THE M. D. ANDERSON HOSPITAL AND TUMOR INSTITUTE

The announcement on March 27, 1942, by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, then president of the University of Texas, that the state cancer hospital would be located in "The Medical Center" in Houston was the first of the chain of events that laid the foundations for development of the Texas Medical Center.

The Texas Legislature on June 20, 1941, had approved legislation appropriating \$500,000 for establishment of a state cancer hospital, to be operated under the University's auspices.

Trustees of the M. D. Anderson Foundation, who already had decided that the Foundation's resources would be devoted to projects involving medical facilities and services which, grouped together, would result in the creation of a medical center, saw in the cancer hospital legislation an opportunity to start bringing its dream to fruition.

The trustees immediately started negotiations with the University, resulting in an agreement that (1) the Foundation would give \$500,000 to match the legislative appropriation were the hospital to be located in Houston; (2) provide a permanent site for the hospital in the medical center which the Foundation proposed to develop, and (3) provide temporary quarters for the hospital pending construction of the permanent facility when conditions following the close of World War 11 would permit. The University trustees approved this agreement on Aug. 8, 1942.

The Anderson trustees moved quickly to obtain temporary quarters for the cancer hospital, which was named the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, this to be the only institution in the medical center to carry the benefactor's name. In late 1942 the trustees purchased for \$68,000 the six-acre grounds and spacious home, "The Oaks," of the late Capt. James A. Baker, Sr., at 2310 Baldwin Street as temporary site for the facility. The home had been bequeathed to The Rice Institute by Captain Baker, the noted attorney and chairman of the Institute's Board of Trustees from its inception. The hospital was opened in mid-1943 as an out-patient clinic for cancer victims. It began its clinical program in 1944.

Dedication of the cancer hospital on Feb. 17, 1944, was as much a community celebration as it was a ceremony dedicating the hospital to the fight on one of mankind's most dreaded diseases. The Magazine HOUSTON of the Houston Chamber of Commerce carried the following article on the dedication ceremonies in its issue of March, 1944:

M. D. ANDERSON CANCER

HOSPITAL DEDICATED

At the dedication dinner of the new M. D. Anderson Cancer Hospital, Governor Coke Stevenson referred to the hospital as "a product of men of vision." Others described it as "a great day in the history of our great city," "a momentous occasion," "the beginning of a great humanitarian endeavor," and "one more of Houston's famous strides."

One of the highlights of the dinner was the announcement by A. D. Simpson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, that H. R. Cullen has offered to give \$40,000 to the fund for the Baylor University College of Medicine now being raised, provided the people of Houston would reach the goal of \$500,000 within thirty days from date.

"This is a challenge to the city of Houston," Mr. Simpson said, "and we intend to pool our efforts to meet it."

The dinner sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce was the climax of the dedication ceremonies held on February 17. Bishop Clinton S. Quin opened the dinner program with an invocation. F. M. Law, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Education Committee, presided.

"What an inspiration and a challenge Monroe Dunway Anderson has left to us," he said. "We know that great industrial development is coming to our city; it is pleasing to know that we are not neglecting the humanities. This medical center is to be one of the chief assets not only of Houston and of Texas, but of these United States."

A. D. Simpson, who served as toastmaster, said: "Houston today becomes the center of hope for thousands of cancer sufferers over the state."

The staffs of the Anderson Hospital and faculty of the Baylor Medical College were present on the occasion of the dedication dinner.

Mayor Otis Massey welcomed the guests to Houston and pledged the city's cooperation in advancing the cancer project.

With existing plans for a large medical center on a 134-acre tract near Rice Institute, the research hospital was called "an outstanding achievement, in the history of Texas" by Dr. Charles S. Venable of San Antonio, president of the State Medical Association.

The ultimate goal of the new institution is to find the cause of cancer, Doctor Venable said, and then working from that to find a cure.

"Cancer," he said, "must be wiped out, as have those other scourges of humanity such as smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid, lockjaw and tuberculosis. Be assured that the doctors of Texas are back of you and have faith in your future."

Dr. Bowman C. Crowell of Chicago, associate director of the American College of Surgeons, expressed the belief that men and women trained in the Anderson Hospital will establish throughout the state, first, diagnostic clinics, and later therapeutic clinics.

"There is no reason why Texans should not have a clinic within easy reach of all," he said.

Dr. Frank E. Adair, chief surgeon of Memorial Hospital, New York City, stressed the importance of clinical research in the hospital's program and pointed out the vast fields of research necessary in this realm.

Seated at the speakers' table at the dinner were Col. W. B. Bates, chairman of the Anderson Foundation board of trustees, and his fellow trustees, John H. Freeman and H. M. Wilkins.

Colonel Bates spoke in behalf of the Anderson Foundation and pledged the hospital's purpose for "a relentless and scientific search for the cause and cure of cancer." Colonel Bates paid tribute to the founder who left his fortune of \$20,000,000 for philanthropic activities, and acknowledged the M. D. Anderson trust as a result "of a lifetime of hard work, thrift and sacrifice."

