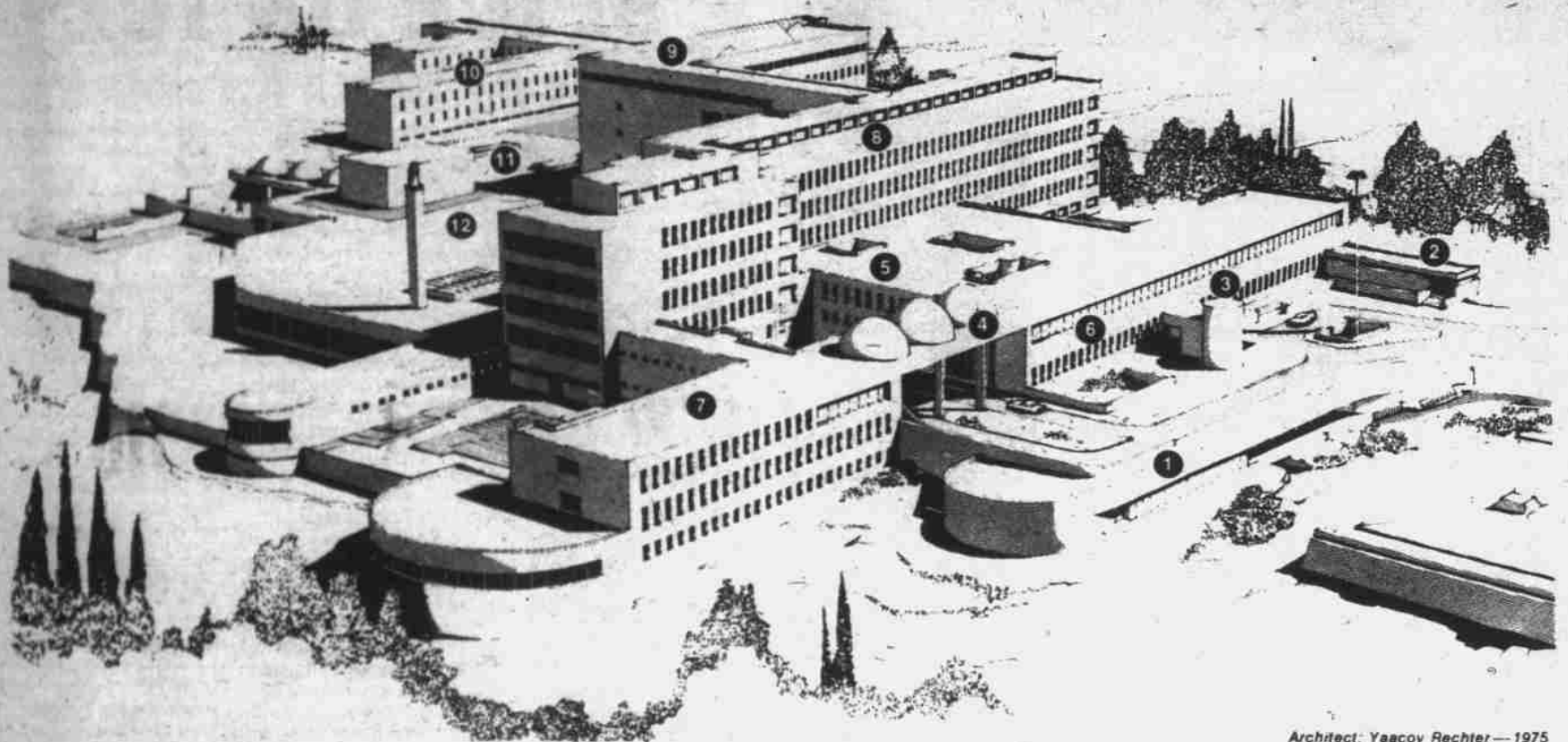


HADASSAH MOUNT SCOPUS HOSPITAL



Architect: Yaacov Rechter—1975

- (1) Ross Information Center
- (2) Brit Mila—Hall for Circumcision Ceremony
- (3) Out Patients Entrance and Clinics
- (4) Pillars of Hope and Emergency Entrance
- (5) Emergency Wing
- (6) Operation Theaters and Intensive-Care Units

- (7) Daniel & Florence Guggenheim Rehabilitation Pavilion
- (8) Building Number One (Pediatrics, Maternity, Orthopedics, Surgery, Technical)
- (9) New Additions
- (10) Occupational Therapy School
- (11) Pathology Dept., Mortuary, Animal Houses and Emergency Hospital (below ground)
- (12) Roof Garden Built Over (11)

JERUSALEM -- The Hadassah Mount Scopus Hospital in Jerusalem, closed between 1948 and 1967 because the road to the area was cut off from Israel, and recovered in the Six Day War, will reopen in October, 1975, Rose E. Matzkin, the president of Hadassah announced in Israel. An army of workmen are toiling frantically to meet the dedication deadline set before the interruption by the Yom Kippur War.

