

CENTER TIMES

75
YEARS

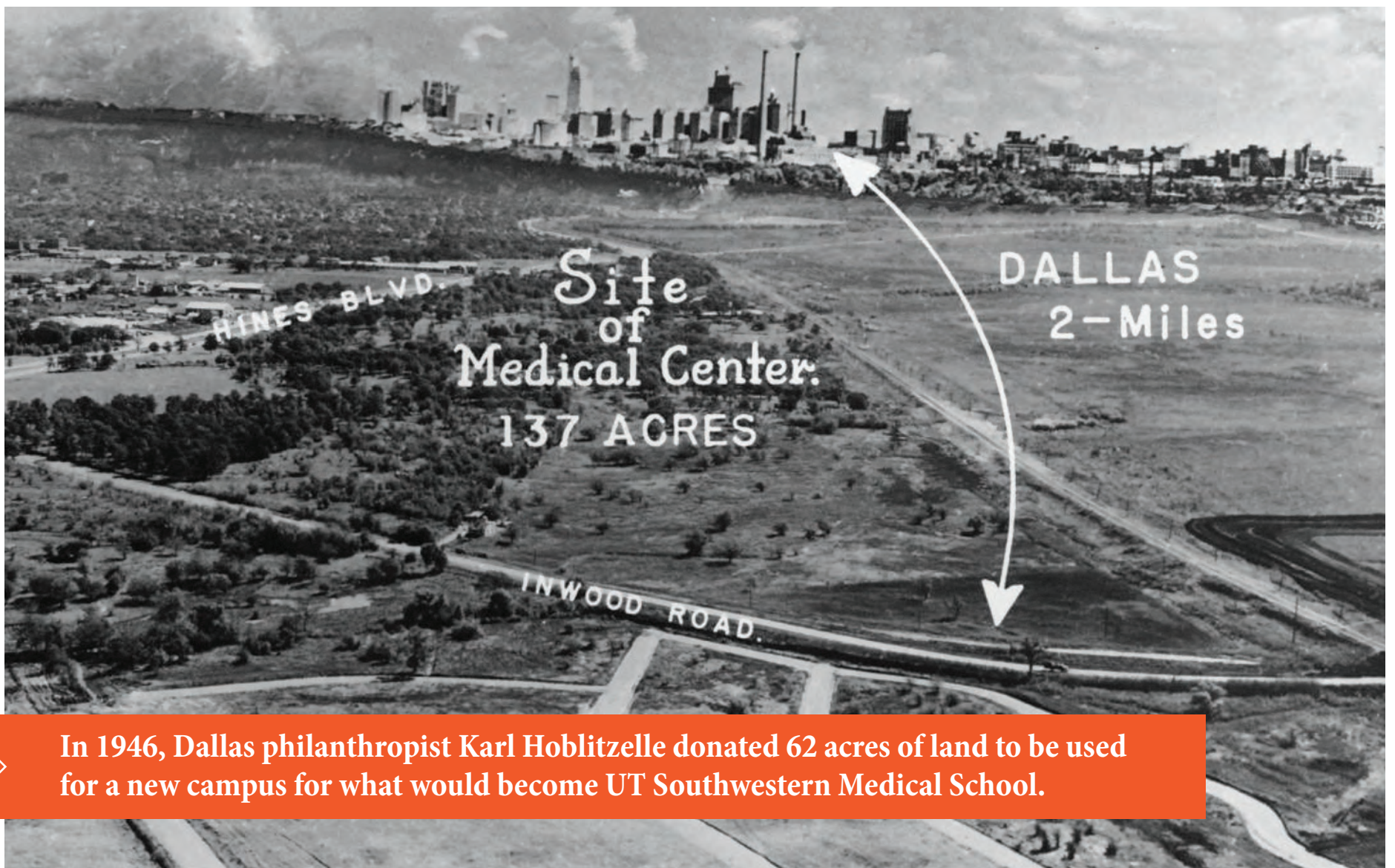
A PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER

CELEBRATING THE FIRST SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS: 1943 - 2018

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY EDITION



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In 1946, Dallas philanthropist Karl Hoblitzelle donated 62 acres of land to be used for a new campus for what would become UT Southwestern Medical School.

Celebrating 75 years of the future of medicine, today

It all started with a simple but ambitious idea – create a medical school in Dallas that would provide high-quality medical education, comparable to leading East Coast medical schools. Empowered by the strong support of civic and business leaders, this dream of Dr. Edward Cary, a prominent Dallas physician, became an enduring reality when classes began at Southwestern Medical College on Sept. 27, 1943. Early on, the school set high expectations for its students, conferring degrees to graduates after careful consideration of their knowledge, understanding, and compassion. Although the facilities – Army barracks – were humble at first, the school recruited outstanding faculty, and in 1949, it became part of The University of Texas System.

One faculty recruitment proved to be transformational for the new medical school. Dr. Donald Seldin, enticed by the promise of establishing his own program in nephrology, left Yale University in 1951 to move to Dallas. Over the next 36 years, Dr. Seldin cultivated a national reputation both for himself and for UT Southwestern through astute faculty recruitments, his commitment to education and training, his personal involvement in guiding the career development of his most promising students, and his prowess as a scientist and physician.

As the University's reputation for medical advancement grew, great minds converged on campus. Six faculty members were awarded Nobel Prizes between 1985 and 2013. Their discoveries, along with countless other clinical innovations, changed the practice of medicine. Severe burns, diabetes, high cholesterol, heart disease, kidney and lung cancer – just to name a few – all are treated with methods developed by UT Southwestern faculty.

Because of its location in the can-do city of Dallas – and a culture of interdependence and collaboration – UT Southwestern became a place characterized by an ambition and determination to have a major impact on science and medicine.

Its first President, Charles Sprague, M.D., oversaw the growth of UT Southwestern from a small but promising medical



Although the facilities – Army barracks – were humble at first, the school set high expectations for its students, conferring degrees to graduates after careful consideration of their knowledge, understanding, and compassion.

school into a vibrant, comprehensive medical and life sciences center. During his 19 years as the institution's top leader, initially as Dean of UT Southwestern Medical School (1967-1972) and then as President (1972-1986), he initiated an unprecedented (in Texas) \$40 million building expansion program; doubled Medical School enrollment in 10 years; and expanded allied health and research training programs. Dr. Sprague's leadership promoted a collaborative culture between researchers and clinicians that laid the groundwork for medical breakthroughs and positioned UT Southwestern for becoming one of the nation's leading medical institutions.

Kern Wildenthal, M.D., Ph.D., Dr. Sprague's successor, served as President of UT Southwestern for 22 years (1986-2008). During that time, the institution grew fivefold in size and developed an international reputation for its scientific quality and contributions. More than 250 new endowed chairs and professorships were established; total endowments grew from \$40 million to more than \$1.3 billion; land was acquired to expand the campus from 65 to 300 acres; two referral hospitals and outpatient facilities were added to the campus; and the first half of a planned 4 million-square-foot research complex was completed. Dr. Wildenthal also helped lead the *Innovations in Medicine* campaign, which raised more than \$750 million for research and clinical programs at UT Southwestern.

That same sense of purpose and drive continues today under President Daniel K. Podolsky, M.D., who has led the institution's focus on clinical transformation and the integration of scientific and medical advances.



Front side of the Nobel Prize medal. The institution's faculty has received six Nobel Prizes to date.

EXPANDING EXCELLENCE

Over the past 10 years, under the leadership of Dr. Podolsky, UT Southwestern has experienced dramatic growth, not only within the Southwestern Medical District, but also across North Texas. Community-based clinical care facilities are now in five locations, including Fort Worth. New facilities such as the William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital and the William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital-Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center Radiation Oncology building promote our commitment to innovation and training while enhancing the experience of our patients and their families. Our entire clinical enterprise is aimed at delivering safe, effective, and compassionate care to all who

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CENTERTIMES

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Dr. Hak Choy (left), Chairman of Radiation Oncology, and Dr. Carlos Arteaga, Director of the Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center, confer on Cancer Center activities.

History Continued from page 2

come to us for help. That care is noted for its excellence:

- In both 2018 and 2017, *U.S. News & World Report* ranked UT Southwestern the No. 1 Best Hospital in Dallas-Fort Worth and the No. 2 Best Hospital in Texas.

- The Simmons Cancer Center is among the top tier of cancer centers in the country, having received the National Cancer Institute's "comprehensive" designation in 2015, its highest distinction.

- The Joint Commission certified UT Southwestern in 2014 as an Advanced Comprehensive Stroke Center, the highest level certification for hospitals providing the most complex and specialized stroke care.

- UT Southwestern University Hospitals were awarded Magnet® status in 2016 by the American Nurses Credentialing Center, an honor that is recognized nationally as the "gold standard" in hospitals for nursing excellence and high-quality patient care.

During that same time, the breadth and scope of exploration at UT Southwestern have expanded to meet the changing demands of research and innovative patient care. Key developments include the launch of these centers and initiatives in recent years:

- The Peter O'Donnell Jr. Brain Institute, a comprehensive center dedicated to better understanding the basic molecular workings of the brain and applying those discoveries to the prevention and treatment of brain diseases and injuries.

- The Lyda Hill Department of Bioinformatics, which drives innovation in information technology by working with massive data sets to help researchers and clinicians on campus and elsewhere address scientific and medical challenges.

- The Hamon Center for Regenerative Science and Medicine, which provides new approaches to healing and regeneration, including advances in stem cell biology, tissue engineering, and organ fabrication.

- The Center for the Genetics of Host Defense, which advances the fundamental understanding of the genetics of immunity to aid in the treatment of infection, disorders of immunity, and autoimmunity.

As the landscape for health care continues to change, UT Southwestern is driving the translation of scientific advances and innovation into better care for patients.

In 2016, UT Southwestern and Texas Health Resources partnered to form Southwestern Health Resources with the goal of improving the health of North Texans.