Earlier in the day a three-hour dedicatory ceremony took place at the temporary location of the new hospital at 2310 Baldwin, the former estate of the late Capt. James A. Baker. Dr. E. W. Bertner, chairman of the state cancer committee and acting director of the Anderson Hospital, presided at the ceremony. Judge John H. Bickett, Jr., of Dallas, chairman of the University of Texas board of regents, accepted the temporary hospital in behalf of the University, the operating agency in control of the cancer program.

Representative Arthur Cato of Weatherford, who sponsored the legislative bill granting \$500,000 to match the Anderson Foundation bequest, described the creation of the clinic as "a dream come true."

"This is the happiest moment of my life," Mr. Cato told the audience at the hospital.

The primary purpose of the institution will be research into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer. The hospital, jointly financed by the grant from the Anderson Foundation and a similar sum appropriated by the legislature, is operated by the University of Texas.

A scientific session held during the afternoon included such eminent cancer authorities as Dr. Fred W. Stewart, acting director of the Memorial Hospital in New York City; Dr. Crowell, Dr. Adair and Dr. Lauren V. Ackerman, director of the Columbia, Missouri, state cancer hospital.

Dr. Clark Appointed

Dr. Bertner, who had been elected first president of The Texas Medical Center, Inc., on Dec. 11, 1945, continued serving as temporary director of the cancer hospital until July 13, 1946, when Dr. Randolph Lee Clark was appointed permanent director. Dr. Clark brought impressive credentials to his new position, and under him the hospital has achieved international recognition for the work it is doing.

A native of Hereford, Texas, Dr. Clark was graduated from the University of South Carolina and the Medical College of Virginia.

He interned at Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington and the American Hospital in Paris, France. He was chief resident at the hospital in Paris and did graduate work at the University of Paris.

Following his return from Paris to the United States, he was on the staff of the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, Minn. He practiced medicine in Jackson, Miss., before entering the armed forces in 1942. He served as surgical consultant, Army Air Forces; member of the surgical advisory board to the Air Surgeon; director of surgical research, Army Air Forces; and, chief, department of surgery, School of Aviation Medicine.

The Magazine HOUSTON, in its issue of August, 1948, commenting on the cancer hospital's work stated:

"A year ago (1947) there were only two
permanent members of the hospital's staff,
Dr. Clark, the director, and Dr. R. C. Heflebower, the assistant director. Today there are
10 full-time staff members, three residents, and
two fellows. Within the next 12 months there will

be four residents and four fellows. From one nurse and 44 employes last year, the hospital had grown to 12 nurses and 99 employes. Thirty-eight physicians are on the visiting staff or serve as consultants."

In contrast, at the close of 1970 the hospital had 2590 full-time and 111-part-time staff members, a total of 2701. The hospital conducts a major educational program, which included the following student body: 44 interns, 98 post-doctoral fellows, six medical technology students, 14 X-ray technology students, 11 Cyto-technology students, 12 inhalation therapy students and 50 summer student nurses. The faculty consisted of 183 full-time members, 46 part-time and 149 volunteers of which 131 served as consultants. The total number of in-patient admissions in 1970 was 6629, and there were 174,864 out-patient clinical visits.

The demands placed upon the hospital in 1946 and 1947 were such that arrangements were made for use of beds in a wing of Hermann Hospital and also at the Houston Negro Hospital.

Additionally, the Anderson Foundation in 1948 purchased surplus Quonset huts from nearby Camp Wallace, moved them to the temporary site, refurbished them and added heating and air conditioning equipment, all at a cost of some \$125,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Fleming donated a two-story apartment building at 406 Webster avenue for use as convalescent quarters.

(Mr. Fleming, incidentally, was a long-time business associate of Mr. Anderson's in Anderson, Clayton & Co.) These facilities were used until the hospital moved into its new building in the Texas Medical Center

in 1954, following a lengthy and sometimes difficult legislative struggle to gain construction funds for the new facility. Here again the Anderson Foundation and the Chamber of Commerce pledged funds which crowned the legislative struggle with success. (The details of this situation are included in a later section of this report).

The day before Dr. Clark's appointment Dr. Bertner announced that \$500,000 of the \$700,000 willed in June, 1944, to the University of Texas for cancer research by Mrs. Rosalie B. Hite of Houston would be used to construct a laboratory building in the medical center in connection with the hospital's permanent facility. Mrs. Hite was the last member of a pioneer Houston family whose homestead was the site of the Shell Building on the southeast corner of Texas avenue and Fannin street in downtown Houston. Mrs. Hite's was among the first of many benefactions which have assisted materially in furthering the hospital's program.

The Magazine HOUSTON announced in its December, 1950, issue that the University of Texas Board of Regents had approved a \$5,242,104 contract for construction of the hospital's seven-story permanent facility in the medical center, following final resolution of legislative difficulties in financing University facilities in the center.

The hospital moved into the Texas Medical Center in 1954. It has attracted patients from all over the world and has been the center of numerous national and international conferences on cancer research and treatment. It has made, and is making, important contributions to the fund of knowledge about cancer. Thus the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute——the first facility announced for the Texas Medical Center and the first link in the chain of events which brought to fruition the dream of a great medical center for Houston——is today a magnificent monument to the man who through his generosity made it all possible.