LEBANON HOSPITAL
for
MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
ASFURIYEH
BEIRUT
LEBANON

55th ANNUAL REPORT
1953
Lebanon Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders

President:
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Feversham, D.S.O., D.L., J.P.

Vice-Presidents:
H.E. Dr. Victor Khoukhi (de Lebanon)
Dr. William Houston-Boswall, K.C.M.G.
Dr. Alexander Kennedy, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Sir Harold Satow, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., LL.D.

General Committee (London)
Chairman: H. Lyn Harris, M.A., LL.B.
Hon. Treasurer: O. M. Darton, B.A., F.C.A.

Executive Committee in Beirut
Chairman: R. J. D. Belgrave
Vice-Chairman: Joseph Hitti, M.D.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Emily Cortas
Hon. Treasurer: W. F. Gosling

Medical Director:
W. M. Ford Robertson, M.D. (Psych.), M.B., M.R.C.P.

In response to your appeal, I have pleasure in sending -
S. d.

Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1

May, 1954.

To the Lebanon Hospital Committee.

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The Report for 1952 gave promise of the triumphant completion of Lebanon House, the newest of the buildings at Asfurieh. Nineteen fifty-three witnessed the Opening of this House in the presence of over 300 well-wishers of the Hospital. On the 11th April, 1953, Madame Camille Chamoun (wife of the President of the Republic of Lebanon) opened the door to the New Treatment Centre and Nervous Disorders Unit, thus bringing the Hospital up to the standard of the best Mental Institutions in Europe. Throughout the year many patients have availed themselves of the service which Lebanon House provides and the atmosphere of this Unit gives confidence and hope, felt not only by those who have remained some time, but also by patients and their relations and friends upon arrival for the first time.

The building of the lower ground level to the north is still to be completed: Lecture Theatre and classrooms for student nurses and tutor’s suite; also Laboratories for research; and an X-Ray Unit. All these are greatly needed by the Hospital and we believe the generosity of faithful friends which furnished the upper floors will also be forthcoming to enable the extension of the work and influence of the Hospital in the Middle East.

At the Opening Ceremony, the London General Committee was represented by Professor Alexander Kennedy and Dame Katherine Watt. His Excellency Camille Chamoun, on behalf of his Government, recognised further the work of the Lebanon Hospital by presenting four Lebanese Orders of Merit: to Mr. H. W. Glockler (Chairman of the Beirut Executive Committee with which he has been associated as Chairman or Hon. Secretary for over 34 years); to Dr. A. S. Manugian and to Dr. G. H. Aivazian (the two Senior Assistant Physicians). The fourth decoration was handed to Professor Kennedy for Miss Hilda A. Fox in recognition of her service to Lebanon during her long years at the London Office. This was presented to her by His Excellency Dr. Victor Khouri, the Lebanese Ambassador in London, at a meeting of the General Committee on 14th July, 1953. His Excellency echoed the good wishes of all as he thanked her for her devotion to his country and hoped she would be happy in her retirement.

All were glad to hear of the conferment of the Order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George upon the British Ambassador in Lebanon, Mr. E. A. Chapman-Andrews, O.B.E., in the New Year’s Honours List. Sir Edwin as the Hon. President of the Beirut Executive Committee works hard on behalf of the Hospital when negotiations with the Lebanese Government are involved.

At the same meeting of the General Committee on 14th July, 1953, which was also attended by Lady Satow and Mrs. Norman Joly, we had the joy of a visit from Dr. Charles Alexander Webster, aged 91, on his way from Baghdad to Canada and America. One of the earliest members of the Beirut Executive Committee, he had served...
as Chairman or Secretary for over thirty years. Looking and speaking as a man much younger than his years, this veteran server of the Hospital delighted faith, and the ever-increasing growth of Asfuriyeh. He spoke of it as a place of refuge, of healing and peace and said that when ill himself in Iraq, his thoughts often wandered with longing to Asfuriyeh. He reminded the meeting of great was for Dr. Graham, of Beirut, who shortly before his sudden death in 1922, had said: "Asfuriyeh is the finest piece of service I know of." Dr. Webster gave a cheery good-bye to the London Committee, promising at their request to write up the notes of what he had shared with them that day and to drop in on his way back to the Middle East.

In September came news from his daughter, Mrs. Philip Ireland, that he had died on the 5th September at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lillie E. Webster, at Ontario as he was about to begin a tour of Canada and the United States. Thus passed one of the Hospital's most loyal friends.

Professor Roger Soltau died early in the year. He had served on the Beirut Executive Committee (being Chairman for a short time) and on the London General Committee. In him, the Lebanon Hospital has a friend whose sound judgment and understanding of international relations were a most valuable contribution to its service in the Middle East.

Miss Redgrave, who attended as a member of the General Committee for the first time on February 28th, 1953, died quietly in her home at Leominster on 30th July. One cannot think of her without remembering the close links the Hospital has always had with the Friends of Armenia Society, whose last gracious action was the donation to Asfuriyeh of £3,000 in 1952. Shortly after the death of Miss Redgrave (who had been Hon. Secretary for the Friends of Armenia for many years), their President, Lord Rakestraw, also passed on another good friend of the Hospital who has gone before.

The London Office has, as in other years, had the pleasure of welcoming Members of the Beirut Executive Committee: Dr. Hitt, Miss Belgrave and Mr. Lees; also friends of the Hospital from Lebanon: Dr. Ghantus and others; and friends of Asfuriyeh in England and even strangers who are curious to know more of a Hospital with such a Biblical name, housed in the basement of a large London building!

During the year long leave became due for Dr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Ford Robertson and Miss A. F. Mitchell. Though these members of staff had well earned a rest in the homeland, the Medical Director spent quite half his leave attending Conferences, according to requests for lectures and in many cases bringing the Hospital before people in England: the Matron, during her extended leave undertook two courses of study in the latest methods of Hospital Administration in the United Kingdom. They all returned to Lebanon refreshed by their stay in England and arranged with new ideas gleaned in contact with their opposite numbers in Great Britain and keen to make Asfuriyeh an even better example of a therapeutic community.

Among new steps taken in 1953 have been the following: the adoption of the revised Whitley Scale of salaries which has meant increases for all members of the nursing staff; provision for two months additional long leave to enable staff to take advantage of refresher courses; decision that Nursing staff may have the option of terminating their Contract with the Hospital at the end of two years for the first term of service instead of three years as formerly.

During the year Dr. Labban left the hospital service to take up work in Kuwait. He has since been appointed, by the World Health Organisation, Medical Adviser to the Mental Health Department of the Jordan Government. Another member of the Medical Staff to be appointed to a post outside Lebanon is Dr. G. H. Alivazian who had the offer of Assistant Professorship at Tennessee University. He has served Asfuriyeh faithfully for over 16 years and though from the point of view of his growing family's education this move must be considered a good one, the Hospital has lost a most valued member of the Staff and one whom it will be difficult to replace.

With the above resignations, it was important that the Junior Assistant Physician, Dr. John Hayek, should take his Diploma of Psychological Medicine as soon as possible so that he may take a greater share in Medical Staff Asfuriyeh's work. To enable him to commence his Course at the Department of Psychological Medicine of Durham University on time, Dr. Robert Cherici, who had been studying in France after courses at Manchester and Belmont Mental Hospital (Surrey), returned to Asfuriyeh in October. Both these doctors earned praise from psychiatric authorities in England. Amon—to the Hospital has always had with the Friends of Armenia Society, whose last graceful action was the donation to Asfuriyeh of £3,000 in 1952. Shortly after the death of Miss Redgrave (who had been Hon. Secretary for the Friends of Armenia for many years), their President, Lord Rakestraw, also passed on another good friend of the Hospital who has gone before.

To replace Dr. Labban, Dr. Alaeddin Drooby has been appointed; he and his wife have settled in the Hospital. He is undertaking the teaching in Arabic of psychology and psychiatry to those practical nurses and attendants who require training mainly in that language. Thus Asfuriyeh is beginning to fulfill a need emphasized by the Mental Health Seminar, organised by the World Health Organisation, held in Beirut from 23rd November to 5th December 1953.

With the increasing popularity of Asfuriyeh and the added attraction in Lebanon House for those desiring periods of rest and treatment for Nervous Disorders, the need for a larger staff became even more pressing. In June Miss E. Harrington, a Canadian who had been the Hospital's last registered nurse, returned to Asfuriyeh in October. Both these doctors earned praise from psychiatric authorities in England.

Robert House where the Justice cases are housed and Miss Alison Cook was also promoted to Deputy Matron.

