

**15 - Bronze Plaques**

(12"w x 10"h)

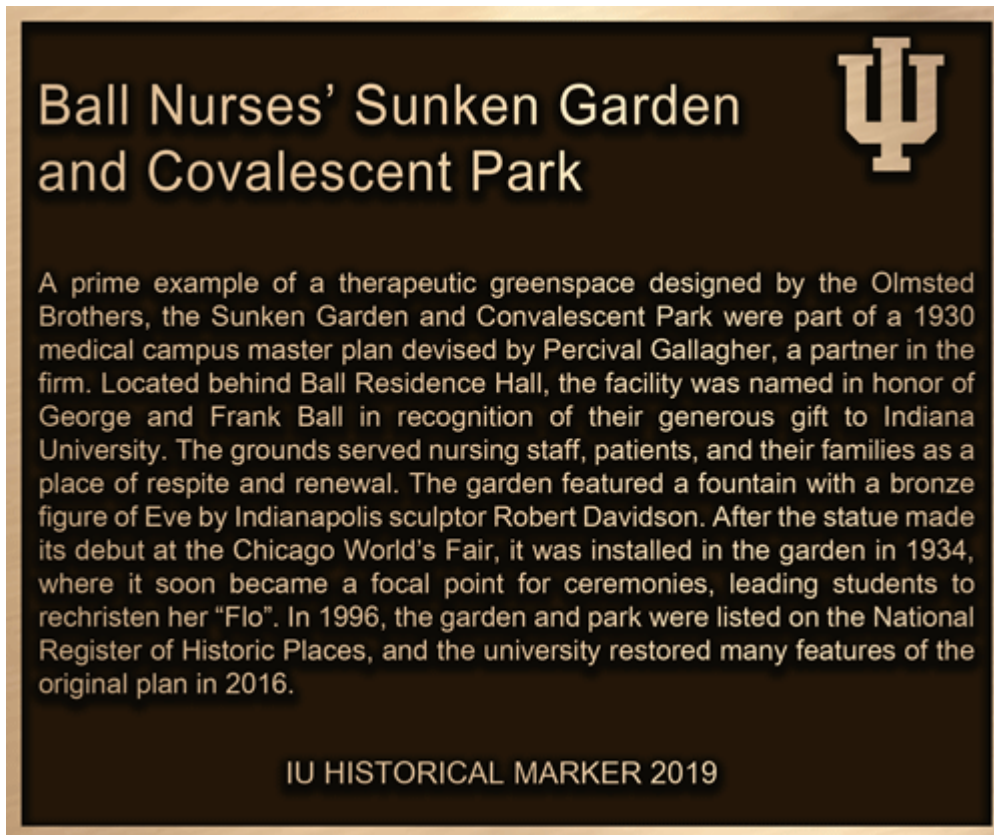
Dark Brown Background

Smooth Light Texture

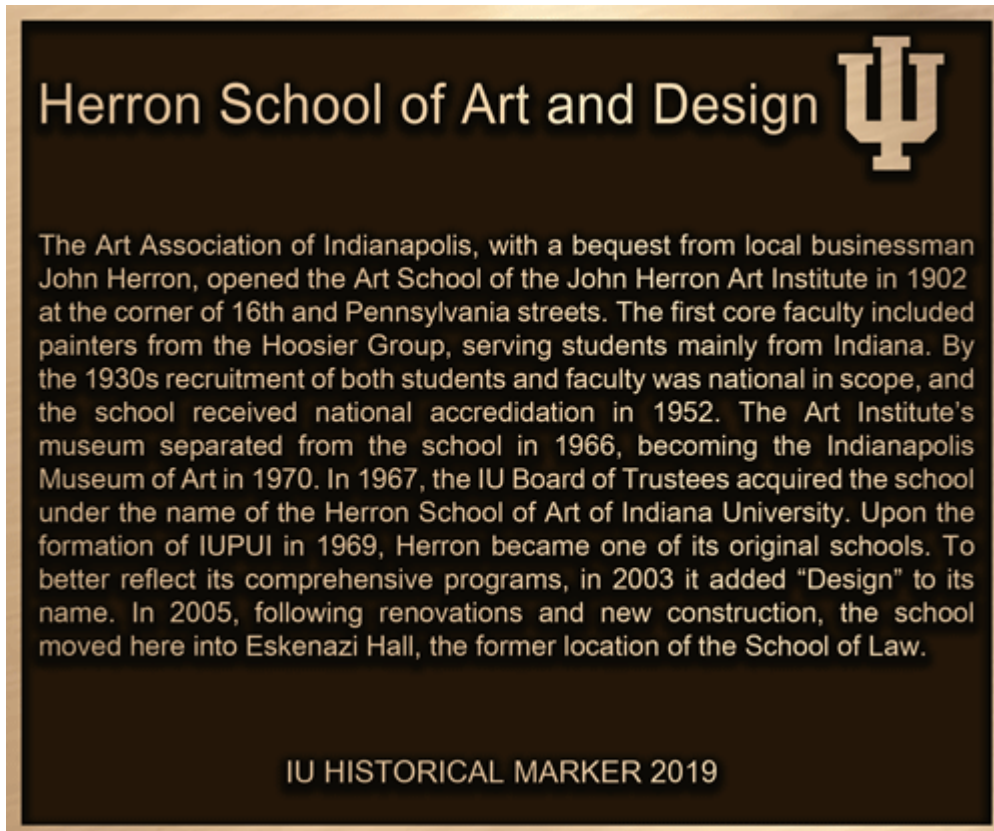
Single Border

