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125 years of knowledge changing life

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years of knowledge changing life



1893–2018

COMMEMORATIVE ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

MCW

magazine

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP

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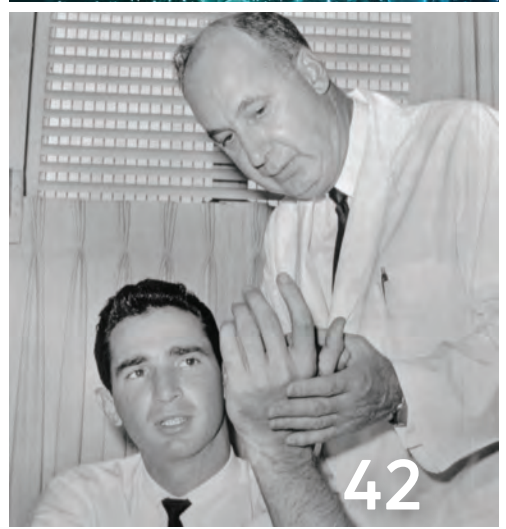
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(l-r) English barrel microscope with rosewood case, circa 1820; Miller's obstetrical forceps, circa 1890. Courtesy of the Medical College of Wisconsin collection.

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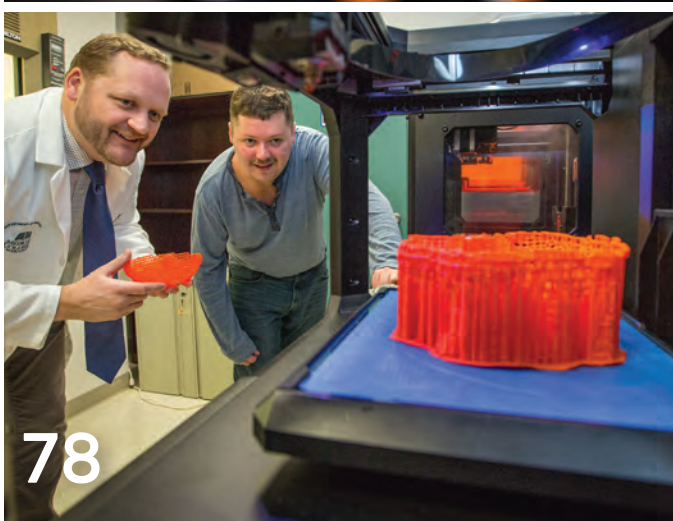
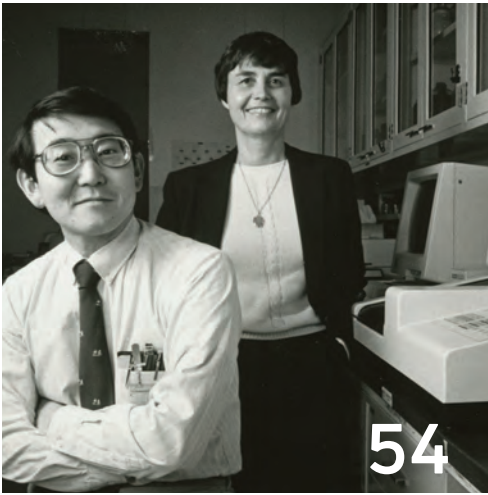
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(l-r) Ernst Leitz microscope, circa 1900; Betz special pocket instrument case, circa 1916. Courtesy of the Medical College of Wisconsin collection.

Celebrating 125 Years of Knowledge Changing Life

Throughout 2018, the Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW) is celebrating 125 years as a cornerstone institution in the region and the state. Throughout its history, MCW has created new knowledge that changed lives through training the next generation of physicians, scientists and other healthcare professionals, through biomedical research, clinical excellence, specialty expertise and transformative clinical breakthroughs, and through bidirectional interaction with the communities we serve.

This year marks the 125-year anniversary of the founding of MCW's first predecessor institution, the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1893. The following year, our second predecessor institution, the Milwaukee Medical College, was established. These two pioneering medical schools merged to become the Marquette University School of Medicine in 1913 – an outstanding institution that would last for more than half a century.

In 1967, Marquette terminated its sponsorship of the Medical School, which became a private freestanding institution renamed the Marquette School of Medicine. In 1970, the institution was renamed the Medical College of Wisconsin. At the time of its separation from Marquette University, Milwaukee-area business and community leaders articulated a commitment to develop an academic medical center – forming a blue-ribbon task force, led by civic leader Joseph Heil, Sr., to study the need and potential for such an entity in Milwaukee. The Heil Commission Report, presented in January 1967, called for major public and private financing and support for a comprehensive regional medical center with the Medical



School at its hub. The report served as a catalyst for new partnerships among the Medical School, business community, county government and the state, as well as broad-reaching financial support.

MCW began a period of extraordinary growth in 1978 when it moved to the campus of the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center (MRMC) – which already was developing into a major academic medical center due to ongoing construction of new healthcare and research facilities.

From modest beginnings with an enrollment of 42 students in 1893, our institution has matured to become a major economic engine in the region and a vital link in the physician pipeline. MCW educates and trains about 50 percent of the practicing physicians in Wisconsin. MCW has grown to one of the largest medical schools in the country, with almost 1,000 medical students and more

than 900 residents and fellows. In addition, MCW has a large and growing graduate school education program with 400 scientists in training each year. Recently, MCW added programs including a School of Pharmacy offering the Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD) degree, and a Masters of Anesthesia degree. MCW physicians and practitioners provide 2.6 million annual patient visits statewide. MCW is a major and growing employer in the area; in the last decade alone, its full-time employment has increased by almost 15 percent to nearly 6,000 faculty and staff members. And MCW's annual investment of more than \$200 million in medical and scientific research expenditures demonstrates its deep commitment to medical education and research in southeast Wisconsin.



Remember When 9-18-68
 ... Milwaukee doctors studied here?

THE WISCONSIN College of Physicians and Surgeons was incorporated in May, 1893. It was first located on N. 23rd and W. Walnut sts., but in 1898 it occupied this structure designed especially for it. The building was located on N. 4th st. and W. Reservoir. The college added a dental department in 1899. It was a co-educational and several women students took advantage of the courses it offered. The curriculum of the college covered a four years of study, and regular examinations were required before a student could pass from one year to the next. At one time it was the city's most reputable medical school. In 1913 the college was taken over by Marquette University and became part of the university's medical school. (Picture from "The Book of Milwaukee" and information from the local history collection of the Milwaukee public library.)

Our Early Roots

In 1848, Wisconsin Territorial Governor Henry Dodge approved an act of the territorial legislative assembly that called for the creation of the “Wisconsin Medical College” in Milwaukee.

Several failed attempts to create a medical school in the state occurred

in the ensuing decades. It would be more than 45 years before a sustainable medical school in Wisconsin became a reality.

The late 19th century was a time of significant growth for Wisconsin, transforming from a frontier to a modern and increasingly industrial state. Milwaukee was at the epicenter of this expansion. Fifteen-story-high City Hall was completed in 1895 and considered one of the tallest habitable buildings in the world at that time. Milwaukee’s population of more than 285,000 inhabitants positioned it as the 14th-largest city in the US in the 1900 census; some 50 years prior, the city’s population had totaled a mere 20,000.

Forward-looking civic leaders recognized that Milwaukee would need to strengthen its responsibilities for citizen welfare. A major component of this included creating a medical school to increase the supply of physicians in the city. With this backdrop, the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons (WCPS) was incorporated on May 20, 1893. The first classes of WCPS began on September 26, 1893, with 22 faculty members and 42 students. First-year tuition costs ranged from \$200-\$385. Candidates for admission were required to pass entry examinations that covered mathematics, physics, US history, botany, zoology, physiology and Latin. Two students who had received initial medical training outside of Wisconsin graduated the following year. And in 1902, Eleanor A. Harthill became the first woman in Wisconsin to receive a medical degree.

Concurrently, the Milwaukee Medical College (MMC) and School of Dentistry opened in September 1894, with 20 faculty, 67 medical students and 29 dental students.

Partnership with Marquette University

In January 1913, a number of financial and academic reasons resulted in the merger of the two original medical schools to become the Marquette University School of Medicine (MUSM); the dental programs were merged



to create the Marquette University School of Dentistry. MUSM, with some 270 students, occupied the renovated former home of WCPS at Fourth Street and Reservoir Avenue until it relocated to the newly-constructed Cramer Building on the Marquette University campus near Fifteenth Street and Wisconsin Avenue in 1932.

Most of MUSM's faculty were community physicians who volunteered to teach the medical school's clinical classes, working alongside a core of full-time academic scientists. It was under their tutelage, and, more importantly, their mentoring, that students at MUSM became known as outstanding clinicians – doctors with advanced skills and a special interest in patient care.

As MUSM expanded, graduates went on to practice in every county of the state. Partnerships also were forged with almost every Milwaukee hospital, which became clinical training sites for the medical students. The Medical School, as envisioned by Wisconsin's early leaders, became the center of the area’s healthcare delivery system. MUSM also was noted as a pioneer in developing the profession of clinical laboratory science.

Plans for a Medical Center

Following World War II, medical schools were asked to play an even greater role in the nation's healthcare delivery system. The Marquette University School of Medicine was one of the first in the nation to affiliate with the Veterans Administration, partnering with Milwaukee’s VA Medical Center to upgrade the quality of medicine provided to the nation's returning war veterans.

In the early 1950s, John Hirschboeck, MD, dean of MUSM, shared the commitment of the faculty and the community to maintain a strong medical school, which would need a medical center campus to house modern teaching hospitals with special commitments to teaching, research and tertiary care. In 1952, he unveiled plans for an ambitious venture: the “University Medical Center of Milwaukee” – the precursor to today's Milwaukee Regional Medical Center.

Dr. Hirschboeck's vision of an academic medical center drew support from both the public and private sector. A major booster of the project was Kurtis R. Froedtert, a successful Milwaukee industrialist. Froedtert held a deep respect



Leadership Message

for medicine and medical education, and upon his death, he left much of his estate for the creation of a teaching hospital to be named Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital. His gift helped the community realize that the dream of an academic medical center was within reach.

The End of the Marquette Era; Government and Community Lend Support

Concerns about financing were a recurring theme from the earliest days of the founding of the Medical School; by the mid-1960s, escalating debts prompted discussion of its separation from the university. The breakup occurred on September 30, 1967 when Marquette University terminated its sponsorship of the Medical School. A corporate reorganization then established the entity as a private freestanding institution named the Marquette School of Medicine. In 1970, it was renamed the Medical College of Wisconsin.

About the same time, local business and community leaders realized that the area was in danger of losing its only medical school. Recognizing this threat, Milwaukee County and the Greater Milwaukee Committee (GMC) formed the Heil Commission to explore the community's options. In January 1967, the Heil Report determined that it was vital for Milwaukee's future growth and for the health of its citizenry to develop an academic medical center – but the heavy financial burden this would require was beyond the capacity of the institution. The report quickly rallied public support for the medical center proposal.

Meanwhile, in March 1967, Wisconsin Governor Warren Knowles appointed a task force to develop a comprehensive medical education framework for the state. Later that year, the Governor's Task Force recommended an increase in state funding to support the Medical School. After the Medical School's separation from Marquette University, the Wisconsin Supreme Court approved a state increase in the tax on beer to provide the needed funds. In 1969, the GMC launched a Citizen's Committee to save the Marquette Medical School, which raised approximately \$600,000 in a three-month period.

In 1973, the Wisconsin legislature authorized a commission headed by businessman David Carley to assess the progress of the newly independent Medical College of Wisconsin. In January 1974, the Carley Committee recommended that MCW remain private and relocate to MRMC campus. In 1975, Project MERIT was launched to build a new home for MCW on the MRMC campus.

MCW Extends its Prominence

After MCW moved to the MRMC campus in 1978 and established itself as a major referral center for complex patients, the institution introduced new initiatives – including an emphasis on primary care and outpatient services, programs in in-



ner-city and rural areas, establishment of Centers of Excellence and growth of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences.

The MRMC continued to expand as well; the most significant events were the opening of Froedtert Hospital in 1980; the relocation of Children's Hospital of Wisconsin from downtown Milwaukee to the MRMC in 1988; and the closing of Milwaukee's County's Doyne Hospital in 1995. Since that time, Froedtert and the Zablocki VA Medical Center in Milwaukee have served as MCW's teaching hospitals for adult care, while Children's fills the role as MCW's teaching hospital for pediatric care. In partnership with these world-class organizations, MCW has added substantial teaching, clinical and research capacity since relocating to the MRMC.

MCW's subsequent growth and increasing prominence continued at a rapid pace: the Health Research Center in 1999 and the Translational and Biomedical Research Center opened in 2007; the Advancing a Healthier Wisconsin Endowment was established in 2004 and the Clinical and Translational Science Institute of Southeast Wisconsin in 2010; regional medical school campuses opened in 2015 in Green Bay and 2016 in Central Wisconsin to address Wisconsin's pending physician shortage (especially in the primary care fields); and the School of Pharmacy was established in 2015.

Recently, the 50th anniversary of the Heil Commission study prompted the Wisconsin Policy Forum (WPF) to examine whether the hopes and aspirations articulated in 1967 have been achieved, and to reflect on the tremendous impact that MCW physicians, scientists, leaders, advanced practice providers, staff, students,





alumni and partners have had on the community. Not surprisingly, the WPF report validated that the vision and goals for a medical school and comprehensive medical center in the greater Milwaukee area – including increasing the supply of physicians, providing complex medical care for the region and conducting critical research – have been exceeded by MCW.

The Importance of Partnerships

In this anniversary year, it is important to acknowledge MCW’s essential association with Marquette University (1913–1967) and to reflect on the impact of Marquette’s patronage, stewardship and investment in MCW. Marquette sustained a medical school in our community for more than half of our history and remains MCW’s closest academic partner to this day.

We also acknowledge other major institutions that have been instrumental in our success: Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin/Children’s Hospital and Health System, Froedtert Hospital/Froedtert Health, the Zablocki VA Medical Center, BloodCenter of Wisconsin, MACC Fund, Curative Care Network and the Milwaukee County Behavioral Health Division. Additionally, we are very grateful to the Milwaukee business community, Greater Milwaukee Committee, Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, Wisconsin Medical Society and the State of Wisconsin for responding to our urgent need for financing and philanthropy in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

And, we are deeply appreciative of the thousands of philanthropic investors including our alumni, community donors, faculty and staff who have helped to make MCW the institution it is today. Many of our benefactors have enabled us to innovate, redefine and expand our value to the region. In a real sense, these entities and individuals also should be considered as our “founders,” because they were essential to our viability at different times in our history. More recently, our academic and clinical partners in Green Bay and Central Wisconsin have become essential to MCW’s sustainability and value to the state. ■

John R. Raymond, Sr., MD
President
Chief Executive Officer

Ravi P. Misra, PhD
Dean, Graduate School of
Biomedical Sciences

Joseph E. Kerschner, MD
Provost and Executive Vice President
Dean, School of Medicine

George E. MacKinnon III, PhD, MS, RPH
Founding Dean, School of Pharmacy

About this issue

It is nearly impossible to acknowledge all of the visionaries, partners, donors, alumni, faculty, staff and students whose contributions during this 125-year span have enabled MCW to make the dreams of its early pioneers a reality. We recognize the limitations placed on us in this 125th Anniversary commemorative magazine, and thus we highlight within this publication 125 memorable milestones, achievements and individuals – 25 of which/whom are described in each of five sections: Major Milestones, Major Achievements, Notable Alumni, Pivotal Pioneers and Mentors, and Impactful Donors. We hope you will not infer that donors, alumni, faculty, milestones and achievements not included in this magazine are held in lesser esteem or valued to a lesser degree.

Throughout this commemorative magazine we have sprinkled fun facts (“Did You Know?”) and trivia questions (“History Quiz”) for a bit of whimsy. A “portrait gallery” of the 28 individuals who have served our institution as president or dean (or both) immediately follows this introduction. A historical timeline of events is bound into the back of the publication as a tri-fold, with perforations to allow for easy removal. Our 125th Anniversary website, MCW125.com, contains additional features including stories, videos and photographs, and an interactive historical timeline.

A passion for new knowledge and a dedication to a healthier world inspired the founding of the Medical College of Wisconsin 125 years ago. Through education, research, discoveries and treatments, countless lives across Wisconsin and around the world are being changed for the better every day. That's why for our 125th anniversary, we are celebrating the anniversaries that truly matter – the birthdays, wedding anniversaries, graduations, and everyday milestones – that we've helped make possible over the last 125 years. Four such anniversaries are highlighted within this commemorative magazine.

Please join us as we celebrate our outstanding legacy and the opportunity to advance knowledge, drive discovery and pioneer pathways to a healthier world – now and into the future. ■



Join the Conversation!

#mcw125
mcw125.com



**For 37
years,
Steve has
been an
essential
part of
MCW's
mission.**

Our anniversary means
nothing without theirs.

See their stories at mcw125.com

It's been
two years
since the
stem cell
treatment
that gave
Lucas use
of his hands
again.



125
years of knowledge changing life



This ceremonial mace is carried into all Medical College of Wisconsin events by the president of the Faculty Council. It was carved by Edward J. Lennon, MD, MCW dean (1978-1985) and president (1984-1990).



Presidents and Deans

In the 125-year history of the Medical College of Wisconsin and its predecessor institutions, 28 individuals have served in top leadership roles as presidents and deans – some in separate roles and others in dual roles. Each created a vision to move the institution forward so that students, faculty and staff could flourish. The leaders listed here have demonstrated great courage, integrity, decisiveness, passion and humility – ultimately strengthening the culture of the institution and helping to create the knowledge that has been changing lives through training the next generation of physicians, scientists and other healthcare professionals, through biomedical research, through clinical breakthroughs and specialty expertise, and through building partnerships to improve the health of local communities. ■

1893-1913



A. Hamilton Levings, MD
President: 1893-1913
Wisconsin College
of Physicians and Surgeons



Warren B. Hill, MD
Dean: 1907-1913
President: 1909-1913
Milwaukee Medical College



William H. Washburn, MD
Dean: 1904-1907
Wisconsin College
of Physicians and Surgeons



Thomas C. Phillips, MD
Dean: 1909-1912
Wisconsin College
of Physicians and Surgeons



Walter H. Neilson, MD
President: 1894-1904
Dean: 1904-1907
Milwaukee Medical College



Charles A. Kreutzer, MD
Dean: 1911-1912
Wisconsin College
of Physicians and Surgeons



William H. Earles, MD
Dean: 1894-1904
President: 1904-1908
Milwaukee Medical College

1913-1965



Louis F. Jermain, MD

Dean: 1913-1926
Marquette University
School of Medicine



Eben J. Carey, MS, DSc, MD

Acting Dean: 1926-1928
Dean: 1933-1947
Marquette University
School of Medicine



**Bernard F.
McGrath, MD**

Dean: 1928-1933
Marquette University
School of Medicine



**John S.
Hirschboeck, MD '37**

Dean: 1947-1965
Marquette University
School of Medicine

1965-1975



Gerald A. Kerrigan, MD

Dean: 1965-1977
Marquette University School
of Medicine/Marquette School
of Medicine/Medical College
of Wisconsin



Louis Quarles

President: 1967-1972
Marquette School of Medicine/
Medical College of Wisconsin

1975–present



David Carley, PhD
President: 1975–1977
Medical College of Wisconsin



T. Michael Bolger, JD
President: 1990–2010
Medical College of Wisconsin



Leonard W. Cronkrite, MD
President: 1977–1984
Medical College of Wisconsin



Michael J. Dunn, MD
Dean, School of Medicine:
1995–2008
Medical College of Wisconsin



Edward J. Lennon, MD
Dean: 1978–1985
President: 1984–1990
Medical College of Wisconsin



William R. Hendee, PhD
Founding Dean, Graduate School
of Biomedical Sciences: 1995–2006
Medical College of Wisconsin



Richard A. Cooper, MD
Dean: 1985–1994
Medical College of Wisconsin



Owen W. Griffith, MD
Dean, Graduate School
of Biomedical Sciences: 2007–2010
Medical College of Wisconsin



Jonathan I. Ravdin, MD
 Dean, School of Medicine:
 2008-2011
 Medical College of Wisconsin



Matthew L. Hunsaker, MD
 Founding Dean,
 MCW-Green Bay: 2014-present
 Medical College of Wisconsin



Ravindra P. Misra, PhD
 Dean, Graduate School
 of Biomedical Sciences:
 2010-present
 Medical College of Wisconsin



Lisa Grill Dodson, MD
 Founding Dean,
 MCW-Central Wisconsin:
 2014-present
 Medical College of Wisconsin



John R. Raymond, Sr., MD
 President: 2010-present
 Medical College of Wisconsin



**George E. MacKinnon III, PhD,
 MS, RPh**
 Founding Dean,
 School of Pharmacy: 2015-present
 Medical College of Wisconsin



Joseph E. Kerschner, MD
 Dean, School of Medicine:
 2011-present
 Provost: 2017-present
 Medical College of Wisconsin

*This quotation from
Hippocrates on the art
of medicine hangs in the
entryway of the Health
Research Center on the
MCW-Milwaukee campus.*



MEDICAL
COLLEGE
OF WISCONSIN

WHEREVER
THE ART OF
MEDICINE
IS LOVED,
THERE ALSO IS
LOVE OF
HUMANITY

- HIPPOCRATES -

Major Milestones

In the span of 125 years, the Medical College of Wisconsin – built upon the triumphs and tribulations of its predecessor institutions and the visionary leadership of many – has been a cornerstone institution in the region, state and nation. During this journey, significant events have marked the institution’s growth and maturation. The 25 major milestones that are highlighted here have helped form the foundation for new knowledge, transformative discoveries and healthier communities. ■

Major Milestones

1893, 1894

Wisconsin's first two medical schools are founded

The Medical College of Wisconsin's earliest predecessor institutions – the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Milwaukee Medical College – were founded in 1893 and 1894, respectively.



In 1913, medical student enrollment was 270.

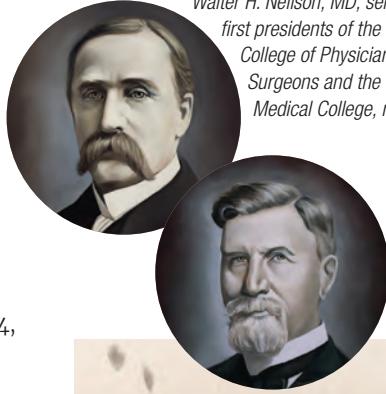
Annual tuition was \$140.

1913

Marquette University School of Medicine is created

On January 14, 1913, Marquette University purchased the financially ailing Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. Two days later, Marquette leased the Milwaukee Medical College's building and purchased the school's medical equipment. The two medical schools were then merged, creating the Marquette University School of Medicine. Prominent local physician Louis F. Jermain, MD, was named the first dean – a position he held until 1926. The members of the two predecessor faculties were given the opportunity to continue under the new administration, and additional local physicians joined this group of volunteer faculty. Students in good standing at the two medical schools were able to continue their studies, provided that they met the new educational standards.

A. Hamilton Levings, MD, and Walter H. Neilson, MD, served as the first presidents of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Milwaukee Medical College, respectively.



1925

MUSM Alumni Association is formed

The Marquette University School of Medicine (MUSM) Alumni Association was formed, comprising graduates of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Milwaukee Medical College and MUSM.