During the year, Miss Cory has been promoted to Deputy Matron and in the absence of the Matron on long leave, Miss Cory did excellent work in this capacity. Mr. David B. Dewar has been promoted to Deputy Charge Nurse. He has passed both parts of their preliminary examination for the R.M.N. certificate at Runwell Hospital in Essex. They have been doing well and are looking forward with more confidence to their finals towards the end of 1954.

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collections will become an annual event in Meetings which have given for the
first time this year.

Legacies and Trusts: A further legacy has been received from the estate
of Miss Mary Frances Pullein, amounting to £97 lOs. We received £50 during
the year from the Peter Coats Trust and £100 was received early in 1954 in
response to an appeal to the Beoke Trust in October, 1953.

Local Treasurers: The following were appointed in 1953:

Miss Hilda A. Fox for Hastings and District,
Miss Eva Henstock for the Scarborough District.

We are grateful for their willingness to encourage friends of the Hospital
and to make its interests more widely known.

All Local Treasurers have done valiant work this year: special mention
should be made of the exceptional effort of Garnetvold Hospital (Glasgow),
Over £700 was raised by a Sale of Work, a Dance, etc., organised by the Matron,
Miss Shrir. It was a wonderful piece of co-operation in which Dr. MacNiven
(The Superintendent), the staff, the patients, and friends of the Hospital all partici­
pated.

Auxiliary Committees: Constant touch has been maintained with Geneva
and they have sent a good sum for 1953. Mlle. R. Rosse has been appointed to
new Hon. Secretary at Lausanne and she is very anxious to help Asfuriyeh
in every way in that centre.

Mainly because of travel difficulties during the war, contact has become
very slender with supporters of the Hospital in America. As most of the older
members of the Philadelphia Committee have died, the few remaining felt
it wiser to disband. The Trust Fund established a number of years ago with
the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia will continue, however, and the
small income accruing from this will be sent to London from time to time.

Ladies Guild in Beirut: At its meeting in June, the General Committee
complimented Mrs. Ford Robertson upon the splendid efforts of the Ladies
Guild in Lebanon. In 1953 they were able to hand over to the Hospital a
nett sum equivalent to £1,000 sterling!

Oil Companies: Gifts have come in from the Trans-Arabian Pipeline,
the Iraq Petroleum Company, The Socony-Vacuum Company, the Kuwait
Oil Company and the Shell Company of Syria. Asfuriyeh has also received
helpful advice and technical assistance from Oil Companies with the boring
for water and the installation of machinery, etc. Their generous co-operation
is a source of great encouragement.

"Where pity
dwells the peace
of God is there."

" And a Voice saith : " O pity which is pain,
O Love that weeps, fill up my sufferings which remain !
Shall souls redeemed by Me refuse
To share My sorrow in their turn ?
Or, sin-forgiven, My gift abuse
Of peace with selfish unconcern ?
Has satisied ease no pitying care ?
Has faith no work, and love no prayer ?
While sin remains, and souls in darkness dwell,
Can heaven itself be heaven, and look unmoved on hell ? "

On behalf of the General Committee:

Drayton House,
Gordon Street,
May, 1954.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR’S REPORT, 1953

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentleman,
I have the honour of presenting the 54th Annual Report, that for the
year 1953.

Last year the full tide of progress held all of us to our respective tasks,
as expressed, amongst other things, in record-breaking figures for admissions
and discharges. Some of us, although believing that we still retain the confidence
of the medical profession and the community at large, wondered if the ebb
would set in. It is good to record, therefore, that the year,
considered in clinical and therapeutic terms, was such as
to have fully justified the policy of further reinforcement
of our nursing and specialist team. We needed them each one. The following
comparative figures between 1953 and 1952 will suffice. Admissions were up
by 20, the total being 618, as well as turnover, represented by 561 discharges
and 14 deaths. The daily average of patients in residence also increased from
420 to 434. The number of patients who were admitted from 225 to 275; these
figures representing 37.6 per cent., and 44.4 per cent. of the total admissions.

Faith in ourselves and our ungrudging mission of healing the mentally
ill of all classes remains undimmed. Our standards have risen in the achieve­
ment of Lebanon House and the still greater time devoted to teaching medical
students and nurses of the Arab countries.

Once more, the background to all our work is the colourful and teeming
metropolis of Beirut, with its “ Grand Hotel ” atmosphere, where so many meet
and hurriedly depart. Every week we are caught up in this international

that we must see these our brethren needing our co-operation in service to which
so many have given their best. To us Whittier’s lines come as a challenge :

"And a Voice saith : " O pity which is pain,
O Love that weeps, fill up my sufferings which remain !
Shall souls redeemed by Me refuse
To share My sorrow in their turn ?
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The Financial Situation

hub and our lives affected by its varied and interesting pattern of events. Indeed, some of its casualties are reflected in the twenty-two nationalities admitted during the year. The year's most significant events in our own sphere can be summarised thus: The Ladies' Guild film premiere of “Sound Barrier” in February, and the official registration of our Nurses’ Training School in Lebanon; in April, the opening of Lebanon House by President Chamoun and, from 23rd November to 7th December, the first Mental Health Seminar was held in Beirut under the auspices of the World Health Organisation. Finally came the Nurses' Training School graduation on 28th December. We have much to remember on the credit side and a good deal to be proud of, for our colleagues and the nursing staff have done splendid work. Our team has grown in its capacity to be cohesive as well as increasingly competent, as shown in the success of the change over in December to complete nursing departmentalisation of the villages. As in previous years, the heaviest clinical burden fell upon our two senior physicians, Dr. Marugian and Dr. Aivazian, especially on the former who, in my fourth month's absence on home furlough, very successfully deputised for me. His capacity for the sustained hard work of combining many roles other than administration has, I am sure, our congratulations, and I personally am most grateful for such loyalty and consideration for duty.

All of us who have known Dr. Aivazian personally and of his fifteen years' service to Asfuriyeh, will deeply regret his departure to the States. What is our loss is the gain of the University of Tennessee which offered him the appointment of Assistant Professor in Psychiatry in October. He leaves in February next year. Seldom have I had such a loyal and devoted colleague or met his equal as a teacher and clinical demonstrator. We wish him every success in his new sphere of work and hope not to lose touch.

On the nursing side, Miss Cory, our Deputy Matron, has most conscientiously and effectively undertaken Miss Mitchell’s duties while the latter was on six-months’ furlough, of which three months were assigned to special studies in the U.K. Our Matron returned in December, refreshed and stimulated by her experience.

Last year I expressed how much Mr. J. D. Knight's first phase of work had been valued and of his ability to foster good relationships between ourselves and government departments. Never, perhaps, has this asset been more needed than in 1953, for he has been instrumental in finding such a satisfactory solution to seemingly insurmountable difficulties which in the future should help us considerably. For his collaboration on the Lebanon House project, I have only praise and thanks; especially useful was the designing and supervision of the furniture. His report indicates how much indispensable repair and maintenance work has been done, but perhaps the most striking contribution was his effective opportunism in finding such a satisfactory solution to our laundry problems. In this department we are now fully up to date. In many other ways he and his wife, as one would expect, find useful fields of endeavor both within and outside the Hospital.

It was with great sorrow that we learned of the death of Dr. Charles A. Webster while on a visit to Canada. We were here join with others in praise and gratitude for his tireless energy in the service of the Hospital. His visits always delighted us, as did his stories about Asfuriyeh personalities in the Waldmeir days. The financial assistance of the Assistance Publique have exceeded the contract ceiling, those for the Beirut Municipality have tended to fall somewhat. This counterbalance has been fortunate, for, during the year, the gap between our maintenance cost per patient and the contract rate allowed by the Government and Municipality has steadily widened. Thus, this year we have had to subsidise increasingly the

Government of Lebanon for the care of its mentally ill. Our expenses are mainly due to the salaries of our team of qualified doctors and nurses, both local and foreign, and no other mental hospital here has this asset. As a training school for nurses, we have also borne additional charges.

It is to be hoped that enlightenment will come soon, but it is difficult to drive home this point that money spent early at the outset of an illness is economical. Especially is this true in mental disorders. The care of the permanently disabled, the insane, and the senile is a growing liability here, but it cannot be solved by neglecting one of the hospitals that has so faithfully served Lebanon and is still in the van of progress. Surely it will also be seen that our contribution extends well beyond Lebanon and can be increased if this is recognised and adequate recompense given which will ultimately bring its reward to the Republic’s own economy and in respect for leadership of this kind within the Region.

