

NOTES CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAYO
MEMORIAL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MEDICAL
SCHOOL.

Harold Sheeley Diehl.

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Notes Concerning the Development of the Mayo Memorial at the University of Minnesota Medical School ⊗

Harold S. Diehl, M. D.

In the summer of 1939, following the deaths ~~within a few months~~ of ~~each other~~ of Dr. "Will" ^{Dr. "Will"} and Dr. "Charley" Mayo, Governor Harold Stasson stated that the State of Minnesota should provide an appropriate memorial to its two most distinguished citizens and that he was appointing a commission to recommend and provide such a memorial.

Mr. Amberg sent a newspaper clipping about Governor Stasson's statement to me at our cottage on Star Island, Cass Lake, Minnesota, with a note saying: "I am sure you will be interested in this."

This commission consisted of distinguished citizens, both in public and in private life, and had as its chairman Senator Richardson of Rochester, Minnesota, majority leader of the Senate.

After consultation with Mr. Amberg, the Administrative Committee of the Medical School and the President of the University, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, I wrote to Senator Richardson and urged that consideration be given to a memorial at the University of Minnesota Medical School which would carry forward in perpetuity the interest and the contributions of the Doctors Mayo in medical education and medical research. I pointed out that statues or monuments would be inappropriate and that a further memorial in the city of Rochester would be superfluous since the Mayo Clinic and Foundation were in themselves memorials to the Mayos.

⊗ Used as basis for Chap XVI of Dr. Nigler's book Masters of Medicine

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At the first meeting of this commission, Senator Richardson appointed a committee with Dr. Donald J. Cowling, President of Carlton College as chairman, to investigate the possibilities and make recommendations relative to an appropriate memorial. I then met several times with Dr. Cowling's committee and presented them with a drawing of a possible Mayo Memorial Building for medical research and teaching to be constructed in the center of the University Hospital quadrangle. The committee expressed interest in my suggestion but also gave consideration ^{also} to a memorial park in Rochester and to Dr. Cowling's proposal of a Mayo Center for medical education and research in connection with some University Medical School in South America, probably Buenos Aires. The committee felt that the proposal for a memorial park should be considered by the City of Rochester rather than by the State but Dr. Cowling dropped his proposal for a Mayo Medical Institute in South America only after I obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation information as to the many millions of dollars they had invested in and were still supplying to the Peking Union Medical College, which the Foundation constructed and was supporting in China.

Dr. Cowling's committee then, after consideration over approximately a year, recommended to the Commission that the memorial be a building for medical education and research on the campus of the University of Minnesota. It was estimated that such an appropriate memorial building would doubtless cost at least a million dollars. This recommendation was adopted unanimously by the Commission as a whole, following which Senator

Richardson appointed another committee to recommend procedures for raising the funds for such a memorial.

This, however, was the last meeting that Senator Richardson called of this Commission. Rumors were that he had developed certain antagonisms toward Governor Stasson and that he was disappointed that his legal firm was not selected to settle the Mayo estate. Repeated correspondence, telephone calls and even visits to Senator Richardson by Mr. Amberg and myself failed to stimulate another meeting of this memorial committee, although Senator Richardson assured us that at the appropriate time he would call such a meeting. (The correspondence in the files of the Dean's Office should contain copies of letters which I wrote to Senator Richardson, Dr. Cowling and President Ford on this subject.)

Approximately a year later when it appeared that this memorial project was dead so far as Senator Richardson's Commission was concerned, I happened to meet Dr. Cowling on a woodland trail on Star Island where we both had summer cottages. We stopped and talked of our disappointment over Senator Richardson's apparent unwillingness to do anything further relative to this. Dr. Cowling replied that the only way to get action would be for me to see Governor Stasson and discuss the situation with him. I responded by asking Dr. Cowling if he would do this, pointing out that it would be appropriate for him to do this since he was chairman of the subcommittee which made the specific proposal relative to a memorial. He replied that he would do so if I wished.