The Marquette University School of Medicine's Cramer Building, circa 1932.

1932

MUSM moves to Cramer Building

The Marquette University School of Medicine (MUSM) moved to the five-story Harriet L. Cramer Memorial Building on the Marquette University campus. The total cost of the Cramer Building, completely furnished, was \$425,000; funds were derived from the invested endowment of gifts from the Carnegie Foundation and Harriet L. Cramer. Teaching facilities accommodated 375 students.



A patient visits with Admiral Chester Nimitz (third from left) and other dignitaries at the Milwaukee Veterans Administration Hospital in 1946.

1936

Marquette Medical Review is established

The *Marquette Medical Review* (the nation's first medical student-edited medical journal) was established in 1936, with "the hope that it will be of vital interest and assistance to medical students in their work..." Publication ceased in 1969 due to rising costs and a plethora of other medical journals.

1946

MUSM affiliates with Milwaukee VA Hospital

On January 22, 1946, the Marquette University School of Medicine (MUSM) and the Milwaukee Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital (now known as the Clement J. Zablocki Veterans Affairs Medical Center) formalized a partnership that remains vibrant and effective today. The agreement, one of the first of its kind in the US between a VA hospital and a medical school, was developed by Eben J. Carey, MD, dean of the MUSM (1933-1947), Lt. Col. Glenn Mullens of the VA Hospital staff and Paul

DID YOU KNOW?

Chicago World's Fair of 1933: Dr. Eben Carey, dean of the Marquette University School of Medicine, also served as director of medical exhibits at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. The Marquette University School of Medicine and Milwaukee County General Hospital partnered on creating a display at the World's Fair on Bright's Disease, a kidney disorder.

Magnuson, MD, chief of research and education at the VA Central Office. The partnership was established two days after Public Law 79-293 was enacted, which allowed the VA to expand its physician workforce to meet the needs of the many veterans returning from World War II.

1951

Postgraduate Studies Program is created

A Postgraduate Studies Program (from 1971 to the present known as Continuing Medical Education) was created to provide ongoing education to community physicians to achieve higher levels of competence and performance – ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes.



Major Milestones

1952–present

Vision for an academic medical center becomes a reality

As early as 1922, Marquette University School of Medicine (MUSM) Dean Louis F. Jermain had defined the concept of a medical center with the Medical School as its hub. The matter was brought up again in 1927 by MUSM President Albert C. Fox, S.J., but it came to naught. It was not until 1952 that concerted efforts were undertaken to create an academic medical center comprising medical education, research and patient care. In the more than six decades since that time, the vision for an academic medical center has become a reality – on what is now known as the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center (MRMC) campus. Below is an aerial view of the MRMC campus taken in early July 2018, which demonstrates the significant expansion of the site and construction of new buildings since the early 1950s; these buildings are described on pages 22 and 23.



Legend

1. Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW)
 - a. Health Research Center (HRC)
 - b. Medical Education Building (MEB)
 - c. Basic Science Building
 - d. MACC Fund Research Center
 - e. Translational and Biomedical Research Center (TBRC)
 - f. Hub for Collaborative Medicine (“the Hub”)
2. Children’s Hospital Clinics Building
3. Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin
4. Children’s Corporate Center/
Milwaukee Regional Medical Center
5. Children’s Research Institute
6. Eye Institute
7. Wisconsin Diagnostic Labs
8. Froedtert & MCW Pavilion
9. Froedtert & MCW Specialty Clinics
10. Froedtert & MCW Cancer Center
11. Froedtert & MCW Center for Advanced Care
12. Froedtert Hospital
13. Curative Care



Milwaukee Regional Medical Center (MRMC) campus, 1989.



Major Milestones 1952–present

Froedtert Hospital: In 1952, following discussions with trustees of the estate of Milwaukee businessman Kurtis Froedtert (who had died the previous year), MUSM Dean John Hirschboeck, MD '37, unveiled plans for an ambitious venture: the creation of the University Medical Center of Milwaukee – a precursor to today's MRMC. In 1955, the Froedtert trustees and MUSM jointly announced plans for a teaching hospital (funded from the Froedtert estate) and expansion of the Medical School faculty. Following many years of study, discussion and legal wrangling, it was decided that the new hospital – which would serve as the teaching and research component of the medical center – be built on the Milwaukee County Institutions Grounds in Wauwatosa. Ground was broken in September 1977; when Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital opened in September 1980 – a city block west of the county hospital – another major component of the medical center had been put into place.

Allen-Bradley Medical School Laboratory: In 1961, the Allen-Bradley Medical Science Laboratory (MUSM's first facility on the grounds of what would become the MRMC) opened. It was demolished in 2009 and was located on the current site of the Daniel M. Soref Imaging Research Facility, which houses several imaging scanners used to conduct cutting-edge research on the brain and related diseases.



Milwaukee Regional Medical Center: In November 1968, articles of incorporation and bylaws for the medical center were drawn up, creating the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Medical Center (later renamed the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center). In addition to the Medical School, the initial partnering institutions included the Milwaukee County General Hospital, Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex, Milwaukee Blood Center, Milwaukee Children's Hospital and Milwaukee Psychiatric Hospital.

Eye Institute: By the late 1960s, the department of ophthalmology was spread out over numerous locations, including wings in both County Hospital buildings and the Cramer Building downtown. The department needed a single home, and after years of letters, phone calls and pitches to the community, along with the eventual financial support of Milwaukee County to supplement \$1.5 million in private donations, construction of a \$4.4 million, eight-story building on the MRMC campus began in September 1974. In late 1976, the Eye Institute opened as one of the first dedicated eye care centers in the country. It is the only facility in southeastern Wisconsin devoted exclusively to eye care, graduate medical education in ophthalmology and vision research.

Basic Science Building: In spring 1976, construction began on MCW's new home on the MRMC campus – the 427,000-square-foot Basic Science Building, consisting of two wings: a three-story multi-use wing now known as the Medical Education Building and a six-story department wing now known as the Basic Science Building. The structure, which was connected by a tunnel to the Allen-Bradley Lab and the County Hospital, opened in 1978. At that time, the Basic Science Building was only the third building to be occupied by the Medical School since 1913.





Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin: As late as the 1980s, MCW’s department of pediatrics was based at Milwaukee Children’s Hospital (MCH); the downtown facility was aging and deemed to be too small to accommodate the growing number of full-time faculty. In 1981, a consultant to the MCH board recommended that a new hospital be built on the MRMC campus. The new Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin (the name had been changed to reflect its position as the only children’s hospital in the state) opened in its current location in 1988; in time, three towers were added to the facility.



MACC Fund Research Center: The MACC Fund Research Center was constructed in 1988, connecting the Medical Education Building and the Basic Science Building. The six-story, 141,000-square-foot edifice now houses the laboratories of MCW’s Cancer Center (including its pediatric component), research laboratories for various clinical departments and the department of biophysics.

Health Research Center: The Health Research Center, which serves as MCW’s “front door” on the MRMC campus, was built in 1997-1998. The 169,000-square-foot facility includes an auditorium, conference rooms and small group teaching spaces, and houses administrative offices for the Medical, Graduate and Pharmacy Schools as well as numerous MCW laboratories.

Biomedical Research Building: Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in January 2005 for the 298,000-square-foot Biomedical Research Building, now known as the Translational and Biomedical Research Center, which provides shared research space and two wings of laboratories – one for MCW and one for the Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin Research Institute. The facility, which opened in early 2007, also houses an expanded state-of-the-art Biomedical Resource Center.



Froedtert & the Medical College of Wisconsin Cancer Center: Since opening in 2008, the Froedtert & the Medical College of Wisconsin Clinical Cancer Center, located adjacent to Froedtert Hospital and the Specialty Clinics building, has cared for more than 50,000 patients. It is the first facility in the region and one of few in the nation built entirely around cancer patients. In a single setting, it features multidisciplinary clinics for disease-specific medical oncology, radiation oncology and surgery appointments, a lab, pharmacy, day hospital, palliative care and a vast array of support services.

Hub for Collaborative Medicine: MCW’s newest building on the MRMC is the eight-story, 334,000-square-foot Hub for Collaborative Medicine, which opened in fall 2017. The Hub is a mix of private and shared offices, open workspaces, collaboration and conference spaces, and amenity areas, and includes a two-story executive wing and connections to the Medical Education Building and Froedtert Hospital via skywalks.

Major Milestones

1961

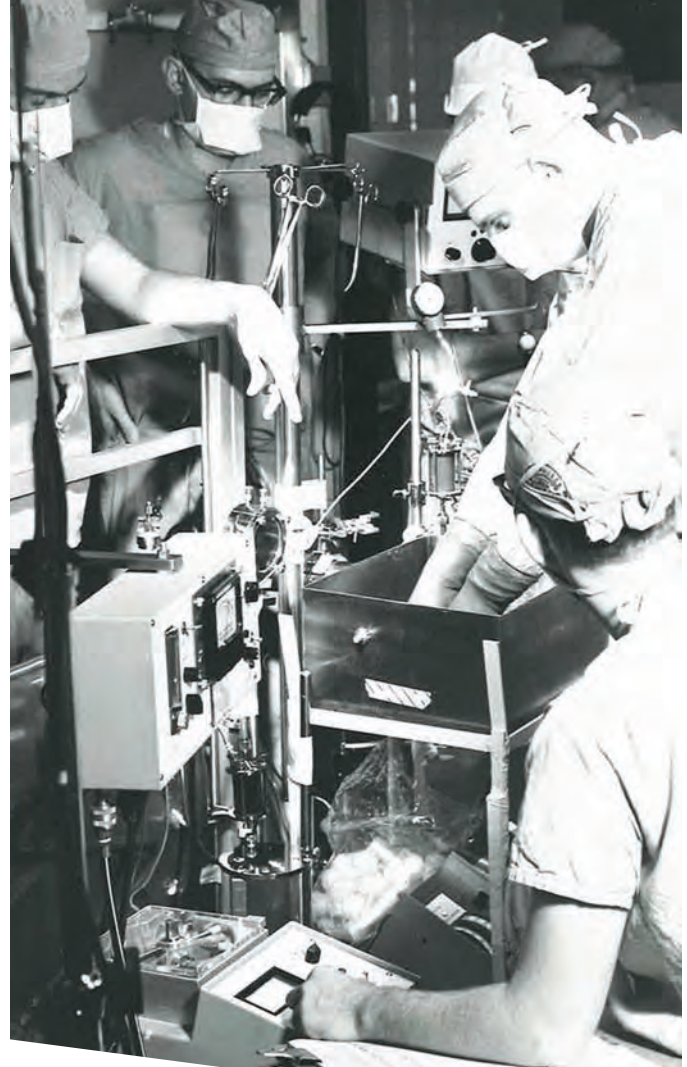
Allen-Bradley Medical Science Laboratory opens

The Allen-Bradley Medical Science Laboratory opened in 1961; it was the Marquette University School of Medicine's (MUSM) first facility on the grounds of the what is now the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center. The lab, an interdisciplinary research facility, supported comprehensive programs comprising teaching, research and patient care. It was a cooperative effort of MUSM, Milwaukee County institutions and the Wood Veterans Administration Hospital.

1967, 1974

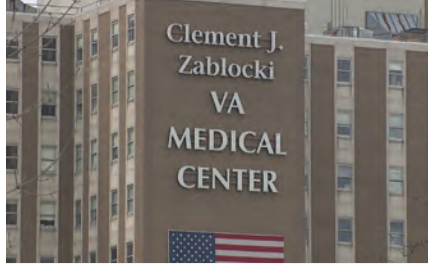
Government and community lend support for a academic medical center in the Milwaukee area

In January 1967, the Heil Report, led by civic leader Joseph Heil and commissioned by the Greater Milwaukee Committee (GMC), determined that it was vital for Milwaukee's future growth and the health of its citizenry to develop an academic medical center. Milwaukee was one of only three major population centers in the country without a medical center, which was considered almost indispensable to the health of a metropolitan community. MUSM and its affiliated hospitals already had formed the basic components of a medical center, but the heavy financial burden this would require was beyond the capacity of the institution to bear. The Report quickly rallied public support for a medical center proposal. Meanwhile, in March 1967, Wisconsin Governor Warren Knowles appointed a task force to develop a comprehensive medical education framework for the state. Later that year, the Governor's Task Force recommended an increase in state funding to support the Medical School as well as boosting medical school enrollment statewide. Concurrently in 1967, Marquette University appealed to the state for financial aid to help fund medical school operations, but the request was denied because of Marquette's status as a religious institution. After the Medical School's separation from Marquette University, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that the state could provide financial aid and approved a state increase in the tax on beer to provide the



(l-r) In 1969, Wisconsin Governor Warren J. Knowles signs legislation authorizing a \$3.2 million appropriation to aid the financially troubled Marquette School of Medicine. Present at the signing are Louis Quarles, president of the Medical School; Ernest Phillipp, trustee, and Gerald Kerrigan, dean.

needed \$1.3 million. In 1969, the GMC launched a Citizen's Committee to save the Marquette School of Medicine; the emergency fund drive raised approximately \$600,000 in a three-month period. In 1973, the Wisconsin legislature authorized a commission headed by businessman David Carley to investigate the status of the institution. In January 1974, the Carley Committee recommended – among other things – that MCW remain private and relocate to the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center (MRMC) campus. Carley subsequently became the first full-time president of MCW, serving from 1975–1977. In 1975, a major fundraising campaign (Project MERIT) was launched to build a new home for MCW on the MRMC campus. The \$40 million building required \$17.6 million in private donations – the largest fundraising campaign ever launched in Milwaukee.



DID YOU KNOW?

National VA (Veterans Administration) Crystal Identification Center: In the 1980s, the Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center in Milwaukee was designated as the national VA Crystal Identification Center. VA hospitals nationwide would send kidney stones and other crystal formations to the Center for analysis. Until the Center closed in 2016, MCW's rheumatology program at the VA held the world's largest collection of kidney stones.



1967

MUSM is separated from Marquette University

The Marquette University School of Medicine (MUSM) was separated from Marquette University in September 1967 and became a private, freestanding institution known as the Marquette School of Medicine.

1970

Marquette School of Medicine is renamed the Medical College of Wisconsin

The Marquette School of Medicine was renamed the Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW), in part to avoid confusion with Marquette University (especially regarding fundraising) and also to reflect the importance of the Medical School to the entire state of Wisconsin.

1972

MCW becomes an international repository for bone marrow and transplant outcomes data

In 1972, MCW established the International Bone Marrow & Transplant Registry (IBMTR) to share outcomes data on hematopoietic cell transplant patients. See page XX for information on the July 2004 merger of the IBMTR and the National Bone Marrow Donor Program, which formed the Center for International Blood & Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR).

In 1970, medical students reacted to the renaming of the Marquette School of Medicine to the Medical College of Wisconsin (examples shown below and at right).

HISTORY QUIZ

Which US president encouraged the citizens of Milwaukee to support the Medical School's fundraising campaign?

- a. John F. Kennedy
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- d. Theodore Roosevelt
- e. Ronald Reagan



Answer: b.



ANOTHER NEW NAME? — Stephen Budiac, building superintendent at the former Marquette Medical School, held a sign he had removed from the front of the building. The

sign had been put up by medical students disgruntled with the school's name change to the Medical College of Wisconsin. The change was announced Tuesday.



Major Milestones

1979

Medical College of Wisconsin Affiliated Hospitals is created to oversee graduate medical education

The Medical College of Wisconsin Affiliated Hospitals (MCWAH) was created in 1979 as a corporate entity to oversee the residency training programs undertaken at area hospitals affiliated with MCW. Currently, MCWAH offers more than 90 residency and fellowship training programs at 10 affiliated institutions and boasts more than 900 residents and fellows.

In 2016, MCWAH was named the inaugural recipient of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) and Gold Foundation's DeWitt C. Baldwin, Jr. Award in the "large program" category. The annual Baldwin Award recognizes sponsoring institutions that foster a respectful, supportive environment for residency and fellowship education following medical school. Of approximately 690 GME-sponsoring institutions nationwide, 60 leading sites of excellence in GME were invited to submit for the inaugural award, and six programs, including MCWAH, were chosen for a site visit before the final selections were made.

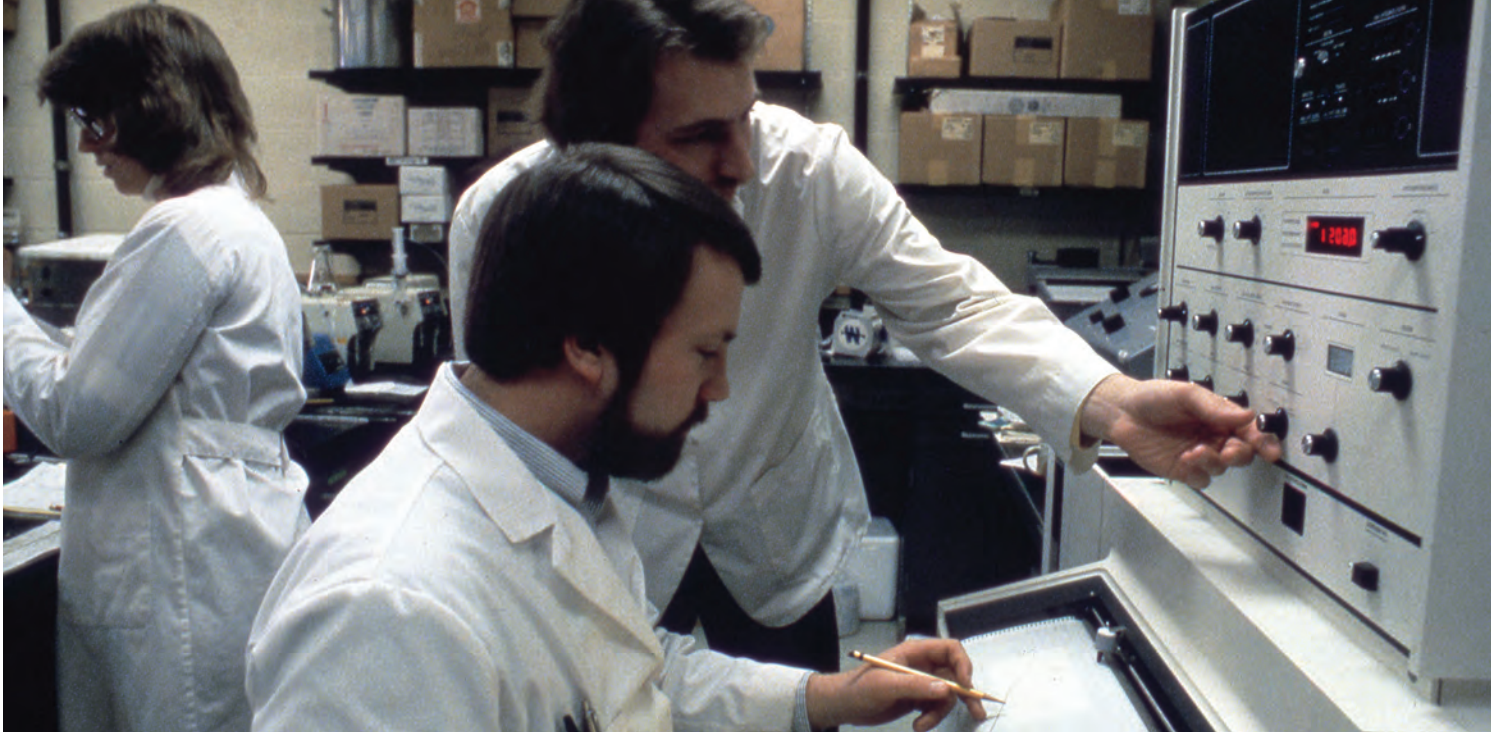


In 2016, MCWAH was named the inaugural recipient of the ACGME and Gold Foundation's DeWitt C. Baldwin, Jr. Award in the "large program" category. Shown here are DeWitt C. Baldwin, Jr. (front); and (back, l-r) Cathy Buck, MSN, RN, president of Froedtert Hospital; Kenneth Simons, MD, MCW Senior Associate Dean for Graduate Medical Education and Accreditation; and William McDade, MD, PhD, AGME awards chair.



DID YOU KNOW?

MCW's Fourth Mission: In 1990, MCW added a fourth mission, then known as "Community Service." In 2008, the mission was renamed "Community Engagement." In 2012, Syed M. Ahmed, MD, MPH, DrPH, was named the inaugural senior associate dean for community engagement.



1983

Medical College of Wisconsin Research Foundation is created to support faculty research activities

The Medical College of Wisconsin Research Foundation (now known as the Office of Technology Development) was established to support faculty research activities that produced new knowledge in many fields – which at times led to new products, devices and processes that had commercial value. The entity became the institution’s arm that managed funds, transferred technology for research and educational programs, and promoted and assisted in scientific investigation by MCW personnel.

1989

Alumni Association undergoes formal name change

The name of the Medical School’s alumni association was changed to the Medical College of Wisconsin/ Marquette Medical Alumni Association.

1995

Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences is established

In 1995, nearly 60 years after the Marquette University School of Medicine conferred its first non-MD graduate degrees from clinical departments (June 1936), the MCW board of trustees formally established the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences as a distinct academic school. William L. Hendee, PhD, who also served as senior associate dean for research, was named founding dean of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences and led it for 11 years. In May 2010, Ravi Misra, PhD, MCW professor of biochemistry, was named dean of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences – a position he continues to hold today. Currently, the Graduate School provides 22 PhD, master’s and certificate programs in six academic disciplines.



Since 2011, the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences has conferred approximately 220 PhD and 390 master’s degrees.

1999, 2004

Blue Cross & Blue Shield conversion leads to creation of the Advancing a Healthier Wisconsin Endowment

In 1999, Blue Cross & Blue Shield United of Wisconsin announced its intention to convert from a nonprofit entity into a stock insurance corporation. Shortly thereafter, the Wisconsin Commissioner of Insurance determined that all of the conversion proceeds were to be equally distributed to Wisconsin’s two medical schools for the purpose of improving health throughout the state.

After several years of mergers and legal proceedings, MCW established the Advancing a Healthier Wisconsin Endowment in 2004 with \$318 million in proceeds from the conversion and funded its first research, education and public and community health initiatives. As stewards of the funds, MCW and the Advancing a Healthier Wisconsin Endowment have invested more than \$243 million in more than 395 health investment improvement initiatives, including \$20 million in an eight-year commitment to bring together community coalitions across the state to address mental and behavioral health needs in Wisconsin.

Major Milestones

2010, 2015

MCW receives Clinical and Translational Science Awards from NIH to establish regional translational research center

In 2010, MCW received a five-year, \$20 million Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as part of the federal government's program to establish select translational research centers nationwide. The grant supported the creation of the Clinical & Translational Science Institute of Southeast Wisconsin (CTSI), a unique academic-community partnership among five area academic institutions and three hospitals to develop an integrated, shared home for clinical and translational research and training. Using innovative mechanisms, CTSI members work to translate research discoveries more quickly into preventative, diagnostic and therapeutic interventions for patients. The NIH awarded MCW a five-year, \$22 million grant in 2015 to continue the work of the CTSI. The CTSI research portfolio now includes more than 490 studies, with more than 44 collaborative research studies underway at present.