After only a year and a half, Dr. A. R. Labban terminated his contract with us. Unfortunately, it became clear that he could only gain his experience as a single unit and not in the team. His departure was occasioned by a new post in the United States. Nevertheless, we were sorry to lose his undoubted gifts as a clinician and teacher, and wish him success.

We are indebted to the Chairman of the London Committee, especially for the offer to finance for three years three additional trained nursing staff. At this time of financial embarrassment, it was especially welcome as a recognition of our work and a matching of our faith in our future as expressed in Lebanon House. We welcomed the following personnel:

- Miss Emily Harrington, a Canadian, arrived by air on 25th June, to be second charge of Lebanon House. She came with a fine academic record and ranks in a Ward Sister. She has shown special gifts as a nurse and later in the year she relieved Miss Grypma in America House, where the strain of ward work is greatest. Her staff nurses are devoted to her—a tribute to her personality.

On 6th October, Mr. Charles Henderson joined us as a Deputy Charge Nurse with qualifications in mental nursing. After a month he was given charge of Robert House, the acute male unit and the criminal patients' ward. This met a much-needed increase of trained staff on the male side, and by the end of the year it was felt that, with Mr. Dewar's considerable help, the standard of patient care had definitely risen.

- Miss Alison Cook, an Australian trained at The Retreat, York, came out on 27th November and joined Miss Worden in Lebanon House. She has settled down nicely, although for all newcomers there has to be a period of difficulty and frustration until a new way of working is realised.

On the medical side we welcomed Dr. A. S. Drury, a Medical student, as a Junior assistant, who was well known to us as a former intern. He took up residence on 15th June. Later, he was joined by his wife, and they are now settling in the house formerly occupied by the Lowries. During the year he has shown much drive and keenness and is already tackling the problems involved in teaching psychology and psychiatry in Arabic. As he is a fine linguist, he is well equipped to deal with this important task, one upon which much may depend in the future.

All the senior nurses have shown a fine spirit of co-operation and enterprise; in spite of the many difficulties inherent in holding up standards of personal conduct and efficiency among the subordinate staff and our student nurses. Space permits reference to only a few, but I should like to single out Miss

Departures

Staff New

Arrivals
Carnochan who, as Night Superintendent, carries out her duties competently and acceptably. Since we placed our more senior female student nurses in her care for training in night duties, she has been instrumental in bringing out latent personality qualities in many of them. Her fairness but firmness with these young people is an asset and one I hope to see extended to the male students in due course.

As Warden of Swiss House, Mr. Dewar has had exceptional difficulties to overcome, for it was essential to raise the standard of discipline all round. Bad habits had to be countered and new loyalties to duty created. It was an uphill task, but in the latter half of this year, for various reasons, improvement has set in. Now Swiss House is a model of efficiency and cleanliness and the students are proud of this achievement. He has definitely won the respect of each one of them as well as their affection, for he is a born nurse and his hobby is the care of his patients.

A year has seen a number of changes in dietary and kitchen service, and we are not yet fully efficient. Mrs. Sonnwald has accepted her role as Kitchen Superintendent seriously. Considering the varied dietary requirements, she has maintained adequate standards. The full needs of Lebanon House have, however, still to be met, and are under continual review.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

The work of the Occupational Therapy Department has continued satisfactorily throughout the year and some progress has been made. The number of patients attending has remained fairly steady, averaging 30 per session, a total which includes a proportion of convalescent and short term cases, as well as some chronic cases.

This year has seen the beginning of bi-weekly country dancing classes for the patients, at which the student nurses assist in teaching from the knowledge gained in their own classes. Arabic dancing is often mixed with the English and Scottish country dances that are taught.

All credit is due to the Ward Sisters and Charge Nurses who have introduced Occupational Therapy into their wards, especially in America, Webster and Waldmeier Houses, where in the main a new atmosphere has been created with the tuberculous patients.

A sale of articles was held before Christmas at which nearly L.£820 was taken, apart from the usual sales during the year. Repairs and issues to the Hospital featured high on the credit balance, and the Department was responsible for many lamps, pictures, etc., in the furnishing of Lebanon House.

First year student nurses get experience of the work in the Occupational Therapy Department, but it is hoped that plans may be formulated for a further programme of occupational therapy instruction during their training which will help them to understand the need for Occupational Therapy in the wards and its benefit for each individual patient.

BUILDINGS, ESTATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

BUILDING WORKS

This large and ambitious project, which is mentioned by the Director elsewhere in this Report, was begun early in April.

Lebanon House

The total cost of the completed building, including furnishings and equipment, amounted to approximately £32,000 sterling, all of which was paid off by the end of the year.

With the above large-scale capital investment in progress throughout the year, it was difficult to execute any other costly improvement, but as much as possible was done in the way of essential repairs and modifications. The main works are as follows:

For some years past, owing to the continued development of the Hospital, the water supply to certain of the houses has been becoming steadily worse, and this, in spite of a sufficiency of water in the main reservoir. To ensure sufficient pressure, a new 16 cubic metre reservoir was constructed on top of the existing main reservoir and storage tanks were installed in three of the houses. These works, together with much new mains-laying and a revised distribution plan, has ensured a continuous and adequate water supply to the following buildings: Holland House, Swiss House, Watson-Smith House, America House, Waldmeier House, Waldmeier Annex, Khairallah House, Webster House and Scottish House.

This is dealt with by three large septic tanks which required urgent attention during the year, as they had ceased to function efficiently.

Sewage Disposal

They had not been attended to since installation some 15 years ago, and needed a complete overhaul and exchanging with coke. This work, although costly, was absolutely necessary at this time.

Sundry modifications to provide suitable accommodation were made to Swiss and Scottish Houses, for new specialist staff; to Watson-Smith House for Asfuriyeh graduate male nurses and American University medical internees; to Waldmeier House for improved nursing arrangements for the tuberculous patients; and to Webster House for improved storage arrangements.

ESTATE

The water well was completed before the dry season and the amount of water delivered exceeded all expectations and continued to be plentiful throughout the summer and autumn. We were even in the position of being able to help our good neighbours, the Pepsi-Cola Company, during the height of the summer. The kind offices of the Iraq Petroleum Company in installing the pump at no cost were most gratefully appreciated by us all.

The olive harvest was about one third of the weight of last year's crop being gathered. Opportunity was taken, however, to purchase in the country the balance of our requirements in olives and oil for 1954, as prices are extremely favourable at harvest time. Two new banana plantations have been laid out during the year and yields from these and from the orange and lemon trees have been excellent. The vegetable garden in the Mountnivich valley has not been so profitable this year owing to lack of adequate facilities for water distribution and considerable pilfering.

Gardens

By the end of the year under review, considerable progress had been made towards overcoming these difficulties by laying additional water pipes and constructing extra reservoirs in the garden area. The effect of these works will enable several large terraces, which have not been used for many years, to be brought into productivity.
TRANSPORT

During the year, the engine and chassis of the Bedford truck have been thoroughly overhauled and this vehicle is now in good condition for several more years' service. The Chevrolet station wagon, bought in 1949 and covered more than 35,000 miles during the year, but required many repairs and renewals and it was deemed advisable to replace it. A new model was purchased, duty free, and was delivered to the Hospital within two or three days of the year's end.

FOOD AND KITCHEN SERVICE

The standard of feeding has been maintained and the expenditure per patient has remained practically constant for the last two years in spite of the advent of the "de-luxe" type of patient in Lebanon House. Certain improved and more economical purchasing methods have been gradually introduced during the year.

During 1953 the main kitchen ranges and the boilers were converted from coal and wood firing to gas-oil fuel, electrically powered burners. This new system is more efficient than its predecessor and, besides generating more heat for much less time, is also far cleaner in operation and shows a saving of £27 sterling per month in fuel bills. The kitchen and ancillary rooms were re-decorated throughout during the year.

OFFICE STAFF AND EQUIPMENT, ETC.

In spite of increased turnover of patients, we have been able to carry on without the increase of staff which I foresaw last year. This is due to the excellent team work and devotion to duty of my colleagues, to whom I should like to pay tribute at this juncture. An Arabic keyboard typewriter was purchased in June and this has materially lightened the burden of office work, as well as greatly improving the appearance of our letters and accounts. In early April I am hoping to continue the revision of books and forms already commenced during the year under review, so as not only to reduce unproductive clerical work, but to increase and maintain the standard of accuracy and efficiency.