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**Plaque 1**

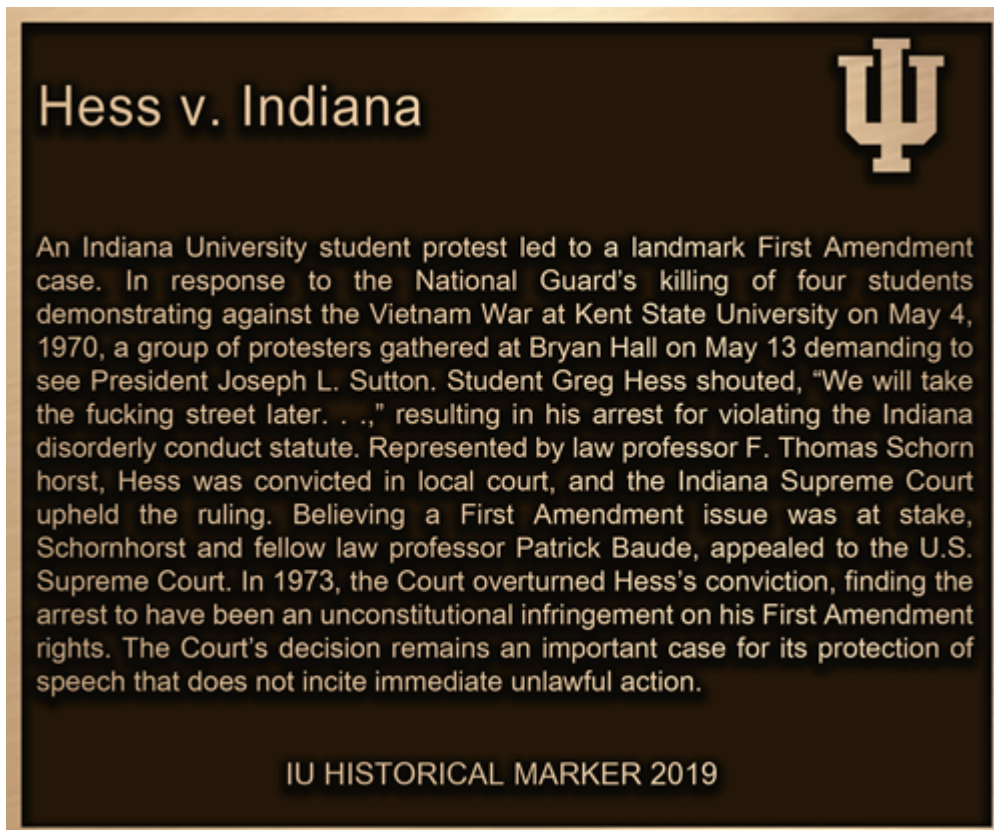


**Plaque 2**



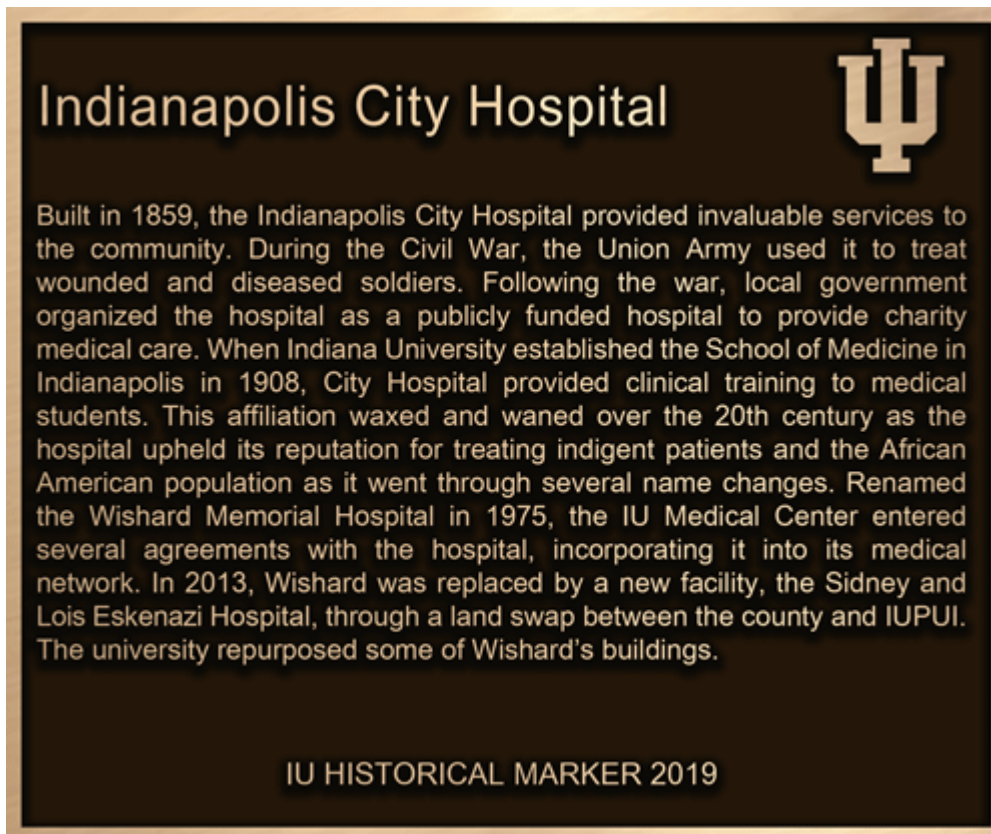