2012

School of Medicine initiates the Discovery curriculum

The MCW School of Medicine initiated the Discovery curriculum, a dynamic model that features multifaceted learning modalities – including classroom experiences led by nationally recognized faculty, clinical experiences guided by expert mentors, peer-based small group interactions and opportunities for individualized career pursuits.



Medical students celebrate following the inaugural White Coat Ceremony at MCW-Central Wisconsin in July 2016.

2012–2016

MCW creates regional medical school campuses

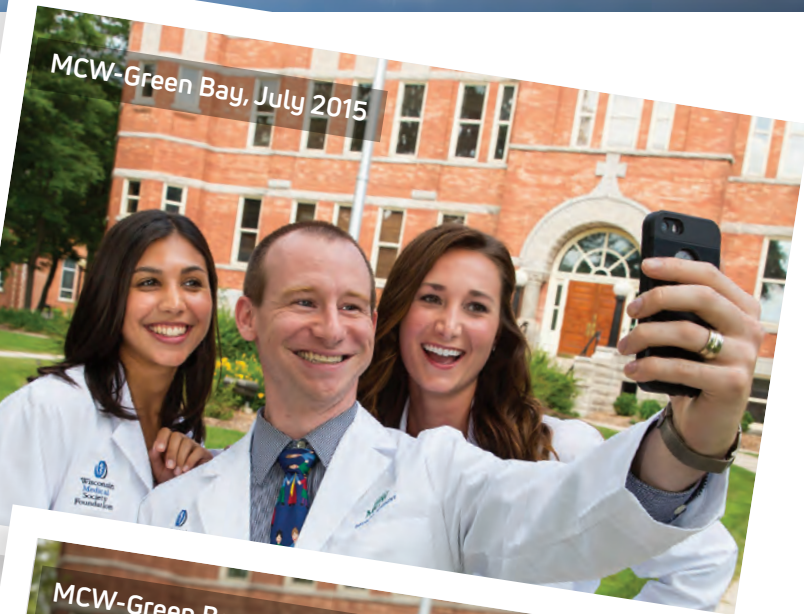
In early 2012, MCW began to explore the development of a statewide community-based medical education program to address Wisconsin's pending physician shortage, especially in the primary care fields. In June 2012, the MCW board of trustees approved moving forward with new medical education campuses in Green Bay and Central Wisconsin. The vision for the regional medical school campuses is to prepare community-serving physicians more efficiently, and with less cost, through innovative MD and graduate medical education programs that leverage existing MCW resources and are enhanced by partnerships with local healthcare systems, colleges and universities, government and local communities. In 2014, Matthew L. Hunsaker, MD, was named founding dean of MCW-Green Bay and Lisa Grill Dodson, MD, was named founding dean of MCW-Central Wisconsin. Twenty-six medical students matriculated in each of the first classes at MCW-Green Bay and MCW-Central Wisconsin, in July 2015 and July 2016, respectively. The first class of medical students at MCW-Green Bay graduated in June 2018.



2015-2017

MCW establishes new School of Pharmacy

The MCW board of trustees approved the MCW School of Pharmacy in May 2015 to train a new generation of pharmacists and to help address healthcare maldistribution in Wisconsin. George E. MacKinnon III, PhD, MS, RPh, joined MCW as the Pharmacy School's founding dean in October 2015. In July 2018, the MCW School of Pharmacy was granted Candidate status from the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (the national agency for accreditation of professional degree programs in pharmacy). The inaugural class of pharmacy students matriculated into the program in August 2017 and is expected to graduate in June 2020. In addition to enrolling in one of the few pharmacy schools offering an accelerated, three-year curriculum, these students are the first to experience the MCW School of Pharmacy's emphasis on expanded clinical skills and longitudinal interprofessional education, through which pharmacy students interact and learn with other healthcare students and professionals throughout the program.



HISTORY QUIZ

In the 1930s, medical students caught smoking in the hallways of Marquette University's Cramer Building were:

- Expelled
- Fined \$5
- Suspended for three days
- Issued a verbal warning

Answer: D.



Major Milestones

2015

MCW receives Community Engagement Classification

MCW received Community Engagement Classification from the Carnegie Foundation in recognition of MCW's broad-reaching and comprehensive community engagement practices. At this time, MCW is one of only four medical schools in the US to have received this prestigious designation.

2017

MCW receives \$37.8 million gift to establish the Robert D. and Patricia E. Kern Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education

MCW received a \$37.8 million gift from the Kern Family and Kern Family Foundation – the largest single donation in MCW's history – to establish the Robert D. and Patricia E. Kern Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education. The Kern Institute, in partnership with a new National Transformation Network (NTN, a dedicated group of seven medical schools), is leading a movement to transform medical education across the continuum, from pre-medical school to physician practice. MedEdNext, an initiative of the Kern Institute and the NTN, is developing innovative ways to prepare physicians for what is next in healthcare.



MCW president and CEO, Dr. John R. Raymond, Sr. (right), chats with National Transformation Network partners at the June 8, 2017, launch event for the Robert D. and Patricia E. Kern Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education.

MCW'S IMPACT AS OF SPRING 2018

4TH
LARGEST PRIVATE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN THE NATION

\$8 BILLION ECONOMIC ENABLEMENT IMPACT (MCW AND PARTNERS)*

* Source: Association of American Medical Colleges, National Institutes of Health, Wi Hospital Association

TOP 5%
worldwide in publishing new knowledge

APPROXIMATELY **50%**
OF WISCONSIN'S PRACTICING PHYSICIANS GRADUATED FROM MCW OR TRAINED AT MCWAH (Medical College of Wisconsin Affiliated Hospitals)

~1,400 STUDENTS
MEDICAL, GRADUATE AND PHARMACY SCHOOLS

LEADING NATIONAL MEDICAL EDUCATION INNOVATION
INITIATIVE DRIVEN BY PHILANTHROPY through the Robert D. and Patricia E. Kern Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education

WISCONSIN'S **LARGEST PRIVATE RESEARCH INSTITUTION**

TOP 5%
NATIONALLY IN NUMBER OF RESIDENTS TRAINED >900 residents and fellows in training each year



2018

Wisconsin Policy Forum report validates 1967 Heil Report vision and goals

A 2018 report by the Wisconsin Policy Forum validated that the vision and goals for a medical school and comprehensive medical center in the greater Milwaukee area, as discussed in the 1967 Heil Commission Report (see page 24), have been exceeded by MCW.

DID YOU KNOW?




Sir Henry Wellcome: a Wisconsin native who founded the British pharmaceutical firm Burroughs Wellcome & Company was impressed with the displays created by Marquette University Medical School (MUSM) Dean Dr. Eben Carey at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. Wellcome met with the president of Marquette University to

learn more about the medical school and was awarded an honorary degree from MUSM in 1934. Before returning to England in 1936, Wellcome told Marquette's president that he planned to change his will and leave a bequest to the medical school. Unfortunately, Sir Henry Wellcome died shortly after returning to England. He never had a chance to change his will.

LARGEST MULTI-SPECIALTY 
PHYSICIAN PRACTICE
IN WISCONSIN
~2.6 MILLION
PATIENT VISITS ANNUALLY

MCW PRACTICING PHYSICIANS
ACCOUNT FOR
45%

**OF WISCONSIN
DOCTORS LISTED IN
BEST DOCTORS
IN AMERICA®**

98% 
**OF MEDICAL AND
SURGICAL SPECIALISTS
CARING FOR VETERANS AT
ZABLOCKI VA MEDICAL CENTER IN MILWAUKEE
ARE MCW PHYSICIANS**

380 work with **630 COMMUNITY**
FACULTY MEMBERS **PARTNERS** to improve health
across Wisconsin

~300 **LEADING PROVIDER**
CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS in Wisconsin of cancer clinical
trials, more than any other
institution in the state

\$100 **CONTRIBUTED BY 11,000 DONORS** in the past two years
MILLION supporting research advances, innovative medical education and
leading-edge patient care

In 2010, MCW faculty members pioneered the use of whole human genome sequencing technology to diagnose and successfully treat a patient with an extremely rare and previously undiagnosed disease.

Major Achievements

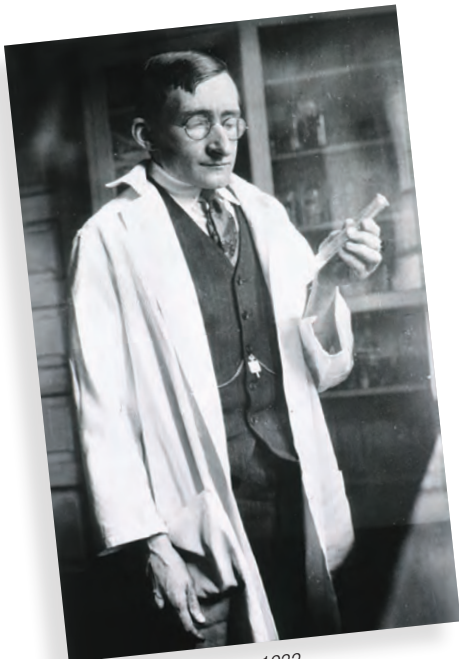
The Medical College of Wisconsin and its predecessor institutions have been privileged to share in the extraordinary clinical and scientific achievements of numerous faculty members – many of whom also were/are alumni. These accomplishments – regardless of size or level of impact – are a testament to the tenacity, curiosity, commitment and innovation of individuals dedicated to moving scientific discovery, healthcare and health forward. The 25 major achievements that are highlighted here have had – and continue to have – lifesaving and life-changing global impact on clinical testing, diagnosis and treatment, positioning MCW and its faculty as international leaders in patient care and translational research. ■

Major Achievements

1935

Created the first test for blood coagulation

Armand Quick, PhD, joined the Marquette University School of Medicine in 1935 as assistant professor of pharmacology and served as chair of the department of biochemistry from 1944-1964. During a professional career spanning more than 50 years, Dr. Quick made numerous important contributions to medicine, particularly in the field of hemostasis. In 1935, he created the Quick Test (also known as the prothrombin time test) – the first standardized test for measuring blood coagulation. Dr. Quick also developed the first quantitative test of liver function, made important findings in hereditary bleeding disorders, contributed to the discovery of the widely prescribed anticoagulant drug Warfarin and created a tolerance test to identify patients sensitive to the anti-clotting effects of aspirin. Dr. Quick received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1970.



Dr. Armand Quick, circa 1932.



Dr. Armand Quick, circa 1971.



HISTORY QUIZ

MCW president Leonard Cronkhite was the cousin of famed newscaster Walter Cronkite.

TRUE FALSE

Answer: True



In 1937, Max Gene Nohl tested the suit that pioneered helium-oxygen breathing mixtures in a record-breaking dive to the bottom of Lake Michigan. The helium-oxygen mixture idea was co-developed with Dr. Edgar End of the Marquette University School of Medicine.

1937

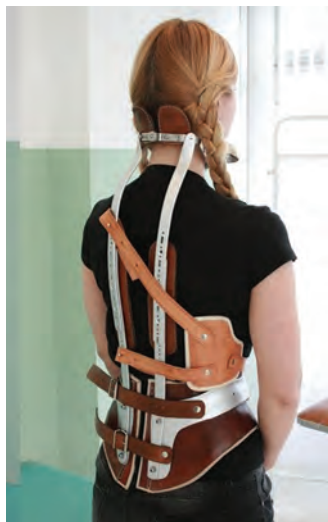
Founded the field of hyperbaric medicine

Edgar End, MD '36, a faculty member in the department of physiology, collaborated on a world-record scuba dive of 420 feet in 1937 that led to major advances in scuba diving equipment and the development of the field of hyperbaric medicine. Dr. End was responsible for calculating the helium-oxygen breathing mixtures and the decompression schedule used for the world-record dive.

1946

Invented the removable brace for treating scoliosis

Walter Blount, MD, and Alfred C. Schmidt, MD, faculty members in the department of orthopaedic surgery, created the "Milwaukee brace" (also known as the cervico-thoraco-lumbar-sacral orthosis) – which is still used today to treat scoliosis in children and adolescents. Dr. Blount received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1973.



1967

Performed Milwaukee's first kidney transplant

H. Myron Kauffman, Jr., MD, a faculty member in the department of surgery from 1967–1987, performed the first kidney transplant in Milwaukee – which also was the first transplant operation in the history of the Medical School.

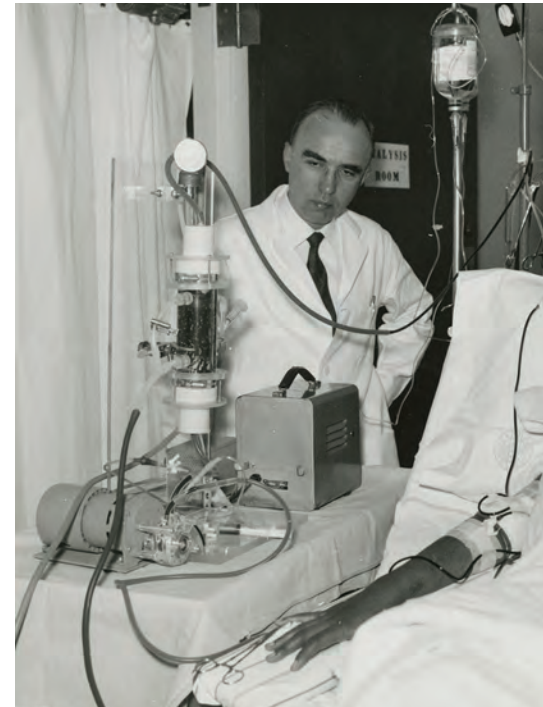
1968

Pioneered the precursor to modern kidney dialysis

Richard Stewart, MD, MS, MPH, PhD, a faculty member in the department of medicine, developed the hollow-fiber kidney dialysis machine (also known as the capillary kidney) in 1964. This machine, which replaced units that used traditional membranous tubes and flat membranes, served as a prototype for units used today by countless individuals in long-term care. In February 1968, Dr. Stewart and colleagues dialyzed the first patient at the Milwaukee Veterans Affairs Hospital using the capillary kidney. Dr. Stewart spent years studying the effects of poisons in the bloodstream and toxic chemistry that led to kidney failure and multiple blood diseases. He also conducted human safety research for many chemicals, including carbon monoxide, Freon and others.

DID YOU KNOW?

Affiliation with Carroll College: Just as the Milwaukee Medical College forged a loose affiliation with Marquette University in 1907, the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons became the independent Department of Medicine for Carroll College in Waukesha in 1909.



Dr. Richard Stewart with the kidney dialysis machine he developed in 1964.

1972

Created a widely-used blood test for lead poisoning

Frederick Blodgett, MD, a faculty member and chair of the department of pediatrics (1978–1983), developed the first rapid blood screening test to detect lead poisoning – which became the standard method of lead testing used by public health officials throughout the country. He received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1986.

Major Achievements

1972, 2004

Founded an international registry to advance bone marrow transplantation; expanded to create an international research center

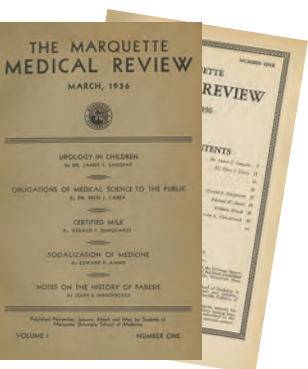
In 1972, Mortimer Bortin, MD, and colleagues in the department of medicine at MCW established the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) wherein physicians could contribute outcomes data on hematopoietic cell transplant patients. The IBMTR, with the later addition of the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR), expanded to include a large network of transplant centers in almost 50 countries. This worldwide database now includes data on more than 475,000 patients. In July 2004, the IBMTR and the National Bone Marrow Donor Program combined to form a comprehensive program, the Center for International Blood & Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR). The CIBMTR collaborates with the global scientific community to advance hematopoietic cell transplantation and cellular therapy worldwide to increase survival and enrich quality of life for patients. The CIBMTR facilitates critical observational and interventional research through scientific and statistical expertise, a large network of transplant centers and a unique and extensive clinical outcomes database.



(l-r) Dr. Alfred A. Rimm and Dr. Mortimer Bortin, faculty members in the MCW department of medicine.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Marquette Medical Review: In 1936, medical students launched *The Marquette Medical Review*, the nation's first medical student-edited medical journal. Students, faculty and community physicians contributed articles to the journal, which continued to be published until 1969.



1979, 1988

Boosted cure rates for children with leukemia

Bruce Camitta, MD, a faculty member in the MCW department of pediatrics specializing in hematology and oncology, demonstrated that intensive treatment of acute myelogenous leukemia can cure 40-50 percent of children (versus 20 percent previously). In 1989, Dr. Camitta developed medication protocols that resulted in a 90 percent cure rate for children with acute lymphocytic leukemia (previously the cure rate was 70 percent).



1981

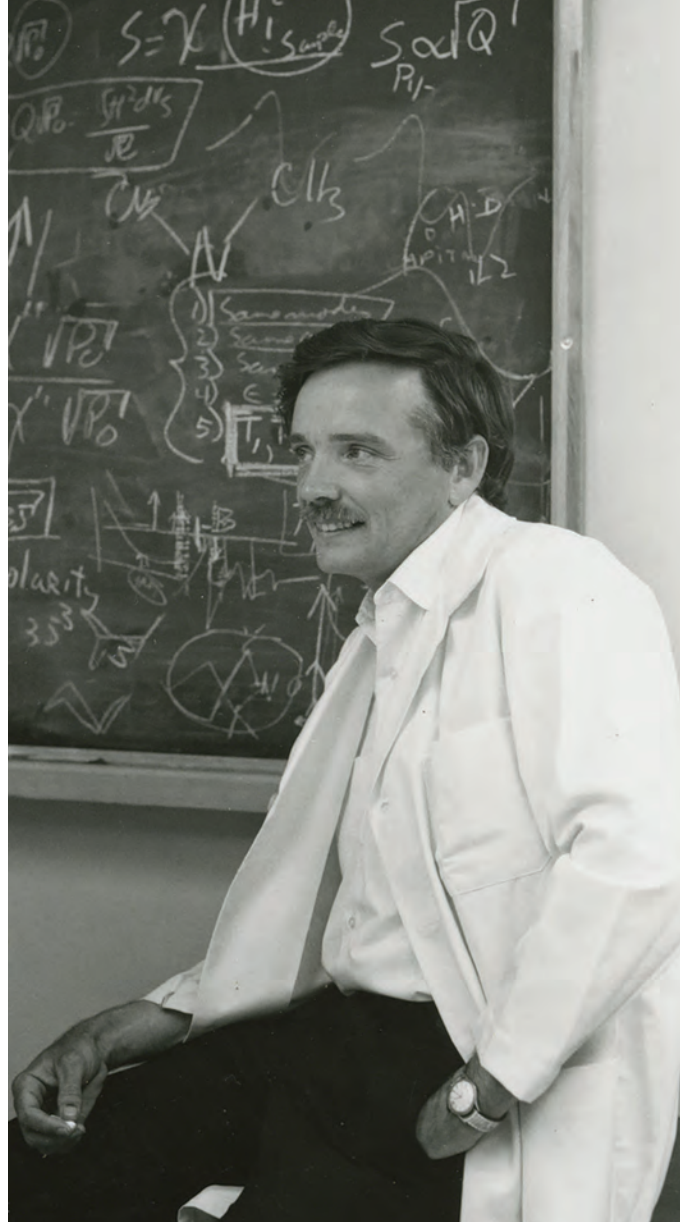
Discovered a new form of shoulder arthritis

Daniel J. McCarty, Jr., MD, chair of medicine (1974-1989) and founder of the MCW Arthritis Institute, was the first to identify a condition known as "Milwaukee shoulder syndrome." It is caused by crystals collecting in the shoulder joint, which leads to degradation of the joint as well as the rotator cuff. Dr. McCarty received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1990.

1989

Advanced the diagnosis and treatment of a bile duct dysfunction

Joseph Geenen, MD '60, GME '65, FEL '67; Walter Hogan, MD '58, FEL '64; and Wylie ("Jerry") Dodds, MD, faculty members in the MCW departments of medicine and radiology, defined a system for classifying and treating dysfunction in the sphincter of Oddi (encircling the distal common bile duct), which became known as the "Milwaukee Biliary Group Classification" and was widely accepted and implemented by their peers in gastroenterology. Dr. Dodds received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1990.



(left) An article in the September 29, 1992 issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel describes the groundbreaking work of Dr. James Hyde and his team at MCW in using magnetic resonance imaging to better understand brain function. (right) Dr. James Hyde, circa 1975.



1992

Published the first manuscript on Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

James Hyde, PhD, a faculty member in the department of biophysics and director of the National Biomedical Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (EPR) Center at MCW – along with graduate students Peter Bandettini, PhD '94; and Eric Wong, PhD '92, MD '94 (see page 53); and investigators at several other institutions – developed a new technology, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), which allows for the noninvasive assessment of brain function. This technique relies on the fact that cerebral blood flow and neuronal activation are coupled, so that when an area of the brain is in use, blood flow and oxygen delivery to that region also increase. Dr. Hyde, who joined MCW in 1975 and retired in 2016, received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 2008.



DID YOU KNOW?

In 2017, MCW was recognized as a Finalist for the Association of American Medical Colleges' prestigious **Spencer Foreman Award for Outstanding Community Service**, which spotlights members with long-standing major institutional commitment to addressing community needs. MCW also won the inaugural Spencer Foreman Award in 2007.

Major Achievements

1993

Novel Immunotherapy Approach for Leukemia Patients

William Drobyski, MD, FEL '90, MCW professor of Medicine, showed that the administration of donor lymphocyte infusions could be used to treat patients who had relapsed after bone marrow transplantation for chronic myelogenous leukemia. Prior to this report, the only other therapy for these patients was a second transplant which carried a very high mortality rate.

1995-1996

Identified the gene that causes color blindness

Jay Neitz, PhD, and Maureen Neitz, PhD, faculty members in the departments of ophthalmology and cell biology, neurobiology and anatomy, respectively, discovered the gene for color blindness and were the first to identify the existence of more than 50 rods in the eye to determine color vision.

1996, 2002, 2005

Elucidated the role of the kidney and genetic factors in hypertension

Allen Cowley, Jr., PhD, chair of physiology, discovered in 1996 that an inherited defect in the control of kidney function leads to hypertension. In 2002, he identified genetic causes and markers of hypertension and in 2005 discovered 46 chromosomal areas associated with hypertension. Dr. Cowley received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1993.