Pursuant to this conversation, Dr. Cowling called on Governor Stasson and explained the situation to him. The Governor's immediate response was that the only way to get anything done would be to discharge that Commission and to appoint a new one which, he said, he would be glad to do if Dr. Cowling would serve as chairman. Dr. Cowling reported this to me and I urged him to accept the chairmanship of the proposed new commission or committee.

Dr. Cowling then advised Governor Stasson that he would be willing to accept the chairmanship of a new committee on two conditions: (1) That the memorial project have the endorsement of the Legislature as well as of the Governor; and (2) That he be permitted to suggest the names of individuals for appointment to this committee. Governor Stasson agreed to both of these conditions and directed the Attorney General to prepare a conjoint resolution for adoption by the House and the Senate, endorsing the Mayo Memorial project. Later developments proved the wisdom of Dr. Cowling's insistence upon legislative endorsement of this project.

The next question was how to dispose of Senator Richardson's Commission without arousing his antagonism to the project. The decision was to suggest to Governor Stasson that he consider the assignment of Senator Richardson's Commission complete with the formulation of a report and recommendation relative to a memorial for the Doctors Mayo and to request Senator Richardson to introduce a resolution to carry through with the provision of such a memorial. Senator Richardson

welcomed this suggestion and introduced the following resolution which was prepared by the Attorney General in consultation with Dr. Cowling and others. (Insert copy) This resolution, which was unanimously approved by both houses of the Legislature, proved invaluable in connection with later requests to the Legislature for appropriations for the provision of this memorial.

Dr. Cowling consulted with me and others relative to the membership of this Committee of Founders for the Mayo Memorial which Governor Stasson was authorized to appoint after passage of the conjoint resolution.

The membership of this committee was as follows: (The records and files will contain the names of the members of this Committee of Founders as well as of Senator Richardson's earlier Commission.)

The first development in the work of this Committee of Founders was a dinner meeting at the Raddison Hotel, to which Mr. Thomas Moore, the owner of the hotel, invited business and civic leaders of Minneapolis to hear about and give their reactions to the proposed Mayo Memorial project. This came about because Mr. Moore told me sometime earlier that as President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce he was interested in promoting Minneapolis as a medical center and wondered what, if anything, he could do about this. Dr. Cowling suggested that the reaction of business and civic leaders to the proposed Mayo Memorial would be desirable and Mr. Moore said he would be glad to issue invitations and to serve as host at dinner to discuss this. The dinner was ^a superb and

a memorable one, served in a private dining room on the top floor of the Raddison Hotel, with the utilisation of the hotel's gold service. In spite of the fact that the night was cold and stormy and shortly before Christmas, the attendance was gratifying.

Dr. Cowling described the proposal for a Mayo Memorial and I explained what the proposed facilities would mean to the future of medicine at the University and throughout the state of Minnesota. Dr. Cowling then asked those present whether they considered the proposed memorial to the Doctors Mayo desirable and worthwhile, and whether it was reasonable to expect individuals, businesses and corporations within the state to give financial support. The enthusiastic endorsement given by Mr. Nelson Dayton, by Mr. Frank Leslie, by the President of the Northwestern National Bank, by Mr. Moore and the others was most encouraging.

Following this Dr. Cowling called a meeting of the Committee of Founders which set a preliminary goal of \$2 million for the Memorial: \$1 million to be raised from private sources and \$1 million to be requested from the Legislature. Dr. Cowling then advised the Committee that in order to raise a substantial sum of money, the services of a person competent and experienced in fund-raising would be essential. As such a person he suggested Mr. Byron Shimp, who for several years had very successfully directed the State of Minnesota's War Chest of which Dr. Cowling was chairman. Mr. Shimp, Dr. Cowling stated, would be able to devote part of his time to the work of the Mayo Memorial. The

Committee welcomed this suggestion and authorized Dr. Cowling to make appropriate arrangements with Mr. Shimp. Later, as the War Chest activities diminished and were eventually terminated, Mr. Shimp devoted an increasing amount of time and eventually full time to the project, and in his quiet, efficient way, rendered invaluable service to the realization of the Mayo Memorial.