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**Plaque 3**



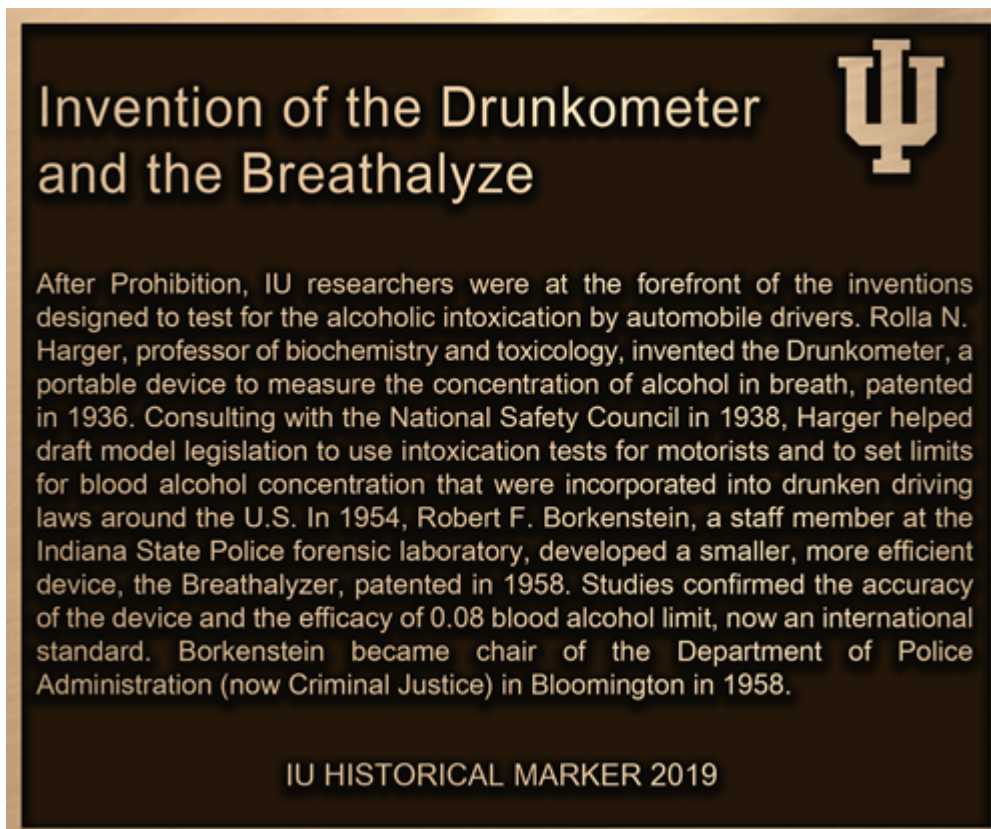
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#### Plaque 4