1996

Invented a blood test identifying risk of kidney rejection

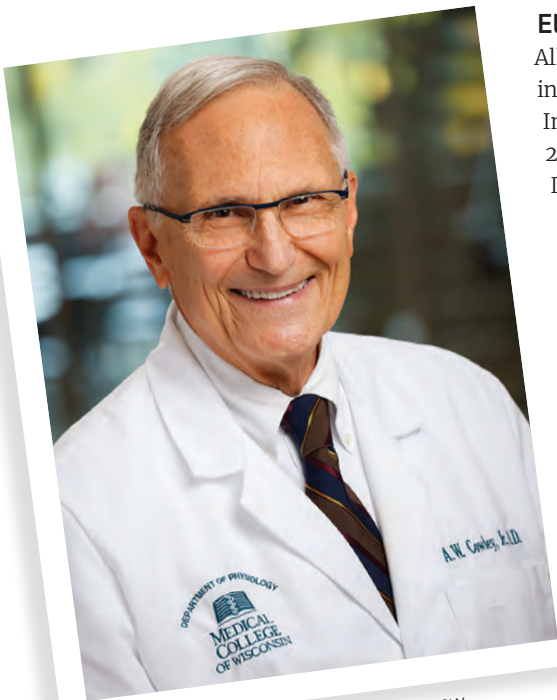
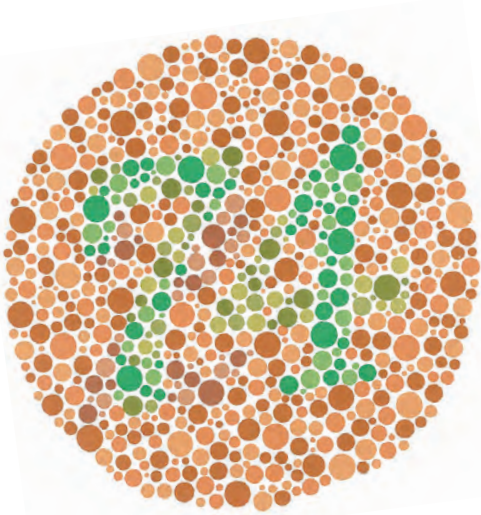
Virginia Savin, MD, a faculty member in the department of medicine, developed a blood test that identifies possible kidney transplant recipients at high risk for rejection.

HISTORY QUIZ

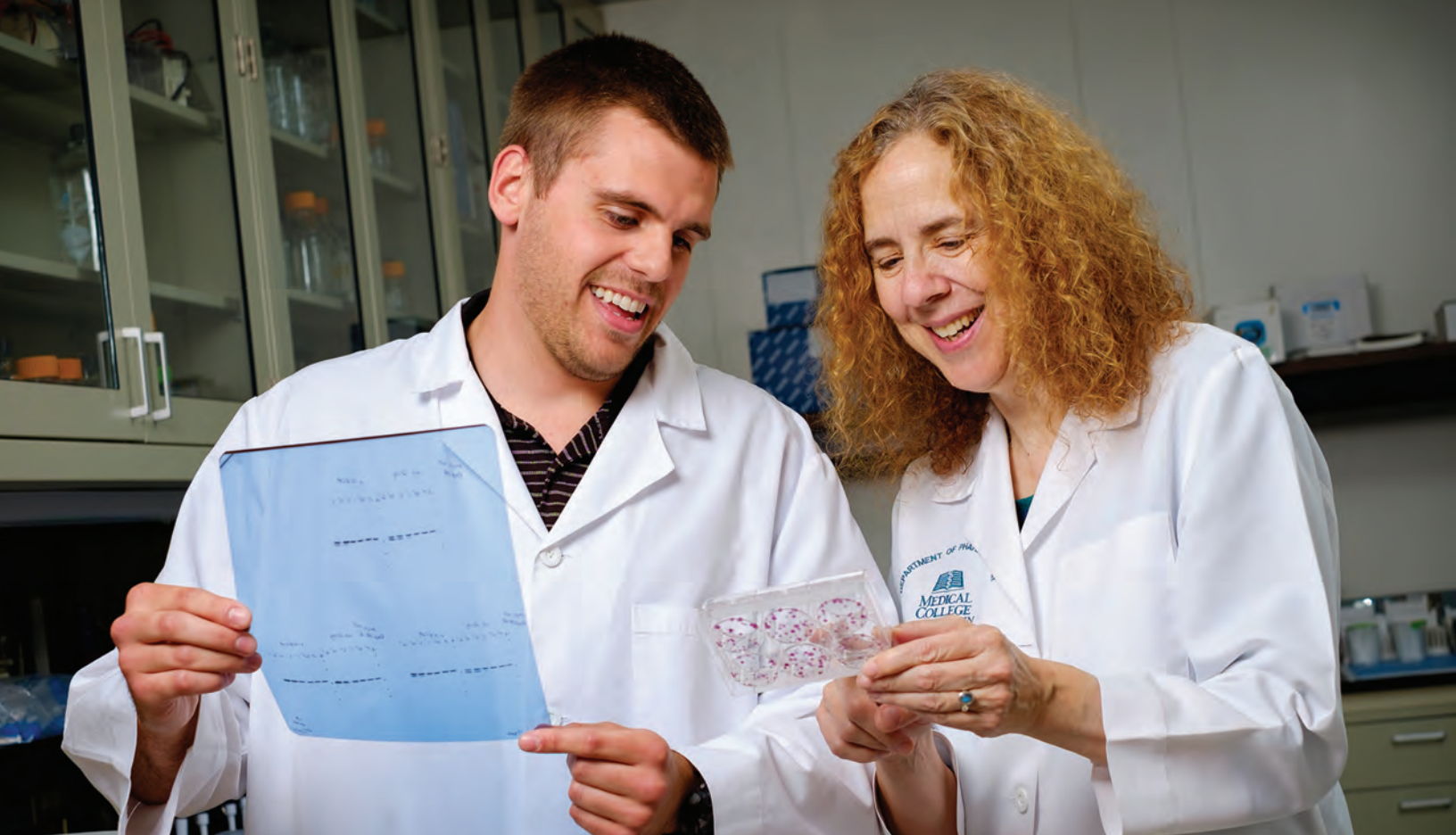
MCW physicians were the first in Wisconsin to perform all but one of the following procedures:

- a. Adult heart transplant surgery
- b. Pediatric heart transplant surgery
- c. Lung transplant surgery
- d. Kidney transplant surgery
- e. Twin-to-twin fetal transfusion surgery

Answer: d



Dr. Allen Cowley, Jr., has been chair of the MCW department of physiology since 1980.



Dr. Carol Williams with graduate student Anthony Brandt in 2015.

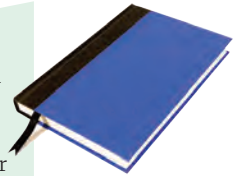
2005

Cured an unvaccinated patient infected with rabies

Rodney Willoughby, MD, a faculty member in the department of pediatrics, developed the “Milwaukee Protocol,” the world’s first successful treatment for rabies. The 15-year-old patient, who had been bitten by a bat, was placed in a medically induced coma to allow her immune system to fight the disease. She is now married with twins. Seventeen survivors followed.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Yearbook Scandal: In 1934, third-year Marquette University medical students heckled coeds who tried to sell *The Hilltop* campus yearbook. Furious at the medical students’ discourtesy, Father Anthony Berens – regent of the medical school – demanded that all 65 members of the class purchase the yearbook for \$5, saying that anyone who failed to buy the yearbook would be expelled. All of the medical students bought the yearbook.



2008, 2013

Advanced knowledge of tumor growth and metastasis

Carol Williams, PhD, a faculty member in the department of pharmacology and toxicology, in 2008 determined that a unique protein called SmgGDS increases the growth of lung, prostate and breast tumors, and that reducing SmgGDS slows the growth of cancer cells and diminishes tumor formation. In 2013, Dr. Williams discovered a way to block adenosine (produced by tumor cells), which may be responsible for signaling lung, breast and pancreatic cancer metastasis.



Dr. Rodney Willoughby with his unvaccinated patient who recovered from rabies, circa 2005.

Major Achievements

2009

Transformed human skin cells into liver cells

Stephen Duncan, DPhil, a faculty member in the department of cell biology, neurobiology and anatomy, for the first time created human liver cells from induced pluripotent stem cells that originated as human skin cells. This could lead to the treatment of patients with disease-causing mutations in their livers by transplanting liver cells derived from their own stem cells that lack the problematic mutation.



2012

Provided evidence for establishing side-impact air bag standards

Vehicle crash research conducted at the Medical College of Wisconsin Crash Injury Research and Engineering Network (CIREN) Center by Thomas Gennarelli, MD, Frank Pintar, PhD, and Narayan Yoganandan, PhD, faculty members in the department of neurosurgery, led to the establishment of federal standards for side-impact air bags.

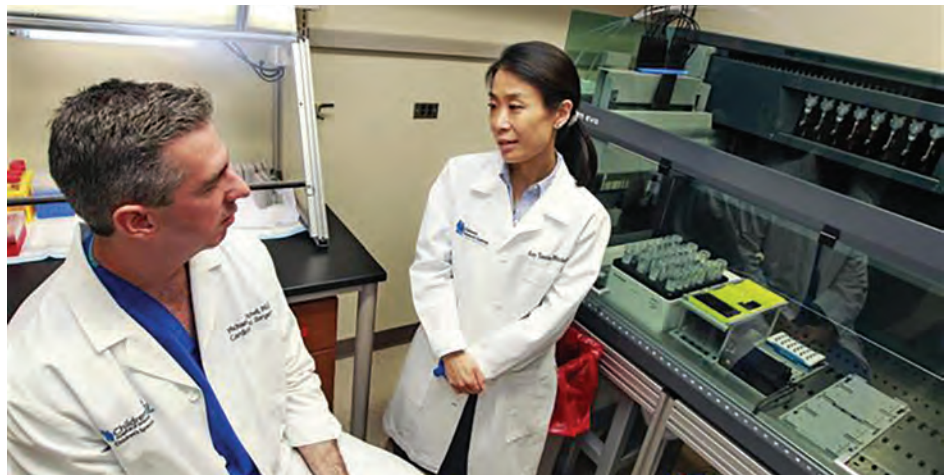


Dr. Howard Jacob, circa 2010.

2010

Pioneered the use of human genome sequencing for diagnosis and treatment

Howard Jacob, PhD, a faculty member in the department of physiology, led the world's first application of whole genome sequencing technology to diagnose and successfully treat a patient with an extremely rare and previously undiagnosable disease. The case became international news, drawing praise from the director of the National Institutes of Health and prompting Dr. Jacob to launch the nation's first sequencing clinic at MCW and Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. Under his leadership, the entity became a world leader in genomic sequencing – and was one of the first to make DNA sequencing available to patients with rare diseases. Other prestigious institutions followed MCW's lead and established sequencing programs of their own.



Dr. Michael Mitchell and Dr. Aoy Tomita-Mitchell in 2015.

2014–2015

Invented a blood test to detect heart transplant rejection

Aoy Tomita-Mitchell, PhD, and Michael Mitchell, MD, faculty members in the department of surgery, developed a safe, rapid, highly sensitive and specific noninvasive targeted genetic diagnostic test to detect rejection of a transplanted organ and to monitor the health of transplant patients by analyzing DNA shed by the donated organ into the patient's blood.

2016

Performed first life-saving treatment in US for baby born without a trachea

John C. Densmore, MD, associate professor of surgery, led a multi-specialty team at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin to perform a sequence of groundbreaking procedures, saving the life of a newborn without a trachea.



2016

Repaired and regenerated an esophagus within the patient

Kulwinder Dua, MD, a faculty member in the department of medicine, was the first in the world to successfully repair and regenerate a damaged esophagus that was still inside the patient.

2016

Launched a clinical trial to restore motor function to paralyzed patients

Shekar Kurpad, MD, FEL '01, PhD, chair of neurosurgery, launched a clinical trial with other hospitals around the country – based on his research into cellular transplantation for spinal cord injury – to restore almost complete upper limb fine motor function to a young man paralyzed in a car accident.



(l-r) Drs. Parameswaran Hari, Nirav Shah, Byron Johnson and David Margolis have extended the life of a lymphoma patient (at center).

2017

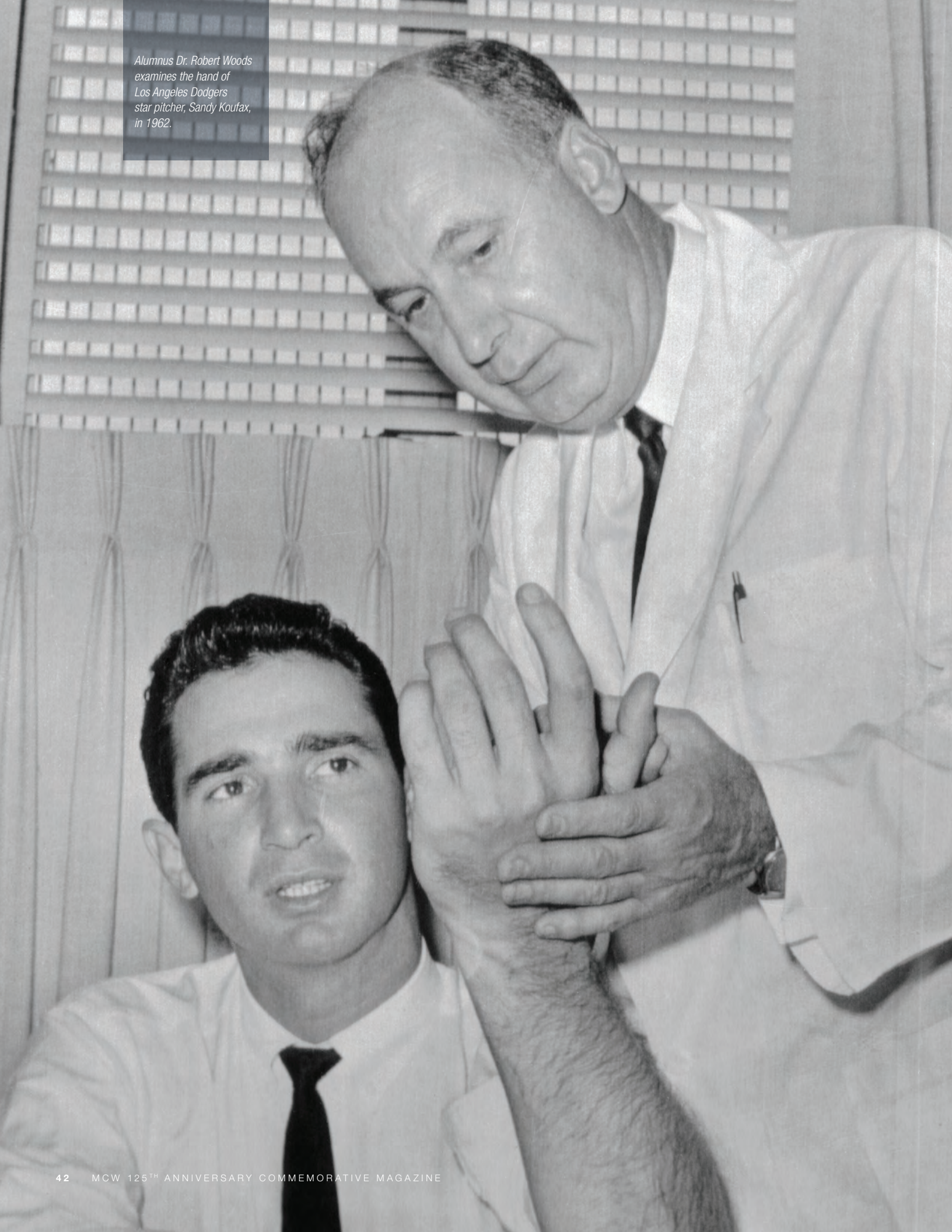
Commenced a clinical trial to test a new cancer immunotherapy

Parameswaran Hari, MD, FEL '02, MS '06; Nirav Shah, MD; Bryon Johnson, PhD, FEL '92; and David Margolis, GME '92, FEL '95, faculty members in the departments of medicine, microbiology and immunology, and pediatrics, successfully used a new immunology treatment developed by MCW researchers (known as chimeric antigen receptor [CAR] T-cell therapy) to extend the life of a 52-year-old man with lymphoma. This new treatment genetically alters a person's immune system to uniquely personalize it to target cancer cells – a significant departure from more routine chemotherapy.



Dr. Shekar Kurpad successfully restored upper limb fine motor function to paralyzed patient Lucas Lindner.

Alumnus Dr. Robert Woods examines the hand of Los Angeles Dodgers star pitcher, Sandy Koufax, in 1962.



Notable Alumni

The alumni of the Medical College of Wisconsin and its predecessor institutions – including the Marquette University School of Medicine – are part of a proud family with distinguished roots stretching back 125 years. Fittingly, the word “alumnus” is derived from the Latin verb *alere*, which means “to nourish.” The Medical School and Graduate School faculty have nurtured students through meaningful education, clinical training, research and mentorship. So, too, have these students (as alumni) sustained and cultivated their alma mater through philanthropic and volunteer support; in many cases, they have returned to become faculty members themselves. At present, MCW boasts more than 18,000 living alumni of the Medical School, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences and MCW Affiliated Hospitals – and each and every alumnus/alumna is a part of the institution’s history. The 25 notable alumni highlighted here are individuals whose groundbreaking clinical care, cutting-edge research, state-of-the-art medical innovations, community health improvement endeavors and exemplary leadership have brought renown to the Medical College of Wisconsin. ■

Notable Alumni



1904

Julius J. Bellin, MD 1904

Dr. Bellin converted a 15-bed house in Green Bay, Wis., into a small hospital in 1907. The hospital grew into Bellin Health Systems Inc., which now has more than 4,000 employees in northeast Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula.



Dr. Joseph King (front row, second from left) and staff from the Milwaukee County Hospital, 1922-1923.

1921

Joseph King, MD '21

Dr. King was a strong advocate for the treatment of underserved patients at Milwaukee County Hospital, where he served as director of surgery. He also was deeply concerned with medical student education, interacting with every medical school graduate from 1921-1962. In 1967, Dr. King received the MCW/Marquette Medical Alumni Association's *Alumnus of the Year Award*.

1937

John Hirschboeck, MD '37

Dr. Hirschboeck served as dean of the Marquette University School of Medicine from 1947-1965. He was the first to propose the creation of the University Medical Center of Milwaukee in 1951 and a leading force in the development of the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center (MRMC), which today features MCW and five other organizations working in partnership and close proximity.



Dr. John Hirschboeck, circa 1950.

1937

John G. Walsh, MD '37

Dr. Walsh was the first individual to hold the presidency of three major family medicine organizations: the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), the American Board of Family Practice (now the American Board of Family Medicine) and the Family Health Foundation of America (now the AAFP Foundation). To honor Dr. Walsh and to recognize leaders in family medicine, in 1973 the AAFP created the *John G. Walsh Award for Lifetime Contributions to Family Medicine*.



Dr. Bruce Brewer examines Milwaukee Braves star Hank Aaron, circa 1960. Dr. Brewer also is pictured below at far right.

1938, 1940, 1945

Robert Woods, MD '38; Bruce J. Brewer, MD '40; and Leonard Michienzi, MD '45, PhD

Each alumnus served as a Major League Baseball team physician. Dr. Woods worked with the Los Angeles Dodgers beginning in 1963. Dr. Brewer worked with the Milwaukee Braves from 1953-1965 (until its relocation to Atlanta). Dr. Michienzi worked with the Minnesota Twins from the 1960s to the 1990s.



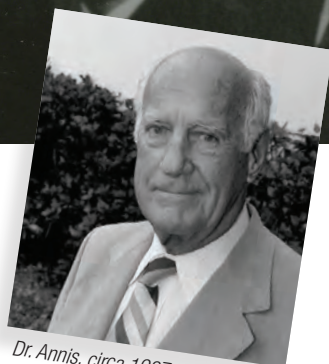
1938, 1959

Edward R. Annis, MD '38, and Timothy Flaherty, MD '59

Dr. Annis and Dr. Flaherty both served in major leadership roles in the American Medical Association, the largest professional association of physicians and medical students in the US. Dr. Annis, a general surgeon based in Florida, served as the association's president from 1963-1964. Dr. Flaherty, a Wisconsin radiologist, served as chair of its board of trustees from 2001-2002.



Members of the editorial board of the Marquette Medical Review included Drs. Annis, Woods, Hirschboeck and Brewer, circa 1940.



Dr. Annis, circa 1987.

Notable Alumni



Dr. John Bonica, circa 1966.

1942

John Bonica, MD '42

Dr. Bonica was first inspired to alleviate pain by caring for wounded soldiers during World War II. Later, his wife's life-threatening experience during childbirth focused his attention on obstetric pain management. Dr. Bonica helped pioneer the use of epidural anesthesia during childbirth and advanced the practice of regional pain blocks as an emerging form of anesthesia. He was called "pain relief's founding father" by *Time* magazine and founded the department of anesthesiology at the University of Washington School of Medicine and the International Association for the Study of Pain. Dr. Bonica was a prolific scholar, publishing two seminal books on pain management, and was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Science degree by MCW in 1977.

1945, 1983

Eugene Brusky, MD '45; Robert Anderson, MD '83, FEL '89; and Patrick McKenzie, MD '83, GME '88

All three alumni have served as National Football League team physicians. Dr. Brusky worked with the Green Bay Packers from 1962-1990. Dr. Anderson joined the Green Bay Packers in 2017 after working with the Carolina Panthers. Dr. McKenzie is head physician for the Green Bay Packers and has been with the team since the early 1990s.



Photo courtesy of The Charlotte Observer

Dr. Robert Anderson, circa 2016.



Photo courtesy of The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

Dr. Patrick McKenzie, circa 2016.



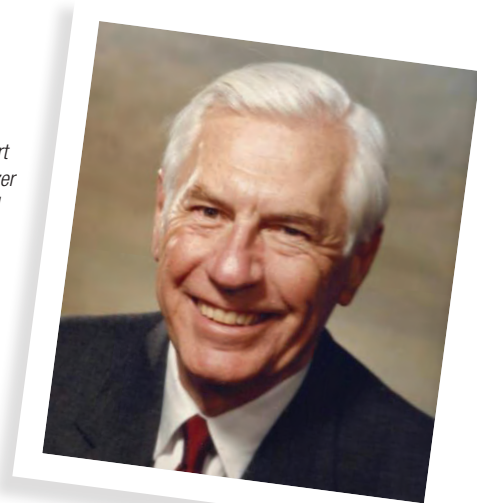
Dr. Eugene Brusky, circa 1990.

1946

Robert J. Schweitzer, MD '46

Dr. Schweitzer recognized – in the 1950s and 1960s – the need for specialty cancer surgery training to improve outcomes and survival for cancer patients. He helped develop surgical oncology residencies in the US to train generations of cancer surgeons and worked with physicians to establish guidelines for the training of cancer surgeons. He also served as president of the American College of Surgeons, the Society of Surgical Oncology and the American Cancer Society. In 1974, Dr. Schweitzer received the Alumni Association's *Alumnus of the Year Award*.

Dr. Robert Schweitzer (undated photo).



1947

George J. Magovern, MD '47

Dr. Magovern developed an innovative artificial heart valve that could be quickly clamped into place, an advancement over the caged-ball valves then in use which required significant suturing time. The Magovern-Cromie heart valve vastly reduced the surgical implantation time and increased survival rates from under 50-90 percent. The state-of-the-art valve was routinely used from 1962 and into the 1970s.



Dr. George Magovern and the artificial heart valve he developed.



1949

Derward Lepley, Jr., MD '49

In 1968, Dr. Lepley led a Milwaukee-based team that performed the first heart transplant procedure in Wisconsin. The recipient, lived for eight years and four months after the operation (which was more than two years longer than any previous heart transplant patient). Also in 1968, Dr. Lepley was named chair of cardiothoracic surgery at the Medical School, a position he held until 1974. In 1980, Dr. Lepley founded the *Walter Zeit Fellowship* to honor former associate dean Walter Zeit, PhD '39, who instructed more than 4,500 students over his 60-year career. In 2015, Margaret Motl, MD '81, established the *Dr. Derward Lepley, Jr., Endowed Scholarship Fund*.



Dr. Derward Lepley (right) receiving an award in 1981.