FURNISHINGS

Only a comparatively small programme of essential refurbishments was carried out during the year owing to financial stringency. About £400 sterling was spent on vitrins made outside, but a considerable amount of repairs and a certain amount of new work was undertaken in our own carpenter's shop. One addition to the equipment here was an electrically driven band saw which has markedly increased the productivity of this department.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Towards the end of the year, the electricity supply position became very serious and frequent cuts in the main supply, both during day and night, put a great strain on patients, staff and administration. The Company was unable to hold out much hope for the next two or three years, and therefore in November the Committee authorised the placing of an order for a diesel generating set of 35 KVA on an English firm, and delivery is promised to the Hospital early in January, 1954. This should solve all our electricity supply problems, and although the cost of approximately £1,700 sterling is a severe blow to our finances at present, the need is an absolutely essential one.

LAUNDRY

This department has for the last few years been in difficulties owing to the increasing tempo and higher standards of work in the Hospital. It was essentially a hand laundry and while its efficiency was reasonable in the hot summer weather, it broke down rather severely in the rainy season. With the idea of a complete modern mechanical laundry in mind a search was continually being made for ways and means by which this could be carried out, remembering always, of course, that no funds were available. Contact was made in August with Messrs. Glockler and Gosling of our Beirut Committee, it was decided to allow Mr. Mujah to instal his machinery in our premises and to undertake the laundry on a five-year contract basis. This new system commenced on 1st October, and by the end of the year there was no doubt that the change was a beneficial one. Although the actual cost per kilogram is less than it was under the previous arrangement, the total amount spent on laundry by the Hospital has increased, owing to the improved efficiency of the service rendered and the consequent greater use made of the department. There is no doubt that we now have at Ashrafieh one of the finest mechanical laundries of any hospital in the Middle East.

ATTENDANT AND ARTISAN STAFF

As forecast in my last report, the Internal Regulations for the staff, as required under the Lebanese Labour Code, were authorised by the Ministry of Social Affairs early in the year. Now that staff and administration are clearly advised in this way, labour difficulties have been greatly reduced.

FINANCE AND DONATIONS

The financial situation has been far from easy this year. In the first place, we were faced with the considerable expenditure on Lebanon House, and in the second place, our income from the Government for their patients was seriously held up by the non-ratification of the Budget until December. Thanks to the generous overdraft facilities arranged through our Treasurer, Mr. Gosling, with the Banque de Syrie, we were able to come safely through the year. The step was taken in April of revising the rates charged to private patients, and making them more uniform with other hospitals in the country. This increased the income from private patients quite considerably, as too did Lebanon House once it was fully opened. Towards the end of the year negotiations were commenced with the Government with a view to obtaining an increase in the rate for the maintenance of their patients, and it is hoped that these will be successful. In fact, the average cost per patient per day for 1953 was 302 piastres, whereas the Government's rate of payment is only 350 piastres.

Several donations have been received at the Hospital during the year, among them the following very large amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friends of Armenia</td>
<td>L.L. 24,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq Petroleum Co.</td>
<td>L.L. 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socony Vacuum Oil Co.</td>
<td>L.L. 2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell Co. of Syria</td>
<td>L.L. 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co.</td>
<td>£100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Medical Director, Dr. Ford Robertson, for his many kindnesses and ready help on every occasion, and all my colleagues, both high and low, old and new, in the service of the Hospital, to whom I am grateful for their unfailing assistance. I should also like to put on record my appreciation of the services unassumingly rendered to the Hospital in many ways by different tradesmen, merchants, Government officials and men of affairs in the country, with whom I have had dealings during the year.

J. D. KNIGHT, Secretary.
The regular Sunday morning worship for our patients and the Wednesday evening for the staff have become a vital part of our lives. For the rendering of the former service, the students from the Near East School of Theology have our continued appreciation, as also our supernumerary nurses, who have continued to fill the gap in the three summer months. Miss Cooper has arranged the staff evenings and for the hymns and music we continue to be indebted to Mrs. Manugian for both services.

Mr. Alex Atlas Javdeh and Miss Cory have also been willing helpers. The carols this year were a feature, some 30 student nurses and others attending for practice. Miss Cory's leadership produced a fine performance and the Christmas Eve tour of the Hospital was a happy family-like occasion.

The largest numbers to be seen in organised groups of students from the different departments of the American University of Beirut, the Beirut College for Women, and occasionally the French University. Nurses' and occasional senior school classes are also given staff tours. Considerably over 250 young people from 17-25 have thus had most of their preconceived ideas of mental patients and their care completely changed. This propaganda is of great educational value.

Our own student nurses and guests make a particularly long list this year, owing to the Seminar Conference, so only some will be mentioned: His Excellency Camille Chamoun and Madame Chamoun; His Excellency Sir Edwin Chapman Andrews, British Ambassador and Hon. President of the Executive Committee; Dr. and Lady Chapman-Andrews; Dame Katherine Watt of the London General Committee; Dr. Alexander Kennedy, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Durham; Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director General of the World Health Organisation; Dr. A. T. Shousha, Director of the Eastern Mediterranean Region of the W.H.O.; Dr. Yousif Bungi, Director General of Public Health in Lebanon; Mr. Massaad (nephew of Faridy Waldmeier) and his wife; Miss Catherine Gavin of the General Board of Control of England and Wales; Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Rees of Warlingham Park, Croydon; Mr. Errol Elliot and Mr. Lampman, Friends from Philadelphia; Mr. Nicholas Harris and his wife from Letchworth; Dr. Tigani el Madi, Assistant Dean, who have given me their kindly cooperation and understanding throughout the year.

On the postgraduate side of our work, Dr. J. Hayek, after two years' assistantship, left in September to take up D.P.M. studies at Professor Kennedy's Department in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is for two years and we all hope to see him successful in his studentship which is at the Hospital's expense. We are grateful to Professor Kennedy for his interest and help.

A paper on "The Concept of The Mental Hospital as a Therapeutic Community" was given by me to La Societe Libano-Francaise de Medicine on 11th November, 1953, and is in press for the Lebanese Medical Journal. January, 1954, had the following article by G. H. Aivazian, M.D.: "Medico-Legal Aspects of Psychiatry in Lebanon with a review of some Justice Cases". A paper on "The Mental Hospital as a Therapeutic Community" was given by me to La Societe Libano-Francaise de Medicine on 11th November, 1953, and is in press for the Lebanese Medical Journal.

On the extra-mural side, the A.U.B. Hospital Final Year nurses have had their three months' course of lectures and demonstrations from our two senior physicians and nursing tutorial staff. Three of them elected to do internships for two months and made good progress. Plans are afoot to provide internships for all of the next Final Year, so essential does the A.U.B. School of Nursing feel this experience to be.

The venture last year of having a three weeks' internship for the Public Health Point Four graduate nurses, was repeated successfully this year, ten being given an intensive practical experience. The most interesting event in this sphere was the arrival, on 13th June, of three English-speaking male Sudanese nurses whose expenses had been met by a W.H.O. Fellowship. They entered into the life of the Hospital for two months and we much enjoyed the experience.

This continues to be quite an asset to the staff and patients and the Executive Committee elected annually has worked well. Its members learn to work together and help in organising the various dances and entertainments, of which we have about six a year including a table tennis tournament. Mr. E. M. Remmington has continued as its Hon. Secretary and Treasurer during the year. For furnishings and fittings the Club is almost self-supporting financially.

Our teaching activities on behalf of the four out of five years of medicine have continued much on the same lines, and to my colleagues, Dr. Manugian and Dr. Aivazian, I am grateful for their never failing support. The Fifth Year internships have been met by a W.H.O. Fellowship. They entered on 13th June, Nurse Elizabeth Hagogian joined us, being sponsored by the Ministry of Health of Iraq for our twelve months' course. Some of our graduates, Mofida Sayegh, Damarzad and Michel Diab, have also been able to pursue an internship in the United States. We are grateful for all their hard work.

On the postgraduate side of our work, Dr. J. Hayek, after two years' assistantship, left in September to take up D.P.M. studies at Professor Kennedy's Department in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is for two years and we all hope to see him successful in his studentship which is at the Hospital's expense. We are grateful to Professor Kennedy for his interest and help.

After two years' study in Manchester, London and Paris, Dr. R. Chéri returned on 6th October with his wife. We were especially glad to promote him to a senior physician and look forward to having his family take up residence in Brigstocke House next year after Dr. Aivazian's departure. His experiences abroad have been definitely reflected in his work and attitude to psychiatric problems.

I am grateful once more to Dr. N. B. Nelson, Dean of the Medical Faculty, and to Mr. Beach for their kind co-operation and understanding throughout the year.