Rebuilding the hospital has posed almost overwhelming architectural and construction problems. When it was originally built in 1939, according to the designs of world-famous architect Eric Mendelsohn, it was considered the last word in hospital architecture, both from the point of view of beauty and of function. However, in the last 35 years, the nature of medical problems and of hospital practice have changed completely: epidemic diseases have been wiped out, and sophisticated diagnostic and therapeutic tools have been created; the test of a hospital structure today is not only how many beds it contains, but how many laboratories and other scientific units are available to support the medical personnel in the wards. Actually, the number of beds will be the same, 300, even though the new hospital has been expanded to 3 - 1/2 times the original size.

Because Mendelsohn's design was so famous, Hadassah decided that the outer appearance of the hospital should be preserved while the interior and equipment would be modernized. Thus Israeli architect, Yaacov Rechter has had to install the hospital of the 'Eighties in the shell of the 'Thirties.

Charlotte Jacobson, Building and Development Chairman said the renovation will cost over \$25 million.

As one walks through the buildings, it is hard to avoid bumping into the 300 busy workmen. One side-steps rapidly moving vats of mushy cement. Some wards are finished. In others, the exposed inner walls are veined with brightly colored plastic tubing carrying electric wires to their various points of exit. Panels for oxygen, vacuum and pressurized air tubes are fitted behind the beds into the walls. Air-conditioning tunnels run everywhere. Blue, orange, yellow and red tiles line the bathrooms, show-rooms and kitchens. Anodized aluminum window frames replace old-fashioned ones. Transparent fiber-glass bubbles in the roof allow natural light and air to pass freely into the rooms below. Floors are cemented and wall cupboards fitted. Special modern viewing

boxes for X-ray film are being installed in operating theaters.

For so long much of the work was deep down in the bowels of the earth and was a dark mystery. Now that it had reached above ground level, the whole picture of the hospital is clear.

Walking through the maze of buildings without the project Engineer, a former Dane serving as a guide, one might easily get lost for days.

A visitor to the hospital will park his car in a large parking area with a magnificent view of the Dead Sea and walk a small distance to the Ross Information Center (1), which includes reception rooms, a large cafeteria surrounding an internal garden opening up to the sky, and a Henrietta Szold Memorial area, named for Hadassah's founder. The Information Center is built into the hillside so that its roof reaches ground level. The wide sweep of the entrance drive to the hospital passes over it.

At the beginning of this drive is a reception hall (2) for circumcision ceremonies. It is easily reached by guests, and access is close to the maternity wards as well.

Outpatients will enter the building through the original main entrance (3) off which is a line of treatment rooms.

Ambulance patients will be driven through the main entrance, straight into the courtyard of the Pillars of Hope (4) with three domes, symbol of the Mount Scopus Hospital. Here there is an emergency entrance (5) leading to an extensive wing of reception rooms, offices, small operating theaters (6) and examination rooms. In the same building, upstairs, are six large modern operating theaters and a series of intensive-care units for patients leaving the operating theaters.

Patients requiring rehabilitation services will drive directly to the Pillars of Hope courtyard on to the great new Guggenheim Rehabilitation Pavilion (7) with its elevators designed for wheelchairs, its modern wards, gymnastic rooms, therapeutic pool, Hubbard tanks, clubrooms, and balconies, and special gardens commanding awesome views of the Old City and the Judean Desert marching down to the Dead Sea.

Off the main entrance is the large foyer of the hospital with a gift shop, a bank and great glass doors leading into the Garden of Memory. (In memory of the 76 doctors and medical personnel killed in an Arab ambush on the Mount Scopus road in 1948.) At the end of the foyer

are stairs which lead to elevators and the main building of the hospital, known as Building Number One (8). This is the original hospital building now replanned and rebuilt, and will comprise Pediatrics, Maternity, Orthopedics, Surgery and Technical Floors.

The Mount Scopus Hospital is basically a service hospital and is part of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center at Ein Karem in Western Jerusalem, where the major healing, teaching and research is carried on. This Mount Scopus Hospital in Eastern Jerusalem will be more accessible to the residents of the area than the main medical center.

It is in Building Number One that one sees the modernity of the wards. Each has a large window overlooking a garden. Each patient has a closet and dresser; a complete treatment panel runs along the back of each bed with all the necessary equipment so there is no need for stands cluttering the floor. With generous space around each bed, the wards have one, two, three or four beds. Each ward has its own brightly colored bathroom and shower-room. Wide corridors lead to kitchens for the wards and dayrooms where patients can sit and watch the television, play games or visit with each other.

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