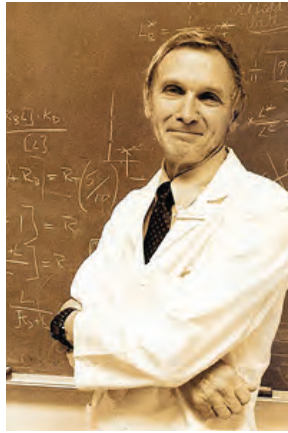
In 2015, Dr. Margaret A. Motl established an endowed scholarship fund honoring Dr. Derward Lepley.

Notable Alumni

1951

Norman Engbring, MD '51

In his position as MCW associate dean for graduate medical education, Dr. Engbring led the creation of Medical College of Wisconsin Affiliated Hospitals (MCWAH) in 1979 to administer graduate medical education programs. This development came during a time of increasing scrutiny and standardization by the national accrediting body, the Liaison Committee for Graduate Medical Education, which had abolished the freestanding hospital internship in 1975 in an effort to improve the quality of education provided to residents and fellows. Dr. Engbring served as MCWAH's first executive director and also served as MCW's first archivist, authoring the first comprehensive history book on MCW and its predecessor institutions.



1954

Richard Kitz, MD '54

Dr. Kitz led the Massachusetts General Hospital's department of anesthesia, critical care and pain medicine from 1969-1994. Under his leadership, the department grew into a major international clinical, research and training center for anesthesiology and its associated sciences. Known as an innovator and effective administrator, Dr. Kitz advanced the discipline of anesthesia by integrating technology and expertise from other fields to improve patient care. He also served as faculty dean for clinical affairs at Harvard Medical School from 1994-1999. In this position, he managed the evolution of relationships among patient care, research and educational efforts conducted by clinical faculty members.

1960

M. Therese Southgate, MD '60

Dr. Southgate was the first woman to serve as editor of the *Marquette Medical Review*, which was founded in 1936 as the nation's first medical journal edited by medical students. She achieved another milestone in 1962, becoming the first woman to serve as senior editor of *JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association*, a position she held for nearly 50 years. In 1964, *JAMA*'s editors featured a work of fine art on its cover in an effort to reinforce the connection between medicine and the arts; Dr. Southgate emerged as the leader of this approach, selecting weekly artwork and writing an explanatory essay called "The Cover." Her column became a popular weekly feature that ran until 2013. Three successive collections of "The Cover" were published as books in 1997, 2001 and 2010.



HISTORY QUIZ

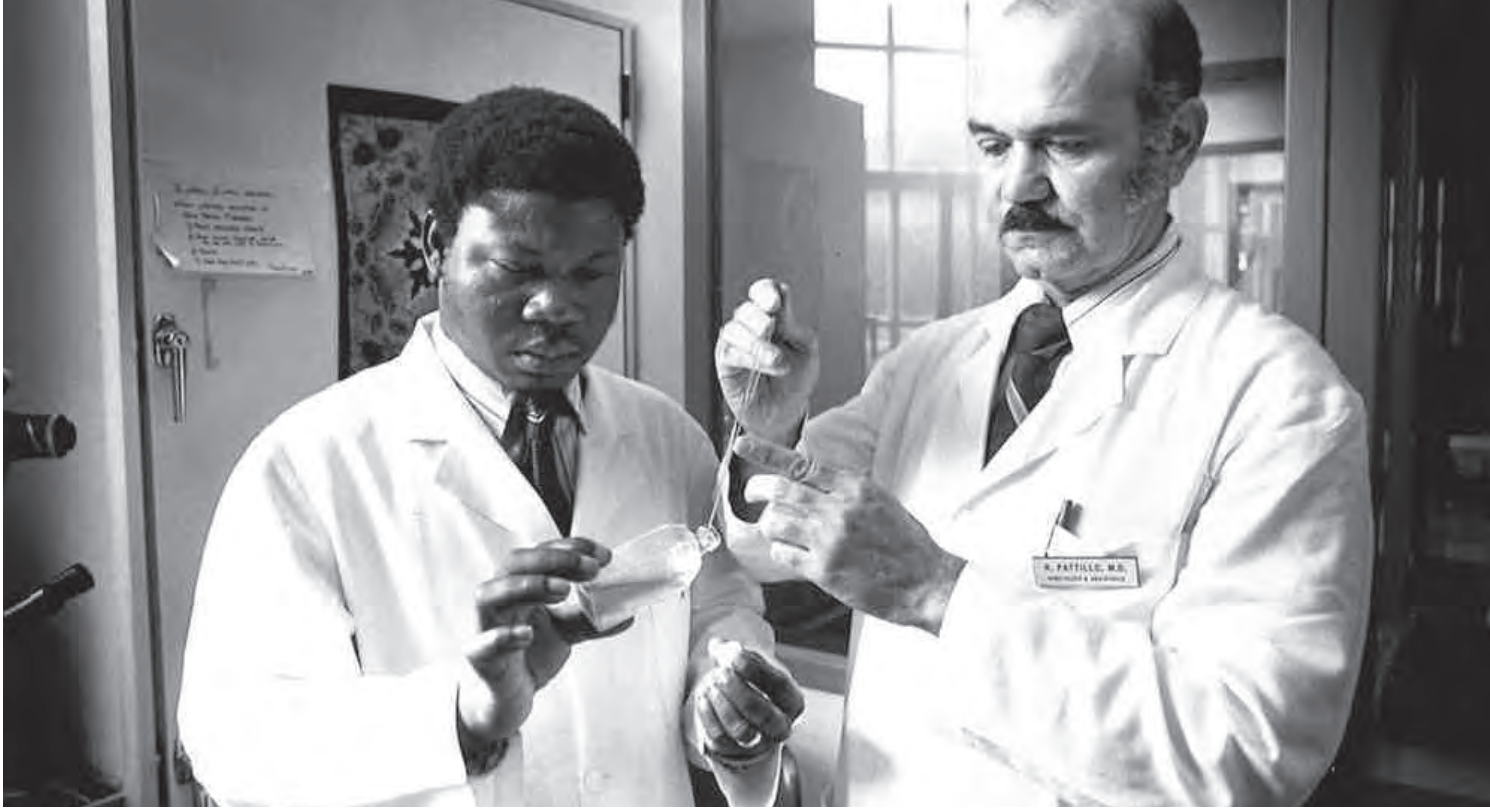
Three MCW leaders – Dr. Edward Lennon, Dr. Michael Dunn and Dr. John Raymond, Sr. – all have this in common:



- a. All are from Ohio
- b. All are nephrologists
- c. All received their residency training at MCW
- d. All previously served on the faculty at Duke University
- e. All of the above

Answer: b.





Dr. Roland Pattillo
(at right) with a
colleague, circa 1970.

1964

Roland Pattillo, MD '64

Dr. Pattillo was the first African-American faculty member at the Marquette University School of Medicine. Prior to joining Marquette, he trained as a fellow with George Gey, MD, at Johns Hopkins. In 1951, Dr. Gey established the first immortalized cell line, which is chronicled in the best-selling book and recent film *The immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*. Dr. Pattillo led the team that established a new cell line used to develop a vaccine for the human papillomavirus. Dr. Pattillo also led the team that reported the first case of a 64-year-old patient with uterus cancer who had a positive pregnancy test. By whole genome DNA analysis, the patient's cancer was found to have developed from the placenta of her daughter some 35 years prior. The patient was treated with a specific drug that inhibits transcription of the pregnancy gene DNA, which resulted in the elimination of the cancer and resolution of the pregnancy hormone. This accomplishment resulted in the adoption of the concept that cancer should be treated on the basis of not where the cancer is, but rather what the DNA of the cancer is.



1962

Michael Dunn, MD '62

Dr. Dunn served as dean and executive vice president of MCW from 1995–2008, and as distinguished professor of medicine and emeritus dean from 2008–present. Dr. Dunn's many honors include being named a Markle Scholar in Academic Medicine, an MCW/Marquette *Alumnus of the Year* and a member of the Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars. He also received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 2008.

DID YOU KNOW?



David S. Haskell, MD '67, GME '72, was team physician for more than 30 years for the Milwaukee Bucks. An ardent supporter of MCW and a beloved clinical mentor in orthopaedic surgery, Dr. Haskell also served his alma mater in many capacities (including as a trustee) as well as the Alumni Association (as president and recipient of its *Distinguished Service Award* in 2001).

Notable Alumni

1976

Joan Cox Gill, MD '76

Dr. Gill was a pioneer in the treatment and study of blood disorders. In the early 1980s, she and her research team were the first to identify immune system aberrations in hemophilia patients that would later become recognized as AIDS. She also led the clinical aspects of the first National Institutes of Health grant to better understand AIDS in hemophilia patients. Dr. Gill's clinical and scientific work also made important strides in improving the diagnosis and treatment of von Willebrand disease, the most common hereditary blood-clotting disorder.



Dr. Joan Cox Gill with a patient, circa 1980.



Dr. C. Bruce Green, Lt. General, USAF, Retired.

1978

Lt. Gen. C. Bruce Green, MD '78, USAF, Retired

General Green served in the US Air Force for nearly 35 years, including as the 20th Air Force Surgeon General from 2009–2012. In this role, General Green oversaw the direction, guidance and technical management of more than 42,800 individuals working in 75 medical facilities around the world. As an expert in disaster relief operations, General Green planned and led humanitarian relief efforts in the Philippines after the 1990 Luzon earthquake. He also supported Operation Fiery Vigil, the emergency evacuation of all non-essential military personnel from Clark Air Base and US Naval Base Subic Bay following the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines.



1978

Joseph D. Zuckerman, MD '78

Dr. Zuckerman is surgeon-in-chief of the Langone Orthopedic Hospital of New York University Langone Medical Center and the Walter A.L. Thompson Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Chair, Department of Orthopedic Surgery at the NYU School of Medicine. He has published more than 400 scientific articles, co-authored 17 textbooks and trained more than 350 orthopedic residents. Dr. Zuckerman was president of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons in 2009, is a design surgeon for the Exactech Equinox shoulder arthroplasty system and is a member of MCW's *Walter Zeit Fellowship*.

1980

Mary Horowitz, MD '80

Dr. Horowitz has served as chief scientific director of the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR) since 1991. Under her direction, the CIBMTR has grown from a small database of nearly 1,000 patients and a staff of 10 to more than 440,000 patients and a staff of almost 200. Dr. Horowitz's leadership fostered an international partnership of scientists using state-of-the-art statistical techniques to analyze data collected from hundreds of centers, exponentially increasing the productivity of clinical research projects. These studies have saved lives by changing paradigms for considering patients for transplantation, for selecting appropriate donors and conditioning regimens, and for long-term follow-up care for survivors.



Dr. Janis Orlowski, 2018.

1982

Janis Orlowski, MD '82

Dr. Orlowski serves as chief healthcare officer for the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). She is a trustee of both the Medical College of Wisconsin and Marquette University, where she earned an undergraduate degree in biomedical engineering. In 2016, Dr. Orlowski played a major role in the strengthening of the academic partnership between her two alma maters as these institutions developed a joint department of biomedical engineering.



Dr. Mary Horowitz, 2017.



Dr. Isabel Estrada and Sanbo Sakaguchi, MD '42, in 2010.

DID YOU KNOW?

Isabel V. Estrada, MD '42, turns 100 on November 17, 2018: A longtime member of the *Walter Zeit Fellowship*, Dr. Estrada recently was honored by the state of California for her work with the Red Cross during World War II.

Notable Alumni



1983

Philip E. Stieg, MD '83, PhD

Dr. Stieg is professor and chairman of neurological surgery at Weill Cornell Medicine, and neurosurgeon-in-chief of NewYork-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medical Center. He is an internationally known author and lecturer with expertise in cerebrovascular disorders, skull base surgery and traumatic brain injury. Dr. Stieg is president of the Brain Tumor Foundation and the New York board of the American Heart and Stroke Association and is a consulting neurosurgeon to the New York Giants. He is past chairman of the Joint Section of Cerebrovascular Surgery of American Association of Neurological Surgeons/Congress of Neurological Surgeons, and past president of the Society of University Neurosurgeons.



DID YOU KNOW?

World's Largest Rat Research Facility:

As a world leader in the rat genome and transgenic rat research, MCW's Biomedical Research Center was identified in the early 2000s as the world's largest rat research facility.



Dr. Joseph Kerschner with a medical student, 2011.

1990

Joseph Kerschner, MD '90, FEL '98

Dr. Kerschner became dean of the School of Medicine and executive vice president of MCW in November 2011. He assumed the provost role in June 2017. Dr. Kerschner is chair of the Council of Deans for the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and serves on the AAMC board of directors. He was founding secretary of the International Society for Otitis Media from 2012-2017 and currently serves as its president. As a physician at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, his clinical focus is on otitis media, voice disorders and vascular anomalies in children. Dr. Kerschner's research includes studies to identify causes of and potential new treatments for pediatric ear infections. He has published more than 145 articles, book chapters and reviews in professional journals, and has presented extensively on his clinical and research areas of expertise at national and international scientific meetings. In his third year of medical school, he was one of the first students to receive clinical training at Children's when it relocated to the MRMC in 1988. He did his pediatric clerkship rotation with Dr. Joan Gill – a longtime faculty member in hematology and graduate of the MCW Class of 1976 (see page 50).



Alumni celebrate at annual reunions throughout the decades.



1991, 1994

**Peter Bandettini, PhD '94, and
Eric Wong, MD '94, PhD '91**

Dr. Bandettini and Dr. Wong were among the early pioneers in the field of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) while graduate students at MCW, publishing the first paper on the subject in June 1992. MCW would become an international leader in fMRI with a talented and collaborative team of scientists working under the leadership of James Hyde, PhD, then chief of the section of biophysics in the department of radiology.

>18,000 ALUMNI

CONTRIBUTE TO PATIENT
CARE AND NEW KNOWLEDGE/
DISCOVERIES THROUGHOUT
WISCONSIN, THE NATION
AND GLOBALLY



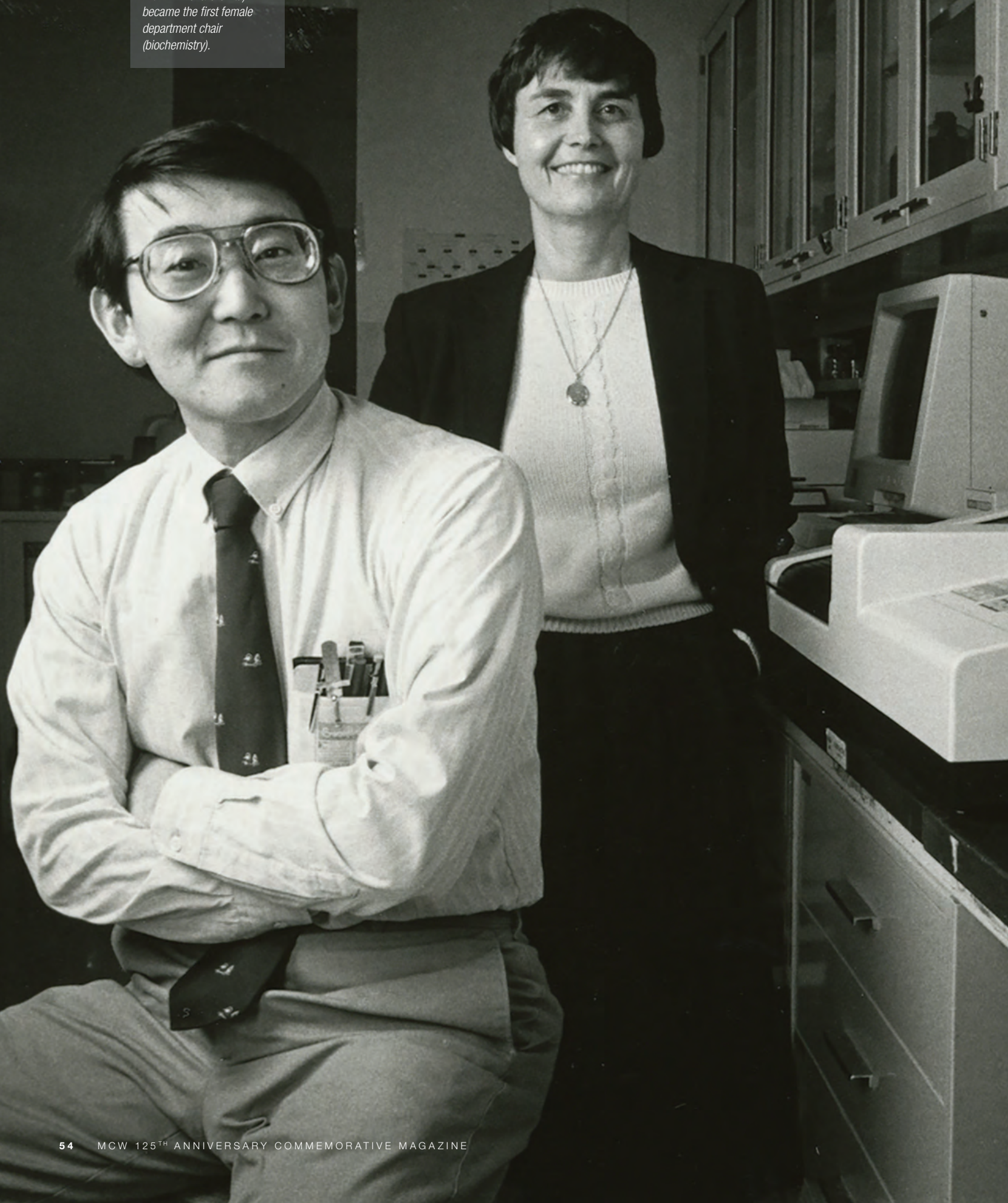
1993

Sarah England, PhD '93

Dr. England is the Alan A. and Edith L. Wolff Professor of Medicine in obstetrics and gynecology at Washington University School of Medicine. She is an expert on the molecular mechanisms underlying uterine function during pregnancy, with the ultimate goal of helping develop an effective treatment for uterine dysfunction, including preterm labor. In 2005, Dr. England took a leave from academic medicine to work as a health policy fellow in Washington, DC, where she helped draft national legislation on health screening for infants and newborns. This was signed into law as the Newborn Screening Saves Life Act of 2007.



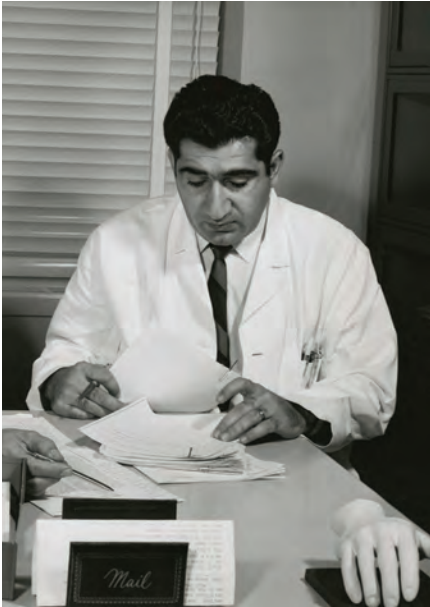
In 1982, Dr. Bettie Sue Silers Masters (pictured with Dr. Richard Okita) became the first female department chair (biochemistry).



Pivotal Pioneers and Mentors

Over the past 125 years, the Medical College of Wisconsin and its predecessor institutions have witnessed the courage, vision, dedication, persistence, creativity and passion of many pioneers and mentors. As pioneers, these individuals were among the first or earliest in their respective fields, willing to try new things and push boundaries to advance ideas while often overcoming great obstacles. As mentors, they have served as experienced and beloved advisors, supporting the growth and development of students and junior faculty alike and challenging them to think differently and to open their minds to a range of perspectives. The 25 pivotal pioneers and mentors highlighted here are among the many faculty, students and community leaders who have made a lasting impact on the institution – making it possible for those who follow to stand on the shoulders of giants. ■

Pivotal Pioneers and Mentors



Dr. Charles Aprahamian (undated photo).

**Charles Aprahamian, MD '62,
GME '67,
and
Joseph Darin, MD**

These faculty members in the departments of surgery and emergency medicine, respectively, co-founded the Milwaukee County Emergency Medical Services/Paramedic Program in 1973. Dr. Aprahamian, chief of the division of trauma and critical care, was a major influence in the development of comprehensive trauma care programs on a national and international level. He helped develop the American College of Surgeons Advanced Trauma Life Support course and received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1995. Dr. Darin was the first chair of emergency medicine and in 1978, established one of the first emergency residency programs in the US. He also started the Flight For Life-Wisconsin air medical transport program in 1983. Dr. Darin received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1987.



**Lillian A. Arendale, MD 1913,
Merry E. Hanko, MD 1913, and
Daisy Grace Wolcott, MD 1913**

These women were the first three female graduates of the Marquette University School of Medicine, Class of 1913.

DID YOU KNOW?

Two Little Known Medical Schools:

Shortly after the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Milwaukee Medical College opened, two other medical schools opened in Milwaukee. The Wisconsin Eclectic Medical College existed from 1895-1896; it was closed by the Wisconsin Attorney General after determining it was nothing more than a diploma mill. The Milwaukee College of Osteopathy opened in 1898 and closed in 1901 when the state of Wisconsin instituted stricter requirements for osteopathy education.

Carolyn Arkins

In 1969, Arkins became the first president of the Medical College of Wisconsin's Women's Auxiliary – now known as the Friends of MCW.

Tom Aufderheide, MD

Dr. Aufderheide, a faculty member in the MCW department of emergency medicine, has undertaken pioneering research work in cardiac arrest and cardiac defibrillation, and was elected to the prestigious National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Medicine) in 2009.

Marjorie E. Tweedt Brown, MD '48

As a medical student in 1948, she was the first woman to receive the Medical School's *Millman Award* for student achievement.



Dr. Eleanor Delfs, circa mid-1960s.

Eleanor Delfs, MD

In 1963, Dr. Delfs, a faculty member in the department of obstetrics and gynecology, became the Medical School's first woman to attain the rank of full professor. In 1965, she was awarded the institution's first endowed chair: The Patrick J. and Margaret G. McMahon Professor in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Delfs was a pioneer in the study of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), a hormone produced during pregnancy by part of the placenta. Throughout her work in the clinic, laboratory and classroom, Dr. Delfs served as a mentor for countless medical students and residents. She remained a beloved faculty member and physician until her death in 1977 – the same year she received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award*. In 2011, MCW's department of obstetrics and gynecology established the *Eleanor Delfs, MD, Lectureship for Pioneers*.

HISTORY QUIZ

In film or literature, what famous physician was identified as having graduated from medical school in Milwaukee?

- a. Dr. Strangelove
- b. Dr. Julius No
- c. Dr. James Kildare
- d. Dr. Richard Kimball
- e. Dr. "Trapper" John McIntyre



Answer: b

Pivotal Pioneers and Mentors

Luis Diaz, MD

From 1988–1999, Dr. Diaz served as the Medical School’s first Hispanic department chair (dermatology).



Nancy Esterly, MD

In 1987, Dr. Esterly joined the MCW faculty, rising to professor of both dermatology and pediatrics as well as chief of pediatric dermatology at Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin. She is universally considered the “Mother of Pediatric Dermatology” after pioneering the field. Dr. Esterly made many seminal contributions to knowledge in pediatric dermatology – making key observations on skin disorders in infants and children, and describing novel treatment options. Throughout her career, Dr. Esterly built a legacy as a dedicated educator and mentor who shaped the careers of several generations of physicians in the field. Dr. Esterly’s dedication to her profession earned numerous awards, including the first Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society for Pediatric Dermatology. Shortly before her retirement in 2004, Dr. Esterly received MCW’s *Distinguished Service Award*.

