ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES EXECUTIVE CHANGES IN NURSING DEPARTMENT

It has been recently announced by the Administration that, effective August 15, LUCILLE SPALDING, Director of Nurses in Barnes, McMillan, and the Washington University Clinics, will devote her entire time as Director of the Graduate Nurse Program. It is expected that this will make possible the expansion of the

Graduate Nurse Education program in the future. Miss Spalding has held her present position since September of 1948.

She received her nurse's training at Washington University School of Nursing, and after graduation, went to work in St. Louis Maternity Hospital, where she rose from staff nurse through Head Nurse and Super-

(Continued on Page 3)
Hospital employees are often asked why hospital rates are so much higher than hotel rates. This may seem hard to answer, and unless the hospital rate defender has the facts clearly in mind, he may be hard-pressed to present an effective argument in behalf of the hospitals.

The first thing he should do is point out emphatically that a direct comparison between hospital and hotel charges is not valid. Hospitals and hotels cannot be compared because hospitals and hotels themselves have practically nothing in common but the brick and mortar that surround them and the fact that both provide beds for people to sleep in. From that point, there are practically nothing but differences. The most important of these, and the one to remember above all others, is that the two institutions exist for entirely different reasons. With their basic differences so far apart, an attempt at comparison just isn’t realistic.

First the terms must be defined. When they speak of hotels, most people mean “European plan” transient hotels, which do not provide meals in their room rates. When they speak of hospitals, they refer, usually, to voluntary short-term general hospitals, by far the most common type. The hotel depends upon voluntary patronage. The hotel guest is not sick. The main thing he wants is a place to sleep. If that were the main reason a patient went to a hospital - to have a place to sleep - then there would be reason for the hospital to exist.

The hospital patient is there because he needs care that cannot be obtained anywhere else. He is sick or injured, and he needs to be in a place that is set up, staffed and operated especially for the sick and injured.

Hospitals and hotels have at least seven essential differences. The first already has been mentioned: They exist for different reasons. In addition, their principles of operation are different. The hospital is a business enterprise. It is operated for profit and it caters to those who are willing to buy its services. The voluntary hospital is a non-profit organization whose primary concern is to serve the community. The hotel, logically enough, takes only those who can pay their bills. A large percentage of every non-profit hospital’s patients pay less than cost or nothing at all.

Their services are different. The hospital has nothing to compare with the nursing and routine medical services that the hospital offers.

Besides the professional care rendered by the nurse, nursing service includes many other services that the patient takes for granted. The nurse or attendant bathes the patient in bed, she carries his bed-

(Continued on Page 7)
ADMINISTRATION ANOUNCES EXECUTIVE
CHANGES IN NURSING DEPARTMENT
(Continued from Page 1)

visor to Superintendent of Nurses. In 1938, she went to Western Reserve in Cleveland to take a course in Public Health Nursing. She worked for the Red Cross and taught at the Western Reserve School of Nursing until January of 1942 when she answered her country's call for nurses. Spalding served in the Army from 1942 to 1945 as Lieutenant Colonel in charge of the nursing service of Unit 21. Upon her discharge from the Army Nurse Corps, she returned to Western Reserve University (she had been on a leave of absence) where she completed requirements for the Master's Degree which she received in 1946. In June of '46 she came to the Washington University School of Nursing as Assistant Director in charge of the Graduate Nurse Program, a position which she has held continuously in addition to the position of Superintendent of Nurses in Barnes, McMillan, and the Washington University Clinics.

ANN CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Nurses in Maternity Hospital will take over the responsibility as Superintendent of Nurses in Barnes, McMillan, and the Washington University Clinics, as well as in Maternity Hospital. (See KNOW YOUR STAFF is month for more details about Miss Campbell.) She will continue her teaching in the classes for Student Nurses in Maternity.

Doctor (complacently)- "You cough more easily this morning."
Patient (querulously)- "I should. I've been practicing all night."