In coming together, the two institutions, which have a long history of collaboration in certain areas, have created an integrated clinical network of 31 hospitals and several thousand physicians.

Beyond these new clinical and research efforts, UT Southwestern has enhanced the educational experience we offer to medical students. A new curriculum, which was launched in 2015, builds on UT Southwestern's exceptional scientific and clinical foundations to provide students with an educational experience that fully integrates basic sciences and clinical disciplines over the four years of medical school.

The curriculum was further enhanced in the fall, when our state-of-the-art Simulation Center opened in a new academic and clinical building on West Campus. Worldwide, our students have access to global health learning experiences on almost every continent, including a formal exchange program with the Université de Paris Descartes.



Since the beginning of the year, the Medical District has been decorated with anniversary banners, while faculty, employees, and students have donned T-shirts and badge reels with our signature anniversary logo.

Throughout the year, UT Southwestern has been celebrating the accomplishments of the first – and the promise of the next – 75 years with events big and small.

CELEBRATING FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Our yearlong anniversary celebration has honored the foundational growth of the past, looked ahead to the robust initiatives of our future, and recognized the many UT Southwestern contributions that have changed the course of science and medicine.

Since January, the campus has been emblazoned with signage commemorating UT Southwestern's 75th anniversary. The Medical District was decorated with anniversary billboards, while faculty, employees, and students donned badge reels with our signature anniversary logo. In the spring, faculty and employees received anniversary T-shirts.

Throughout the year, UT Southwestern celebrated the accomplishment of the first – and the promise of the next – 75 years with events big and small. In May, we marked the official anniversary with a campus celebration on Seldin Plaza. The

anniversary year will conclude with a two-day signature event Nov. 2-3: On Friday evening, UT Southwestern's friends and faculty will be treated to a future-focused program, followed by a hands-on, science-based experience. On Saturday, we will invite families and children of all ages to experience a UT Southwestern version of the future of academic medicine.

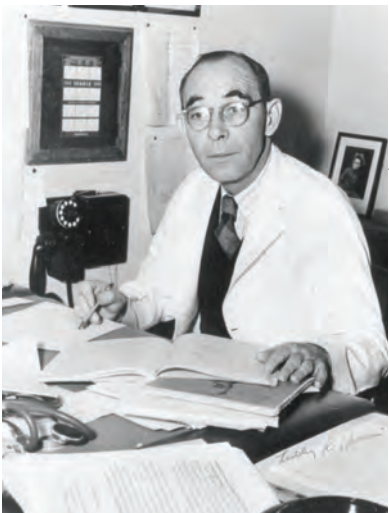
No matter where you are, you can visit 75.utsouthwestern.edu to learn about the connections between the discoveries of yesterday and tomorrow's breakthroughs. New stories and videos will be posted until the end of the year. We hope that you will continue to share your own memories of UT Southwestern on our website or on social media (#UTSW75).

We look forward to the next chapter of the UT Southwestern story, which we expect will bring even greater accomplishments in promoting health and a healthy society that enables achievement of full human potential.

THE '40s



The Ho Din Award includes a pendant (a sketch of which is seen in this drawing).



Dr. Tinsley Harrison

1943

Dr. Edward Cary, empowered by Karl Hoblitzelle and other civic leaders, establishes Southwestern Medical College, the nation's 68th medical school.

1943

The first classes are held at Alex W. Spence Middle School while prefabricated Army barracks referred to as "The Shacks" are erected for classrooms and labs.

1943

Southwestern Medical College (in later years renamed UT Southwestern Medical School) starts holding classes in "The Shacks." The school had 25,000 square feet, 17 full-time faculty, 19 staff members, and 200 students. The Medical School would remain in "The Shacks" until the E.H. Cary Building was completed in 1955.

1943

The Ho Din Award is established and continues to be the highest recognition bestowed on a Medical School graduate. In special circumstances, the award is also given to faculty or administrators who embody the spirit of the Ho Din.

1944

Dr. Tinsley Harrison, editor of the first five editions of Harrison's *Principles of Internal Medicine*, becomes Dean of Faculty and Professor and Chair of Medicine. After working several years to build up full-time faculty, Dr. Harrison leaves in 1950.

1944

The first graduates of Southwestern Medical College celebrate with commencement exercises at Alex W. Spence Middle School; 61 medical degrees are awarded.



Southwestern Medical College began holding classes in prefabricated plywood buildings, including this one with the sign "Temporary Quarters."

Remembering "The Shacks"

When UT Southwestern opened in 1943, medical school classes were first held in a middle school, then in plywood Army barracks known as "The Shacks" on the lawn of the old Parkland Hospital at Maple and Oak Lawn avenues. In 1993, alumni and faculty from those early years shared the following memories in a special edition of *Center Times*:

"When I came to Dallas in 1951, I remember driving with my wife and daughter along Gaston Avenue, looking for the medical school. ... There was a gas station on Maple Avenue; I asked the attendant where the medical school was, and he gestured in the direction of some vague buildings, which looked like some sort of junk heap. I didn't see anything that looked like a medical school; several times, I went back and forth. Finally, it dawned on me that this was the medical school."

- Donald W. Seldin, M.D., longtime Chairman of Internal Medicine

"The anatomy lab was in the old shacks next to the railroad track, and the corpses were kept in very strong formaldehyde and phenol solutions. ... Whenever a train would go by, the anatomy vat would shake the fluid contained inside, and all talk had to cease because of the noise of the train. Needless to say, with no refrigeration, at the end of the summer students were using heavy thread to replace nerves, veins, and small arteries they could not find in the muscle of the legs and arms."

- George Race, M.D., Ph.D. (SMS '47)

"The amount of worthwhile accomplishments in those unpretentious surroundings is unbelievable. Everybody looked forward to leaving the shacks as soon as possible, but everybody who ever worked or studied in them will never forget them. Although there were many discussions and sometimes disagreements, there was always a feeling of pioneering and building, cooperation and camaraderie that could only be experienced, if not described."

- Catharine Schulze, Office of the Dean, 1948-1971



Training physicians for World War II battlefields was an important early mission of Southwestern Medical College. All male students were required to be in the military, due to the nation being at war. This photo, digitized from the 1944 College yearbook *Caduceus*, shows an inspection of the senior male students by a commanding officer.

Southwestern Medical College opened on July 1, 1943. The first graduation ceremony was held just eight months later in March 1944 at Alex W. Spence Middle School.



75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

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THE '40s



Brig. Gen. W. Lee Hart

1946

Brig. Gen. W. Lee Hart becomes the first full-time Dean of Southwestern Medical College.

1946

The Hoblitzelle Foundation gives 62 acres of land adjacent to the proposed site of the new Parkland Hospital to Southwestern Medical Foundation.

1947

The Hippocratic Oath is administered for the first time at a Southwestern Medical College commencement.

1947

Applications for admission to the freshman class increase to 617 for the 64 places; 200 students with a "B" average or better apply.

1949

Southwestern Medical Foundation proposes that Southwestern Medical College become a part of The University of Texas System.

1949

UT System Board of Regents unanimously accepts Dallas as the site of a new state medical school. A committee is formed to work out details of the transfer of Southwestern Medical College to The University of Texas.

1949

The renamed Southwestern Medical School of The University of Texas begins operations. The first-year class grows in size to 100 students.



Female medical students were rare in the 1940s. They were so rare that they merited this photo captioned "Freshmen Girl Students" in the 1946-47 Southwestern Medical College yearbook *Caduceus*.



"Original meeting of Al Harris Faculty Club," circa 1943. Featured in the photo are (left to right): Gladys Fashena, M.D.; S. Edward Sulkin, Ph.D.; Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin; Alfred W. Harris, M.D.; Mrs. Carl A. Bunde; Carl A. Bunde, M.D.; Ms. Lavonia Rorie; and Donald H. Slaughter, M.D. Ms. Rorie was the secretary to Dr. Slaughter. Later, in 1975, the Alfred W. Harris Faculty-Alumni Center was established to honor Dr. Harris' contributions to UT Southwestern Medical Center. Since 1975, the Faculty Club has been a regular meeting place for faculty to eat lunch and has served as the host location for many campus events.



Southwestern Medical College initially was housed in prefabricated plywood buildings (often called "the shacks") on Oak Lawn Avenue behind the old Parkland Hospital, which served as the College's teaching hospital. (This view of the College was taken from a window of Parkland.) The campus soon expanded to other buildings in the neighborhood, but "the shacks" remained the main campus until 1955, when the Cary Building was built on Harry Hines Boulevard. In this photo, the old Turtle Creek Pump Station with the tall chimney is visible in the background.



Students are examining shrouded cadavers in the anatomy laboratory, circa 1944.

This photo appeared in the 1944 edition of the Southwestern Medical College yearbook *Caduceus*. The yearbook caption reads "W. W. Looney quizzes a group of freshmen on the mysteries of cross-section anatomy." The classroom was in one of the prefabricated plywood buildings where some of the first classes were held.

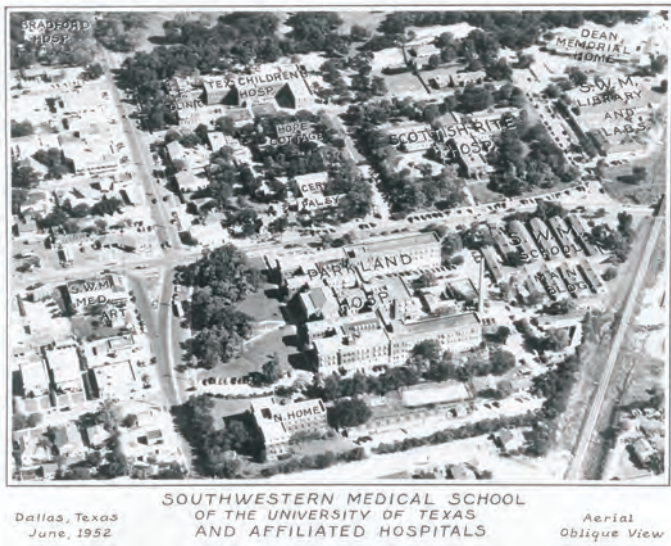
Tough times to learn

"July and August of 1943 were hot months and air conditioning could not be thought of, and the government had all electric fans on order. So the study of gross anatomy was under these very hot, and most uncomfortable, conditions, but very little complaint was heard."