Kurtis Froedtert

Upon his death in 1951, Milwaukee business leader, Kurtis Froedtert left a bequest that led to the creation of Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital in 1980. Froedtert Hospital is MCW’s adult clinical partner.



Sidney Grossberg, MD

From 1966–1996, Dr. Grossberg was chair of the department of microbiology (now the department of microbiology and immunology). He also was the Walter Schroeder Professor of Microbiology, which was MCW’s first endowed chair in the basic sciences. Dr. Grossberg built a department that gained the respect of peers nationwide and influenced two generations of physicians and scientists. His pioneering work led to the World Health Organization’s standards for human interferon. After stepping down as chair, Dr. Grossberg has continued to conduct research on the molecular, immunological and biological characterization of a new human retrovirus. He also led the creation of MCW’s Medical Scientist Training Program (MD/PhD Program) and received MCW’s *Distinguished Service Award* in 1988.



Kurtis Froedtert, circa 1940.

DID YOU KNOW?

Marquette Gains a Winning Football Team:

In 1907, the Milwaukee Medical College formed a loose affiliation with Marquette University, and became the university’s Department of Medicine. In the process, Marquette inherited the Milwaukee Medical College’s winning football team. Marquette’s football team was winless in 1906, but won all but one game in 1907.



HISTORY QUIZ

MCW dean Gerald Kerrigan was the uncle of US Olympic ice skater Nancy Kerrigan.

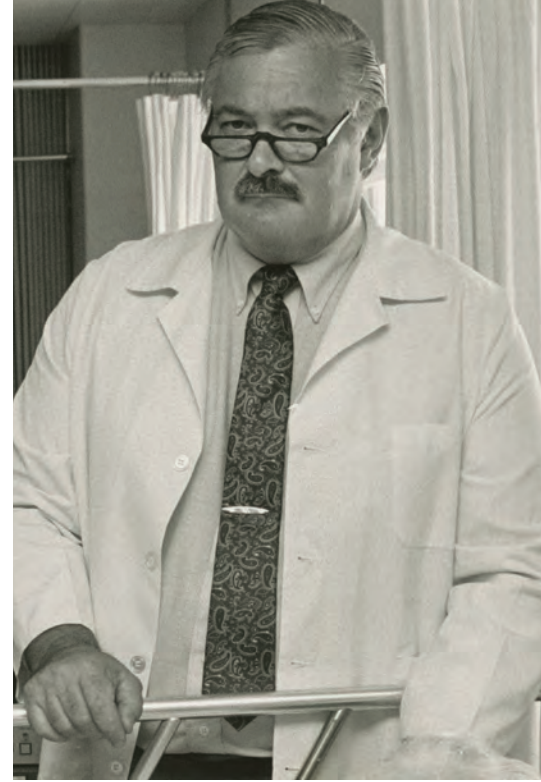
TRUE FALSE

Answer: false



Eleanor A. Harthill, MD '1902

Dr. Harthill, who graduated from the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1902, was the first woman in Wisconsin to receive an MD degree.



Dr. John Kampine, circa 1980.

John P. Kampine, MD '60, PhD '65

Dr. Kampine was chair of the department of anesthesiology from 1979–2005 and a pioneering researcher in cardiac anesthesiology. He received MCW's Distinguished Service Award in 1991 and was elected to the prestigious National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Medicine) in 1992.



(l-r) Jonathan M. Rubin, MD, FEL '93, Dr. Stephen Hargarten and Ronald Pirrallo, MD, circa early 1990s.

Stephen W. Hargarten, MD '75, MPH

Dr. Hargarten is professor and chair of the department of emergency medicine, associate dean for global health and founder and director of the Comprehensive Injury Center. He was elected to the prestigious National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Medicine) in 2011.

HISTORY QUIZ

MCW no longer has a football team, but in recent years, students have fielded a competitive team for which sport?

- a. Rugby
- b. Cricket
- c. Curling
- d. Crew
- e. Polo

Answer: c.



Dr. Bettie Sue Silers Masters and colleagues, circa late 1980s.

Bettie Sue Silers Masters, PhD

Dr. Masters, who served as the chair of of biochemistry from 1982–1990, was the first female to hold a department chair position.

Mary E. Philipp

In 1951, Mary Philip became the first woman to be named to the Marquette University School of Medicine board of directors.



Pivotal Pioneers and Mentors

Randle Pollard, MD, GME '58

Dr. Pollard was the first African-American resident at Milwaukee County General Hospital/Marquette University School of Medicine.



Agustin Ramirez, Jr.

In 2001, Augustin Ramirez, Jr., was the first Hispanic named to the MCW board of trustees. He served as a trustee until 2013.

Ray L. Richardson

In 1973, Ray Richardson became the first African-American named to the MCW board of directors (now known as the board of trustees).



DID YOU KNOW?

Saving Teddy Roosevelt's Life: While in Milwaukee in October 1912, former President Teddy Roosevelt was shot in an assassination attempt. He was treated for his wounds by Dr. Frederick Stratton, a physician with the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Stratton later would become the chair of the Marquette University School of Medicine's department of surgery.

Nathaniel Robinson, MD '54

In 1954, Dr. Robinson became the first African-American graduate of the Marquette University School of Medicine.

Carl FJ Schiedel, MD 1894, and O. Edward Werner, MD 1894

These individuals, who graduated from the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1894, were the first physicians to do so from a medical school in Wisconsin.



(l-r) Mr. and Mrs. Jules Stein and Dr. Richard Schultz at the 1974 groundbreaking for the Eye Institute.

Richard Schultz, MD

From 1964-1997, Dr. Schultz served as the first chair of the department of ophthalmology (now known as the department of ophthalmology & visual sciences). He also led the creation of the Eye Institute in 1976.

EVOLUTION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF WISCONSIN

1894



1951





Dr. Walter Zeit (at left) with medical students, circa late 1950s.



Walter Zeit, PhD '39

Dr. Zeit was a faculty member in the department of anatomy (now know as the department of cell biology, neurobiology and anatomy), chair of anatomy (1947-1967) and medical school administrator for almost 60 years – during which time he instructed more than 4,500 medical students. Dr. Zeit matriculated at the Marquette University School of Medicine in 1920 and joined the anatomy department as a student assistant in 1921. Dr. Zeit received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1972.

Dr. Zeit retired in 1978 and is remembered fondly for his teaching acumen, for providing personal attention to questions raised beyond the classroom, and for his research into nerve endings and the junction between nerve fibers and muscle tissue. *The Walter Zeit Fellowship* was founded in 1980 to honor Dr. Zeit for his contributions to MCW.

"Seven Sisters":

- Clara Adler,
- Carol Allis,
- Alice Bradley,
- Laura Catlin,
- Margaret Falk,
- Eleanor Simpson,
- and Dr. Frances Sercombe

In 1894, these women co-founded the Milwaukee Children's Hospital. Since 1985, it has been known as Children's Hospital of Wisconsin and serves as MCW's pediatric clinical partner.



Marvin Wagner, MD '44, MS '51

Dr. Wagner was a faculty member in the department of cell biology, neurobiology and anatomy and clinical professor of surgery for almost fifty years. He also was the author of a major anatomy textbook, *Segmental Anatomy: Applications to Clinical Medicine*. Dr. Wagner received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1980.

James Youker, MD

Dr. Youker was chair of the department of radiology from 1968-2014 and guided its growth into a nationally recognized leader in teaching and patient care.



HISTORY QUIZ

Dr. Percy Swindle enlivened physiology lectures in the 1930s by:

- a. Singing
- b. Demonstrating on an anesthetized lion
- c. Placing a loaded hand gun on the podium
- d. Conducting field trips to the Milwaukee County Morgue
- e. All of the above

Answer: b.

Donors to the Medical College of Wisconsin include a large number of alumni (shown here at a recent alumni reunion weekend).



Impactful Donors

Philanthropy invests in the power of human ingenuity and the ability to bring about meaningful transformation. The word is derived from Greek mythology and can be translated as “for the love of humankind” – and over the past 125 years, donors have enabled the Medical College of Wisconsin and its predecessor institutions to discover and deliver new treatments and cures, prepare physicians, healthcare and scientific leaders of the future, transform healthcare delivery and quality, and support community health improvement initiatives. Donors are integral and valued partners. Twenty-five of the institution’s impactful donors are highlighted here for their bold, forward-thinking and innovative contributions. Their vision and generosity continue to be critical components to advancing the generation of new knowledge in research, education and patient care that directly impacts the health of our communities. Also acknowledged in this section are the donors of named chairs that have supported the work of gifted faculty members during the past 125 years. ■

Impactful Donors



A.O. Smith Corporation A.O. Smith Foundation

In 1972, A.O. Smith Corporation donated \$500,000 to help support a \$15.5 million fundraising campaign to construct new academic facilities on the Milwaukee County Institutional Grounds. In total, the company and its foundation has provided gifts to MCW of \$2.3 million, including \$500,000 in 2016 to establish the *A.O. Smith Fellowship Scholars Program*.



(l-r) Roger Smith and his brother, Bruce Smith, great-great-grandsons of A.O. Smith, are continuing the family's legacy of support for the Medical College of Wisconsin. Bruce Smith is immediate past chair of MCW's Cardiovascular Center board.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Old Sargeant Hall: On the site of today's Sargeant Health Center (near the southeast corner of Wisconsin Avenue and 87th Street), Sargeant Hall once stood. It was a dormitory for interns, residents and medical students who needed sleeping rooms while training at the Milwaukee County General Hospital. A tunnel under 87th Street connected Sargeant Hall to the Hospital.



(l-r) Lynde and Harry Bradley.



Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation

In 1986, the Bradley Foundation awarded a \$3 million challenge grant toward the construction of MCW's \$12 million Clinical Science Research Building (later renamed the MACC Fund Research Center). The foundation's consistent commitment to MCW has funded areas such as cancer, genetics, women's health research and bioethics, and in 1999 and 2000, it contributed nearly \$3 million toward the creation of the Bradley Center for Health Care Values.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

In 1917–1918, the Carnegie Foundation pledged to fund one-third of a proposed \$1 million fundraising campaign for the Marquette University School of Medicine – the first fundraising campaign in the Medical School’s history. The foundation ultimately contributed nearly \$340,000, and the campaign secured the remaining \$660,000 through a successful public subscription program.

James T. Casper, MD '70, GME '72, FEL '74, and Ms. Marilyn Casper

Dr. James T. Casper, with 39 consecutive years of giving, is MCW’s longest continuous donor and has been a member of the *Walter Zeit Fellowship* since 2005. As professor emeritus of pediatrics (hematology/oncology/bone marrow transplant), he inspires others to support MCW and has been an active advocate for internal philanthropy and a Faculty Staff Gift Drive member for longer than there are records for the initiative. To honor Dr. Casper, a fellow faculty member funded a fellowship in bone marrow transplant in his name.

HISTORY QUIZ

Apart from medicine, former MCW dean of student affairs, Dr. Barbara Kirby, is known for?

- a. Serving as technical director for TV’s *Greys Anatomy*
- b. Climbing Mt. Everest
- c. Performing with the Milwaukee Ballet
- d. Authoring *New York Times* best-selling list romance novels
- e. Displaying her paintings at New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art

Answer: d.



Harriet Cramer

Harriet Cramer was the first major individual donor to the Marquette University School of Medicine, gifting \$1 million in 1922. Her contribution led to the construction of the Cramer Building on the Marquette campus in 1931–1932 – serving as an example of how philanthropy could help build and sustain the Medical School.

Michael Cudahy

In 1993, the well-known Milwaukee philanthropist donated \$2.5 million for construction of the fourth floor of MCW’s Medical Education Building, which houses the Cudahy Anesthesiology Research Labs and the Cardiovascular Center Research Labs. In 1999, his gift of \$1 million established the John P. Kampine Chair in Anesthesiology to honor MCW’s longtime department chair. From 1994–1996, Cudahy donated nearly \$200,000 for anesthesiology equipment, and, in 2005, he established the Cudahy Electrocardiograph Museum at MCW.



(l-r) Michael Cudahy and then Medical College of Wisconsin president, T. Michael Bolger, in 1997.

Impactful Donors



Kurtis R. Froedtert

The successful Milwaukee industrialist's 1952 bequest ultimately led to the creation of the Kurtis R. Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital on what is now the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center campus. Froedtert had a deep respect for medicine and medical education, and his gift spurred the beginning of Milwaukee's only academic medical center. His trust continues to generate funding for clinical programs in Froedtert Hospital.

The Heil Family

Decades of commitment to MCW by the Heil Family include three endowed professorships. In 2012, the family of the late Ann E. Heil, a member of the MCW Cancer Center Board, established an endowed chair in her memory: the Ann E. Heil Professorship in Cancer Research. The other distinguished faculty positions are the Marjorie and Joseph Heil Chair in Ophthalmology and the Joseph F. Heil, Jr. Professorship in Molecular Oncogenesis. The family's commitment began in 1966, when industrialist Joseph Heil, Sr., headed a blue-ribbon task force to study the need and potential for an academic medical center in the Milwaukee area. The resulting Heil Report called for major public and private funding for such a center, with MCW at its hub.



Ann E. Heil, 1999.



The Greater Milwaukee Foundation's Michael H. Keelan, Jr., MD Cardiovascular Research Fund was established in 1999. Shown here is Michael H. Keelan, Jr., MD '60, GME '66, Fel '68, with patient, Donald Tendick, and his wife, Rosemary.

Greater Milwaukee Foundation

The Greater Milwaukee Foundation and its generous donors represent one of the largest groups of contributors to the Medical College of Wisconsin. The foundation's cumulative support exceeds \$8.5 million and covers a wide range of areas including basic science, education and improving health in local communities.

Medical School Boosted by Heil

Loss of the Marquette Medical school would deprive southeastern Wisconsin of its greatest source of doctors at a time when they are in short supply, Joseph F. Heil, sr., chairman of the Heil Co. warned Friday.

Heil, who headed a committee of community leaders working to develop a medical services and to create a medical center here.

Closing of the school, which lost more than \$1 million a year while under control of the Jesuit fathers of Marquette university, would mean the loss of 150 teaching doctors who are a great source of talent needed to create a regional medical complex, Heil said.

Heil said the medical school had been divorced from Jesuit control and was in the hands of a citizen board of directors. Some of the members were appointed by the governor.

A bill seeking \$3.2 million to provide about 15% of the school's support in the next two years is pending before the legislature. Heil said that the school was able to cover about 85% of its costs.

Heil cited studies placing Milwaukee 36th among 52 large cities in the ratio of doctors to population. "We have a great shortage of doctors here," he said.

He explained that the GMC was founded 22 years ago by



Zigman Heil

center here, spoke to 20 business executives at a session of the community leadership seminar of the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Another speaker, Robert S. Zigman, president of Zigman-Joseph Associates, a public relations firm, said Milwaukee had an opportunity to achieve greatness in the field of cultural activities.

Would Lose Doctors

Heil explained the role of the Greater Milwaukee committee of which he

Evan Helfaer

Evan and Marion Helfaer Foundation

In 1971, Milwaukee industrialist Evan P. Helfaer donated \$1 million, at the time the largest individual gift to MCW as a freestanding institution. Over the next nine years, the Evan and Marion Helfaer Foundation contributed \$700,000 toward areas such as the Eye Institute, neurosurgery and Project 75 for the new Basic Science Building. The foundation has remained a major philanthropic partner in numerous areas and gifted \$500,000 in 2011 for the Adult Heart Transplant Program at MCW.



Mary and Ted Kellner Kelben Foundation

Mary and Ted Kellner, and their family's Kelben Foundation, donated \$1 million to establish the Kellner Chair in Pediatrics in 2008. In 2014, the Kellners donated \$3 million to MCW and Children's Hospital of Wisconsin to establish the Kellner Family Community Mental Health Initiative. The Kellners continue to support many other MCW initiatives including community work.

Dr. Robert D. Kern and Dr. Patricia E. Kern, Kern Family Foundation

The Kerns' gifts to MCW are the largest from individual donors in the institution's history. In 2009, the Kerns donated \$10 million to establish the Dr. Robert D. and Dr. Patricia E. Kern Professorship in Biotechnology and Bioengineering and for overall support of biomedical research, education and collaboration. In 2017, their \$37.8 million gift created the Kern Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education. Additionally, in 1999 the Kerns contributed \$500,000 to match a gift from Richard A. Van Deuren to establish the Joan Van Deuren Professorship in Cancer Research.

HISTORY QUIZ

Match the former faculty member with her/his academic department:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. Walter Zeit | a. Pharmacology and Toxicology |
| 2. Dr. Armand Quick | b. Obstetrics and Gynecology |
| 3. Dr. Edwin Ellison | c. Cell Biology, Neurobiology and Anatomy |
| 4. Dr. Eleanor Delfs | d. Biochemistry |
| 5. Dr. Harold Hardman | e. Surgery |

ANSWER: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a.



DID YOU KNOW?

What's in a Name: The Milwaukee Regional Medical Center's original name was "The Medical Center of Southeastern Wisconsin." Milwaukee County Supervisors, unhappy with the proposed name, delayed progress on negotiating land lease arrangements until the name was changed to reflect the prominence of the county.

Mary and Ted Kellner, 2015.

Impactful Donors

Michael C. Kubly, MD '63, GME '71, and Billie Kubly Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services

In 2005, Dr. Michael C. and Billie Kubly donated \$1 million to create an endowed chair in their son's memory: the Charles E. Kubly Chair in Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine. Their deep commitment to pediatric mental health continued in 2012 with \$2 million for establishment of the Charles E. Kubly Child Psychiatry Access Project, a consultation program connecting family medicine physicians and pediatricians to child psychiatrists. In 2014 and 2015, the Kublys donated \$1.75 million to expand the program to serve children and families not only in Milwaukee County but in 15 northern Wisconsin counties. This expansion also was made possible through a \$1 million grant from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services and \$250,000 from other members of the Kubly family. An additional \$1 million gift in 2017 established the Kubly Fund for Depression Research in MCW's Neuroscience Research Center.



Billie and Dr. Michael C. Kubly, 2015.

MACC Fund

In 1976, Eddie Doucette and Jon McGlocklin co-founded the Milwaukee Athletes Against Childhood Cancer (MACC) Fund after Doucette's son, Brett, was diagnosed with leukemia. Now known as the Midwest Athletes Against Childhood Cancer, the MACC Fund is the largest and longest organizational donor to MCW, with more than \$43 million gifted in the past four decades. The MACC Fund Research Center, located on the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center campus and supported by a \$4 million gift, was dedicated in 1988. Further, the MACC Fund donated \$1.8 million to create the MACC Fund Chair in Pediatrics. MCW's pediatric clinical partner, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, has benefited greatly from this philanthropy through collaborative research discoveries, innovative treatments and patient care.

(l-r) Dr. Bruce Camitta (pediatrics) and
Jon McGlocklin, 1984.



Marcus Corporation Foundation

The Marcus Corporation Foundation established the Marcus Chair in Human and Molecular Genetics in 2001 through a \$1 million gift, continuing its 27-year commitment to MCW research via gifts to areas such as digestive disease, cancer, immunology, the neurosciences and more.



Faye McBeath Foundation

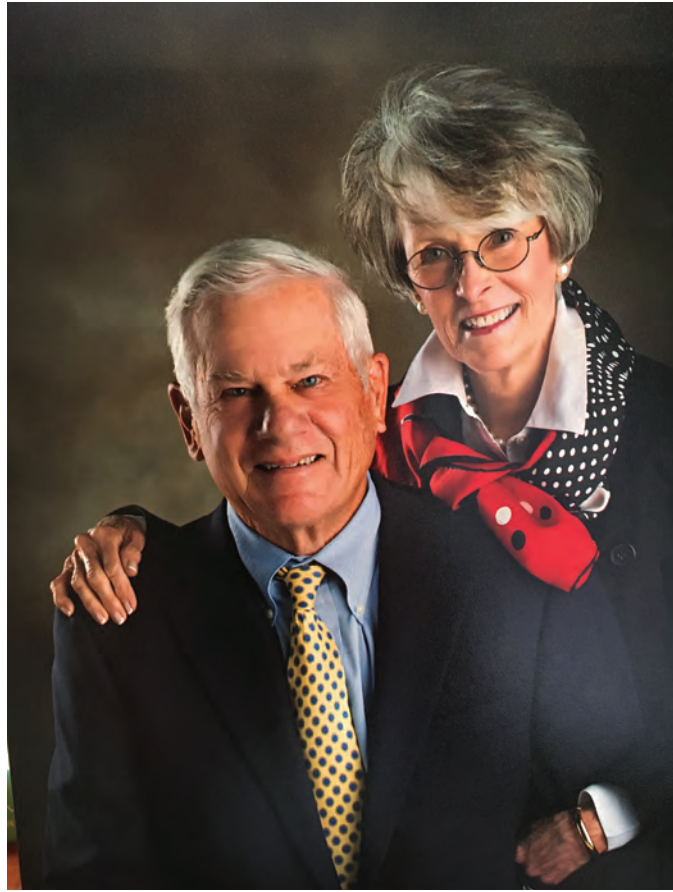
In 1974, the Faye McBeath Foundation donated \$400,000 toward construction of the MCW Eye Institute. It was the first major grant from the foundation, and in recognition of this gift, the Eye Institute named its research laboratories after McBeath. In 1976, the foundation donated \$500,000 to Project MERIT – Milwaukee’s largest private fundraising campaign at that time – for construction of additional MCW facilities on the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center campus. The Faye McBeath Foundation remains a committed partner to MCW, with more than \$2 million gifted.

HISTORY QUIZ

MCW faculty members contributed which of the following terms to the medical lexicon?

- a. Milwaukee Shoulder
- b. Milwaukee Brace
- c. Milwaukee Protocol
- d. Milwaukee Biliary Group Classification
- e. All of the above

Answer: e.



John and Linda Mellowes

John and Linda Mellowes began their long-standing legacy of philanthropy to MCW in the mid-1990s and in 2001 established the Linda and John Mellowes Chair in Medicine. They are committed and passionate donors to MCW in a number of areas, including women’s health research and digestive disease. Linda Mellowes is a past chair of the MCW Board of Trustees and serves on the Froedtert and MCW Presidents’ Advisory Council and the MCW Women in Science Advisory Committee.

Northwestern Mutual

Northwestern Mutual, through its Northwestern Mutual Foundation, created the Northwestern Mutual Chair in Medicine in 1983 with a gift of \$500,000 (the chair now has a cardiology focus). Cumulative gifts from the foundation to date total more than \$9.7 million in a broad range of areas including the Annual Fund for Excellence, scholarships and research in cancer, digestive disease, cardiovascular disease, eye disease and much more.

Peck Foundation, Milwaukee, LTD

A \$1 million gift in 2007 from the Peck Family Foundation, Milwaukee LTD, created the Bernard and Miriam Peck Chair in Radiation Oncology. The Peck family, which has given to numerous areas related to cancer, also gifted \$500,000 in 2018 toward an endowed research fund in brachytherapy

Impactful Donors



Harry R. and Angeline E. Quadracci, circa 1990.