LUNCHEON FOR RESIDENTS AND
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

On May 26, the 9th floor of the Rand-Johnson Building was the scene of an excellent luncheon served the residents and members of the hospital administration by the Dietary Department. The purpose of the luncheon was to bid farewell to the out-going residents and to acquaint the in-coming residents with the administrative staff of the hospital.

Outgoing residents present included: DR. CARL COOK, Private Medicine, DR. CHARLTON DE SAUSSURE, Ward Medicine, DR. DALLAS ANTHONY, Radiology, DR. CARL WOOLSEY, Obstetrics, DR. GERALD WINOKUR, Neurosurgery, MR. ARTHUR COLTRIN, Administration, and DR. RICHARD THOMAS, Ophthalmology.


HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION CLASS OF 1951 COMPLETES ACADEMIC WORK

On June 5, the hospital Administration Class of 1951 completed its academic work in the Course in Hospital Administration of the Washington University School of Medicine, and departed for various hospitals throughout the United States where they will serve a year's internship. In addition to serving an internship, each student will be required to turn in a thesis on some subject related to the field of Hospital Administration before returning to St. Louis in June of 1951, to receive his M.H.A. degree in Hospital Administration.

(Continued on Page 8)
WHAT'S COOKING

Housewives, weary of the thrice-daily chore of menu planning and food preparation, should find some measure of comfort in the knowledge that their jobs are virtually child's play compared with the gigantic task of preparing food for an institution such as Barnes. However, serving an average of 7,000 people daily is all in a day's work to HENRIETTA BECKER, Executive Dietitian, and FRANCES GIBBONS, Main Kitchen Dietitian.

Chef, CHARLES DOMASH, presides over one of his six steam kettles in the Kitchen. With a capacity of from 30 to 75 gallons, these mammoth kettles are a far cry from the equipment with which most of us are familiar.

From its own butcher shop, pastry shop, separate vegetable and salad units, the Main Kitchen supplies the food for the patients, the Cafeteria, McMillan Lunch Counter, the Clinics Lunch Counter, and the Drug Store Fountain. That this entails the purchase and preparation of huge amounts of food is obvious. During the month of May, the following amounts of staples were used to serve 205,799 people: 31,139 pounds of meat, 2,419 pounds of coffee, 4,256 dozen eggs, 8,411 pounds of bread, and 5,991½ gallons of milk.

Incorporated into the Main Kitchen are the Special Diet Kitchen and the relatively new Airline Service. In the latter, the Dietary Department has taken its cue from the method of serving meals aloft employed by the commercial airlines. Using lightweight plastic equipment, the patients' meals are served in the Main Kitchen and conveyed directly to the
Supervised by FRANCES GIBBONS, Main Kitchen Dietitian, SAMELLA STEWART and CARETHA BELL set up the plastic trays used in the revolutionary new Airline Service.

floor in electrically wired carriers thus facilitating service to the patients and eliminating a lot of last minute confusion at meal time.

The preparation of between-meals nourishments is another function of the Main Kitchen. Many employees on the day shift are not aware of the additional fact that the Kitchen operates far into the night preparing a midnight supper for the night workers.

Quality, as well as quantity is the keynote in the spotless, modern Kitchen on the ground floor. Using mammoth equipment, 48 employees, working as a well-integrated team, combine their efforts to turn out daily the tremendous amount of food required by this "city within a city" called Barnes.

In one of the large walk-in refrigerators, ARTHUR HOFF, Butcher, selects a side of meat for cutting in the butcher shop.

DR. F. R. BRADLEY ATTENDS CHICAGO MEETINGS

On June 4, Dr. F. R. BRADLEY, Director of the Barnes Group, attended a meeting of the Board of Regents of the American College of Hospital Administrators in Chicago.

Returning to Chicago on June 9 and 10, Dr. Bradley was present at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the American Hospital Association, as well as the Trustee meeting of that same organization.

Three men were repairing the electric line. A woman passed by in her car and when she saw the men climbing the poles, she said, "Look at those darn fools — you'd think I had never driven a car before."
KNOW YOUR STAFF

ANN CAMPBELL's charming southern accent is a product of a childhood spent in Nashville, Tennessee, in the midst of a family steeped in southern tradition.