The Lebanese Medical Journal, January, 1954, had the following article by G. H. Aivazian, M.D.: "Medico-Legal Aspects of Psychiatry in Lebanon with a review of some Justice Cases".
In 1953, the success of the previous year was surpassed, in as much as the film gala realised the sum of L.L.9,077 (approximately £1,019), while the total fund collected in the year was L.L.9,863 (about £1,108), and fear from the name “Asfuriyeh”. Purchased were clothing, footwear, bedspreads, curtains, divan covers, tables, chairs and garden seats, also a demonstration dummy for teaching nursing methods, as well as cigarettes, sweets, etc., for occasional parties.

It is difficult to express how deeply grateful all our responsible nursing staff feel for such help. The membership of the Guild is rising steadily and shows a majority of Lebanese and Armenians, with some American, British and other nationalities also helping.

This was probably one of the most memorable days in the annals of this Hospital, and we were much privileged to have His Excellency, the President of the Republic and his gracious Lady with us to carry out the inauguration ceremony. The day was clear and fine and the function was held in the open air in front of the memorial to our founder, Theophilus Waldmeier. On the platform, beside members of the Beirut Executive Committee and senior staff, we were lucky to have two guests, Dame Katherine Watt and Professor Alexander Kennedy, both of our London Committee. Speeches were made by Dr. Yousif Bungi (Director General of Health), Such Bey Salaam, Mr. H. W. Glockler as Chairman, and Professor Kennedy. We were also honoured by His Excellency the President himself mounting the platform and paying a generous tribute to the work of the Hospital. After coupling this with the names of our Chairman and two senior physicians, Drs. Manugian and Al vazian, he proceeded to honour all three with the Golden Medal of Merit First Class, announcing further, amidst applause that a similar award was being sent to Miss Hilda Fox in recognition of her long and faithful service to Asfuriyeh. The platform party and entourage then proceeded to Lebanon House to perform the actual opening ceremonies—the removal by His Excellency the President of two Lebanese flags covering metallic decorative cedar tree motif alongside, followed by the cutting of ribbons closing the entrance door to the East Wing by the President’s Lady. After a tour of inspection by some 300 guests throughout the new centre, tea was served outside Holland House.

London Committee. Speeches were made by Dr. Yousif Bungi (Director General of Health), Such Bey Salaam, Mr. H. W. Glockler as Chairman, and Professor Kennedy. We were also honoured by His Excellency the President himself mounting the platform and paying a generous tribute to the work of the Hospital. After coupling this with the names of our Chairman and two senior physicians, Drs. Manugian and Al vazian, he proceeded to honour all three with the Golden Medal of Merit First Class, announcing further, amidst applause that a similar award was being sent to Miss Hilda Fox in recognition of her long and faithful service to Asfuriyeh. The platform party and entourage then proceeded to Lebanon House to perform the actual opening ceremonies—the removal by His Excellency the President of two Lebanese flags covering metallic scroll writing in English and Arabic of the words, “Lebanon House” with a decorative cedar tree motif alongside, followed by the cutting of ribbons closing the entrance door to the East Wing by the President’s Lady. After a tour of inspection by some 300 guests throughout the new centre, tea was served outside Holland House.

As it was almost completely furnished and much needed, Lebanon House became operational the next day and proved to be the asset for which we hoped. It serves many ends, for, apart from providing patients of all classes with treatment in up-to-date and efficient conditions, it also sets a standard for the rest of the Hospital which is invaluable in training our student nurses and attendants. In the Nervous Disorders Unit, it provides a unique atmosphere combining space and freedom which is much appreciated. This venture has been financially an act of faith and has caused us anxious moments, chiefly because our financial assets were not paid as they fell due, but it is now seen to be meeting the needs for which it was planned and sets a level of therapeutic atmosphere which, amongst other factors, will help in the near future to remove the stigma and fear from the name “Asfuriyeh.”

These buildings by their names and styles commemorate the countries which contributed towards their erection: “Holland House”, “English”, “Swiss”, “Scottish”, “Irish”, “America”, “Phila­delp­hia”, “Lebanon”, etc. Others are in memory of great men who have served Asfuriyeh: Waldmeier, Khairallah, Glockler, Robert Ryerson, Webster, and others.

The stones for these houses have been quarried with care. Much time went into shaping and they have been laid to withstand the wear and tear of time and weather.

But far more enduring are the lives, of many nationalities, which have been built into Asfuriyeh, and it is fitting that we pay special tribute to them this year.

Dr. Charles A. Webster was connected with Asfuriyeh almost from its foundation and he served as Chairman or as Honorary Secretary of the Beirut Executive Committee for many years. On his way from Baghdad to Canada and America in July, 1953, he made time to call upon the London General Committee and to reminisce about his beloved Asfuriyeh.
BEIRUT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1911

Standing: Mr. Glockler, Dr. Adams, Dr. Moore, Dr. Graham, Dr. Hoskins, Dr. W. Smith.
Seated: Dr. Mackie, Mr. Shoucair, Dr. Webster, Mr. Sigrist, Mr. Kharallah.
(The Founder was ill and unable to be present when this picture was taken.)
MATERIAL FOR THE FUTURE

Asfuriyeh has always developed with the times and now its character is changing from mainly a Mental Hospital to include a Teaching Centre for the whole of the Middle East, where young men and women from all the surrounding States can learn the theory and the practice of mental nursing and see in action the best methods known to modern psychiatry for the care, treatment and cure of the mentally sick.

More and more the responsibility for the running of the Hospital and the Teaching Centre will be borne by the people of Lebanon: to this end, qualified Arab Sisters, and better trained workers in every department of the work are needed. Arab medicals on the staff are working at psychiatric textbooks, and courses are given, not only for those nursing students who will not require a Western language, but also for men and women attendants. Doctors and Asfuriyeh graduate nurses are being sent to Europe for further study and experience so that they may go back able to pass on their experience of newer developments, etc.

The FUTURE IS IN THEIR HANDS: but they, too, need careful quarrying, to be shaped, and to be well and truly laid.

A GROUP OF STUDENT NURSES,
SUMMER, 1952

MEDICAL REPORT
(Contributed by Dr. A. S. Manugian)

Results have been evaluated at the completion of treatment as “Socially Recovered”, “Relieved”, and “Not Improved.”

Analysis of Results of Treatment

“Socially Recovered” includes patients who are considered as socially adjusted, not necessarily up to the level of their “normal pre-psychotic state.”

“Relieved”—improvement here is only symptomatic and the basic psychosis is unaltered, but the majority of these cases have been able to return to their home environment for variable periods.

“Not Improved” includes patients whose mental condition and symptoms remain unaltered by treatment.

The treatment by insulin coma therapy was often supplemented by a few E.C.T.’s for immediate relief of symptoms, either because the cases were catatonic or too acute to be manageable in the ward. No separate table has been presented for such cases in view of the purely symptomatic nature of the treatment. It is also to be noted that a certain percentage of patients undergoing insulin coma therapy do have spontaneous convulsive attacks during the insulin coma, but it has been observed that there has been no difference in the result of treatment between this group and those who do not have convulsions during insulin coma. However, in patients with catatonic symptoms, or those in the mixed group, improvement has been hastened by judicious and selective treatment with a few electro-shocks.

The results in the depressive group still seem to remain low—72 per cent. socially recovered. This is due to the fact that as soon as a patient improves sufficiently to leave hospital, the relatives remove him and he is then classified as “recovered.” However, most of these patients continue to make a good recovery after discharge from hospital, and the actual results are much higher than the 72 per cent. shown in Table V(b).

As shown in Table IV, the admission of schizophrenics remains high, 50 per cent. of the total admissions, a figure which is larger than that shown by most hospitals in Europe. This fact is easily explained when one takes into consideration the large area served by the Hospital, and also the fact that many of the neighbouring countries are becoming increasingly aware of their responsibilities towards their mentally ill patients. The result has been an influx of a certain number of advanced and stabilised schizophrenic patients, who have been given the opportunity of receiving modern treatment in the form of insulin coma alone or combined with electro-convulsive therapy, despite meagre hopes of recovery, and have improved satisfactorily although the application of treatment was somewhat delayed.

We have continued to use “Largactil” for the disintoxication of drug addicts with very satisfactory results—it has certainly been a blessing in simplifying the treatment of these cases, for practically all of them have been discharged within ten days of admission. However, it does not seem to be an improvement on former methods of treatment in preventing relapse. This drug has also been used in a few cases of acute mania which had previously been treated by other methods. Our impression at the moment, although not finally confirmed, is that “Largactil” is beneficial in reducing maniacal excitement and the period of hospitalisation for cases of acute mania, but it is, as yet, too early to make a statement concerning its influence upon recurrence.

