difference between the small but very active institution where there was a considerable turnover of cases as opposed to the chronic population of a larger hospital. The Scottish members of the Council had pointed out that in smaller institutions the assistant was both the deputy medical superintendent and the junior medical officer.

The footnote to the R.M.P.A. recommendation stated that there should be an increase of 20 per cent. on all grades of salaries which had not been raised since April, 1943. A great number of authorities said they would not alter their salary scales until there was complete agreement throughout the country. The 20 per cent. increase was of some importance and would be pressed for. There was only one other point—the Army raised it and it interested the older members. It was proposed to have a proportionate increase in pensions which was something likely to be opposed by those in charge of the country's finances. It was a point which might do reasonable justice to some of the members. It was not, however, part of the proposals. They would have to be discussed with the British Medical Association, because if a scale could be agreed it would be universally accepted. Making a number of independent applications to Government departments and other bodies was to be deprecated.

There was no further discussion on the Council's report and *it was adopted.*

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the request from Dutch psychiatrists for copies of the *Journal of Mental Science* from September, 1939.

MODERN REHABILITATION AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPEUTIC METHODS.

The PRESIDENT said that rehabilitation was a word that had been overworked and even murdered in recent times, but it was one of the things which they had to do; it was something which was done much more systematically in the mental field, so that there were as few as possible unremunerative members of the community. There was a great deal to be done, not only in rehabilitating those who had got better, but those who had only partly recovered. The industrial aspects were of even more importance. The immense amount of neurosis during recovery from surgical conditions or even from medical conditions had to be seen to be realized, and general physicians and surgeons were gradually realizing this problem, although the breaking of the vicious circle when the individual had an intense reason for clinging to his disability made the work of the psychiatrist very uphill. The improvement of the conditions under which compensation would be allowed should ease that work. Thinking of the question of pensions alone, after the last war people were being almost paid to exhibit hysterical disability, and obviously the structure of our social organization should be such as to help people to become once again useful members of society. All knew the individual who, having had some accident at his work, adopted some method of changing his mode of livelihood to suit him better.

All these problems entered into rehabilitation, and the double problem as it affected the specialty both in regard to psychoses and neuroses was an exceptionally important one, and one which if successfully tackled would prevent large numbers of people becoming semi-dependent on the community. This work was of wide importance, and it had not been given the emphasis which it should had had in the past. It would play an important part in any efficient mental health service.

The following papers were then read:

"The Rehabilitation of Ex-prisoners of War," by M. N. PAI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

"The Psychiatric Approach to Work of Rehabilitation," by ELIZABETH CASSON, M.D., D.P.M.

"Psychiatric and Industrial Aspects of Rehabilitation," by T. M. LING, M.D., M.R.C.P.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MAUDSLEY LECTURE.

"The Place of Psychiatry in the Public Health Service," by Sir Laurence Brock, C.B. (see April number of the *Journal of Mental Science*).

Before calling upon Sir Laurence Brock to deliver his Lecture the PRESIDENT said that those who had had Sir Laurence as their mentor and colleague for many years did not need to be introduced to him. He was to speak on a subject very

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near to their hearts, namely, the Place of Psychiatry in the Public Health Service. The Association, as well as the Royal College of Physicians and the British Medical Association, had been discussing very carefully the matter for a very long time, and a Memorandum had been presented which gave the medical point of view. It was hoped that it would have its influence with the Ministry.

The advantage of having Sir Laurence Brock's address was that the Association was pressing the matter from the medical point of view, the members thought of it from the medical point of view, and if the Memorandum was to be really valuable and interesting to their fellow citizens it had to be introduced through the eyes of the Civil Service, of which Sir Laurence Brock had been so distinguished a member. He represented the Service which would have to introduce and utilize their activities to the public, and for that reason all eagerly awaited what he had to say on the subject of the place of psychiatry in the public health service.

After the Lecture the PRESIDENT said that they had listened to a masterly exposition of difficulties and hopes by one who had always shown great and sympathetic understanding of those difficulties.

Dr. GOLLA, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Laurence Brock for his Address, said that one had sensed the intense interest in the room in the Lecture, which had exhibited a power of sympathy and understanding in a subject which, after all, was one which Sir Laurence only approached 17 years ago at a time of life when most would have found it hard to change, and whether one agreed with all he said or not, one felt he was one with them in heart and spirit. It was something to be proud of that in this country there was such sympathy, understanding and culture in those responsible for administration. Whatever the type of administration, the people who did the work were the Civil Servants, and they would be helpless without people like Sir Laurence Brock to deal with Ministers.

A great friend and helper to the specialty had been lost by Sir Laurence Brock's retirement.

The vote of thanks was accorded by prolonged applause, and in making his acknowledgment Sir Laurence Brock said he would take the opportunity of saying "Farewell." The Maudsley Lecture was his swan song, for it was a rule of the Civil Service that the retired person faded right out and did nothing which might embarrass his successor, and he would not be able to take any active part in the Association's deliberations in the future, neither would he very often be a silent observer, as he would no longer be enjoying the hospitality of the taxpayer. He had received many kindnesses at the hands of members, so much hospitality, and had made so many friendships that it was not easy to say "Goodbye." He hoped it would be understood if he was not present, or was present but kept silent, that he had not lost his interest in psychiatry and its future developments.

He thanked his audience for the way they had listened to the Lecture; it was very long because he had so much ground to cover. They had been very patient with him, and he would thank them all for the patience with which they had all received him and the hospitality they had always extended to him. He had visited every mental hospital in the country, not quite all the mental defective institutions, and could claim that he had done what was possible to show his interest in their difficulties and problems. He hoped to continue to receive the *Journal of Mental Science* so that he would know what was happening in the world of psychiatry.

"I thank you all, goodbye."

The proceedings then terminated.

NORTHERN AND MIDLAND DIVISION.

AUTUMN MEETING.

THE AUTUMN MEETING of the Association was held at the North Riding Mental Hospital, York, on Thursday, October 25, 1945, by kind invitation of Lt.-Col. J. Ivison Russell, the Medical Superintendent.

The Divisional Committee of Management met at 12.30 p.m., and was attended by Dr. K. K. Drury (Chairman), Drs. Duncan Macmillan, M. A. Archdale, and T. M. Cuthbert (Hon. Sec.).

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