It was an old Campbell tradition that all the children, upon coming of age, attend Vanderbilt University in Nashville, but when young Ann announced her intentions of going into the Nursing School there, family tradition suffered a decided setback. There had never been a nurse in the family, and it took considerable persuasion on the young girl's part to convince her family that she would never be happy unless she went into nursing. Almost since infancy, the cats and dogs around the house had received the benefits of her nursing until she "ran most of them away." Hers was a deep-rooted childhood ambition and she did not give up until her family at last gave its permission for her to enter the Nursing School. In return, however, she had to promise to get her B.S. degree in nursing. This she did, and became the first person to receive such a degree from Vanderbilt University.

Her first post was at Chicago Lying-In Hospital where she had gone to take some post-graduate work. While completing the latter, she was offered the job as instructor in obstetrics, a position she held for about a year. Her next stop was Queen's Hospital in Honolulu, where she was Educational Director. After two years, however, she was very glad to get back to the Mainland. "Hawaii is a paradise," she said, "but monotonous." After two years at the Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital, she returned to Chicago Lying-In Hospital where she served for seven years as a supervisor. It was on January 1, 1944, that Miss Campbell came to the Barnes Group as Superintendent of Nurses at Maternity Hospital.

Her recently purchased home consumes most of her time and energy these days. Her flower and vegetable gardens are thriving, and she claims her crop of corn will be more than "knee high by the 4th of July." Her eighteen different varieties of African violets are her especial pride and joy. Knitting is her "wintertime hobby," and she would almost rather go to a play or opera than eat. However, she admits that, in true southern fashion, she adores fried chicken, cornbread, and rice. Her pet peeve is people who constantly harp on how things were done "in my day."

Miss Campbell starts her new job as Superintendent of Nurses of Barnes, Mc Millan, Maternity Hospitals and the Washington University Clinics on August 15 and although thrilled at the prospect of her new job, she feels rather wistful about the fact that she will not be able to give as much of her time to the Premature Nursery, one of her special interests, as she can now. "Obstetrics is a field in which the nurse-patient relationship is very good, in addition, it's a type of work which is 'creative,' seldom depressing." While she has always loved her work at Maternity, she is looking forward to working with the other branches of the hospital, and has all our very best wishes for success in the new job.

"Eavesdropping again," commented Adam as he watched his wife topple from the tree.
HOSPITAL-HOTEL RATES: A FALSE COMPARISON

(Continued from Page 2)

pan, she brings him reading material, she sees that he is fed, she helps him write letters. All this is in addition to the professional care rendered by the nurse. The hotel guest spends perhaps eight hours a day in bed. Once each day a chambermaid changes bed linens. The hospital patient spends three times as many hours in bed. This means that the hospital must change his bed linens as fast as they become soiled, even if it means several changes a day for some patients. The hotel guest goes to the dining room or a restaurant for his meals, the cost of which is not included in the hotel room rate. In the hospital, food is brought to the bedside and is included in the room or ward rate. The hospital must employ many more dietitians than a hotel.

Their personnel is not comparable. The best hotel employs a ratio of one employee per guest, and it is seldom that high. In the short-term general hospital, the ratio is twice that great. Furthermore, the hospital must employ highly-trained professional workers in addition to the unskilled and semi-skilled employees who make up the bulk of the hotel payroll.

Their physical plants and equipment are different. Most people would be surprised to learn that only about 20 to 25 per cent of a hospital's floor space is devoted to beds for patients. In a hotel, bedrooms occupy about 50 per cent of floor space. For the most part, this bedless hospital floor space is not revenue producing. Much of the hotel's bedless area does bring in money. Like the hotel, the hospital must have an efficient heating plant, but in addition, it must have costly power facilities, including an emergency unit to take over the minute the regular power stops. If electricity were to fail in a hotel, many guests would be inconvenienced. In a hospital, such a failure would be a catastrophe.