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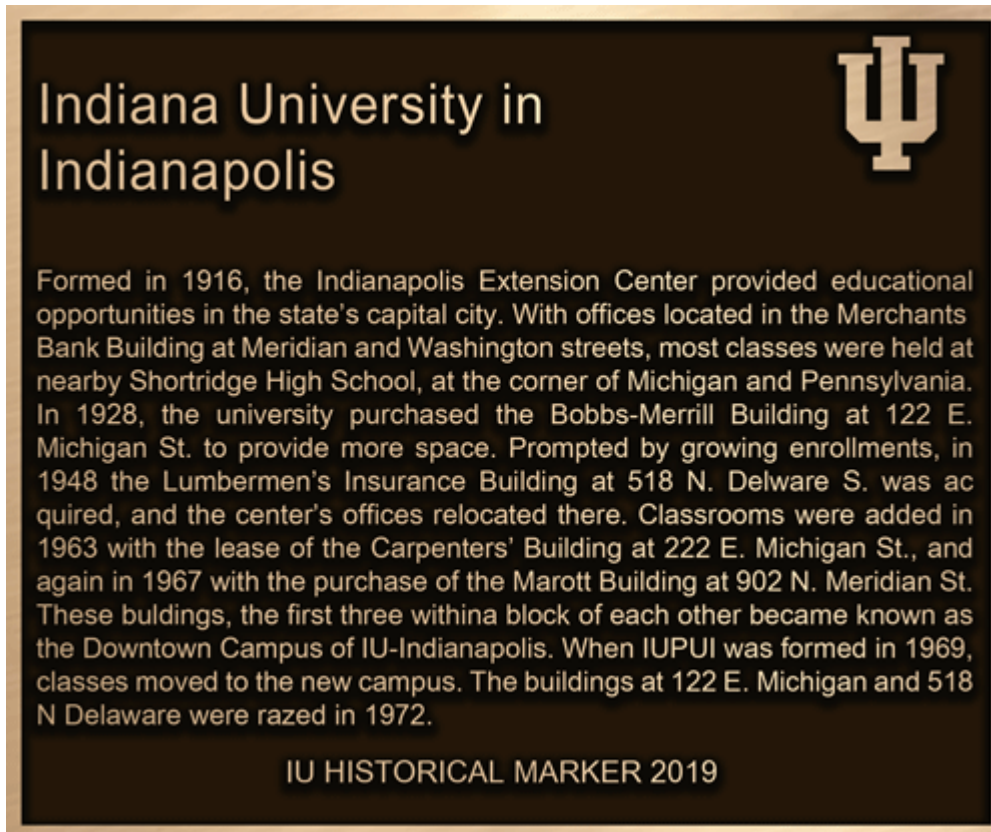
#### Plaque 5