Quadracci Family

In 2001, the Quadracci family donated \$1.5 million to create the Harry R. and Angeline E. Quadracci Professorship in Parkinson's Research. The Quadracci family also has donated more than \$300,000 to the Sophia Wolf Quadracci Memorial Fund.

DID YOU KNOW?

Student March for Better Medical Education:

Frustrated by the failure of the Milwaukee Medical College to address deficiencies, more than 100 medical students withdrew from the school in November 1912 and marched from 9th and Wells to 4th and Reservoir where they enrolled in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons.



Bryon Riesch Paralysis Foundation

The Bryon Riesch Paralysis Foundation (BRPF) has paved the way for world-class, spinal cord injury research – supporting MCW for more than 15 years. In 2010, the BRPF gifted \$1 million to MCW to establish a research lab dedicated to spinal cord injury research. Bryon suffered a spinal cord injury in 1998 and now works at R&R Insurance, in addition to managing the BRPF. In total, the BRPF has given more than \$1.2 million to MCW in support of spinal cord injury research.

TOPS Club, Inc.

TOPS, the national weight loss organization, whose acronym stands for Take Off Pounds Sensibly, began its philanthropic efforts in 1965 with support that included a commitment to kidney research. The nonprofit organization then partnered with MCW in 1994 to create what became the TOPS Center for Obesity and Metabolic Research – now part of the Genomic Sciences and Precision Medicine Center.

Wisconsin Breast Cancer Showhouse (WBCS)

Since 1998, the Wisconsin Breast Cancer Showhouse, Inc. has donated nearly \$6.5 million to fund breast cancer and prostate cancer research at MCW and to endow a chair in breast cancer research – positioning this philanthropic organization as the largest donor for adult cancer research at MCW.

Julia Uihlein, MA '99 and David Uihlein

In 2010, Julia and David Uihlein contributed \$1 million to MCW to create the Julia and David Uihlein Professorship in Medical Humanities. Longtime MCW donors, the Uihleins contribute to numerous areas including significant support for the Pediatric Pain Psychology Fellowship Training Program.

Walter Zeit Fellowship

The *Walter Zeit Fellowship*, MCW's oldest giving society, was formed in 1980 by Derward Lepley, MD '49, to honor longtime faculty member Walter Zeit, PhD '39. The *Zeit Fellowship* was founded specifically to increase contributions from alumni at a time when philanthropic support was critical for MCW to become a nationally recognized institution. George Korkos, MD '59; William Listwan, MD '68, GME '74; and Steve Bergin, MD '74, GME '78, have each served as chair of the *Zeit Fellowship*.

← -----
Dr. Derwood Lepley (left) formed the Walter Zeit Fellowship in 1980 to honor beloved faculty member, Dr. Walter Zeit (right).

Named Chairs and Professorships

Named chairs and professorships are among the most distinguished honors an academic institution can bestow. With the support of donors, faculty members holding these positions promote advances in healthcare education, new medical discovery, innovative patient care and improvements to public health. ■

Mark B. Adams Chair in Surgery

Donors: The chair was created in 2013 in memory of Mark B. Adams, MD, MS '77, GME '78, a former holder of the Donald C. Ausman Family Foundation Chair of Surgery, who led the division of transplant surgery for 17 years. He received MCW's *Distinguished Service Award* in 2001.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Johnny C. Hong, MD.

Donald C. Ausman Family Foundation Chair of Surgery

Donor: The Donald C. Ausman Family Foundation created the chair in 1983 to honor alumnus Donald C. Ausman, MD '30, a surgeon affiliated with Deaconess Hospital (where he was medical staff president in the mid-1960s) and its successor, Sinai Samaritan Medical Center. His two sons, Robert K. Ausman, MD '57, and James I. Ausman, MD, also became surgeons.

Inaugural Chair: Robert Condon, MD.

Current Chair: Douglas B. Evans, MD.

Richard Bentley Bourne, MD, Term Professorship

Donors: Carol Bourne and the directors of the Stella H. Jones Foundation established the professorship in 2013 in memory of Carol's husband, Richard Bentley Bourne, MD, a fourth-generation physician whose father and younger brother also were Milwaukee-area urologists. Dr. Bourne, who also designed and developed an innovative infertility treatment, wrote many medical journal articles, gave major presentations and taught urology for MCW at the Zablocki VA Medical Center.

Inaugural Chair: William A. See, MD.

Georgia Carroll Chair in Women's Health Research

Donors: The chair was created in 2015 through a gift from the Melitta S. and Joan M. Pick Charitable Trust to launch a comprehensive women's health program led by a dynamic leader currently being recruited for the department of medicine. This leader will expand MCW's Women's Health Research Program beyond gynecologic and obstetrics clinical care and research to encompass a broader scope of women's healthcare needs.

Inaugural Chair: Open.

Elsa B. and Roger D. Cohen, MDs, Professorship in Medical Education

Donors: This was the first endowed professorship to be established jointly between MCW and Children's Hospital and Health System. The professorship honors the late Elsa B. Cohen, MD, MBA, an extraordinary educator and leader on MCW's department of pathology faculty for more than 25 years, and her husband, Roger D. Cohen, MD, a faculty member in MCW's department of surgery who practiced pediatric surgery at Children's. Dr. Roger Cohen established the chair in 2009, and the initiative was supported by faculty, friends and alumni of the department of pathology.

Inaugural Chair: Deborah Simpson, PhD.

Current Chair: Michael C. Weisgerber, MD '99, MS '05.

Joseph E. Geenen Chair in Gastroenterology

Donors: The chair was created in 2006 by Joseph E. Geenen, MD '60, GME '65, FEL '67 and his wife, Nancy. Dr. Geenen, a gastroenterologist and pancreatic cancer researcher, is a former MCW trustee and Marquette/MCW Alumni Association board member.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Reza Shaker, MD, FEL '88.

Harry and Gertrude Hack Term Professorship in Physiology

Donor: The professorship was established in 2006 by Stanley F. Hack in honor of his parents, Gertrude and Harry Hack, who founded Hack's Furniture Unlimited in 1935.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Allen W. Cowley, Jr., PhD.

David S. Haskell Endowed Chair in Orthopaedic Education

Donor: The chair was created in 2013 by David S. Haskell, MD '67, GME '72, an active alumnus, MCW associate clinical professor, Alpha Omega Alpha National Honor Medical Society member, former Alumni Association Board president and MCW trustee, and recipient of the Alumni Association's *Distinguished Service Award*. The intent of the chair is to retain, reward and recruit the best faculty and attract the brightest students to MCW's orthopaedic program.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Carole S. Vetter, MD '93, GME '98.

Ann E. Heil Professorship in Cancer Research

Donors: In 2012, the children of Ann E. Heil, a passionate member of the MCW Cancer board, established the professorship in her memory to support the Cancer Center's drive toward designation from the National Cancer Institute.

Inaugural Chair: Open.

Named Chairs and Professorships

Joseph F. Heil, Jr. Professorship in Molecular Oncogenesis

Donor: Ann E. Heil, a committed member of the MCW Cancer board, created the professorship in 1999 to honor the memory of her husband, Joseph F. Heil, Jr. In the early 1900s, Joseph's grandfather, Julius P. Heil, founded Milwaukee's Heil Company, a pioneer and major producer of solid-waste disposal equipment.

Inaugural Chair: Robert Deschenes, PhD.

Current Chair: Ming You, MD, PhD.

Marjorie N. and Joseph F. Heil Professorship in Ophthalmology

Donors: The professorship was created in 1986 by Marjorie Heil and her husband, Joseph Heil, Sr., a successful Milwaukee businessman who chaired the committee that produced the highly influential Heil Report on Milwaukee's need for a medical center.

Inaugural Chair: Thomas A. Aaberg, MD.

Current Chair: Joseph C. Besharse, PhD.

James S. Hyde Chair in Biophysics

Donors: Numerous donors created the chair in 2009 to honor the longtime professor of biophysics and director of the Biophysics Research Institute and the National Biomedical EPR Center at MCW.

Inaugural and Current Chair: James S. Hyde, PhD.

The Paul A. Jacobs, MD Professorship in Orthopaedic Surgery

Donor: The professorship was established in 2008 by Paul A. Jacobs, MD, an orthopaedic surgeon and founding member of Milwaukee Orthopaedic Group Ltd, the first medical corporation in Wisconsin. He was the team physician for the Milwaukee Brewers baseball club from 1971-1996, president of the Association of Major League Baseball Physicians in 1979-1980, a 40-year volunteer faculty member and president of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin Orthopaedic Societies.

Inaugural Chair: Jeffrey P. Schwab, MD, GME '78.

Current Chair: David M. King, MD.

Kaemmer Professorship in Pediatrics: the "Super Kid" Chair in Special Needs

Donors: Pediatrician Arthur W. Kaemmer, MD '70, and his wife, Martha Kaemmer, created the professorship in 2011. Even in retirement, "Dr. Art" carries a pocketful of "Super Kid" stickers such as the ones given out to countless patients; he continues to motivate aspiring physicians to consider pediatrics as a career choice.

Inaugural Chair: John B. Gordon, MD.

Current Chair: Timothy E. Corden, MD.

John P. Kampine Chair in Anesthesiology

Donors: In 1999, well-known philanthropist and Marquette Electronics, Inc. founder, Michael Cudahy, and faculty, friends and alumni of the department of anesthesiology made gifts to honor Dr. Kampine, the longtime chair of the department of anesthesiology.

Inaugural Chair: John P. Kampine, MD '60, PhD '65.

Current Chair: Cynthia Lien, MD.

Kellner Chair in Pediatrics

Donors: Mary and Ted Kellner, and their family's Kelben Foundation, created the chair in 2008.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Earnestine Willis, MD, MPH.

Dr. Robert D. and Dr. Patricia E. Kern Professorship in Biotechnology and Bioengineering

Donors: In 2009, Dr. Robert D. Kern and Dr. Patricia E. Kern gave \$10 million – at the time the largest single private gift ever to MCW – to establish a named professorship in biotechnology and bioengineering and for overall support of biomedical research, education and collaboration through a new Biotechnology Innovation Center. The Kerns received honorary doctorates from MCW in 2009.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Andrew S. Greene, PhD.

Jack A. and Elaine D. Klieger Chair in Obstetrics and Gynecology

Donor: Elaine D. Klieger created the chair in 1997 to honor her husband, Jack A. Klieger, MD '41, a longtime faculty member, educator and obstetrician who delivered thousands of babies during his career at St. Joseph's Hospital in Milwaukee.

Inaugural Chair: Dwight Cruikshank, MD.

Current Chair: Janet S. Rader, MD.

Jack A. and Elaine D. Klieger Professorship in Ophthalmology

Donor: Elaine D. Klieger created the professorship in 1997 to honor her husband, Jack A. Klieger, MD '41, and to provide a fund to advance research at the Eye Institute.

Inaugural Chair: William F. Mieler, MD, FEL '84.

Current Chair: Dennis P. Han, MD.

Warren P. Knowles Professor of Genomics and Precision Medicine

Donor: The professorship was the result of a 1997 estate bequest from former Wisconsin Governor Warren P. Knowles. (Part of his bequest included donating his body to scientific research and education at MCW.)

Inaugural Chair: Howard Jacob, PhD.

Current Chair: Raul A. Urrutia, MD.

Kohler Company Chair in Cardiovascular Research

Donor: The Kohler Company of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, a worldwide manufacturer and distributor of kitchen and bath products, created the chair in 2008.

Inaugural and Current Chair: David R. Harder, MS '75, PhD '76.

George J. Korkos, MD Professorship in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

Donors: In 2006, numerous donors made gifts to honor the longtime plastic and reconstructive surgeon, George J. Korkos, MD '59, an MCW volunteer faculty member, former MCW trustee, recipient of the Alumni Association's *Distinguished Service Award* and former president of the Marquette/MCW Alumni Association.

Inaugural Chair: David L. Larson, MD.

Current Chair: Robert J. Havlik, MD.

John C. Koss Professorship in Otolaryngology and Communication Sciences

Donors: The professorship was created in 2000 by company founder John C. Koss and the Koss Corporation, the renowned maker of high-quality headphones, speakers and other music-listening accessories. The endowment greatly expanded MCW's work in cochlear implantation to improve hearing.

Inaugural Chair: Phillip "Ashley" Wackym, MD.

Current Chair: John S. Rhee, MD, MPH '04.

Charles E. Kubly Chair in Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine

Donors: In 2005, Michael C. Kubly, MD '63, GME '70, and his wife, Billie, made a gift to create this endowed chair in memory of their son, Charlie, to support research in the areas of depression and mood disorders in young people.

Inaugural Chair: Laura Roberts, MD.

Current Chair: Jon A. Lehrmann, MD '90, GME '94.

Lady Riders Professorship in Breast Cancer Research

Donors: The professorship, created in 2003, is supported by the Lady Riders and Rock River Cancer Research Foundations from proceeds of events held by the Rock River Harley Owners Group and its sponsoring dealership, Wisconsin Harley-Davidson.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Ann Nattinger, MD, MPH.

Sanford J. Larson Chair in Neurosurgery

Donors: Faculty, friends and alumni of the department of neurosurgery have contributed to the chair, created in 2011 to honor Sanford J. Larson, MD, PhD, professor and chair from 1963-1999.

Inaugural Chair: Dennis J. Maiman, MD, '77, PhD, GME '82, FEL '84.

Current Chair: Shekar N. Kurpad, MD, PhD, GME '01.

Joel and Arlene Lee Chair in Pancreatic Cancer Research

Donors: The chair was established in 2017 by Arlene A. Lee, former chair of the MCW Cancer Center board, and her husband, Joel S. Lee. They are longtime supporters of medical discovery and innovative treatments at MCW and created the chair in recognition of the accomplishments of department of surgery chair, Douglas B. Evans, MD, in treating pancreatic cancer patients.

Inaugural Chair: Open.

Milt and Lidy Lunda/Charles Aprahamian Professorship in Trauma

Donors: In 2005, Milton and Lidy Lunda established the professorship in honor of Charles Aprahamian, MD '62, GME '67, professor of surgery, who spent 13 of his 25 years on the MCW faculty as chief of trauma and emergency medicine.

Inaugural Chair: John Weigelt, MD '74, DVM.

Current Chair: Marc A. de Moya, MD.

Named Chairs and Professorships

MACC Fund Chair in Pediatrics

Donor: The Midwest Athletes Against Childhood Cancer (MACC Fund), MCW's single largest organizational donor, created the chair in 2015. With gifts totaling more than \$43 million over four decades, the MACC Fund has generated a powerful pipeline of research for MCW and Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. This invaluable contribution to scientific research has helped to create lifesaving cancer treatments for thousands of children over the years.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Jeffrey A. Medin, PhD.

Marcus Chair of Human and Molecular Genetics

Donor: The Marcus Corporation Foundation created the chair in 2001 to help support stem cell-based research at MCW. Stephen Marcus, chairman of the board of The Marcus Corporation, is a former MCW trustee and member of the *Walter Zeit Fellowship*. He received an honorary doctor of science degree from MCW in 2004 and was honored with MCW's *Warren Knowles Humanitarian Award* in 2006.

Inaugural Chair: Stephen A. Duncan, DPhil.

Current Chair: Jonathan Marchant, PhD, MA.

Patrick J. and Margaret G. McMahon Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Donor: MCW's longest-established chair was created in 1964 by Joseph P. McMahon, MD, the first professor of obstetrics at the Marquette University School of Medicine, through his bequest to name a chair in honor of his parents.

Inaugural Chair: Richard F. Mattingly, MD.

Current Chair: Ramani Ramchandran, PhD.

Linda and John Mellowes Professorship in Medicine

Donors: Linda and John Mellowes, longtime passionate supporters of MCW, established the chair in 2001. They have been actively involved in many activities at MCW, including the Advancing Medical Frontiers Campaign in the late 1990s, which received a large boost with their gift supporting the chair. Linda has served on numerous boards and committees, including as chair of the MCW board of trustees and the board of the Medical College Physicians. Now an emeritus trustee, Linda and John remain fervent supporters of research and education at the institution.

Inaugural Chair: G. Richard Olds, MD.

Current Chair: Roy L. Silverstein, MD.

Northwestern Mutual Professorship in Cardiology

Donor: Northwestern Mutual created the professorship in 1983. The late Donald J. Schuenke, then president of Northwestern Mutual, noted at the time, "As individuals, we know too many friends who have suffered, perhaps needlessly, from heart attacks, strokes and other types of heart disease. We want Northwestern Mutual Life to be part of the effort to improve preventive medical care for future generations."

Inaugural Chair: Harold L. Brooks, MD.

Current Chair: David D. Gutterman, MD.

Robert C. Olson, MD, Chair in Radiology

Donors: The chair was established in 2011 through an estate gift from Robert C. Olson, MD '53, GME '66, and his wife, Patricia R. Olson.

Inaugural Chair: James E. Youker, MD.

Current Chair: Kathleen M. Schmainda, PhD.

Mariette C. and Philip W. Orth/Tom Anderson Professorship in Neoplastic Diseases

Donors: The professorship was established in 2011 through a planned estate gift from the Orths, gifts from numerous other donors, and donations from the local chapter of the Todd Wehr Foundation. Philip, after retiring as head of the Ph. Orth Co., served on the MCW Cancer Center board. His company made numerous gifts to MCW from 1981-1999, and he was involved in soliciting gifts for the Project MERIT capital campaign in the 1970s.

Inaugural Chair: Tom Anderson, MD.

Current Chair: William R. Drobyski, MD '90.

Bernard and Miriam Peck Family Professorship

Donor: The professorship was established in 2006 by the board of directors of the Peck Foundation, Milwaukee LTD., to support research in radiation oncology. Bernie Peck was the former executive vice president of the Peck Meat Packing Corporation which operated as a family-run plant for four generations in Milwaukee. Sara Lee Corporation (then Consolidated Foods) bought the company in 1984. The family foundation's impact continues at MCW.

Inaugural Chair: J. Frank Wilson, MD.

Current Chair: Christopher J. Schultz, MD '85, GME '89.

R.D. and Linda Peters Professorship in Ophthalmology

Donors: The professorship was established in 1983 through a gift from the R.D. and Linda Peters Foundation. The foundation was created in 1966 by Raymond D. Peters, an industrialist and leading community figure in Brillion, Wisconsin, and his wife, Linda Peters. As company founder, Peters headed the Brillion Iron Works for 41 years.

Inaugural Chair: Richard O. Schultz, MD.

Current Chair: Open.

Harry R. and Angeline E. Quadracci Professorship in Parkinson's Research

Donors: In 2000, Quad/Graphics, the Windhover Foundation, and the Quadracci Family created the endowed professorship in their parents' names to speed the development and application of new knowledge for the good of patients who suffer from Parkinson's disease.

Inaugural Chair: Balaraman Kalyanaraman, PhD.

Armand J. Quick/William F. Stapp Professorship in Hematology

Donors: Multiple donors have contributed to the research fund supporting this professorship, created in 2012 to honor two distinguished faculty members: Armand J. Quick, MD, PhD, who developed the first standardized test for blood clotting in 1932, and William F. Stapp, MD '51, PhD, who founded the division of neurosurgery in 1963 and was the first chair when it became a department in 1988.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Parameswaran Hari, MD, MS, FEL '04, MS '06.

Stephen and Shelagh Roell Endowed Chair for the Director of the Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education *

Donors: The chair was created in 2016 by Stephen Roell, retired chair and CEO of Johnson Controls and his wife, Shelagh.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Cheryl A. Maurana, PhD.

Will and Cava Ross Professorship in Medicine

Donors: In 1983, the Will Ross Memorial Foundation created the professorship in memory of Will Ross, who died in 1951, and his widow, Cava Ross. Will was head of a major hospital supply firm, and Cava was superintendent of the Sunnyview Sanitarium in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Inaugural Chair: Daniel J. McCarty, MD.

Current Chair: Ann K. Rosenthal, MD, FEL '89.

Thomas J. Russell Family/Milwaukee Community Dermatologists Professor of Dermatology

Donors: Milwaukee Community Dermatologists initiated this distinguished appointment for a faculty member in 2011 and were joined by Thomas J. Russell, MD '62. For more than five decades, his work was intertwined with MCW on many levels. He joined the faculty in 1968, and for three extended periods of time, Dr. Russell provided interim leadership to the MCW dermatology faculty.

Inaugural Chair: Samuel T. Hwang, MD, PhD.

Current Chair: Kenneth B. Gordon, MD.

Gerald L. Schmitz, MD, Chair in Surgery

Donor: The chair was created in 2007 through a planned estate gift from Gerald Schmitz, MD '64, GME '69, who served on the MCW faculty while in private practice for otolaryngology, and head and neck surgical oncology.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Philip N. Redlich, MD, PhD '89.

Walter Schroeder Chair in Microbiology

Donor: The chair was established in 1983 by the Walter Schroeder Foundation, Inc. The foundation was created by hotel magnate, insurance agent, civic leader and philanthropist Walter Schroeder, who died at age 89. He began as an employee in Milwaukee's register of deeds office at age 14 (earning \$3.00 per week) and died with an estate worth \$23 million.

Inaugural Chair: Sidney E. Grossberg, MD.

Current Chair: John R. Kirby, PhD.

Named Chairs and Professorships

William G. Schuett, Jr., Multiple Myeloma Endowed Chair

Donors: The chair and a similarly named research fund were created in 2016 by Betty J. Schuett and Katherine T. Schuett-Wasmer, trustees of the William G. and Betty Schuett Family Foundation, in honor of William “Bill” Schuett, Jr., who passed away in 2012 after a 25-year battle with multiple myeloma.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Siegfried Janz, MD, DSc.

Richard O. Schultz, MD/Ruth Works Professorship in Ophthalmology

Donors: Former patients, residents, fellows, foundations and corporations, combined with an estate gift from grateful patient Ruth L. Works, and gifts from the former chair of MCW’s department of ophthalmology, Richard O. Schultz, MD, created the professorship in 2005. Dr. Schultz was a key figure in the creation of the Eye Institute.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Joseph J. Carroll, PhD ’02.

James J. Smith and Catherine Welsch Smith Professorship in Physiology

Donors: The professorship was established in 2007 by Lucy Smith Shaker, PhD, and Philip W. Smith, MD, in honor of their parents, James J. Smith, MD, and Catherine Welsch Smith. Dr. James Smith was a longtime physician and emeritus professor of physiology at MCW.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Allen W. Cowley, Jr., PhD.

Ruth Teske Professorship in Surgical Oncology

Donors: The professorship for cancer research in the MCW department of surgery was created in 2001 through a 1999 gift from the estate of Ruth Louise Teske. Born in Milwaukee, she was a friend and former secretary to Francis Parson, general counsel for the Joseph E. Schlitz Brewing Co., before she and her husband moved to Belgium, Wisconsin. A similar gift came from Parson’s estate in 2000 to establish the Parson Surgical Research Fund.

Inaugural Chair: David Ota, MD.

Current Chair: Alonzo P. Walker, MD.

Julia and David Uihlein Chair in Medical Humanities

Donors: Julia (Julie) Uihlein, MA ’99, and David Uihlein established the chair in 2010. Julie, an MCW emeritus trustee and assistant adjunct professor of bioethics and medical humanities, and pediatrics, serves as associate director of MCW’s Medical Humanities Program.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Arthur R. Derse, MD, GME ’83, JD.

