER.
Hon. Sec.: Mlle. RENÉE LE FORT, Pl. St. Antoine 14.

LAUSANNE. President: Mme. J. BOYON.
Mlle. DE LOËS, Béthanie, Vallombrose.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM Hon. Sec.: Mrs. CRONE.
THE HAGUE Hon. Sec.: BARONESS CLIFFORD.
UTRECHT Hon. Sec.: Miss ROYAARDS.
Central Hon. Sec.-Treas.: BARONESS CLIFFORD, 2 Sophialaan, The Hague.

EDINBURGH

Hon. President: The Earl of SELKIRK.
Vice-President: Sir HUGH ROSE, Bart.
Hon. Sec.-Treas.: J. A. W. STONE, Esq., O.B.E., York Buildings, Queen Street.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND COMMITTEE

Chairman: I. MACKENZIE, M.A., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.
10, Woodside Terrace, C.3.
Hon. Treasurer: JAMES DAVIES, Esq.

LOCAL TREASURERS

STIRLING

MISS HELEN CARSON, 8 Manse Crescent, Stirling

BATH

Mrs. BAILY, Della Pace, Monkscombe, Somerset.

BELFAST

Mrs. HARVEY GREEN, Beech Lee, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.

DUBLIN

Miss A. S. GILLESPIE, Carndonagh, Marlboro' Rd., N. Circular Rd.

JORDANS (and BUCKS)

Miss ETHEL STERRY, Speen, Aylesbury.

REIGATE

Mrs. C. M. A. DARTON, Easton Greys, Ringley Park Avenue.

SITTINGBOURNE (KENT)

Dr. S. G. LATTOUF, 76 Upton Lane.

YORKS

Dr. ARTHUR POOL, The Retreat, York.

LADIES' COMMITTEE

President: MME. CHAMOUN
Chairman: Mrs. L. B. BACKHOUSE.
Vice-Chairman: Mrs. JOSEPH MOFFETT.
Hon. Sec. Mrs. C. H. MERZ, 61 Holland Park Road, W.14

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Vice-Presidents

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G. W. B. JAMES, C.B.E., M.C., M.D.
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Chairman

H. LYN HARRIS, M.A., LL.B.

Treasurer: O. M. DARTON, B.A., F.C.A.

Mrs. L. B. BACKHOUSE
R. de C. BALDWIN, O.B.E.
Dame DORIS BEALE, D.B.E., R.R.C.
H.E. Minister H. van BOEIJEN (Netherlands)
P. W. BRIGSTOCKE, O.B.E., M.B.
The Rev. J. ANDERSON BURLEY, M.A., F.R.G.S., Hon. C.F.
H. BARRS DAVIES
J. TYLOR FOX, M.D., D.P.M.
F. HOURANI (Lebanon)
Miss LETTICE JOWITT
The Hon. MARGARET KINNAIRD
Pasteur MARCEL PRADERVAND (Switzerland)
Pasteur HENRY WHELPTON (France)
HENRY L. WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.
W. M. FORD ROBERTSON, M.D. (W. of Scotland C'tee)

Auditors

Messrs. WOODMAN, COX, & WILKINS,
Effingham House, Arundel St., London, W.C.2.

Bankers

LLOYDS BANK Ltd.,
263 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.
Appeal Secretary: Miss HELEN BYWATER
General Secretary: Miss HILDA FOX

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (BEIRUT)

Hon. President: W. E. HOUSTOUN-BOSWALL, C.M.G.
Chairman: Prof. ROGER SOLTAU
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer: H. W. GLOCKLER
CURTIS BAYLOR, M.D. LEONARD MOORE, M.D.
Dr. HETTI DANIEL OLIVER
KENNETH JOLY, O.B.E. Miss F. E. SCOTT, B.A.
AMIN KHAIRALLAH, M.D. J. NAPIER STEWART
Judge MAHMASANI C. A. WEBSTER, M.A., M.D.

HOSPITAL STAFF

Medical Director: R. B. ROBERTSON, M.B.E., M.B., CH.B.
Senior Assistant Physicians: A. MANUGIAN, M.D., D.P.M.
G. AIVAZIAN, M.D.
Matron: Miss VIOLA E. D. KEMP
Night Matron: Miss BETTY ORR*
Acting Night Matron: Miss ANNIE F. MITCHELL
Occupational Therapist: Miss JOAN MAY
Steward-Accountant: ARTHUR S. HUTCHINGS, F.R. ECON.S.,
M.R.I.P.H.H.
Medical Secretary and Chief Clerk: D. EWART LOWRIE
Syrian Nursing Staff: About 43 men and women.
* In Middle East Force

CONSULTANT BOARD

M. le Col. ESCHER (Syphilology)
Prof. YENI KOMSHIAN (Internal Medicine)
Dr. AMIN KHAIRALLAH
Dr. SAHYOUN (Pathology)

OFFICE: DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

HOUSES

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S HOUSE—1898.

SECRETARY'S HOUSE—1900.

SWISS HOUSE—for quiet women. 1900.

AMERICAN HOUSE—for quiet men. 1900.

ROBERT RYERSS MEMORIAL HOUSE (American)—for men (acute). 1903.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE—for women (acute). 1904.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Central Kitchens and Stores, Matron's Residence. 1905.

STRAWBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOUSE (American)—Staff and Administration,
convalescent women. 1906.

(Second storey added, from joint funds, in 1930.)

GREENE MEMORIAL HOUSE (English)—for men. 1914.

THEOPHILUS WALDMEIER HOUSE (joint funds)—for men. 1931.

SCOTTISH HOUSE (local funds)—for women. 1933.

WATSON SMITH HOUSE (local funds)—for men. 1934.

KHAIRALLAH HOUSE—for men. 1936.

IRISH HOUSE—for convalescent women. 1938.

WEBSTER HOUSE—for convalescent men. 1939.

Other Buildings—JOHN CORY HALL (1906) for services and lectures; LADY SCOTT-MONCRIEFF HALL for Occupational Therapy, 1938; PHARMACY AND LABORATORY (Switzerland), RECEPTION PAVILION and CONSULTING ROOMS, WORKSHOPS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, FUEL and STORE HOUSES, etc., LAUNDRY, CENTRAL DINING HALL attached to Holland House, 1936, 3 ARMY HUTS, 1941.