(Continued at foot of next page)
TABLE I—SHOWING GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1953

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Hospital 1st Jan.</th>
<th>Admitted During Year</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
<th>Socially Recovered</th>
<th>Discharged Not Improved</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remaining Exh. Dec. 1953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Assistance</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Refugees</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.R.O.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.R.O. (Medical)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.N.R.W.A.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese Army</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian Hospital</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Municipality</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE III—SHOWING NATIONALITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1953.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenian</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Druze</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maronite</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE IV—SHOWING RELIGIOUS PERCEPTIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1953.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Persuasion</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenian Catholic</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian Orthodox</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian Protestant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Catholic</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Orthodox</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maronite</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical Report—continued

Leucotomy operations are continuing, but so far no dramatic results have been observed. They have been performed on cases who have failed to maintain their improvement following repeated courses of insulin coma therapy.

The sub-group "Others" which appears in both tables consists mainly of cases of conversion hysteria with motor symptoms, primarily convulsions.

(Continued on page 21)
TABLE V (a)
Insula Coma Therapy, 1953

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>W.</th>
<th>T.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>W.</th>
<th>T.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Not Improved</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catatonic</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paranoid</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Hysteriform</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Mixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE V (b)
Electro-Convulsive Therapy, 1953

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>W.</th>
<th>T.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>W.</th>
<th>T.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Not Improved</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Catatonic</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paranoid</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nervine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
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TABLE VI
Yearly Comparison of Admissions and Discharges and Average Number in Daily Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Admitted</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
<th>Average Number of Daily Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>163</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance Spenk</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>211</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beirut Municipality</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>93</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of All Patients</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>389</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>376</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>597</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is an interesting phenomenon that the number of cases of hysteria with convulsive symptoms admitted to this Hospital is considerably higher than those given for European countries. They have all made a good social recovery which has been maintained by subsequent psychotherapy and two or three initial E.C.T.'s supplemented by about 20-25 insulin comas. This sub-group also includes psychopaths and mental defectives with psychotic symptoms.

The figures show a reduction from last year in the total consultations, nevertheless the new cases seen in the year are again up by about 100. Thus it will be seen that we are having a larger turnover, this being due to visitors from other Middle East countries, and amongst them we find, as with the Lebanese, an increase in the numbers of the early type of psychotic illness, the majority of whom become hospitalised.

Beirut Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic

The reluctance to be admitted is steadily diminishing, even in the severe cases of psychoneurosis, the percentage of which total admissions is steadily rising. Lebanon House is also making it easier for such patients to accept hospitalisation.

The brunt of the work fell upon Dr. Marugian and Dr. Aivazian, although Drs. Labban and Hayek continued with their sessions. I myself was available for only eight months of the year. Our Clinic is of inestimable value to the community and enables us to focus upon extra-mural work, thereby adding to our own experience as clinicians.

In this report it is only possible to give an outline of the work of the Conference and an indication of how well our hospital staff responded to this occasion. It was certainly a strenuous and stimulating experience for my three senior medical staff and myself. We represented the following medical organisations—myself, the Medical Faculty of the American University; Dr. A. S. Marugian, the Medical Association of Tripoli—he also was chairman of one of the three discussion groups; Dr. G. H. Aivazian, the Order of Physicians, Beirut, and he was also Rapporteur to the third discussion group; Dr. R. Chare represented Asfurah itself. Lebanon, being the host country, had seven delegates, of whom Dr. A. Itani, our colleague for some years, was one, the other two being physicians from Deir es-Salib. Altogether, the Fellows numbered 27 and represented psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists from nine countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region, viz. Egypt, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria and Turkey.

The Chairman was an old friend, Professor G. Kraus of Groningen University—Holland; the W.H.O. lecturers were Dr. T. P. Rees, from Warlingham Park Hospital, Surrey, and Miss C. A. M. Verbeek, from Holland. Amongst the other two being physicians from Deir es-Salib. Altogether, the Fellows numbered 27 and represented psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists from nine countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region, viz. Egypt, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria and Turkey.

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In the second week I contributed a paper to the whole group on the "Role and Training of the Psychiatric Nurse", in which I also dealt with the doctor-nurse relationship. Miss P. Cooper gave a short account of the training of nursing staff in our school.

On Saturday, 28th November, my wife and I entertained the Seminar members and other guests to a buffet supper at our house, where they witnessed the Debki and Sword dance. On the following Wednesday morning the members were given a review of the Hospital's work and future plans as a preliminary to a tour of the grounds and buildings. Tea at our house terminated what was an eventful day for us all.

Our chief impressions were the congenial atmosphere leading to friendly discussion with exchange of information between the delegates and the lack of both political and national feeling.

The conclusions arrived at by the conference were constructive, and showed a genuine desire to see improvement in all aspects of mental health. It was clear, however, that the major stumbling block was the unenlightenment at Government levels—few delegates failed to underline the fact that it. I wish to thank Mr. Lyn Harris, Dame Katherine Wait, and Mr. Darro, for their understanding of our nursing staff problems and their way of meeting them; to Miss Harvey for her appreciation of her Secretarial work and activities in finding new staff and help from subscribers to the Beirut Executive Committee, and especially Mr. Glockler, secretary to the Council, in difficult circumstances and for their understanding of Asfaryeh's needs.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

W. M. FORD ROBERTSON, Medical Director.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1954

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Lebanon Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases was held at the Corn Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, on Friday, 7th May, 1954, the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ferrers presiding.

Lord Ferrers said: "I should like to say how very pleased I am to have the opportunity of presiding at the Annual General Meeting this year. Unfortunately the date selected last year was too early and I was abroad and could not come but I was very pleased that Mr. Hourani, such an ardent worker and supporter of the Hospital, was able to preside."

I was very pleased to meet Dr. Ford Robertson when he was in England. He and his wife came to stay with me in Yorkshire and I was able to hear a great deal about the activities at Asfaryeh. I had hoped that it would be possible for me to go there in the early part of the year but unfortunately I had to go in the other direction. I shall, however, look forward to the opportunity, at some date in the future, of learning at first hand much of the valuable work which is done there.

I may perhaps be permitted to say, as one who is very closely connected with mental health in this country, in my capacity as Chairman of the Council of the National Association for Mental Health, that I am very conscious of the invaluable part which is played in this field by those who work at Asfaryeh. I would also like to congratulate those in this country who give time and support not only to the administration of the Hospital but also to the important considerations of raising finances for its further development and maintenance.

I suppose that we who are concerned with the whole subject of the health of the people would agree that today under the stress and strains of the twentieth century our object is not only to cure those who have succumbed to one type or another of a mental illness and who are subject to those psychiatric illnesses which in every country are becoming more and more prevalent, but by the establishment of clinics and particularly out-patient clinics we can at the earliest stages assist people to regain the balance which is so necessary both for individual happiness and for collective security.

It would be a truism to say that in these days when societies have to live in conditions which are much more complex, that the strain which is placed upon the individual is far greater than ever before. In former days when life was less complex families were large and there was a protective in family planning. The old had their honoured place and the young first depended upon them and then cared for them. Life today has been prolonged by medical science beyond what we used to expect as the natural span of three score years and ten and tenets of behaviour within the family are not nearly as clear as they used to be. Older beliefs and established standards have been rudely shaken during the course of this century. These facts lead to a greater tendency for individuals to become more不平衡, and any developments made to understand the mind can be singled out as perhaps one of the great single contributory causes for promoting that balance which is required on an international and national plane.

Those who belong to the medical profession will agree with me when I suggest, as a layman, that we do not know the number of physical diseases which could be held at bay by a healthy state of mind; emotional stress and worry rather than germs precipitate the greatest number of sickness problems and the symptoms of stress tend to take up a great number of hospital beds in this and
every other country. We all know that it is often the pressure of emotional depression which brings old people into care and not necessarily the disease for which they are treated. It is really a challenge to us all, no matter what our citizenship may be or what particular institution we have most at heart. It is a challenge which those connected with the Lebanon Hospital are meeting and you have asserted your will to develop further the resources for training and having made a beginning you will want to go on very much further. You have established in the Middle East a pioneer institution whose repercussions will extend afar for the benefit of mental balance and the stability of the peoples of that part of the world.

With those few words I confirm the pleasure I have in acting as your President.”

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE were received from Mr. Lyn Harris, the Chairman of the General Committee, who was unwell. The Chairman was sure that all joined in regret, for Mr. Lyn Harris had done so much to further the interests of the Hospital for many years. Lord De Lisle and Dudley, Lord Selkirk, the Rev. George McLeod and Mrs. F. E. Newton, among others, also sent apologies.