Robert A. Uihlein, Jr. Professorship in Hematologic Research

Donors: Lorraine (Lorry) Uihlein and her sons, Robert A. Uihlein, III, and James Ilsley Uihlein, established the professorship in 1983 in memory of Lorry’s husband, Robert Uihlein, Jr., the former chairman and CEO of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.

Inaugural Chair: Anthony V. Pisciotta, MD ’44.

Current Chair: Mary M. Horowitz, MD ’80, GME ’84, FEL ’89, MS ’91.

Vernon O. Underwood Professorship in Colon Cancer Research

Donors: The professorship was created in 2008 by Vernon O. Underwood, Jr., and his wife, Carol L. Schiebel. Vernon is the former chairman and CEO of Young’s Market Company, LLC, a family-owned company that started as a small retail food store in downtown Los Angeles in 1888 and became a large food and beverages distributor throughout California.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Kirk A. Ludwig, MD, GME ’94.

Joan A. Van Deuren Chair in Breast Cancer Research

Donors: In 1999, Milwaukee attorney Richard A. Van Deuren established the chair in honor of his late wife, Joan Van Deuren, who died in 1998 after a long struggle with breast cancer. Funds came from his contribution and a matching gift from longtime friends, Dr. Robert D. Kern, and his wife, Dr. Patricia Kern.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Ellen Velie, PhD, MPH.

Ursula von der Ruhr Professorship in Bioethics

Donors: The professorship was established in 1999 by Gerhard von der Ruhr, co-founder and former chairman and president of Criticare Systems of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and his wife, Ursula von der Ruhr. For many years, they both were involved with the development and promotion of various medical technologies. In creating this professorship, the von der Ruhrs believe that medical research must follow a strong code of medical ethics.

Inaugural Chair: Robyn Shapiro, JD.

Current Chair: Ryan Spellecy, PhD.

Sharon K. Wadina Endowed Professorship in Sarcoma Research

Donors: Sharon “Sherry” Wadina established the Wadina Sarcoma Project in 2011 and this chair via an estate bequest. She was diagnosed with soft tissue sarcoma in 2010, fought a brave battle and passed away in 2013. She worked as a nurse at the Zablocki VA Medical Center prior to the birth of her children. Her late husband, Gerald Wadina, MD ’65, GME ’69, was an associate clinical professor in ophthalmology at MCW.

Inaugural Chair: Sam G. Pappas, MD.

Current Chair: Manpreet (Meena) Bedi, MD, GME ’13.

Marvin Wagner Professor in Cell Biology, Neurobiology and Anatomy

Donors: Numerous donors including friends, colleagues and former students created the professorship in 1995 to honor Marvin Wagner, MD ’44, MS ’51, a surgeon in private practice who taught anatomy to more than 5,000 first-year medical students at MCW during a span of 45 years.

Inaugural Chair: Marvin Wagner, MD ’44, MS ’51.

Current Chair: Cheryl Stuckey, PhD.

Alonzo P. Walker Professorship in General Surgery

Donors: The professorship was created in 2011 in honor of Alonzo P. Walker, MD, the Ruth Teske Professor in Surgical Oncology, associate dean for faculty affairs and diversity, and recipient of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine’s 2006 *Distinguished Achievement Award for Breast Cancer Management*.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Jon C. Gould, MD.

Florence J. Williams Professorship of Pharmacology and Toxicology

Donors: The professorship was created in 2016 through a gift from the estate of Florence J. Williams, who worked as a nurse at Columbia Hospital in Milwaukee.

Inaugural and Current Chair: William B. Campbell, PhD.

Stuart D. Wilson Professorship in Surgical Oncology

Donors: The professorship was created in 2013 in honor of Stuart D. Wilson, MD, GME ’65, longtime professor of surgery and founding member and past president of the American Association of Endocrine Surgeons. He received MCW’s *Distinguished Service Award* in 1995.

Inaugural and Current Chair: T. Clark Gamblin, MD, MS.

WBCS (Wisconsin Breast Cancer Showhouse) Professorship in Breast Cancer Research

Donor: The professorship was created in 2011. WBCS, Inc., since its founding in 1998, has made gifts totaling nearly \$6.5 million through its Showhouse signature fundraising event and other fundraising events, and from generous donors. Each year, the organization chooses a Milwaukee-area home to feature, and designers donate their talents to create stunning interiors; admission and general donations raise funds for breast cancer and prostate cancer research.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Hallgeir Rui, MD, PhD.

WBCS (Wisconsin Breast Cancer Showhouse) Professorship in Prostate Cancer Research

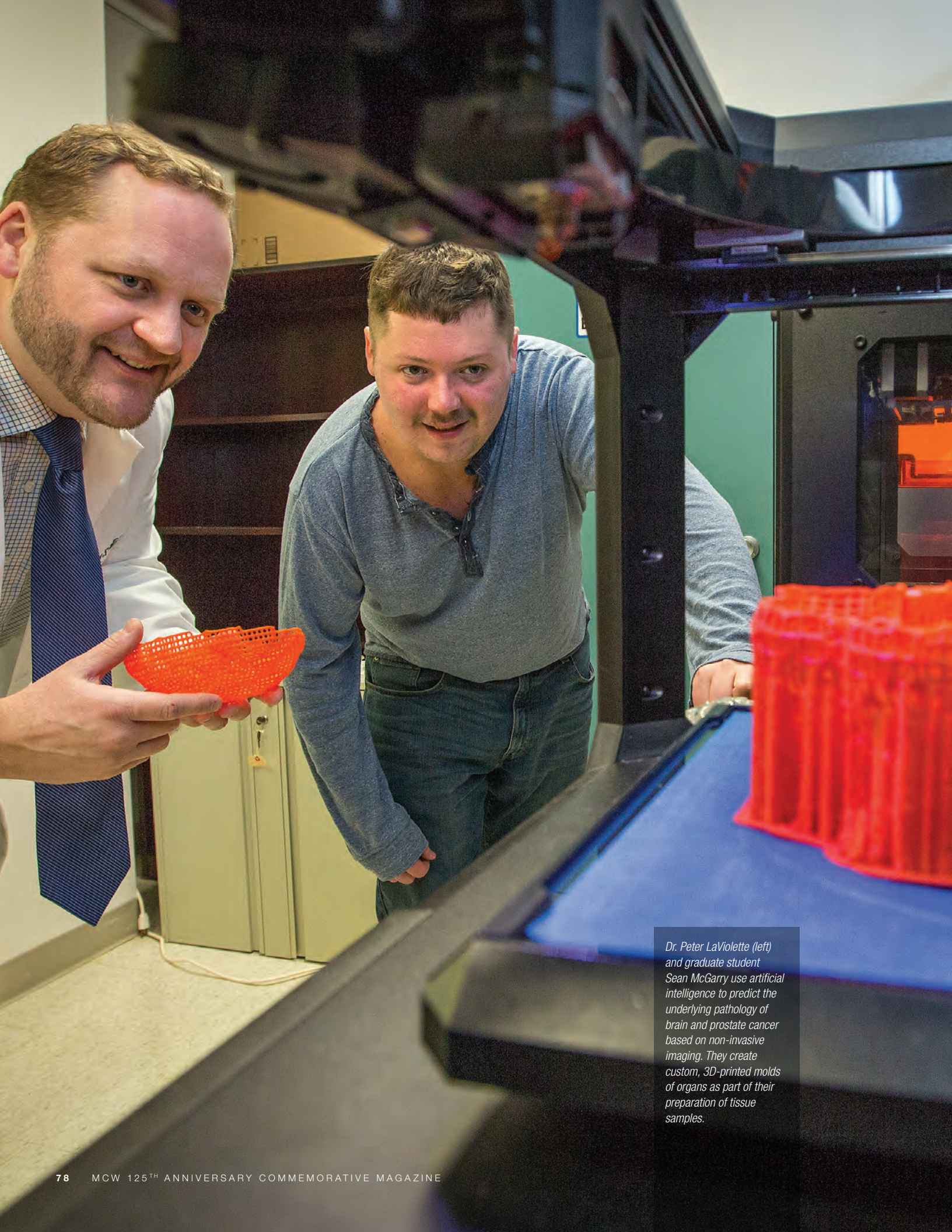
Donor: In 2017, the year of its 20th anniversary as an organization, WBCS, Inc. committed to fund a \$1 million prostate cancer research professorship. WBCS is now in the unique position of sponsoring two professorships at MCW, accomplished with a grassroots, all-volunteer organization, with important support from businesses, nonprofits and people from every walk of life.

Inaugural Chair: Open.

James E. Youker, MD, Chair in Radiology

Donors: Faculty, friends and alumni of the department of radiology donated gifts to create the 2012 chair honoring Dr. Youker, at that time the nation’s longest-serving medical school department chair and a nationally recognized radiology leader. Dr. Youker served as chair from 1968–2014.

Inaugural and Current Chair: Vincent P. Mathews, MD.



Dr. Peter LaViolette (left) and graduate student Sean McGarry use artificial intelligence to predict the underlying pathology of brain and prostate cancer based on non-invasive imaging. They create custom, 3D-printed molds of organs as part of their preparation of tissue samples.

Looking Forward

For the past 125 years, the Medical College of Wisconsin and its predecessor institutions have been pioneering pathways to a healthier world. During this span, a consistent thread in our story – and in academic medicine as a whole – is transformation. Our scientists, physicians and students work together with the community to solve the ever-changing challenges in health and society at large. In the coming decades, powerful demographic, epidemiological, economic, educational and technological trends will inform the day-to-day realities of academic medicine and healthcare delivery. Medical students likely will be taught a more comprehensive and holistic understanding of health. The groundbreaking discoveries that biomedical researchers uncover will continue to accelerate scientific advancement and improve patient care. Evolution in technology will continue to drive trends around information and communication patterns. As we look forward to our 150th anniversary in 2043, our legacy of creating the new knowledge that changes life will continue to build upon our transformative, trusted, valued and collaborative spirit. With this in mind, we asked a number of thought leaders throughout MCW to look forward 25 years and to share how they believe MCW will build healthier communities, drive vitality through discovery, transform health sciences education and contribute to academic medicine's role in elevating care. ■

Looking Forward

Building Healthier Communities

Improving health equity

“Wisconsin faces some of the greatest challenges around health disparities of any state in the nation. For example, in the latest data from 2013–2015, the state’s rate of infant mortality among African-American residents was the highest in the US and more than triple the rate for white residents. These challenges persist despite our extremely high quality of healthcare in Wisconsin – in which MCW physicians provide the majority of the care for the highest-performing health systems in the state in Froedtert & the Medical College of Wisconsin Health Network and Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin. We at MCW understand that it is not possible to have truly healthy communities without health equity. Therefore, MCW is taking a leading role in developing solutions, along with our health system partners, to address health disparities. This includes education programs to address disparities, research programs to discover new knowledge to approach health disparities in new ways and clinical programs to eliminate health disparities. By 2043, I expect MCW to have helped move the needle on health equity throughout the state.”

Joseph Kerschner, MD '90, FEL '98

Provost and Executive Vice President; Dean, School of Medicine

Enhancing diversity in STEM

“To become a healthcare practitioner or researcher, students must be smart and get good test scores in college and on entrance exams. When we select students for our educational enrichment programs, however, we seek those who also are well-rounded and demonstrate traits important for success, like character and compassion. In our numerous pipeline programs, we work with students to improve their academic performance, and, as importantly, we connect students from underrepresented groups with clinical and research experiences and link them to mentors. These experiences are especially important for students who traditionally have been underrepresented in the health sciences. A landmark study in 2003 identified the need to increase the proportion of underrepresented groups in the healthcare workforce as a key solution to improve the cultural competence of patient care as the US population becomes ever more diverse. Since increasing the diversity of the healthcare workforce is a critical strategy for reducing health disparities, I believe that our broad array of STEM programming for students in K12 and undergraduate education will lead to better health by changing the face of healthcare in Milwaukee, the region and the state in the next 25 years.”

William J. Hueston, MD, Associate Provost for Education



Discovery Driving Vitality

Supporting ideas from Patents to Patients™

“MCW’s researchers and clinician-scientists are constantly creating knowledge with the potential to improve the health of people across Wisconsin and around the globe. The MCW Office of Technology Development works with these innovative individuals to turn their ideas and discoveries into the next generation of healthcare products. There are many questions to answer along the way to uncover an idea’s commercial promise, including understanding what unmet medical needs it may solve and how patentable it will be, as well as mapping out the regulatory environment it would enter. Moving forward, our office will continue to explore new ways to effectively connect breakthroughs from our research labs to the patients who need them, an approach we call Patents to Patients™. To do this important work, we have begun the process of streamlining our evaluation processes to give inventors more timely feedback. We will continue to expand and deepen our connections to the regional entrepreneurial ecosystem to improve our ability to launch outstanding new companies. Also, we are enhancing our marketing efforts so that global medical technology companies know that MCW is a go-to source for the latest healthcare innovations. Altogether, we will do everything we can to support the growth of MCW’s positive impact on patient care over the next 25 years.”

Kevin Boggs, MBA, PhD

Director, Office of Technology Development

Emerging science will shape medicine

“MCW launched the era of genomic medicine by committing to the pursuit of new knowledge. We now have a comprehensive Genomic Sciences and Precision Medicine Center with the goals of diagnosing with precision, treating with precision and preventing disease with precision.”

Raul Urrutia, MD

Warren P. Knowles Chair

Director, Genomic Sciences and Precision Medicine Center

“Pharmacogenomics uses a patient’s genome to select the safest and most effective medication with less trial and error than the current model of prescribing. Implementing pharmacogenomics on a widespread, scalable basis will truly bring a new paradigm of care that will impact providers and patients alike.”

George E. MacKinnon III, PhD, MS, RPh

Founding Dean, School of Pharmacy

“Gene therapy, which delivers new genetic material to cells, is a powerful technology that has recently advanced to the human clinical trial stage. Because this therapeutic strategy has persisting effects far beyond a traditional pill or infusion, gene therapy could be of remarkable and long-lasting benefit in a broad range of disorders caused by missing or non-functioning proteins.”

Michael W. Lawlor, MD, PhD

Associate Professor of Pathology



“When used to treat cancer, the goal of immunotherapy is to create or enhance an immune system response against cancer cells, which has led to some dramatic adult and pediatric patient recoveries from certain cancers. Every day we are learning to better harness this treatment by more selectively targeting cancer cells for destruction by the immune system.”

Cindy L. Schwartz, MD, MPH

Professor and Chief of Pediatrics (hematology/oncology/BMT)

Jeffrey A. Medin, PhD

MACC Fund Professor in Pediatrics

“We now have next-generation devices capable of conducting MRI or CT imaging while also delivering radiation treatment. This allows us to better adjust the beam for tumor shrinkage and changes in the shape or position of the tumor and nearby organs. This will increase our precision, permitting higher doses over fewer sessions while enabling us to reduce side effects by irradiating as little healthy tissue as possible.”

Christopher J. Schultz, MD

Bernard & Miriam Peck Family Professor

Chair of Radiation Oncology

“Advances in artificial intelligence, or AI, have wide implications in the medical community. Specific to radiology, algorithms are aiding in tumor detection – with my lab’s ongoing research focused on predicting the underlying pathology of brain and prostate cancer based on noninvasive imaging. Tomorrow’s AI will help us improve diagnosis and treatment by ‘unlocking’ electronic health records to gain unique insights from the massive amounts of data they hold.”

Peter LaViolette, PhD '11, MS

Associate Professor of Radiology and Biomedical Engineering

Looking Forward

Transforming Health Sciences Education

Growing talent through graduate medical education

“MCW recognized early on that addressing physician workforce shortage issues would require innovation and progress on the challenging issue of residency or graduate medical education (GME) expansion. The location of an individual’s GME program is a very strong predictor of where she/he will choose to practice medicine. Along with increasing the number of medical students training in Wisconsin, which we’ve done, we also need to continue creating new training opportunities for resident physicians and fellows. Following through on this commitment, MCW continues to be a national leader in creating GME innovation, including through a new family medicine residency program in Milwaukee and new psychiatry residency programs in northeast and central Wisconsin. With the help of partners like the Wisconsin Hospital Association, Wisconsin Department of Health Services, the state’s VA medical centers and others, MCW is helping Wisconsin to grow its own future talent. Recent estimates show that there will be up to 133 additional physicians enrolled in Wisconsin-based residency programs by July 2020, so we anticipate many new doctors staying to practice here. Over time, this improvement has the potential to transform access to primary care, psychiatric care and other needed healthcare services.”

Joseph Kerschner, MD '90, FEL '98
Provost and Executive Vice President
Dean, School of Medicine



MCW and the “university of the future”

“As we think about how MCW will embrace the concept of ‘the university of the future,’ we feel confident that we can leverage many of the advancements we have made in the past few years to begin to transform medical education. To help address a projected shortage and a maldistribution of physicians and pharmacists, MCW worked with academic, clinical and community partners to create regional campuses in MCW-Green Bay and MCW-Central Wisconsin, as well as the MCW School of Pharmacy. MCW’s Robert D. and Patricia E. Kern Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education launched in 2017 and, along with a National Transformation Network comprising seven medical schools, is leading a movement to transform the future of medical education across the continuum – from pre-medical school to physician practice. We believe that medical education will continue to incorporate new modes of

teaching and learning that foster problem-solving and critical thinking in different ways. Medical students will continue to have earlier clinical experiences, resulting in longer-term relationships with patients, colleagues and communities. Our curricula will continue to take advantage of recent advances in the science and technology of learning, and to prepare our students for the rapidly evolving world of medicine and the biomedical sciences. And our student body will be more diverse and inclusive, better reflecting the demographics of the communities we serve.”

John R. Raymond, Sr., MD
President and Chief Executive Officer
Cheryl A. Maurana, PhD
Professor and Senior Vice President
for Strategic Academic Partnerships



Transformative clinical trials

“Clinical trials transform patient care by testing the most promising new ideas in medicine. Great academic medical centers join excellent clinical care with the pursuit of new knowledge and emphasize clinical trials at the very center of this unique intersection. MCW and our Milwaukee Regional Medical Center partners stand among the nation’s leaders in clinical trials along with the Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center and our other clinical and research partners, including members of the Clinical and Translational Science Institute of Southeast Wisconsin. We lead the state in cancer clinical trials and are making great progress in numerous other areas. As the state’s only academic medical center within the largest and most diverse population in Wisconsin, MCW and our partners have a singular opportunity to create and conduct the cutting-edge clinical trials that will lead to new treatments and better health outcomes.”

Joseph Kerschner, MD '90, FEL '98
Provost and Executive Vice President
Dean, School of Medicine

Academic Medicine Elevating Care Everywhere

Technology changes healthcare delivery

“We live at a time of tremendous change in the practice of medicine. Disruptive technologies fuel much of this change and will enable patients to be connected to information and their clinical teams in previously unimaginable ways. While electronic health records have helped to ‘digitize’ healthcare, the real digital transformation is just dawning. Technology will continue to flip the location of care from the office to the home, enabling ‘always-on’ care that connects patients with care teams through video-based consultations, wearables and remote-sensing technology – all of which will be supported by increasingly sophisticated computing. Healthcare itself will become less transactional and more longitudinal as physicians connect seamlessly with patients. To support these changes in medicine, doctors will have access to powerful analytics software so they can focus on caring for patients rather than scrutinizing statistics. Academic medical centers will shape much of this future by developing new specialties such as clinical informatics, and by researching new ways of harnessing technology to measurably improve health. While these changes will be profound, we in academic medicine have the opportunity to boldly lead this transformation.”

Bradley H. Crotty, MD, MPH
Assistant Professor of Medicine (general internal medicine)





Renee is celebrating one year cancer-free, enabling her to run a half-marathon.

Our anniversary means nothing without theirs.

See their stories at mcw125.com

It's been
58 years,
34 years
and 1 day
since the
Webers
graduated
from
medical
school.

125
years of knowledge changing life



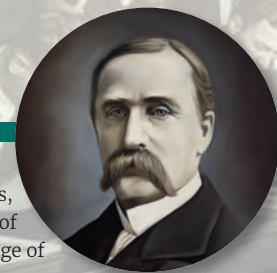
Louis F. Jermain, MD, first dean of the Marquette University School of Medicine (1913-26)



1913 Three women are among the first graduating class of the Marquette University School of Medicine

Wisconsin's first two medical schools are founded

1893-94



A. Hamilton Levings, MD, was a founder of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and served as its president for 20 years

1913

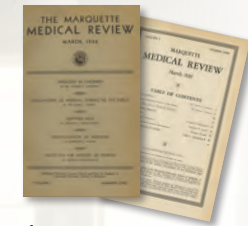
The Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons merges with the Milwaukee Medical College to become the Marquette University School of Medicine

1932

The medical school moves to the Harriet L. Cramer Building on the Marquette campus

1925

The Marquette University School of Medicine Alumni Association is formed



The Marquette Medical Review (the nation's first medical student-edited medical journal) is established

1936

A Postgraduate Studies Program (now Continuing Medical Education) is created to provide ongoing education to community physicians

1951

1967 The medical school is separated from Marquette; it becomes a private, freestanding institution

1967-74 Government and community support for MCW and the academic medical center:

- Heil Commission Report
- Governor's Commission on Medical Education
- Carley Commission Report

MCW relocates to the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center (MRMC) campus

1978

MCW Research Foundation (now Office of Technology Development) is created to spur technology transfer in Southeastern Wisconsin

1983

Children's Hospital of Wisconsin is relocated to the MRMC campus

1988

1970

Renamed as the Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW)

1979

The Medical College of Wisconsin Affiliated Hospitals (MCWAH) is created to oversee hospitals' residency training programs

1980

Froedtert Hospital opens on the MRMC campus

1989

The Alumni Association's name is changed to the Medical College of Wisconsin-Marquette Medical Alumni Association

1999

MCW receives transformational Blue Cross and Blue Shield United of Wisconsin conversion funds; Advancing a Healthier Wisconsin Endowment is created

2012

MCW School of Medicine initiates Discovery Curriculum, creating earlier clinical integration and scholarly pathways

2015

School of Pharmacy is established

2017

First class of pharmacy students matriculates



MCW receives Community Engagement Classification from the Carnegie Foundation (one of only four medical schools in US)

2015

Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences established

1995

MCW receives NIH Award to create the Clinical and Translational Science Institute of Southeast Wisconsin

2010

New medical school campuses open in Green Bay and Central Wisconsin

2015-16

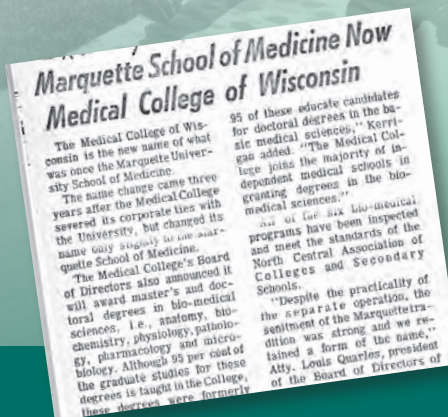
2017 \$37.8M gift from Kern Family and Kern Family Foundation creates the Kern Institute for the Transformation of Medical Education and National Transformation Network

1946

The medical school affiliates with the Milwaukee VA Hospital

1952-75

Vision for an academic medical center becomes a reality



125 years of knowledge changing life