- C.G. Duncan, M.D.



THE '50s



Southwestern Medical School's first campus on Oak Lawn Avenue – behind Parkland Hospital on Maple Avenue – placed it near several hospitals. Southwestern's library and labs (upper right corner) and Medical Art Department on Maple Avenue (left edge) were also near the main campus. When Southwestern Medical College was incorporated into The University of Texas in 1949, it changed from being a "College" to being a "School."



Dr. M.T. "Pepper" Jenkins

1950

The Gamma Chapter of Texas of Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society is installed. Eleven students, six faculty members, one honorary member, and 30 alumni are initiated.

1951

Dr. Donald Seldin begins a 67-year career at Southwestern. He later becomes Chair of Internal Medicine and is eventually known as the "intellectual father" of the Medical School.

1951

Southwestern is listed in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* as one of only 19 medical schools in the U.S. whose graduates had no failures on the Medical Examining Board Test.

1951

Southwestern receives an appropriation of \$2.75 million for a permanent basic science building.

1952

Dr. M.T. "Pepper" Jenkins becomes Chair of Anesthesiology. During the 1950s, he and several colleagues introduce balanced salt solution to patients after blood loss due to trauma, surgery, or burn injury. The method is revolutionary for surgical fluid therapy and becomes used worldwide.

1953

Southwestern's Alumni Association is organized. Dr. Milton Davis is elected as first President.

1953

Dr. Edward Cary dies. Karl Hoblitzelle is named President of Southwestern Medical Foundation.



Dr. Arthur Grollman (left), Gordon Gafford (center), who graduated from Southwestern Medical School in 1956, and an unidentified laboratory assistant conduct a research experiment in one of the prefabricated plywood buildings, often called "the shacks."



Dr. Donald W. Seldin, in The University of Texas Southwestern Medical School parking lot, circa 1957.

Challenges and opportunities

"I was the only residual faculty member in the Department of Medicine by 1953, and there was hardly anybody in the clinical departments. It was, so to speak, a problem as well as an opportunity. ... The Medical School, at that time, had almost no resources whatsoever, and the facilities were poor. But we had resources of a kind which should be remembered: We had students, we had housestaff, and we had student fellows. They could be, ultimately, the faculty of the future."

– Donald W. Seldin, M.D., longtime Chairman of Internal Medicine

Four Southwestern Medical School students study specimens at microscopes as an instructor observes. The calendar on the wall shows the month and year as February 1952.

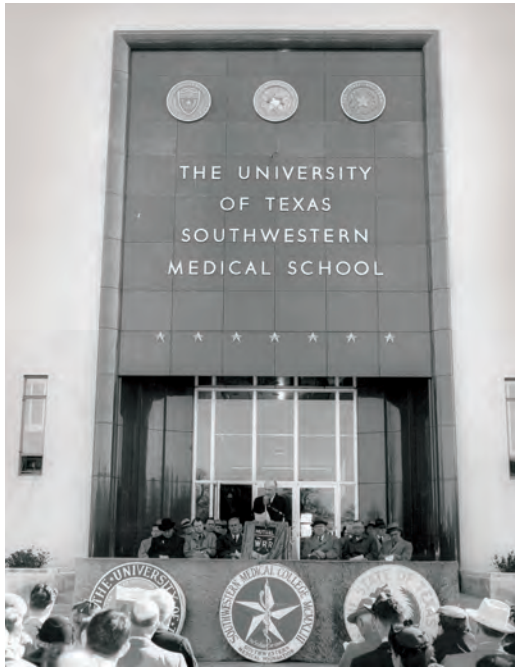


75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

UT Southwestern
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THE '50s



The dedication of Southwestern Medical School's first building on its Harry Hines Boulevard campus reflects the name change.



Dean A.J. Gill

1954

Southwestern Medical School of The University of Texas is renamed The University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

1954

Parkland Hospital moves to its new location on Harry Hines Boulevard. It becomes the exclusive teaching hospital for the Medical School.

1955

The first building on the Medical School's new campus, the Basic Science Hall, is dedicated. It is later renamed the Edward H. Cary Basic Science Hall.

1958

"The Shacks" are finally vacated following completion of the Clinical Science Building, later renamed the Hoblitzelle Clinical Science Building.

1959

The Hoblitzelle Clinical Science Building is dedicated.

1959

Dean A.J. Gill reports on the progress made during Southwestern's first 10 years as part of the University of Texas: The annual budget increased from \$500,000 to \$2 million; physical plant space grew from 43,000 square feet in temporary buildings to 220,000 square feet in permanent structures; the number of full-time faculty rose from 53 to 338; and gifts and grants from 1954 to 1959 swelled from \$350,000 to \$1.3 million annually.



A crowd is gathered in front of Southwestern Medical School's first building on its Harry Hines Boulevard campus for the dedication ceremony. The date is Jan. 29, 1955. The building was first known as the Basic Science Hall. In 1960, Edward H. Cary's name was added, to honor his role as the driving force behind the founding of the Medical School. In this photo, Parkland Hospital's 1954 building is seen behind the Medical School, with downtown Dallas in the distance.

The dedication of the Hoblitzelle Clinical Science Building took place on April 16, 1959. Dignitaries and speakers were seated on a temporary raised platform in front of the building. Although first called the Clinical Science Building, less than one year after its dedication it was renamed in honor of Karl Hoblitzelle, a member of the Southwestern Medical Foundation Board of Trustees and a donor to Southwestern Medical School.

Building a reputation

"In 1958, the Department of Internal Medicine had already developed an outstanding reputation, and although recruitment was not easy, those faculty that joined the unit loved the Department and the Medical School and stayed for many years."

- Morris Ziff, Ph.D., M.D.



THE '60s



This photo of Dr. Donald W. Seldin was taken at a celebration of his 10th anniversary as Chairman of Internal Medicine in 1962. In 2007, UTSW honored him by naming one of its newly created Academic Colleges in his honor.



Dr. Betty A. Hatten uses an electron microscope, circa 1962. Dr. Hatten received both her Master of Arts and Ph.D. from Southwestern in 1962 and 1965, respectively.

1960

The Danciger Foundation pledges \$750,000 for a research building. The Southwestern Medical Foundation adds \$250,000.

1960

The UT System authorizes the Medical School to file an application with the National Institutes of Health for matching funds.

1960

The UT System prepares a master plan for development of physical facilities. For Southwestern, the plan suggests "doubling of space needs in 10 years in an effort to make this one of the top medical schools."

1961

UT System Regents approve the establishment of the first endowed position at Southwestern Medical School, the William Buchanan Professorship in Pediatrics.

1961

Southwestern has 112 full-time faculty members, 450 supporting personnel, 391 medical students, and 15 graduate students.

1961

A decision is made to move Children's Medical Center to land adjacent to Southwestern. The new building is dedicated in 1967 and serves as the Medical School's pediatric teaching hospital.

1962

The UT System Chancellor approves a policy of upgrading every essential activity at Southwestern, beginning with anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, and internal medicine, and including solicitation of funds for endowed chairs.

1963

UT Southwestern and Parkland Memorial Hospital staff members respond when President John F. Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally are brought to Parkland after being shot in a motorcade in downtown Dallas.



Architectural drawing of the Dan Danciger Research Building. Construction of the Danciger Building began in 1963 and was completed in 1965. The building connected Parkland Memorial Hospital (on the left in this drawing) with the Hoblitzelle Building (on the right).



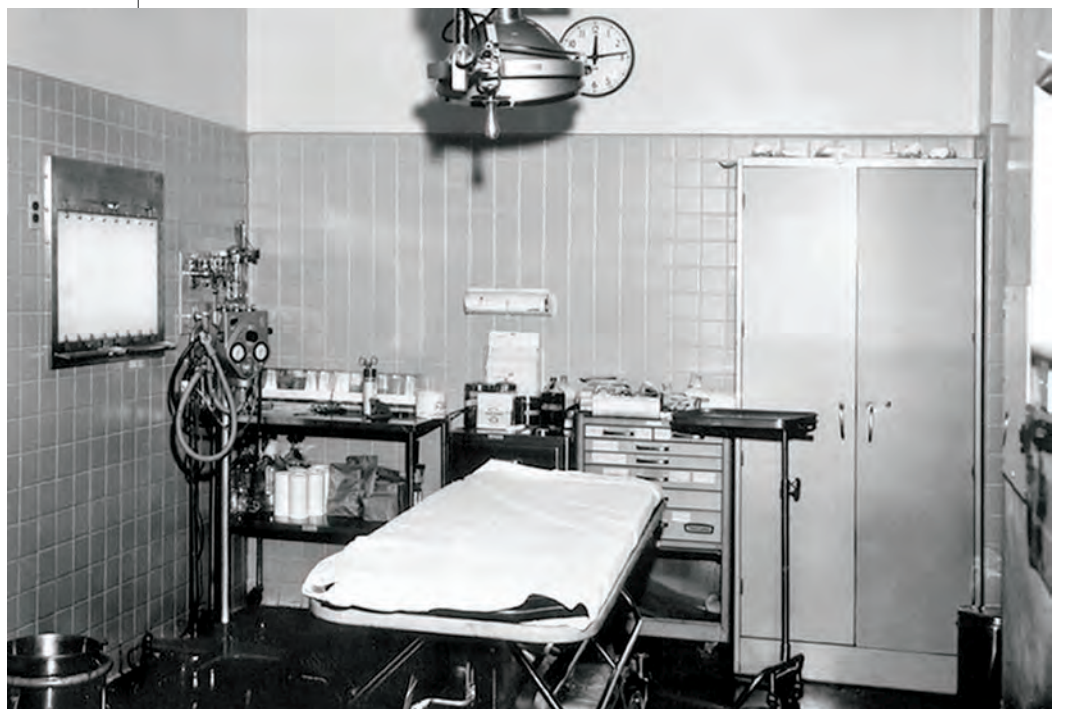
This is a preconstruction drawing of the Children's Medical Center Dallas complex as it was first constructed adjacent to Parkland Memorial Hospital. The building opened in 1967.

