Outline of Activities

of the

AMERICAN WOMEN’S HOSPITALS

Organized in 1917

by the

Medical Women’s National Association

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, IN GREECE ALONE WE CARED FOR 22,602 DIFFERENT PATIENTS.

This does not include work in other countries.

AMERICAN WOMEN’S HOSPITALS

637 Madison Avenue, N. Y.
FRANCE

Three hospitals with central and outlying dispensaries, ambulance and dental service were conducted in the war zone from 1918 to 1920. This included medical work for the Wellesley and Smith College units, and the entire medical and hospital service for the American Committee for Devastated France.

In accordance with the constructive policy of our organization the City of Blois has been assisted in the building of a maternity hospital and nursery. These buildings will be ready for occupation some time this year.

For the past five years we have contributed toward the development of a health center at Levallois-Perret, a factory district on the outskirts of Paris. A contribution received from the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, together with other funds donated for this purpose, has enabled us to purchase a block of buildings which are being remodeled and will be used for dispensaries, dental clinic, headquarters for visiting nurses and anti-tuberculosis service. A committee of American women residing in Paris representing the American Women's Hospitals, and cooperating with the committee of the Residence Sociale in the furtherance of this project. This center has been recognized by the government as a public utility and not only serves the immediate community, but receives visiting nurses from all parts of France for training.

SERBIA

The first work of the American Women's Hospitals in Serbia was at Monister, where a hospital was conducted in cooperation with the American Red Cross, which was known far and wide as the "flyless hospital" of the Balkans. In 1919 we equipped and paid the salaries of four women physicians and a dentist, who were assigned for duty with the Serbian Child Welfare Association and assisted that organization in establishing work in Serbia.

Under the personal supervision of our own director a large medical and hospital service was developed in Southern Serbia in 1919, part of which is still being carried on. Four general hospitals with central and outlying dispensaries were maintained. A Children's Hospital with 150 beds was established at Veles and conducted at that capacity for over two years. In September, 1922, this hospital was turned over to the Serbian Government to be used as a general hospital, but a section of fifty beds for children was retained. This section will be carried by the American Women's Hospitals until the permanent hospital for children which we are helping to build at Skopje is ready for occupation.

RUSSIA

Our most recent affiliation is with the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) in the Province of Samara, Volga Region, Russia, where we are conducting medical work, employing physicians and nurses, native and American, and furnishing medical supplies. The executive committee of the "American Medical Aid for Russia" recently requested the American Women's Hospitals to take over the old Katrina Hospital at Moscow. This matter is still under advisement.

TURKEY

AND THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

In February, 1919, nine women physicians were equipped by the American Women's Hospitals for service with the Near East Relief in Turkey and Armenia. Two of these women, whose salaries we paid, started the American medical work at Erivan under the shadow of Mount Ararat. In 1920 all the medical and hospital work for the Ismid, Derindje
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Sociale, Near East Relief and the American Friends Service Committee. The American Relief Administration made a generous gift for our children in Serbia, and the National American Woman's Suffrage Association contributed toward our permanent work at Levallois-Perret, France. The American Red Cross has big-brothered our organization from the beginning; in France and Serbia we received gifts of supplies from time to time, and in Greece at the present moment we are receiving 1,000 calories of food daily for every refugee on Macronissi Island and for every patient in the hospitals which we conduct independently.

The present activities of the American Women's Hospitals in Greece and the Greek Islands are indicated in the following list:

PIRAEUS: 75-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.
35-bed camp for convalescent mothers.

SALONICA: 100-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.

ISLAND OF CRETE:
CANEA: 60-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries;
RETHYMNO: 100-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.
HERACLION: 100-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.
MITYLENE: 80-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.
CHIOS: 100-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.
KOKINIA: 25-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.
SAMUS-SAMIS: 25-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.
AERODROME: 40-bed hospital with central and outlying dispensaries.

ORPHANAGE HOSPITALS:
(a) Syra
(b) Oropos
(c) Aedipos
(d) Corfu
(e) Loutraki
(f) Aegostali
(g) Chalkis
(h) Thassos

ATHENS:
(i) Old Palace
(j) Zappion
(k) New Hospital

MACRONISSI QUARANTINE STATION AND CAMPS FOR TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE:
(a) Disinfecting plant
(b) Baths
(c) Two 100-bed hospitals
(d) Two dispensaries
(e) 250 soldiers are stationed on this island as guards.

BABY STATIONS:
(a) Hibbard
(b) Kokinia
(c) Aerodrome

THE ENTIRE MEDICAL STAFF
1922-1923

AMERICAN DOCTORS: 5 men.
NATIVE DOCTORS: 60 men.
AMERICAN NURSES: 17
BRITISH NURSES: 4

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS: 9 women.
NATIVE DOCTORS: 60 men.
AMERICAN NURSES: 17
BRITISH NURSES: 4

Students unable to graduate on account of war (native), 12.
Dentists (native), 6.
Pharmacists (native), 6.
NURSES (Native): 315.
OTHER EMPLOYEES: 251.