Dr. Cowling next approached the Mayo Association about the possibility of a contribution and both he and I talked with Dr. Balfour, Mr. Lobb and Mr. Harwick relative to it. ~~However,~~ After prolonged consideration, they stated that they greatly appreciated and favored this project but felt that it would be inappropriate to spend funds which had accrued from the Mayo Clinic toward a memorial to the Mayos. They proposed, however, a gift of \$500,000 to the University of Minnesota for the development of the Department of Public Health, later to become the School of Public Health. This was accepted by the Board of Regents and was used in part to endow the Mayo Professorship of Public Health and in part to provide facilities for the School of Public Health in the Mayo Memorial.

After Dr. Cowling and members of the Committee of Founders had secured contributions and pledges of several hundred thousand dollars, it was decided to request the 1943 (check date) Legislature to make an appropriation of \$1 million toward the Mayo Memorial on condition that the Committee of Founders raise an equal amount from private sources.

The House Appropriations Committee, of which Dr. Claude Allen was chairman, recommended this appropriation and the House of Representatives ^{however,} unanimously approved it. Senator Rockny¹ (spelling?), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, moved and obtained indefinite postponement of the request. This meant there could be no further consideration of this appropriation until the meeting of the Legislature two years later. At the time of this action, Senator Gerald Mullin was a patient in the University Hospital, having had a gastrectomy performed by Dr. Owen Wangensteen. When told by Dr. Wangensteen and Mr. Amberg of the action of the Senate Finance Committee, of which he was a member, Senator Mullin promised that when he got back to the Capitol he would insist that the Finance Committee reconsider its action. When he returned to the Capitol he did this and, in spite of Senator Rockny²'s objection, got the Senate Finance Committee to recommend an appropriation of \$250,000. This was approved by the Senate and then in conference with the House Appropriations Committee, a compromise figure of \$500,000 was agreed upon and passed by the Legislature.

The Committee of Founders then continued its activities and raised several hundred thousand dollars more but interest in the project diminished and early in 1945 it was felt that something must be done to revitalize the project. To do this a special invitation dinner was arranged by the Committee and held in the Coffman Memorial Union. The ballroom

was filled for this dinner. Dr. Cowling presided and I explained the great importance to the future of medicine in Minnesota of the facilities which the Mayo Memorial would provide. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. Ross McIntyre, Surgeon General of the U. S. Navy and personal physician to President Roosevelt; and Dr. Lewis Morrill, the newly elected President of the University of Minnesota. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Morrill as President of the University of Minnesota and as such it occasioned great interest.

This meeting rekindled interest in the Mayo Memorial and several months later the Committee of Founders decided to request the Legislature for another \$500,000 toward this project. If granted this would bring the state appropriation to \$1,000,000 - the amount requested and approved by the House of the last legislature.

The Mayo Memorial Committee was responsible directly to the Governor and the Legislature; but, since the Committee wished to work closely with the University, Dr. Cowling wrote to President Morrill stating that the Committee of Founders would appreciate approval by the Board of Regents of this proposed request to the Legislature. Following the next meeting of the Regents, Dr. Morrill communicated with Dr. Cowling and advised him that the Regents had considered the proposed request but that in view of other requests that the University would present to the Legislature, the Regents hoped that the Mayo Memorial Committee would not request additional funds at that time.