The Chairman read the following telegram from Dr. Ford Robertson: “WARMEST GREETINGS TO ALL AND OUR GRATEFUL APPRECIATION OF YOUR SUPPORT IN OUR PRESENT DIFFICULTIES. WE REMAIN RESOLUTE IN THE PURSUIT OF OUR IDEALS AND DESIRE TO SERVE THE MIDDLE EAST COMMUNITIES.”

FORD ROBERTSON.”

ANNUAL REPORTS

Dame Katherine Watt, presenting the GENERAL REPORT, said: “I have been asked to present the General Report of the year 1954 at this 55th Annual Meeting and I have much pleasure in doing so. You have the Report before you and will be able to read in detail about the excellent work carried out in the past year. It will be remembered that the outstanding event of the year was the opening of Lebanon House, the new teaching centre with beautifully equipped wards. I had the pleasure of being present at the opening. I travelled from home in a British tanker and had to be lowered into the lifeboat in order to reach the landing stage at the nearest port and motor the next morning to Lebanon and I got there just in time! The opening ceremony was very moving and impressive and was attended by friends from far and near, it was a very large gathering. We were delighted that four French Orders of Merit were awarded; one to Miss Fox, our past matron and assistant matron, for her valuable work. New recruits are needed as ward sisters, and we shall be very grateful if any of you can recommend candidates. I wish to add that, having visited the Hospital last spring, I consider much of the efficiency of the work in the Hospital is due to the keenness, enthusiasm and untiring work of the matron and her staff, to the Medical Director and his staff, and to the administration staff. I would also pay tribute to the work of the attendants, men and women, some of whom have given many years of loyal and valuable service to the hospital. New recruits are needed as assistants and these I hope will be forthcoming.

“I commend to you all the General Report for 1953 in the hope that through the interests of our friends and wellwishers, many of the aims of the Hospital for the well-being of patients will be achieved; for the training of nurses and for the carrying on of the very important work that this Hospital does for the Middle East and for Lebanon.”

Professor Alexander Kennedy, presenting the MEDICAL REPORT, said: “It is a pleasant duty to present this Medical Report this year because it has been a year of great progress, not only in the quality of the treatment, the number of patients seen and the work done in detail, but also because of the growing influence of this hospital in the Arab world generally.

I have been to the hospital twice in the course of twelve months and it has been very inspiring to see the progress which has been made and the spirit of the people working there. If one realises something of their difficulties as well as what they have achieved. At the present time we are reaping the results of the impetus given by the arrival of Dr. Ford Robertson in the Hospital and the post-war surge of activity and development. That has reached its climax in the opening and the subsequent use of Lebanon House. Having seen it opened as an attractive building which certainly made people realise that the hospital is keeping up to date and going forward, I was able later to go there and see treatment carried out in detail, and there is no doubt that the facilities are excellent and have stimulated the staff to greater efforts. What is, perhaps, most important is that not only are they able to do a better job and set a better example, but from a financial point of view they are keeping their end up in Lebanon House, which has attracted a certain number of private patients, so that it continues to meet the purpose of doing the right job and making it pay which should be an objective in such work as ours. It does not pay to a tremendous extent, nor does it carry the rest of the hospital, but Lebanon House is certainly working in a right and practical way.

Syria, Jordan, Turkey, and, of course, Lebanon. This year the Sudan Health Department sent three male student nurses and so pleased was the Department with the result, that three others are coming this summer. Students have come from the American Hospital at Beirut for a postgraduate course for a year.

To carry out such training more European trained staff is needed, ward sisters and ward staff, which means more accommodation, both teaching and residential, for trained and student nurses. The lower floor of Lebanon House will provide admirable accommodation but funds are needed for these improved services and for all other expansion projects.

“Assiriyeh has a great future and also a great responsibility if it is to train mental nurses for Lebanon and adjoining countries which are sending young men and women to the Hospital with the greatest confidence. I greatly hope that our supporters, who in the past have had a big share in providing very generous funds for promoting the good of the hospital will be able to continue their valued support and inspire others to join them in helping on the excellent work at Assiriyeh for the relief and care of those who suffer from mental and neurotic disorders.

“I wish to add that, having visited the Hospital last spring, I consider much of the efficiency of the work in the Hospital is due to the keenness, enthusiasm and untiring work of the matron and her staff, to the Medical Director and his staff, and to the administration staff. I would also pay tribute to the work of the attendants, men and women, some of whom have given many years of loyal and valuable service to the hospital. New recruits are needed as assistants and these I hope will be forthcoming.

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I saw insulin treatment given there as well as I have seen it given anywhere in the world. I saw nurses who had been trained by our staff there and from a very high standard. I think the whole hospital is now planning the follow-up of this undoubted triumph. It was an idea to have a rather large public opening. It made a lot of people aware of the hospital, and they have come to see it; the number of visitors from neighboring countries has greatly increased in the course of the year.

All the time the new developments have been going on, the regular work of a hospital has been increasing and all the statistics are rising. The most notable is the great increase in the number of consultations in the clinic in Beirut. This means that the hospital has passed the stage of treatment of the seriously mentally sick only, but is carrying out a proper job of mental hygiene, prevention and early diagnosis, the next logical stage in the development of any mental health service.

There have been changes in the staff but before speaking about those I think we should say something about those who are still there. Dr. Ford Robertson, has had a very hard job and has shown an enormous amount of energy. There are a large number of new projects going on at the American University of Beirut, and in which he has taken part teaching medical students there has brought much interest in the hospital. The schedule of teaching is more advanced than at some medical schools in this country. Dr. Manugian does an enormous amount of work and there hardly seems to be a time in the day when he is not seeing patients. Dr. Alazarin was a very able colleague. The latter has now gone to be Assistant Professor in the University of Tennessee but it is time to think that Dr. Alazarin is now able to teach psychiatry in the United States. After fifteen years of service it was very sad to part with him. One must wonder whether we are going to be able to train men of the same quality. I think the answer is reassuring.

In Dr. Chézi who came to us after his initial training the hospital has one who can take full responsibility and who does a very hard day's work. We have recruited Dr. Drobny, of whom I saw a good deal, because the question has arisen whether he might take some of his training at my University (the University of Durham, Department of Psychological Medicine) and if it should be right that he comes to me I shall be glad to have him. There is no doubt that with his background and his hard work he is the ideal man for us. Dr. Hayek is in England at the moment—and he is present today—and it is very important because it is in this field that we are of great value to the Lebanon and countries around. I heard the other day that another institution of this kind in the Middle East contemplates us asking us to assist in training their doctors and this will be an important part of our work in the future.

During the year the medical staff had the opportunity of showing some of their work and reporting on it at the Middle East Seminar on Mental Health at Beirut. Some of the material was presented in a pictorial form and how they found time to do it with the pressure on them I do not know. It was an opportunity to show what had happened during the year and how it is being extended.

There is no doubt that although much still remains to be done, before long it will be accepted that one no longer brands these people or no longer hangs them in chains and iron that one regards them as sick people. Much of that attitude has been achieved.

In the future we must go further. This hospital must lead Middle Eastern countries into the preventive field and the American University of Beirut has more than kept pace with the increase in the income. The reserve to cover staff indemnities and other claims amounted to £4,886 as compared with some £1,200 the previous year. The result of the financial operations was a deficit of £1,570,000 compared with a surplus of some £4,000 in the previous year. The deficit had been met out of the accumulated funds of earlier years and it was hoped that it would not recur.

The total cost of putting up Lebanon House and equipping it amounted to some £32,000, spread over two years. The provision for this had entailed a great deal of work and had not been without anxiety. There was a bank overdraft for some considerable time but it was hoped that this would not recur.

Looking back over fifty years the Committee felt that there was much useful work still to be done in Lebanon. It was planned to extend the teaching facilities of the Hospital which would involve not only the provision of a lecture theatre and classroom but additional staff and this was being done in the next financial commitments lay.

He expressed gratitude to the many subscribers and friends who had helped so generously in the past, especially for the sum of over £700.

Mr. O. M. Darton (Hon. Treasurer), presented the ACCOUNTS for 1953 which were still subject to audit. Patients' fees and other income from sources amounted to £90,387 compared with some £74,000 in 1952, whilst the income received in London from subscriptions, legacies, and dividends, amounted to £2,111 compared with some £3,200 in the previous year which had included some arrears of interest. Thus on the income side of the picture there was a total increase of some £15,000. This was encouraging, but the expenses of running the Hospital had more than kept pace with the increase in the income. The Lebanon expenses had increased by some £16,700 to £86,635. London expenses were up to £5,300, giving an approximate £1,400. Transfer to Social Reserve to cover staff indemnities and other claims amounted to £5,886, as compared with some £1,200 the previous year. The result of the operations was a deficit of £1,570,000 compared with a surplus of some £4,000 in the previous year. The deficit had been met out of the accumulated funds of earlier years and it was hoped that it would not recur.