They operate under different standards and requirements. The hospital has strict standards that it must meet. In addition to regular health and fire regulations, which apply to a hotel as well, the hospital either must or wants to meet standards set by licensing laws and by professional organizations interested in a high quality of patient care. Costly medical equipment must be kept in perfect condition. The hotel has no sterilization problem. Sterilization is an important item in any hospital. For safety, operating rooms must have specially insulated floors, special lighting and special ventilation. Specially equipped laboratories are another necessity.

Their expenses and sources of income are not the same. Hotels have several sources of income, the two largest being room sales and food and beverage sales. Meeting and exhibit halls also bring money into a hotel. The hospital has no such revenue producing features. It has no bar to offset expenses. People spend money voluntarily in a hotel. They do not do this in a hospital. The hospital's main source of income - and the main item on a patient's hospital bill - is the room or ward charge, which includes board and any routine nursing and medical service. Hospitals also charge surgery patients for use of operating rooms.

(Continued on Page 10)
Back Row, left to right: ALDRIDGE, VICKERSTAFF, CROOKS, WALKER, and INGERSOLL.
First Row, left to right: DR. BRAD-HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION CLASS OF 1951 COMPLETES ACADEMIC WORK (Continued from Page 3)

Listed below are the names of the students and the hospitals to which they have been assigned:

GERALD ALDRIDGE, Saint Luke’s Hospital, Denver, Colorado; DONALD BERGSTEDT, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, New York; ROLAND ENOS, Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota; DAVID GEE, Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri; JAMES HARDING, Aultman Hospital, Canton, Ohio; WILLIAM GRANT HOAGE, Methodist Hospital of Southern California, Los Angeles, California; DONALD HORSH, St. Louis County Hospital, Clayton, Missouri; CHARLES INGERSOLL, State University of Iowa Hospitals, Iowa City, Iowa; THOMAS JONES, Washoe Medical Center, Reno, Nevada; STANLEY MARTIN, Council of Rochester Regional Hospitals, Rochester, New York (3 months) and St. Mary’s Hospital, Rochester, New York (9 months); LINN PERKINS, Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, New York; EARL LA MOINE RAPP, Barn Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri; CHARLES REEDER, U.S. Naval Hospital to be assigned; HUGH VICKERSTAFF, Veterans Administration Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; GARTH WALKER, Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Florida; TRUMAN YATES, Latter Day Saints Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah. MARY CROOKS will not serve an internship at this time.

Classified Ad: Lost: 21 carat diamond ring. Sentimental value.
ON THE SCENE

ELAINE FREISTEIN, Barnes Credit Office, is flashing a smile these days almost as bright as the beautiful new engagement ring on the third finger of her left hand. A late fall wedding is being planned. Romance is really in the air around the Credit Office as June 24, the wedding date set by PAULINE SMILEY, Assistant Credit Manager, grows nearer. --- DORIS SPANGLE, Maternity Nursing Office Secretary, sporting a beautiful suntan these days - that’s what a trip to Texas will do for a person. --- MINNIE INNES, Dietary Aide, has our deepest sympathy in the loss of her three sisters in a recent plane crash. --- The new arrival born June 13, into the ROBERT ADAMS household has been named Christopher Lee. Bob is an ice man in the Maintenance Department. --- Wedding bells rang on June 9, for EDWIN DOOLEY, Dental Student working part time in Barnes Record Library, and his pretty new bride, Caroline. The new Mrs. Dooley started working at Barnes on the 19th as a Surgical Secretary in the Record Library. --- On June 3, ANN CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Nurses in Maternity, gave a farewell party at her home for DONNIE EPP, former Head Nurse on 700 Maternity. Dr. and Mrs. Epp are leaving St. Louis for Columbus, Ohio, where Dr. Epp will begin an internship on July 1. --- ROSE LEAH FRANKEL, a graduate of the Jewish Hospital School of Nursing, is the new nurse in Mc Millan Doctors’ Office. --- The girls in Barnes Accounting and Credit Office surprised REBA MORRIS, I.B.M. Key Punch Operator, with a baby shower and dinner at Town Hall. She and Dr. Morris, who just graduated from Washington University Dental School, will make their home in Pontiac, Illinois. --- BETTY JEAN MILLER, DIETITIAN, and her recently graduated dentist husband have also forsaken St. Louis for Salt Lake City, Utah, where Dr. Miller will go into practice. --- Everyone was saddened to learn of the death of the husband of NORMA OBERLY, Attendant in the Central Supply Room. --- BEN HALLIDAY, PAUL WITTRAM, WALTER SIMPSON, and DEAN DANIELEY, all of Maintenance, have been on the ailing list lately. Here’s hoping we see them out of the hospital and up and around soon! --- ANGIE DWYER has returned to work after a two week’s honeymoon. She is the former ANGIE LAURY, Barnes Record Library. --- TERRY KELLER, Maternity Floor Secretary, returned from her vacation with a new name. She became the wife of LOUIS SCHWEFFERMANN on May 20. Louis is an employee in the Store Room. --- ECKLA MOORE, Linen Room Seamstress, reports a delightful vacation in sunny Florida. --- MARY LEE CHILES, Neuropsychiatry Secretary, and her Medical student husband, David, chose the Missouri Ozarks for their vacation, of which they give glowing reports. --- The Mc Millan Admitting Office welcomes to its ranks HARRIET BROWN, Admitting Secretary.