When I learned of this I went to see President Morrill and told him of my disappointment that such action would be taken without giving us an opportunity to discuss this request with the Regents. Incidentally, I knew that President Morrill had been away and I felt certain that he personally had not given this request any consideration. His reply was, "You are entirely right and I will promise you that you will have a hearing concerning this." This was followed by a conference, participated in by President Morrill, Vice-President Middlebrook, Vice-President Willey and several of us from the medical faculty. The result was that the request was reconsidered by the Regents at their next meeting and unanimously approved.

At the meeting of the Legislature, this appropriation request was sponsored by Mr. Claude Allen in the House and by Senator Mullin in the Senate, with approval of both bodies.

About this time, the United States Congress made some modest appropriations for the construction of facilities for research on cancer and on heart disease. Of these we were able to obtain \$600,000 toward the Mayo Memorial: \$300,000 for the provision of facilities for research on cancer and \$300,000 for research on heart disease. The Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society then agreed to provide \$300,000 over a four-year period for additional research facilities in the field of cancer.

With the substantial funds now assured, the next step was to prepare a careful appraisal of the anticipated needs of the Medical School over the next decade. To accomplish this, each Department was requested to present to the Dean's Office and the University architect a statement of its needs with appropriate documentation. These were then reviewed and either approved or modified by the Dean's Office in conference with the University architect, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Ray M. Amberg and the Head of the Department concerned. Then, since this construction would determine the pattern of the Medical Center for all time, it was decided to obtain the services of a consulting architect before proceeding with final plans. The firm of Schmidt, Garden and Erickson (check this with Mr. Amberg or with the architect's office) of Chicago was selected and Mr. Erickson spent some time on the campus studying the situation. His recommendations included two major departures from the possibilities previously considered: (1) that the river bank behind the hospital - at the time, a deep gravel pit - be developed and utilized for the proposed Variety Club Heart Hospital; and (2) that the completion of the hospital quadrangle, as envisioned in the Cass Gilbert masterplan, be not carried out but that instead the type of development that now exists be followed.

Variety Club Heart Hospital.

The planning for the Variety Club Heart Hospital was a unique and amazing experience. It came about because Sister Elizabeth Kennedy

influenced the Minneapolis Board of Public Welfare and Board of Education to direct that the children with rheumatic heart disease, then housed in Lymanhurst School, be transferred to some other location so that this building could be devoted exclusively to the care of poliomyelitis patients treated according to Sister Kenny's methods.

Dr. Moses Shapiro, the Medical Director of the Lymanhurst School and a part-time member of the Department of Pediatrics, was most diligent in exploring possibilities for the housing and care of these children with rheumatic fever. One possibility was to utilize the unoccupied Motley school building on the east river road, midway between the Medical School and the Franklin Avenue bridge. The Board of Education had stated unofficially that it would be willing to sell this property since there were no further plans for its use.

Dr. Shapiro at the time had as a patient a friend, Mr. "Al" Steffes, the Chief Barker of the Minneapolis Variety Club. Mr. Steffes, who, although penniless as a boy, had become one of the major motion picture operators in Minneapolis. Dr. Shapiro, after determining that Mr. Steffes was interested in helping these children, brought him to lunch with me at the Campus Club. Dr. Shapiro explained that the Board of Education would be willing to sell the Motley school building for about \$50,000. Mr. Steffes said that he felt certain that the Variety Club would be willing to purchase it if the University would operate it as a hospital and school for children with heart disease. I explained that it would take at least \$50,000 or \$60,000 additional to convert this building into the type

of hospital school that was needed. Mr. Steffes replied, "We will provide this if the University will accept title to the property and the Medical School will operate the hospital."

Following this conference, the Variety Club approached the Board of Education but found that the Board was anxious to get all that it possibly could for the property and wished to have a continuing voice in its operation. The Board of Education finally agreed to accept a price of \$90,000 but insisted that a member of the Board be on the governing body of the hospital. This was followed by a meeting of the Variety Club which Dr. Shapiro, Mr. Amberg and I attended to decide whether to accept this proposal. During the discussion, I suggested that they consider as an alternate the possibility of constructing a new hospital, toward the cost of which we could very likely get assistance on a 50-50 matching basis under the newly passed Hill-Burton Federal Hospital Construction Act. I explained that a new hospital of the size that we were considering could be constructed for about \$500,000, and that if the Variety Club would be willing to accept responsibility for raising half of this amount, we would immediately explore the possibility of getting the other half from Federal funds.