Response to a presidential tragedy

"Few hospitals in our land have ever faced the intense pressure Parkland was subjected to on Nov. 22 and in subsequent days. Yet its staff and personnel never let the situation get out of hand, never allowed the excitement of the moment to overcome reason and responsibility, and never permitted anything to disrupt the hospital's normal day-to-day service to the people of Dallas."

- Gov. John Connally

Parkland Memorial Hospital's Trauma Room No. 1 was the scene of heroic but unsuccessful efforts to save President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. Texas Gov. John Connally, gravely wounded along with President Kennedy, was treated in an adjacent trauma room and survived.



75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

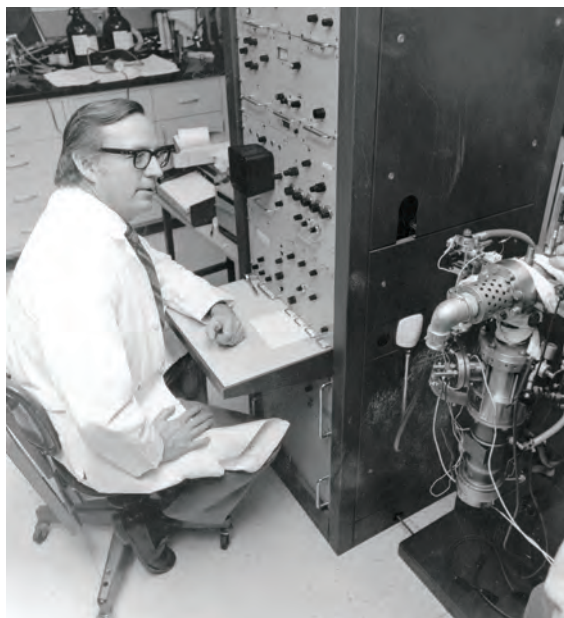
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Originally called the Basic Science Building, the Edward H. Cary Building (completed in 1955) was the first building on Southwestern Medical School's Harry Hines Boulevard campus. This photo shows the lobby in 1965, with students chatting.



Dr. Ronald Estabrook, seen here in his laboratory, joined the Southwestern Medical School faculty in 1968 and served as Chairman of the Biochemistry Department for 14 years. He was also the first Dean of the UT Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences. He played a major role in turning UT Southwestern into an internationally respected research center.

1964

The University of Texas and Southwestern Medical Foundation announce the Fred F. Florence Bioinformation Center to be built on campus, with the Foundation providing \$1 million toward the building.

1965

The UT System Board of Regents approves eventual expansion of Southwestern Medical School enrollment from 400 to 800 medical students.

1966

The UT System Board of Regents directs that Southwestern's name be changed to The University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas.

1966

Dedication ceremonies are held for the Dan Danciger Research Building, the Pauline and Adolph Weinberger Laboratories for Cardiopulmonary Research, and the Skillern Student Union Building.

1966

Eugene and Margaret McDermott establish the first two endowed faculty Chairs, both later elevated to Distinguished Chairs. Mr. McDermott would go on to lead the fundraising effort that led to \$7.5 million for a campus expansion. Other civic leaders raised and contributed over \$8 million.

1968

Dr. Ronald Estabrook is recruited to join UT Southwestern as Chair of Biochemistry. He later becomes the first Dean of the UT Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences and, in 1979, is the first faculty member elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

1968

The School of Allied Health Sciences, now known as the School of Health Professions, is established at UT Southwestern.

1968

UT Southwestern surgeons perform the first heart transplant on a female patient. It is the first transplant in Dallas and the 21st in the world.

1969

The 25th anniversary of Southwestern Medical School is observed with a multimedia drama presented during a session of the Dallas Southern Clinical Society at the Marriott Hotel.

1969

Southwestern Medical Foundation announces a fund drive to raise \$7.5 million for a building program.



In this photo, circa 1964, Parkland Memorial Hospital is on the left. On the right is the Southwestern Medical School campus, consisting of (left to right) the Danciger (1965), Hoblitzelle (1959), and Cary (1955) Buildings. In the upper left corner is excavation taking place for the building of Children's Medical Center Dallas.



Three medical students are walking in front of the Skillern Student Union, circa 1965. The Skillern Student Union opened in 1965 and was expanded several years later. After completion of the new Bryan Williams, M.D. Student Center in 2002, it was renovated to house offices, including the Registrar and Student and Alumni Affairs.

In a landmark 1966 Southwestern Medical School study, five male college students were confined to bed for three weeks to determine the cardiovascular deconditioning effects of inactivity on the human body. This photo shows study participants on their beds while the study was underway. The experiment was intended to mimic the effects of long-term manned spaceflight. Endurance training followed the bed rest. The results were published as a supplement to the journal *Circulation*. This photograph is a frame taken from a video recording of the study.



Taking studies seriously

“At that time there was never any consideration of skipping lectures. We went to every lecture. We also always wore white shirts and ties. When we were doing gross anatomy, then we'd remove the ties.”

– James Atkins, M.D. (SMS '67)

THE '70s >



Dr. Rupert Billingham advises a student preparing for the annual Medical Student Research Forum. Dr. Billingham was Chairman of the Southwestern Medical School Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy from its inception in 1971 until his retirement in 1986. He was a pioneer in the fields of reproductive immunology and organ transplantation immunology.



Dr. Charles Sprague



In the background is the Fred F. Florence Bioinformation Center building at about the time of its completion in 1974. In the foreground is the atrium surrounded by the upper and lower levels of the Eugene McDermott Plaza.

1971

Phase one of the building program begins, which includes the Fred F. Florence Bioinformation Center, the Tom and Lula Gooch Auditorium (and cafeteria), the Cecil H. and Ida Green Science Building, the Eugene McDermott Academic Administration Building, plus the Eugene McDermott Plaza.

1971

Dr. Rupert Billingham, whose research into coaxing the body to accept foreign tissue paved the way for organ transplants, arrives to head the Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy.

1972

Dr. Jonathan Uhr succeeds Dr. Edward Sulkin as Chair of Microbiology. Dr. Sulkin is remembered for his pioneering studies on the rabies virus.

1972

Southwestern Medical School is reorganized and renamed The University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas, with Dr. Charles Sprague as its first President.

1973

Dr. Frederick Bonte and colleagues discover technetium phosphate labeling of myocardial infarcts. It's the first time physicians can see the exact area of damage caused by a heart attack.

1973

Dr. Charles Baxter, with Ellen Heck, establishes the first tissue bank at the Medical School, which becomes a tissue resource for burn units throughout the country. Dr. Baxter devised the Baxter formula, which calculates the amount of replacement fluid required for a burn patient to remain stable in the first 24 hours.

1974

Dedication ceremonies are held for the Eugene McDermott Academic Administration Building, the Cecil H. and Ida Green Science Building, the Fred F. Florence Bioinformation Center, and the A.W. Harris Faculty-Alumni Center.

1975

Lady Bird Johnson, the widow of President Lyndon B. Johnson and a member of the UT System Board of Regents, speaks at the commencement ceremonies for Southwestern Medical School.



This photo, taken from the roof of the Edward H. Cary Building, shows the Eugene McDermott Academic Administration Building and the steel skeleton of the Tom and Lula Gooch Auditorium to the right. In the foreground, the Fred F. Florence Bioinformation Center building rises in front of the Cary Building.



Dr. Charles Baxter, Director of the Dallas skin bank, and Ellen Heck, a research associate, peer into a liquid nitrogen storage tank where skin transplants are stored. Officially known as the Skin Transplant Center for Burns, the Dallas skin bank opened in 1973 as a repository for human skin to be used in treating severe burns. At the time of this photo, circa 1977, the Dallas bank was the only skin bank that endeavored to be a national resource. In 1976, about 150 Dallas patients received skin from the bank while approximately 100 patients outside Dallas received it.

On May 24, 1975, Lady Bird Johnson spoke at the commencement ceremony for Southwestern Medical School.

75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE



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The birth of the Davis quintuplets at Parkland Memorial Hospital on July 18, 1975, was major news in an era when the birth of quintuplets was very rare, and the survival of all the babies was rarer still. Prior to the births, mother-to-be Debbie Davis was cared for in a new high-risk pregnancy unit established with the help of faculty member Dr. Jack Pritchard, who led the obstetrical team. In this photo, the Davis quintuplets, all 1 month old, pose with parents Jerry and Debbie Davis.

1975

Longtime faculty member Dr. Jack Pritchard delivers the first set of surviving Texas quintuplets. Dr. Pritchard served as Chair for the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and was senior author/editor of the seminal textbook *Williams Obstetrics*. He is often referred to as the architect of family planning programs in Dallas.

1975

Dr. Jean Wilson is named Director of the Eugene McDermott Center for the Study of Human Growth and Development. Dr. Wilson is known for groundbreaking cholesterol and endocrinology research.

1976

Dr. Gladys Fashena becomes the first female President of the Dallas County Medical Society. She was a pioneer in pediatric cardiology and the first full-time member of the pediatric faculty at what is now UT Southwestern.



Dr. Gladys J. Fashena, portrait photo, circa 1975

1976

The UT System Board of Regents approves the Harry S. Moss Heart Center, which is funded by the Harry S. Moss Trust of the Prevention and Cure of Heart Disease. Dr. Jere Mitchell becomes its Director.