ON THE SCENE REPORTERS FOR JUNE

Alice Allen
Margaret Davies
Elaine Freistein
Judy Kelley
Joan Sellenrick
Mary Smith
Martha Trallis
Mildred White

A cautious man is one who hasn’t let a woman pin anything on him since he was a baby.
1950 SOFTBALL SEASON CONTINUES

ADMINISTRATION VS NEUROLOGY - MAY 18
Administration drubbed Neurology 17-2 in the second game of the season on May 18. The three circuit clouters were Chilton and Menendez of the IBM Department and Inukai from Neurology.

MEDICINE VS NEUROPSYCH. - MAY 25
In the third game of the 1950 Softball season, Medicine defeated Neuropsychiatry by the score of 10-4. Medicine scored in every inning, having a big one in the fourth with 4 tallies. Home run hitters were Gieselman, Cook, and Berry for Medicine, and Simms for Neuropsychiatry.

SURGERY VS ADMINISTRATION - JUNE 1
On June 1, Surgery forfeited their game to Administration when they did not appear for the scheduled game.

ADMINISTRATION VS MEDICINE - JUNE 8
On Thursday, June 8, Medicine treated Administration to a 15-7 defeat with a barrage of 18 hits, including 5 home runs and 2 doubles. Berry was the heavy hitter for Medicine with 2 singles, a double and a home run out of 4 trips to the plate. Administration's 12 hits were offset by their very poor fielding play, which offered very little support to their starting pitcher, Menendez, who was replaced by Chilton in the 6th inning. Stewart was the winning pitcher for Medicine. Four-baggers were pounded out by Gieselman, Stewart, Berry, Forrester, and Berg for Medicine, and Panhorst for Administration.

HOSPITAL-HOTEL RATES: A FALSE COMPARISON
(Continued from Page 7)
rooms and make separate charges for special drugs, x-rays and laboratory tests other than routine ones. But on the average most of the patient's hospital bill is represented by his room charge. Hospital patients do not tip. Tipping represents a hidden charge in a hotel, a charge entered on the bill. In 1947, the average patient-day cost for non-profit short-term hospitals was $11.78. A hotel guest in 1947 would have had a hard time getting a room and three meals for less than that!

With these facts in mind and, even more important, with a recognition that a hospital-hotel comparison is based on the false premise that both offer the same type of service, hospital employees should have less trouble with that persistent question, "Why are hospitals so much more expensive than hotels?" The question might as well be, "Why does an ambulance cost so much more than a bicycle?"

Condensed from an article in the April, 1949, issue of "TRUSTEE."

"GOLF"
Golfer (to members ahead) - 'Pardon, but would you mind if-I play through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill.'

A sign on a Scottish golf course reads as follows: "Members will refrain from picking up lost golf balls until they have stopped rolling."

"Does he play much golf a day?"
"Oh, thirty-six holes, roughly speaking."
"And how many without cursing?"