The members of the Variety Club responded with enthusiasm; some stating that their experiences in converting old buildings into theaters were that it was always more expensive than anticipated and never really satisfactory. The Club then acted immediately to terminate

their negotiations with the Board of Education and to proceed with plans for a new hospital.

Federal funds for this hospital were promptly assured. The location of this hospital, therefore, became one of the problems which Mr. Erickson considered. Our first thought was to locate it adjacent to and east of the University Hospital. Mr. Erickson, however, proposed that this hospital be built on the river bank with the upper floors of the Variety Heart Club Hospital connecting with the lower floors of the University Hospital. This proved a wise and most satisfactory development which has subsequently been expanded by several additions to this internationally famous Variety Club Heart Hospital.

The American Legion Heart Research Professorship

Another special and related project that was developed about this time was the provision by the American Legion of Minnesota of a professorship for research on heart disease in children. This was promoted primarily by Dr. Larry Richdorf (check this) and Dr. _____ (check with Mr. Amberg or others about this - I think this was some doctor out in the state but at the moment I cannot think of his name.) These men talked at Legion Posts throughout the state about raising funds for research in heart disease as a memorial to Minnesota boys who lost their lives in World War I. After numerous conferences with the American Legion officials of the state, participated also by Dr. McQuarrie, Mr. Amberg and myself, the State Convention of the American Legion voted a commitment to raise \$500,000 to endow an American Legion Heart Research

Professorship at the University of Minnesota.

A laboratory for the work of this professor was made an integral part of the Variety Club Heart Hospital. Together these two magnificent projects by private citizens of Minnesota have resulted in advances in research, in teaching and in service to patients with heart disease in Minnesota and throughout the world.

New Plans for the Mayo Memorial

With the general concept suggested by Mr. Erickson agreed upon, the architect was directed to prepare preliminary plans and cost estimates for the construction of the facilities requested. When completed, the cost estimate proved to be approximately \$5-1/2 million (check this and previous amounts with Mr. Amberg or with the University Business Office) in excess of the funds available or in prospect. Resources in prospect included the additional funds which the Committee of Founders for the Mayo Memorial felt that it might be able to raise. The State Legislature, therefore, seemed the only possible source of the additional funds needed.

This was discussed with the senior administrative officials of the University, who, after consideration, stated that in view of the funds already available, including a million dollars appropriated by the Legislature, and in consideration of the other building needs of the University, they felt that further funds should not be requested from the Legislature for this project. Dr. Cowling also was dubious about ~~max~~ the wisdom of asking

the Legislature for more. I insisted, however, that this was a critical need and that we had an obligation to present it to the Legislature and to let the representatives of the people decide whether additional funds should be provided. Dr. Cowling concurred and suggested a procedure which would permit the University Administration to present its views and yet leave final decision to the Committee of Founders. The plan was to call a dinner meeting of the Committee of Founders at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul and have as guests President Morrill and Vice-President Middlebrook of the University, and Senator Gerald Mullen, Representative Claude Allen and several other key members of the Legislature. I will always remember this occasion as the most exciting and crucial meeting during my 23 years as Dean.

After dinner, Dr. Cowling explained the purpose of the meeting and called upon me to present the problem. I did this and to the best of my ability explained why we needed \$5-1/2 million more than we had previously suggested. The major reasons given were (1) that this was the first time that we were justified in realistically appraising the needs of the College of the Medical Sciences over the next decade; (2) that to fail to provide these facilities at this time would mean that the Medical School and the University Hospital would be handicapped for many years to come in developing the type of Medical Center which Minnesota should have and which would be an honor to the Doctors Mayo; and (3) that increasing prices over the several years since this project was first

discussed had resulted in a substantial increase in costs. Mr. Howard Johnson, the architect for the building, confirmed this.