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Mr. Hourani, a Vice-President, was urging in his efforts on behalf of the hospital, he never came empty-handed to an Annual Meeting and this year was no exception as he understood that he had brought a cheque for £65. He asked for continued support for the Hospital from all its subscribers.

The Chairman, calling on Mr. Bernard Lawson to propose the re-election of the General Committee, said that the Nurses Service Council had given a grant of £1,000 towards the cost of the dormitory accommodation for women student nurses. He proposed the re-election of Mr. Bernard Lawson as he had served with great distinction for several years. Mr. Lawson seconded the resolution and the motion carried unanimously.

In the case of the re-election of Auditors to his Mission, Woodman and Cox were re-appointed Auditors for the year 1954 as they were well liked and trusted by the members of the Mission. Mr. Bernard Lawson said that the £1,000 came from the West of Scotland Auxiliary while not forgetting the many smaller donations. He remembered an elderly lady who as a result of personal effort regularly collected some £10 on behalf of the Hospital. This year, on receiving a letter of thanks for a larger amount than usual, she was so touched that she also sent a legacy of £50 which she had just received.

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The Chairman, calling on Mr. Bernard Lawson to propose the re-election of the General Committee, said that the Friends Service Council had given a grant of £1,000 towards the cost of the dormitory accommodation for women student nurses. He proposed the re-election of Mr. Bernard Lawson as he had served with great distinction for several years. Mr. Lawson seconded the resolution and the motion carried unanimously.

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at the mental hospitals were there through drink. That rarely happens now. A large proportion were suffering from syphilis. That rarely happens now. But still the numbers keep up. One in three who come in have been ill in the same way before but there is nothing unusual about that, you can have influenza or pneumonia several times. This shows that we should know more about mental disabilities if only to relieve human suffering but I want to go deeper than that. I said there were physical causes. There are more often psychological causes "we see through a glass darkly ... we know in part". Man's control over his own animal nature, over his own aggressive instincts is a terrific problem for him. One of my colleagues at the Tavistock Clinic used to say that if you can exterminate the patient's aggression, find outlets for it that are constructive and socially useful to the community, you have helped to cure him. That is exactly what we try to do and so can see that was a mass mental disorder in which nations use destructive means against one another, exteriorising their aggression wrongly.

We want to study the behaviour of patients to find out what is deep in their minds and those of us who explore the mind feel we are just on the fringe of a dark continent in which there are many things happening which are frightening and on the other hand many things happening that are reassuring. I will talk about the reassuring things. There is not much difference between a mentally sick person and an emotionally disturbed and troublesome child, and that is most important. The one is an adult who is mal-adjusted and the child is a mal-adjusted child. A child will become angry, hate the mother whom he loves, and when the mother returns instead affection, firmness, patience and trust, his hate is turned to love again. We know that is the kind of thing that helps to heal the mentally sick. It is the person with that kind of attitude which we want on our staffs. That demands a great deal of you, does it not? You cannot do it unless your attitude is rooted and grounded in spiritual reality and those of our nurses who day by day replenish the reservoir of their spiritual lives can carry a serene attitude and affection. Your sister tutor in Lebanon is such a person. [Miss Phyllis Cooper: formerly on the staff of The Retreat]. She once wrote back to us and said that the nine o'clock fellowship at The Retreat some of us who feel the need—I am not talking for all the staff but a small band—gather together to replenish our spiritual reservoir. Phyllis Cooper has said they would meet at the same time in Lebanon; one group prays for the other.

We live in a world of change and excitement and deadly fear, and it is going to get worse, rapid changes, more excitement, more causes of fear. The only way to cope with the strain and stress is to have an inner world of calmness, peace and serenity when we have helped our patients with physical treatment. I would be failing them if I did not find out what sort of orientation they have, what kind of goal or aim; we do not proselytise, we do not try to influence but if we can help we do so. The most important philosophy of life in this cold war is that God is not mocked, he has not lost control of the situation. A Yorkshire gardener I was talking to a few days ago said, "Well, God managed the flood and the ice-age, why should he not manage a hydrogen bomb too?" He came away refreshed.

H.E. Dr. Victor Khouri, Lebanese Ambassador: "I have no intention of giving a speech, as after reading the comprehensive report of this year I feel that there is nothing left for me to say except to wish the hospital and all who work there continued success. Everyone who knows the hospital appreciates the work being done there to alleviate human suffering. I came away refreshed."

"It gave me great satisfaction that 1953 saw the completion and opening of Lebanon House by Madame Camille Chamoun, the wife of the President of the Lebanese Republic, and it is to be hoped that the plans for a Lecture Theatre and Laboratory will be realised in the near future. Asturiyeh has become more and more a training school as well as a hospital for the mentally sick, and more than a hospital planted in Lebanon by Western goodwill. Doctors and nurses are being trained there for Syria, Jordan, Syria, and further afield. It is rapidly becoming an international effort, emanating from a Lebanese base of great value to the Near East. May I give you my wholehearted good wishes and renewed thanks for all the loyal devotion and service to the aims of the hospital and may 1954 see a further increase in donations to enable this good work to go forward from strength to strength."

The Chairman thanked Dr. Torrieh and His Excellency for addressing the meeting.

H.E. Fazy Al-Khouri (Syrian Ambassador) moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Committee and to all those who worked with them here in England or on the Field in Lebanon. He said: "We do not want to forget those working in Asturiyeh for this cause and I am sure you will join with me in thanking all these distinguished people for their good job. I can confirm that Asturiyeh is a shining star in the Middle East.

We have a proverb in our country which says that a grain of prevention is better than a ton of treatment and for your help in healing our mentally sick patients we are very thankful and we appreciate it from the bottom of our hearts." H.E. Fazy Al-Khouri went on to remind the meeting of the mental strain of recent events on the people of the Near East and asked the help of Asturiyeh to allay this. The Chairman thanked the Syrian Ambassador for his kind words.

The meeting then concluded.
LEBANESE HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1953.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Funds—</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st January, 1953</td>
<td>92,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Gain on Exchanges during the year</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Surplus on Endowment Fund for Expenditure</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct Excess of Expenditure over Income for year</td>
<td>3,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct Depreciation</td>
<td>92,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Funds—</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Coats' Endowment Fund</td>
<td>2,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Endowment Fund</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Parkin's Fund</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fortescue Fox Memorial Fund</td>
<td>5,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Memorial Fund</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Fund (including accumulated income)</td>
<td>1,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliated Special Reserve for Expenditure—</td>
<td>9,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation during year</td>
<td>1,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliated Special Community Funds—Balance at 1st January, 1953</td>
<td>15,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>4,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Payments during 1953</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities—</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors—Beirut</td>
<td>7,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Overdrafts—Beirut</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Overdrafts—London</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Liabilities</td>
<td>10,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fixed Assets—</td>
<td>£</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land and Buildings at Beirut—</td>
<td>31,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions during 1953</td>
<td>4,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct Excess of Expenditure over Income for year</td>
<td>3,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment and Furniture at Beirut—</td>
<td>91,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct Depreciation</td>
<td>12,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments, at cost, in British Government Stocks and P.O.S.B.</td>
<td>22,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduction for Endowment Funds—</td>
<td>2,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Peter Coats' Endowment Fund</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Jessup Endowment Fund</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Robert Fortescue Fox Memorial Fund</td>
<td>5,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Scott Moncrieff Travel Fund</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Extension Fund</td>
<td>1,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Accumulated Funds—</td>
<td>3,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Endowment Funds—</td>
<td>9,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1953.</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beirut Income:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients Fees</td>
<td>88,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivations</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivations</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses’ Training Fees</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandries</td>
<td>1,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions, etc.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain and Ireland</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Efforts</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America (1 month)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Coat’s Fund</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy: the late Miss M. E.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armatas’ Appeal</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Investments (gross)</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from Accumulated Fund to meet excess of Expenditure over Income for Year</td>
<td>1,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>493,879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and attached Income and Expenditure Account with the London books and are satisfied that the accounts are correct and with the Beirut Accounts and Balance Sheet certified by Messrs. Russell & Cox, Chartered Accountants, Beirut, Lebanon, and we certify that the same are in accordance therewith. We have acted upon the Hon. Treasurer’s division of expenditure between Beirut and London, and have verified the investments.

W. F. Woodman, Cox & Wilkins, Auditors.

31 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1
12th July, 1954.