1977

Dr. Arthur Grollman, one of the Medical School's founding faculty members and former Chair of four departments – Physiology, Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine – retires. Dr. Grollman developed the acetylene deletion technique for calculating cardiac output and also discovered peritoneal dialysis.



Dr. Peter Stastny

1977

Dr. Peter Stastny discovers the genetic link for rheumatoid arthritis, which the American College of Rheumatology recognizes as a landmark advance.

1978

The UT System Board of Regents accepts a \$3.4 million gift from Cecil H. and Ida Green to develop a center for human reproductive biology.

1978

In the *New England Journal of Medicine*, Drs. Roger Unger and Philip Raskin present evidence that the hormone glucagon has a significant role in diabetes. Dr. Unger would become the first Director of the Touchstone Center for Diabetes Research, serving in that role for almost two decades.

In the late 1970s, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) funded a research unit for the study of diabetes in Phoenix, Arizona, with Dr. Roger Unger as Principal Investigator. The study focused on the Pima Indian population in Arizona. A July 1979 *Texas Times* article reported that 50 percent of Pima Indians aged 35 years or older were diabetic and almost all adult Pimas were obese. In this photo, Dr. Unger confers with fellow researcher Dr. Philip Raskin and other members of the investigative team.

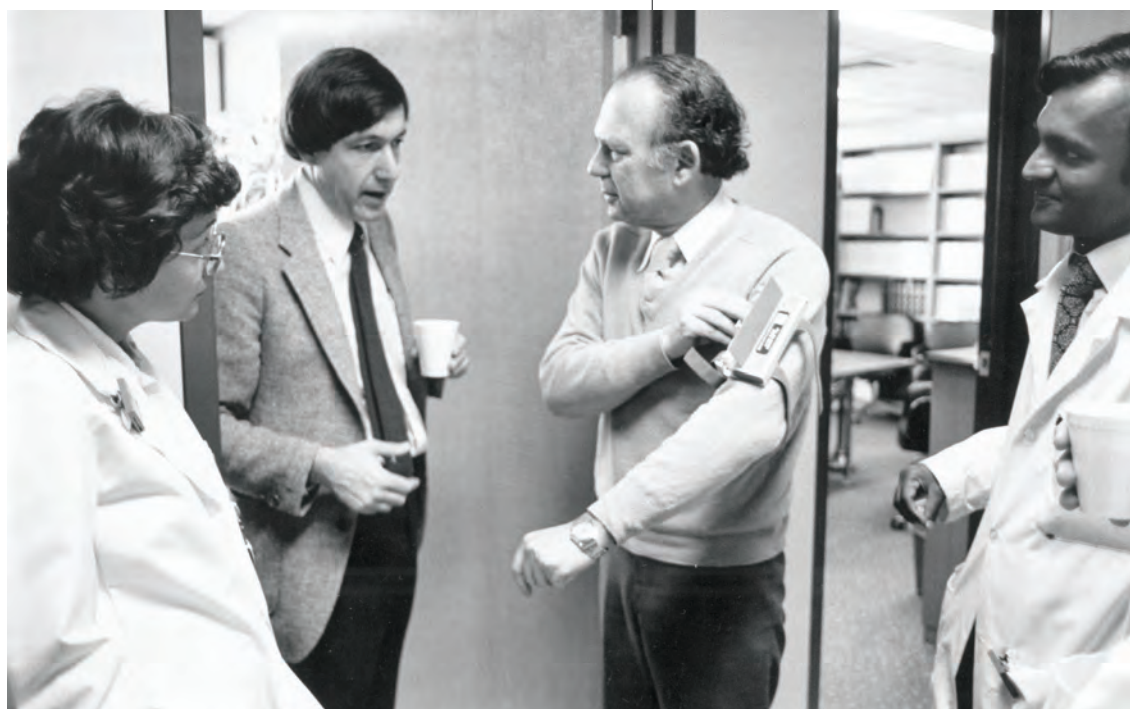


Dr. L. Ruth Guy, who co-founded the School of Medical Technology that became part of the UT Southwestern School of Health Professions in 1969, was a noted innovator in medical technology and blood banking. In this photo, she is seen helping a student read results of tube agglutination in blood antibody screenings.

Decade of growth

“The decade of the '70s marked an era of expansion. Impressive expansion of physical facilities was under construction and in planning; a doubling of Medical School enrollment was being implemented; and additional graduate and health-related programs were coming on the scene.”

– E.D. Rosenblum, Ph.D.



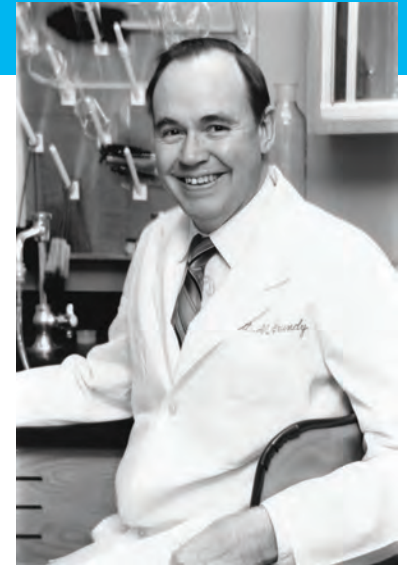
THE '80s >



The King and Queen of Sweden visit the institution and one of its famous patients, Stormie Jones.



Drs. Joseph Goldstein and Michael Brown (center, left and right) in Stockholm, where they accepted their 1985 Nobel Prize, accompanied by UTSW faculty who had mentored and supported them.



Dr. Scott Grundy

1980

Dr. Kern Wildenthal succeeds Dr. Frederick Bonte as Dean of Southwestern Medical School. Dr. Bonte becomes head of the new Nuclear Medicine Center.

1980

Drs. Michael Brown and Joseph Goldstein are elected to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Other faculty members elected to the NAS during the 1980s are Dr. Jean Wilson, 1983; Dr. Jonathan Uhr, 1984; Dr. Alfred Gilman, 1985; and Dr. Roger Unger, 1986.

1981

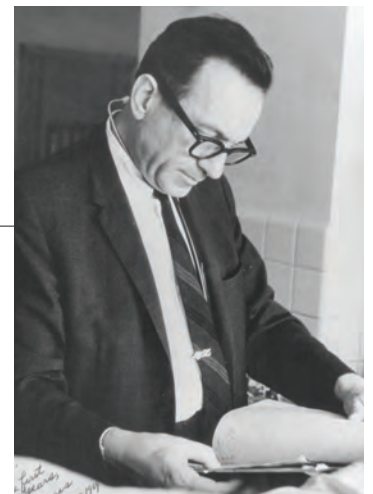
The Center for Human Nutrition, one of the institution's longest tenured centers of study and research, is established with Dr. Scott Grundy as Director.

1981

Dr. Alfred Gilman joins what is now UT Southwestern, where he is appointed Chair of Pharmacology, a position he holds for 25 years.

1981

Pioneering rheumatologist Dr. Morris Ziff is named the first Ashbel Smith Professor at the Medical Center, one of the highest honors given by the UT System Board of Regents.



Dr. Morris Ziff

1983

The University partners with the Dallas Museum of Natural Science to unravel the mysteries behind one of the oldest known complete skeletal remains of a human in North America.

1984

Patient Stormie Jones becomes the world's first heart-liver transplant recipient on Valentine's Day. Four years later, King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden visit the Medical Center where they are greeted by dignitaries and Stormie.

1984

NASA selects cardiologist Dr. Drew Gaffney to train for an upcoming shuttle space mission. He becomes a payload specialist astronaut on the 1991 STS-40 Spacelab Life Sciences mission (SLS 1), the first shuttle mission dedicated to biomedical research.



A "Southwestern in Space" logo was designed in recognition of Dr. Drew Gaffney's NASA spaceflight.

1985

Drs. Michael Brown and Joseph Goldstein become the first Texas scientists to receive a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. The award recognizes their discovery of the underlying mechanisms of cholesterol metabolism, which leads to the development of statin drugs.

1985

C. Vincent "Vin" Prothro raises \$15 million in venture capital to launch Dallas Biomedical Corp., a company that invested in startup biotech initiatives at the institution during the 1980s and early 1990s.

Dr. Drew Gaffney, right, joined researchers from the University's Space Medicine Laboratory to experience weightlessness in a NASA 707 airplane.

75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE



UT Southwestern
Medical Center

75
YEARS

THE '80s



Dr. Daniel Foster



Dr. Kern Wildenthal

1985

Cece Smith and Ford Lacy co-found the President's Research Council. Since its inception, the organization has contributed \$3.5 million to advance biomedical research over more than three decades.

1986

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute selects the institution as the site for one of its largest research centers, making a \$20 million commitment to develop a center for molecular biomedical research.

1986

The University names Dr. Kern Wildenthal its second President in its history, a position he holds for 22 years.

1987

Dr. Daniel Foster becomes the third Chair of the Department of Internal Medicine. He appoints numerous new leaders to the subspecialties, including Dr. Robert Collins to lead a new bone marrow transplant unit and Dr. Joseph Hill to lead UT Southwestern's Cardiology Division.

1987

The health science center name is changed to The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, reflecting its origins as Southwestern Medical School.

1988

Dr. Scott Grundy co-authors the Adult Treatment Panel I report that identifies LDL cholesterol as the major form of "bad" cholesterol and a primary target for cardiovascular treatment.

1988

Dr. W. Steves Ring performs the first heart transplant at UT Southwestern.

1988

Dr. Johann Deisenhofer receives the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work using X-ray crystallography to elucidate for the first time the three-dimensional structure of a large membrane-bound protein molecule.

1988

UT Southwestern receives a major gift of land from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to begin a new North Campus expansion.

1989

Zale Lipshy University Hospital opens and becomes a leading neurological diagnostic and treatment center.



C. Vincent Prothro, Dr. William B. Neaves, and Philip O'Bryan Montgomery III were instrumental in facilitating the donation of land for the North Campus.

The angiography suite in Zale Lipshy University Hospital was state-of-the-art when the hospital opened in 1989.