Upon completion of my remarks, Dr. Cowling said he would ask each one around the table to express his opinion as to whether the Committee of Founders should request the Legislature for the funds needed to carry out this project as planned. To Dr. Cowling's right was Archbishop Murray (use more complete title), whom he called upon first. Although Archbishop Murray had been an interested member of the Committee of Founders and had made a liberal personal contribution to the Mayo Memorial, I had no idea what his reaction to this proposal would be and I so literally held my breath as he started to speak. His comments were brief and forthright, saying that the Committee of Founders had a great opportunity and a clear obligation to the people of the state and the future of medicine in Minnesota to make this request of the Legislature and do everything possible to assure its approval.

Next was Senator Mullen who emphatically concurred with Archbishop Murray but emphasized that he was speaking personally and not as a member of the Senate Finance Committee.

Others present expressed approval of these sentiments but all members of the Legislature were careful to make it clear that their remarks did not imply any commitment on the part of the Legislature to approve this request.

When it came to Mr. Middlebrook, he said that he would prefer to have President Morrill speak for the University. Dr. Morrill then in a masterful manner expressed sincere endorsement of the objectives of the program but explained that the University Administration and the Board of Regents have a responsibility to consider the overall needs of the University and to be certain that these are not handicapped by the enthusiasm for special projects, no matter how worthy, of individual units of the Institution.

The decision of the Committee was to present a request to the Legislature for the \$5-1/2 million needed. This request, after appropriate consideration, was approved by both the Senate and the House of Representatives; incidentally, with less difficulty than we experienced in obtaining the first \$500,000.

With this amount assured, the Committee of Founders proceeded to solicit funds from all other possible sources and the architect was authorized to proceed with working plans and drawings. The completion of these took such a long time that it was decided to let the contract in two stages: the first contract for the excavation and footings, and the second contract for the construction above ground.

Since a great deal of the Mayo Memorial and the two-level garage are underground, the first portion of the project ~~constituted~~ constituted a major contract. When the plans and specifications for this were ready, satisfactory bids were received and the contract was let in _____ (date).

The size of the excavation was immense and the construction of foundations a major undertaking. This, however, proceeded on schedule while the architect and engineers spent more than a year completing the plans and specifications for the rest of the building. These too were eventually completed in the spring of 1950 and bids called for by the 1st of July (?). Completed plans called for a tower portion of the building 22 stories in height, with 17 stories above ground. This provided three floors for the Medical-Biological Library; two floors each for the Departments of Pathology, Microbiology, Pediatrics and Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; and one floor for cancer research; one floor for heart disease research, three floors for the School of Public Health, and one floor for the Offices and Conference Rooms of the Medical School and the Department of Continuation Medical Education.

Unfortunately, during the period that bids were being prepared, the war in Korea broke out and prices of materials and labor increased from 20% to 25%. The result was that when bids came in, they exceeded available funds by approximately \$2 million. (?) This necessitated the revision of plans with a reduction of the tower portion of the building from 22 stories to 14 stories as well as numerous economics in other portions of the building.

To accomplish this the floors designed for the Medical-Biological Library and the Department of Pathology were eliminated; the facilities for cancer research and heart research were transferred to a new unit to be constructed at less expense, along Washington Avenue between the

Anatomy building and Mallard Hall. This unit was later named the Lyon Laboratories. The area for the Medical School and the Department of Continuation Education was reduced from a whole floor to a half floor and the area for the School of Public Health from three floors to two-and-a-half floors. Elevators in the tower were reduced from six to three and other areas of the building were left unfinished.