Dr. Johann Deisenhofer

Nobel ambitions

"I don't believe that the work that Joe (Goldstein) and I have done could've been done at any other institution because no other institution has the combination of assets and people that have made it possible."

- Nobel Laureate Michael Brown, M.D.



THE '90s



Dr. Willis Maddrey, 1990

1990

Doors open at the Mary Nell and Ralph B. Rogers Magnetic Resonance Center, the first building on North Campus.

1990

Dr. Willis Maddrey becomes Executive Vice President for Clinical Affairs. He serves in the position for 20 years before accepting the position of Assistant to the President.

1990

UT Southwestern officials announce the endowment of 28 Distinguished Chairs and the successful completion of a \$21 million campaign led by Robert Decherd. The fundraising effort began with a \$10.5 million anonymous challenge.

1990

Wendy Reves gives \$2 million to establish a breast cancer treatment center and an international breast cancer symposium.

1990

The Charles Cameron Sprague Clinical Science Building is dedicated. Upon leaving UT Southwestern in 1986, Dr. Sprague served as CEO of Southwestern Medical Foundation until his retirement in 1997.

1990

The Mobility Foundation's \$6.4 million gift establishes the Mobility Foundation Center for Rehabilitation Research.

1991

Groundbreaking ceremonies are held for the first North Campus research tower, the Simmons Biomedical Research Building.



For many years, the UT Southwestern Medical School commencement ceremony was held outdoors on the Eugene McDermott Plaza, as seen in this bird's-eye view of the 1990 graduation taken from a window of the Fred F. Florence Bioinformation Center. In 2009, the ceremony was moved to Dallas' Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center.



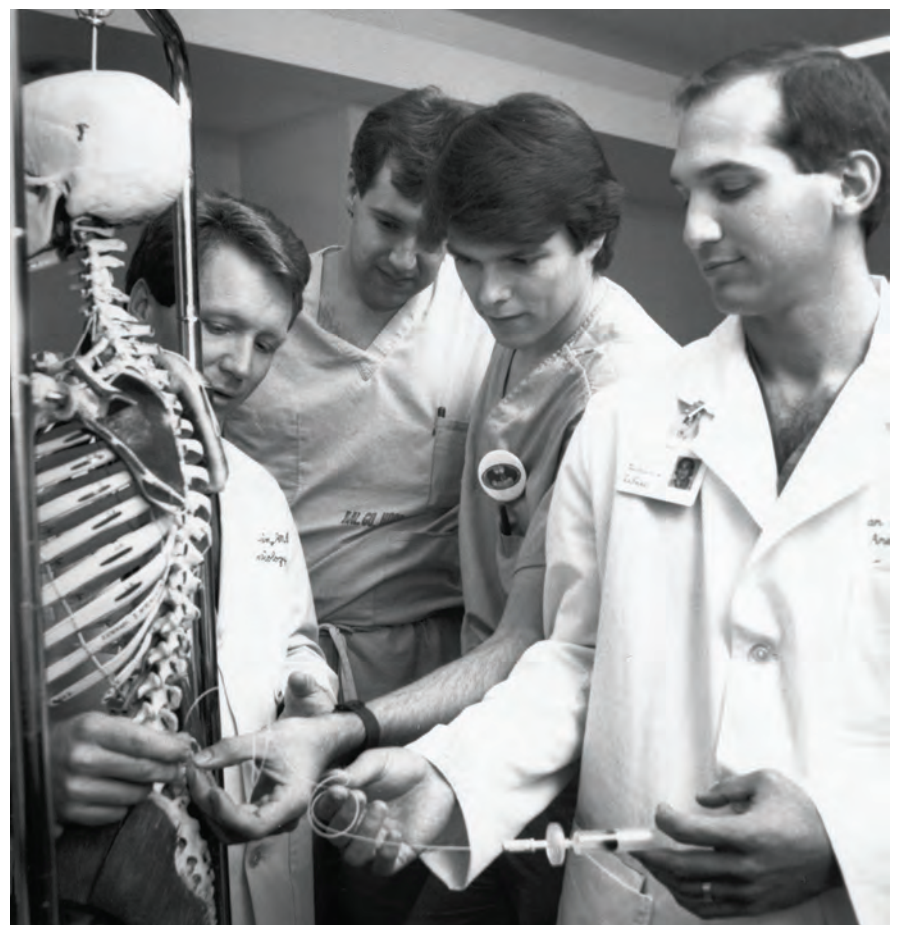
Opened in 1990, UT Southwestern's Charles Cameron Sprague Clinical Science Building houses clinical faculty and also connects with Zale Lipshy University Hospital.

From bench to bedside

“The distance between the scientist’s laboratory and the patient’s bed grows shorter every day. Ten years ago, we began to invest heavily in basic research. The results are here. Our accomplishments are a boon not just for UT Southwestern, Dallas, and Texas. What we are doing will change medicine everywhere.”

– Kern Wildenthal, M.D., former UTSW President

In this 1990 photo, Dr. Kevin Kline (left), former Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology, demonstrates to a group of medical students the technique used to administer epidural opioids.



75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

UT Southwestern
Medical Center

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YEARS

THE '90s



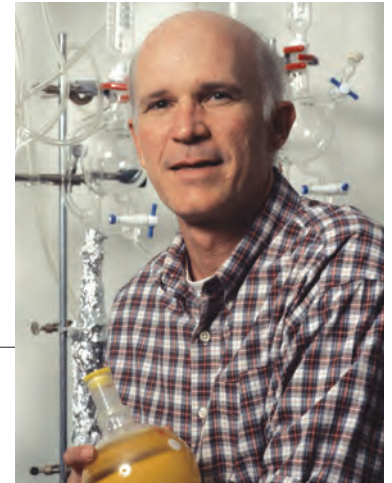
On March 12, 1991, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher toured the UT Southwestern campus, escorted by then-President Dr. Kern Wildenthal. During the tour, Mrs. Thatcher visited the space medicine research laboratory headed by Dr. Gunnar Blomqvist. In this photo, she stands with (left to right) Drs. Wildenthal, Drew Gaffney (later an astronaut), and Blomqvist.

1991

During a visit to Dallas, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tours the campus. She meets with Nobel Laureates, stops at the John F. Kennedy memorial in Parkland Memorial Hospital, and receives a personalized lab coat.

1992

Dr. Steven McKnight is elected to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Other UT Southwestern faculty members elected to the NAS during the 1990s are Dr. David Garbers, 1993; Dr. Ellen Vitetta, 1994; and Dr. Johann Deisenhofer, 1997.



Dr. Steven McKnight

1992

UT Southwestern's heart transplant program completes its 100th transplant.



Shown here, shortly after its completion in 1993, the Simmons Biomedical Research Building was the first research tower constructed on UT Southwestern's North Campus. The 11-story building, which houses an auditorium and research and administrative offices, is named after the late Reuben Leon and Faïress Clark Simmons, parents of the late Harold Simmons.

1994

Dr. Alfred Gilman is awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of G proteins.

1994

The Women in Science and Medicine Advisory Committee is established at UT Southwestern to champion women in science and medicine.

1998

Philanthropic support enables UT Southwestern to establish the Endowed Scholars Program in Medical Science, which attracts and retains top early career faculty.

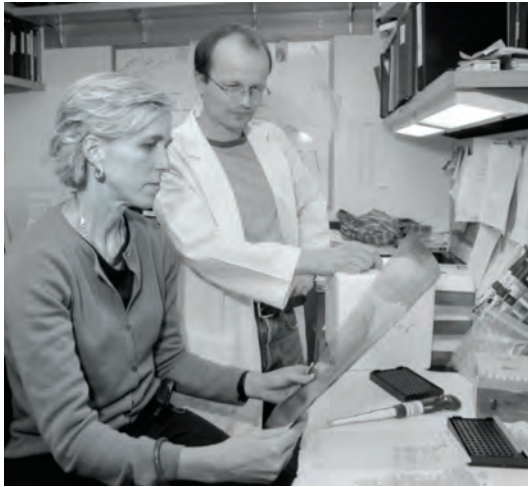


In the entry atrium of UT Southwestern's Seay Biomedical Building is a 16-foot-tall orange glass sculpture by renowned glass artist Dale Chihuly titled "Southwestern Seay Tower." It consists of 1,100 hand-blown glass elements, which were brought from the artist's Seattle studio and assembled on-site.

Dr. Alfred G. Gilman, pictured at his desk circa 1994, Regental Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology at UT Southwestern, received the 1994 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discovery of G proteins. Dr. Gilman died in 2015.



THE '00s



Drs. Helen Hobbs and Knut Berge were part of the research team that discovered the genes responsible for the rare genetic disorder sitosterolemia. This discovery, which was published in 2001 in *Science*, provided new insights into cholesterol absorption.



Dr. Linda Buck received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2004 for research on the olfactory system. Dr. Buck received her Ph.D. from UT Southwestern in 1980 and is the first alumna of the UT Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences to win the Nobel Prize.



In 2001, UT Southwestern grounds maintenance staff built an artificial waterfall and pond on the South Campus between the Fred F. Florence Bioinformatics Center and the Philip R. Jonsson Basic Science Research Building.

2000

The Dallas Heart Study, a groundbreaking investigation of cardiovascular disease involving thousands of Dallas County residents, is launched.

2000

Dr. Eric Olson is elected to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Other UT Southwestern faculty members elected to the NAS during the 2000s are Dr. Thomas Südhof, 2002 (now adjunct); Dr. Joseph Takahashi, 2003; Dr. Masashi Yanagisawa, 2003 (now adjunct); Dr. Melanie Cobb and Dr. David Russell, 2006; Dr. Helen Hobbs, 2007; and Dr. Bruce Beutler and Dr. David Mangelsdorf, 2008.



Dr. Eric Olson

2001

Jean and Alfred M. "Mack" Pogue contribute \$8 million to endow the Pogue Center for Advanced Imaging Research and to equip an fMRI laboratory to advance research on Alzheimer's disease.