When the revised plans were completed, contracts were awarded and construction of the building resumed. The interval between the completion of the foundations and the resumption of construction, however, seemed interminable and as snow, ice and water accumulated in the enormous excavation, students began to call it the Dean's Lake or the Dean's Folly. However, in the fall of 1955, the Mayo Memorial was finally completed and placed in operation.

Some of these changes, although disappointing at the time in the long run proved to be fortunate. For example, the Lyon Laboratories are a better location for the specialized research facilities in cancer and in heart disease than they would have been in Mayo Memorial; and the Department of Pathology is better situated in expanded facilities in its present location than it would have been in the tower. Also the Medical-Biological Library is vastly better from the point of view of available space and of service to students and faculty in its present location than it would have been in the Mayo Memorial tower. It is unfortunate that the School of Public Health and the Administrative Offices and Conference Rooms for the Medical School and the Department of Continuation Medical Education could not be

completed as originally planned but certain adjustments have been made and others will be made in the future to correct these handicaps. All in all, however, this has been a most satisfactory and thrilling development.

The University Health Service Building

A related development that should be mentioned in connection with the Mayo Memorial is the new University Health Service Building which was being planned and constructed at the same time as the Mayo Memorial. This well-planned University Health Service Building has provided urgently needed facilities for the expansion of services and for the increasing enrollment in the University. Also the transfer of the Health Service from the north wing of the hospital to the new building made possible the expansion of the University Hospital Out-Patient Clinic and the development of the North Clinic for the care of private patients.

Several years later a substantial addition to this new University Health Service Building became necessary. Both of these units were financed in part by University Health Service funds, in part by Hill-Burton (Federal) Hospital Construction funds and in part by special grants from the Copavin fund.

Subsequent Additions to the University Medical Center

Three other developments that were related to and supplemented the Mayo Memorial were the Masonic Memorial Hospital, the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Cancer Research Institute and the Medical-Biological Library.

The Masonic Memorial Hospital

This project began when Dr. Carlos W. Del Plaine, a loyal and interested alumnus of the Medical School, was late to a meeting of the Grand Council of the Minnesota Masons and in apologizing stated that he had to stop to see two cancer patients in their homes who had terminal malignancies. Their situations were most distressing because they could not afford and did not need intensive hospital treatment; yet, they needed more care than they could receive at home and being home made them feel that they were burdens to their families.

Judge Mattson (check name) asked whether the Masons could not do something about patients such as these, saying that the Shrine provides hospitals for crippled children, why can't we do something for patients with cancer? Dr. Cowling, who was a member of the Council, was asked his opinion and he said that he would favor it and would do what he could to be helpful if a hospital for such patients was associated with the Medical School. This led, after considerable negotiation, to the preparation of preliminary plans to construct a hospital unit to cost approximately \$1 million which would be physically distinct but functionally a part of the University Hospital. Since this was to be a chronic hospital, I told the Masons that I felt sure that if they would assume responsibility for raising \$500,000, we could obtain the additional \$500,000 from the Federal government. Their reply was that they would prefer to assume the responsibility for the entire amount because they wished this to be a Masonic enterprise, not financed in part by tax funds, either state or federal. The result was

that the Masons raised the million dollars entirely within their own organization. This unique and wonderful institution was completed in 1958 and has been rendering such a fine service that in 1963 the Masons of Minnesota offered to raise another million dollars to expand its facilities. These additional funds have now been raised and construction is in progress.

The VFW Cancer Research Institute

Dr. Fred Kolonch (?) of the Department of Surgery (ask Dr. Wangenstein re this), who had friends in the VFW, urged the state organization to raise funds for cancer research as the American Legion had done for heart research. It took a great deal of time, patience and effort before the VFW finally crystallized on a specific project objective. They wanted a building that would carry their name but were dubious as to how much they could raise. Finally, it was agreed that the objective should be a Unit for Cancer Research, to cost approximately \$500,000, half of which would be requested from the Federal (Hill-Burton) funds. It took several years for the VFW to raise this amount. Finally, however, the funds were in hand, plans drawn and construction completed. The result was a valuable unit for ^{clinical} research, physically and functionally associated with the Masonic Memorial Hospital.