2002

Gay F. and William T. Solomon establish the Division of General Internal Medicine with a \$10 million gift. The Division is named in their honor.

2002

The *Innovations in Medicine* campaign kicks off. The program eventually raises more than \$750 million, funding advancements in the understanding and treatment of diseases for which major breakthroughs appear promising. The Peter and Edith O'Donnell Foundation gives \$50 million to the campaign.



UT Southwestern faculty members who had been elected to the National Academy of Sciences to date gather in the lobby of the Seay Biomedical Research Building on the North Campus in 2009.

2003

W.A. "Tex" Moncrief Jr. donates \$25 million to establish the Moncrief Cancer Institute in Fort Worth, which opened 10 years later.

2004

Dr. Linda Buck, a 1980 alumna of the Graduate School, receives the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for her work to understand the sense of smell.

2005

By taking over operating responsibilities for St. Paul and Zale Lipshy University Hospitals, UT Southwestern lays the foundation for a University Health System.

Dr. Jack Reynolds points out a feature of a lung X-ray to two medical students. Dr. Reynolds taught radiology for 48 years at UT Southwestern Medical School and received numerous outstanding teaching awards.



UT Southwestern
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THE '00s



Opened in 2006, the seven-story Outpatient Building at 1801 Inwood Road houses patient care facilities, physician offices, and diagnostic services.



Opened in 2005 on North Campus, the T. Boone Pickens Biomedical Building houses offices and research laboratories. It is named after donor T. Boone Pickens.

2005

UT Southwestern introduces the electronic medical record portal "MyChart," capping an effort that began in 2002 as the institution becomes the first health care facility in North Texas to switch to electronic medical records.

2007

The T. Boone Pickens Foundation contributes \$50 million for a special investment fund that is projected to grow to \$500 million within 25 years, at which time the funds will become available to support UT Southwestern.

2007

The School of Health Professions becomes the first UT System institution to offer a doctorate program in physical therapy.

2008

Dr. Daniel K. Podolsky becomes the third President of UT Southwestern.

2008

Harold and Annette Simmons commit an additional \$50 million to *Innovations in Medicine*, raising the total Simmons contributions for the campaign to a record-setting \$125 million.

2009

Former Gov. William P. Clements Jr. makes an unprecedented \$100 million gift to Southwestern Medical Foundation. The gift creates the William P. Clements Jr. Fund, which later becomes a key donation to the *Building the Future of Medicine* campaign that helps fund construction of the William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital.

2009

UT Southwestern acquires the Exchange Park Buildings, which were re-named the Paul M. Bass Administrative and Clinical Center. From 1995 to 2008, Mr. Bass served as the Southwestern Medical Foundation's Chairman of the Board.



Dr. Daniel K. Podolsky

Guiding the future of medicine

"Our priorities must include innovation that translates biomedical research into new approaches to patient care; quality that provides our patients with consistently safe and efficient care; and a culture that makes each patient feel truly cared for by our attention to them and their families."

– UTSW President
Daniel K. Podolsky, M.D.

The Paul M. Bass Administrative and Clinical Center, an office complex on 24 acres adjacent to the North Campus research towers, houses a variety of UT Southwestern clinical and administrative offices. The Center was added to the campus in 2008 and is named in honor of the late Paul M. Bass, who had served as Chairman of the Southwestern Medical Foundation's Board of Directors.



THE '10s



UT Southwestern Medical School celebrated a milestone in 2012 by awarding its 10,000th medical degree.



The Jones quintuplets



UT Southwestern's BioCenter at Southwestern Medical District was built to provide laboratory and office space to startup biotechnology companies. The BioCenter is located at 2230 Inwood Road in Dallas and opened in the spring of 2010.



COPYRIGHT: THE NOBEL FOUNDATION; PHOTO: LINA GÖRANSSON

Dr. Bruce Beutler accepts the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden on Dec. 10, 2011, in Stockholm.



Dr. Helen Yin

Dr. Fiemu Nwariaku speaks at a Global Health conference at UT Southwestern's Tom and Lula Gooch Auditorium in 2015.

2010

UT Southwestern, with oversight from Dr. Dennis Stone, establishes the BioCenter at Southwestern Medical District, a springboard to drive biomedical innovation in North Texas and encourage the commercialization of University-created technologies.

2010

The Office of Global Health is established and a scientific partnership begins with Sun Yat-sen University and its First Affiliated Hospital in Guangzhou, China. Dr. Fiemu Nwariaku is named Associate Dean.

2011

Dr. Bruce Beutler receives the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discovering receptor proteins that recognize disease-causing agents and active innate immunity – the first step in the body's immune response.

2012

UT Southwestern confers its 10,000th medical degree during commencement, a remarkable achievement for an institution that awarded its first degrees in 1944.

2012

The first UT Southwestern Clinical Center opens in Richardson/Plano.

2012

Children's Medical Center Dallas partners with UT Southwestern to establish the \$150 million Children's Medical Center Research Institute at UT Southwestern, which focuses on the discovery of transformative advances related to the understanding and treatment of cancer, birth defects, and metabolic diseases.

2012

The Office of Women's Careers launches with Dr. Helen Yin as Associate Dean. It provides a coordinated approach to the recruitment, career advancement, and professional development of female faculty.

2012

The third quintuplet delivery by UT Southwestern specialists takes place at the Medical Center's former St. Paul University Hospital. (The earlier sets of quintuplets were delivered in 1975 and 1998 at Parkland Memorial Hospital.) A team of more than 50 UTSW specialists, nurses, technicians, and therapists managed the successful births of the Jones babies, delivered in less than five minutes.

2013

Dr. Beth Levine is elected to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Other UT Southwestern faculty members elected to the NAS during the 2010s are Luis F. Parada, 2011 (now adjunct); Dr. Zhijian "James" Chen, 2014; and Dr. Lora Hooper and Dr. Steven Kliewer, 2015.

2013

Planning gets underway to develop a new Medical School curriculum. Two years later, the Class of 2019 begins instruction under the new three-phase curriculum.

75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE



UT Southwestern
Medical Center

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YEARS

THE '10s



William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital opened in 2014 and is now undergoing expansion.



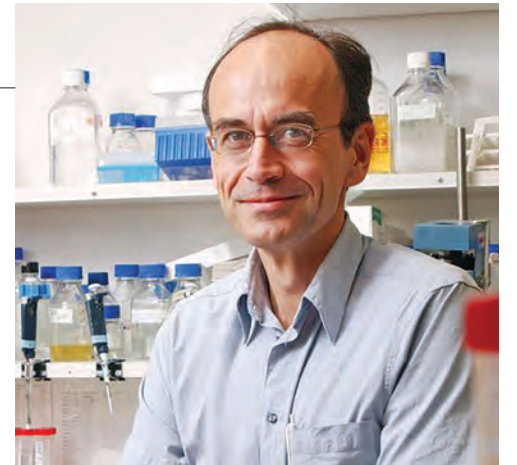
An alliance with Texas Health Resources that launched in 2016 – reflected in this newswire announcement in New York City's Times Square – expanded UT Southwestern's scale and clinical capability and resulted in the formation of a clinically integrated network called Southwestern Health Resources.



Staff, faculty, and students danced to music of The Transactivators at the 75th anniversary celebration on the Eugene McDermott Plaza in May. The event also included speeches, snacks, and handouts of anniversary T-shirts and other commemorative swag.

2013

Dr. Thomas Südhof receives the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discovering key information about how cellular transport systems work.



Dr. Thomas Südhof

2014

The Hamon Center for Regenerative Science and Medicine is established. Led by Dr. Eric Olson, the Center promotes discoveries that will provide new approaches to healing and regeneration, including advances in stem cell biology, tissue engineering, and organ fabrication. It is supported by a \$10 million endowment from the Hamon Charitable Foundation.

2014

William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital opens. Every aspect is designed to enhance the patient's care and experience and to reflect the integration of UT Southwestern's missions of research, education, and clinical care. Three years later, ground is broken for a 650,000-square-foot expansion.

2015

The Medical Center continues to build for the future by creating the Peter O'Donnell Jr. Brain Institute, established through a \$36 million gift from the O'Donnell Foundation. Additionally, the Lyda Hill Department of Bioinformatics, led by Dr. Gaudenz Danuser, is established with a \$25 million gift from Lyda Hill.

2015

The National Cancer Institute designates the Harold C. Simmons Cancer Center as a Comprehensive Cancer Center – the highest distinction possible.

2015

Dr. Helen Hobbs receives the international Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences for discoveries showing how certain genes predispose people to heart attacks and how other genes offer protections from heart disease.

2016

UT Southwestern opens a cryo-electron microscope facility that features advanced instruments researchers can use to view 3D images of objects as tiny as an atom.

2016

UT Southwestern and Texas Health Resources form Southwestern Health Resources, a clinically integrated health care network.

2018

Dr. Zhijian "James" Chen receives the international Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences for his discovery of the the cGAS enzyme that launches the body's immune defense against infections and cancer.

2018

UT Southwestern celebrates the accomplishments of the first – and the promise of the next – 75 years with anniversary events big and small.

The next 75 years

“What we have achieved together is remarkable. And I feel entirely confident in saying the best is still ahead.”

– UTSW President
Daniel K. Podolsky, M.D.



Team members of the cryo-electron microscope facility view 3D images of objects obtained from the high-powered Titan Krios microscope (background).

Dr. Donald W. Seldin, who died in 2018, stands beside a statue of himself in his honor at the 2015 dedication of the Dr. Donald Seldin Plaza on South Campus.





William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital, which opened in 2014, is now undergoing expansion to add a third tower as depicted above.

The next 75 years

With a collective pioneering spirit that emphasizes the core values of innovation, excellence, teamwork, and compassionate care, UT Southwestern's story is a history rich in accomplishment. But even as we celebrate the past, UT Southwestern remains focused on discoveries just beyond the horizon.

BRAIN – Tomorrow's physician-scientists will reveal the mysteries of the brain and more, and the O'Donnell Brain Institute is leading transformative change at medicine's next frontier. For example, in the Center for Alzheimer's and Neurodegenerative Diseases, researchers have developed a new therapeutic antibody that traps pathological protein aggregates as they move between cells, leading to their clearance from the brain. This therapeutic antibody was the first of its kind in clinical trials for patients with neurodegenerative diseases.

GENE EDITING – Many believe a revolutionary gene-editing technique known as CRISPR is the key to new cures. Researchers in the lab of Dr. Eric Olson, Chairman of Molecular Biology and Director of the Hamon Center for Regenerative Science and Medicine, have shown that a variation of this technology called CRISPR-Cas9 can correct, in mice, the genetic mutation that leads to Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

REGENERATIVE MEDICINE – Researchers at UT Southwestern have identified a cell that replenishes adult heart muscle by using a new cell lineage-tracing technique. Researchers believe that by harnessing this ability, they may be able to make new heart muscle when the heart has

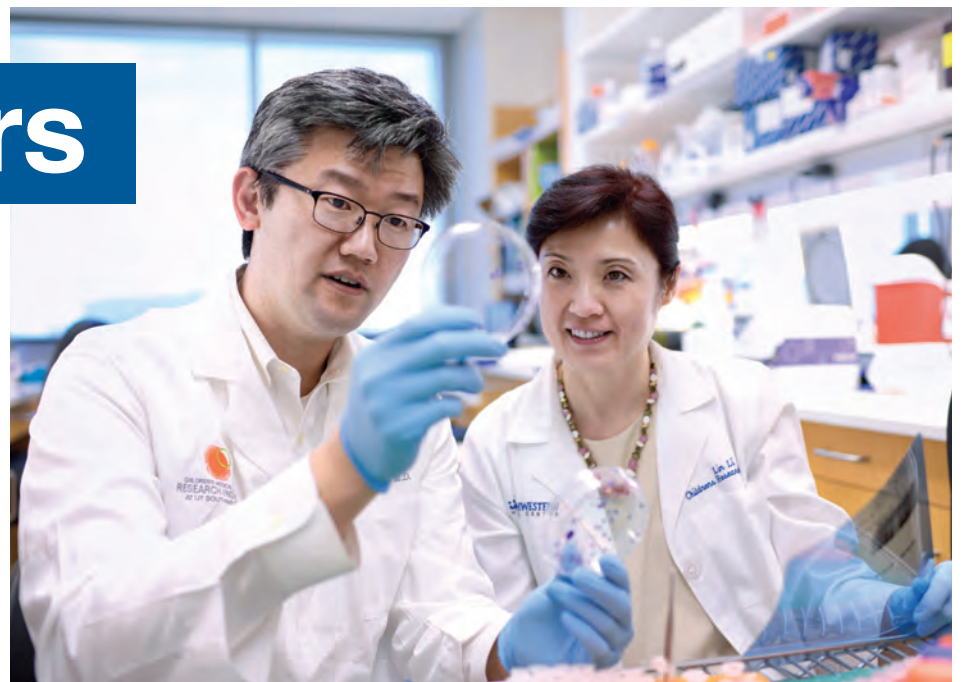
been damaged.

IMAGING – Developing the full potential of positron-emission tomography in the cyclotron facility is evidence of UT Southwestern's determination to build a world-class imaging research program and boost existing recognized strengths in biology, genetics, metabolism, and cancer research. While currently only used in clinical trials, this technology ultimately will result in more efficient patient care.

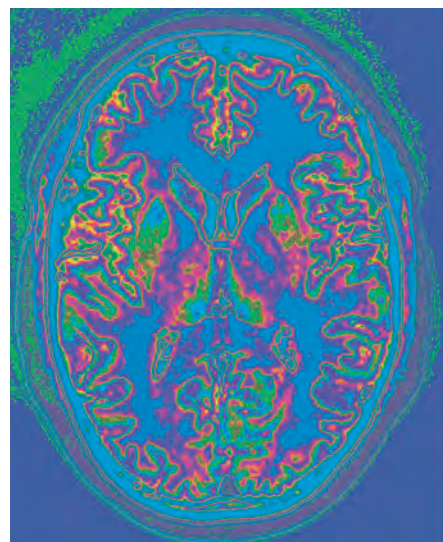
BIOINFORMATICS – After evaluating more than 900 differences in the shape and structure of cancer cells, UT Southwestern researchers developed a computer model able to predict the deadliest lung cancers based on a fraction of those features. Algorithms such as this will someday enable physicians to individualize patient treatment based on predicted risk.

PERSONALIZED MEDICINE – Each person's DNA is unique, providing clues about his or her health waiting to be unlocked. Using this information, faculty at UT Southwestern are identifying more effective, individualized disease treatments and pinpointing biomarkers that can aid in diagnosis or prevention.

These are just a few of the possibilities undergoing research at UT Southwestern, and the world is taking notice. In a recent visit to campus, noted geneticist and National Institutes of Health Director Dr. Francis Collins said, "The future of medicine belongs to institutions like UT Southwestern that are integrating robust basic science with the most advanced technologies available, positioning themselves to discover the treatments of tomorrow."



Dr. Hao Zhu and Lin Li in the Children's Medical Center Research Institute at UT Southwestern



At the Peter O'Donnell Jr. Brain Institute, tomorrow's physician-scientists will reveal the mysteries of the brain and more.

HOLDERS OF ENDOWED CHAIRS

Several UT Southwestern faculty members mentioned in the historical edition hold endowed chairs that were funded by generous support from individuals or foundations in our community. These faculty members and the endowed chairs they hold are:

Dr. Arteaga holds The Lisa K. Simmons Distinguished Chair in Comprehensive Oncology.

Dr. Beutler, a Regental Professor, holds the Raymond and Ellen Willie Distinguished Chair in Cancer Research, in Honor of Laverne and Raymond Willie, Sr.

Dr. Brown, a Regental Professor, holds The W.A. (Monty) Moncrief Distinguished Chair in Cholesterol and Arteriosclerosis Research, and the Paul J. Thomas Chair in Medicine.

Dr. Chen holds the George L. MacGregor Distinguished Chair in Biomedical Science.

Dr. Choy holds The Nancy B. and Jake L. Hamon Distinguished Chair in Therapeutic Oncology Research.

Dr. Cobb holds the Jane and Bill Browning, Jr. Chair in Medical Science.

Dr. Collins holds the Sydney and J.L. Huffines Distinguished Chair in Cancer Research in Honor of Eugene Frenkel, M.D., and the H. Lloyd and Willye V. Skaggs Professorship in Medical Research.

Dr. Danuser holds the Patrick E. Haggerty Distinguished Chair in Basic Biomedical Science.

Dr. Deisenhofer, a Regental Professor, holds the Virginia and Edward Linthicum Distinguished Chair in Biomolecular Science.

Dr. Joe Goldstein, a Regental Professor, holds the Julie and Louis A. Beecherl, Jr. Distinguished Chair in Biomedical Research, and the Paul J. Thomas Chair in Medicine.

Dr. Hill holds the James T. Willerson, M.D. Distinguished Chair in Cardiovascular Diseases, and the Frank M. Ryburn, Jr. Chair in Heart Research.

Dr. Hobbs holds the Eugene McDermott Distinguished Chair for the Study of Human Growth and Development, the Philip O'Bryan Montgomery, Jr., M.D. Distinguished Chair in Developmental Biology, and the 1995 Dallas Heart Ball Chair in Cardiology Research.

Dr. Hooper holds the Jonathan W. Uhr, M.D. Distinguished Chair in Immunology, and is a Nancy Cain and Jeffrey A. Marcus Scholar in Medical Research, in Honor of Dr. Bill S. Vowell.

Dr. Klierer holds the Diana K. and Richard C. Strauss Distinguished Chair in Developmental Biology.

Dr. Levine holds the Charles Cameron Sprague Distinguished Chair in Biomedical Science.

Dr. Maddrey holds the Adelyn and Edmund M. Hoffman Distinguished Chair in Medical Science, and the Arnold N. and Carol S. Ablon Professorship in Biomedical Science.

Dr. Mangelsdorf holds the Alfred G. Gilman Distinguished Chair in Pharmacology, and the Raymond and Ellen Willie Distinguished Chair in Molecular Neuropharmacology in Honor of Harold B. Crasileck, Ph.D.

Dr. McKnight holds the Distinguished Chair in Basic Biomedical Research.

Dr. Mitchell holds the S. Roger and Carolyn P. Horchow Chair in Cardiac Research, in Honor of Jere H. Mitchell, M.D.

Dr. Nwariaku holds the Malcolm O. Perry, M.D. Professorship in Surgery.

Dr. Olson holds the Pogue Distinguished Chair in Research on Cardiac Birth Defects, the Robert A. Welch Distinguished Chair in Science, and the Annie and Willie Nelson Professorship in Stem Cell Research.

Dr. Podolsky holds the Philip O'Bryan Montgomery, Jr., M.D. Distinguished Presidential Chair in Academic Administration, and the Doris and Bryan Wildenthal Distinguished Chair in Medical Science.

Dr. Raskin holds the Clifton & Betsy Robinson Chair in Biomedical Research.

Dr. Russell holds the Eugene McDermott Distinguished Chair in Molecular Genetics.

Dr. Takahashi holds the Loyd B. Sands Distinguished Chair in Neuroscience.

Dr. Unger holds the Touchstone/West Distinguished Chair in Diabetes Research.

Dr. Vitetta holds The Scheryle Simmons Patigian Distinguished Chair in Cancer Immunobiology.

Dr. Wildenthal is President Emeritus/Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Yin holds the Margaret Yin Chair for the Advancement of Women Faculty, and the Peter and Jean D. Dehlinger Professorship in Biomedical Science.