The Medical-Biological Library

^{when}
After I took over the Deanship in 1935, President Coffman asked me what building was most urgently needed by the Medical School. After consultation with the Heads of Departments, I reported that our most urgent need was for a Medical-Biological Library building so that the excellent collection of medical books and magazines in the Main Library could be brought to the medical campus and utilized regularly by students and faculty, not occasionally as was true with this collection housed in the Main Library building.

Funds for the construction of such a building were included in the University requests to the Legislature, ^{but} ~~as was seemed~~ imminent, no appropriations were made. Then, toward the end of World War II, it was anticipated that after the war federal funds for construction would be made available to spur the civilian economy as had been done after World War I. In order to be prepared to make an early request for such funds, we had plans and specifications prepared, at a cost of \$10,000 and paid for out of the Copavin Fund, for the construction of a Medical-Biological Library in the then vacant corner between the Medical Sciences Building and the Institute of Anatomy. The anticipated depression, however, did not develop so these plans were never used.

The next plans for the Medical-Biological Library were in three floors of the tower section of the Mayo Memorial building. As stated above, these were eliminated when costs exceeded available funds. My third effort

to obtain this building was made in 1956 (check date with Mr. Amberg or with the Business Office), when identical bills were introduced into the United States Senate and House of Representatives to provide federal funds on a matching basis for expansion of medical school facilities. It was then decided that the best location for the Medical-Biological Library would be in the corner bounded by Union and Essex Streets. (check)

Our estimate as to the cost of such a Library building was one million dollars. We therefore made a request of the Legislature for \$500,000, anticipating that we could get the additional \$500,000 from federal funds. In the Legislature, the House Appropriations Committee approved this request but the Senate Finance Committee turned it down. This item then went before the Conference Committee.

When this occurred, I had been in Washington for several days and had seen Senator Lister Hill and Senator Edward Thye of the Senate Finance Committee and Dr. Walter Judd and others of the Minnesota delegation in the House of Representatives relative to the bills for Medical School construction. They all told me that they thought that these bills would be enacted into law. When I arrived at my home in Minneapolis late one evening, I received a call from Mr. Amberg stating that the Conference Committee had not approved our request for the Medical Library, substituting instead a building on the Agricultural Campus sponsored by a Senator from a rural community who stated that his doctor had told him that the Medical School really did not need a library.

I immediately went to the State Capitol and found Mr. Amberg, Dr. Kottke and Dr. Kubicek waiting for me outside of the room in which the Conference Committee was meeting. Rules did not permit the calling of anyone out of a Conference Committee meeting. One member of the Committee, however, happened to come out of the Conference Room for "personal reasons." As he did I told him that I had just come back from Washington and that I had been advised that the bill for Federal aid to Medical Schools would doubtless pass and that if it did, and our request for the Medical Library were not passed at this time, Minnesota would lose an opportunity to get \$500,000. I had in my hand a copy of the Congressional Bills of which Senator Thye, Senator Humphrey, Dr. Judd and other members of the Minnesota delegation in Congress were authors. This member of the Conference Committee, who was in favor of ^{the} our Medical Library, asked if he might take these Congressional Bills back into the Committee room. Within a few minutes the Committee adjourned after having approved \$500,000 toward the Medical Library.

Unfortunately, Congress did not enact the legislation as anticipated. However, during the next two years we prepared plans and specifications for the Library and requested the next session of the Legislature to appropriate the additional \$500,000 needed. The Legislature acted favorably upon this request, so that by utilizing certain funds from other sources, it was possible to construct the superb Medical-Biological Library, subsequently named "Diehl Hall," which is in constant use by students and the faculty of the University.