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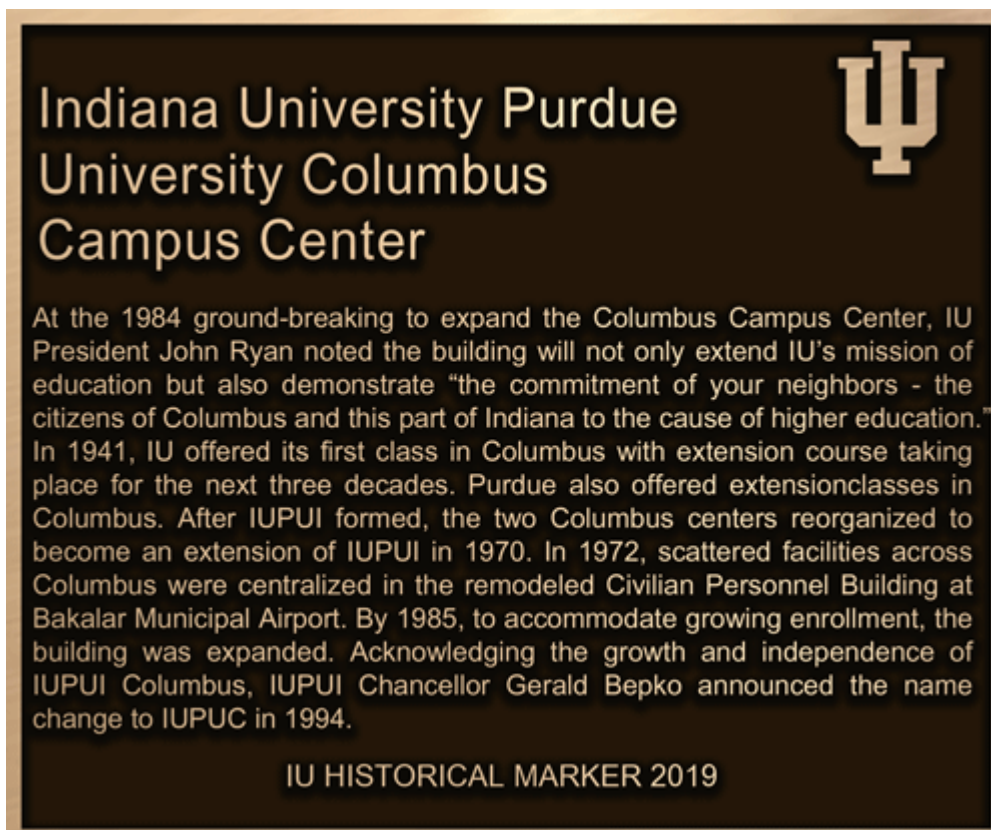


Plaque 6



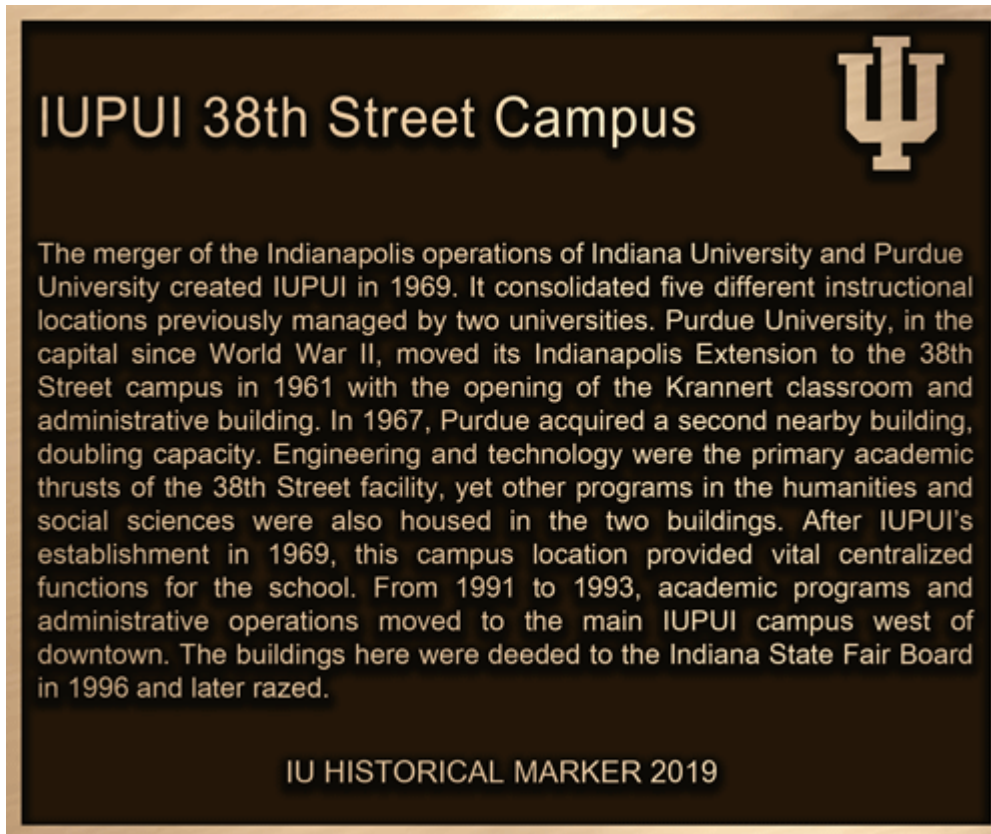
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Plaque 7



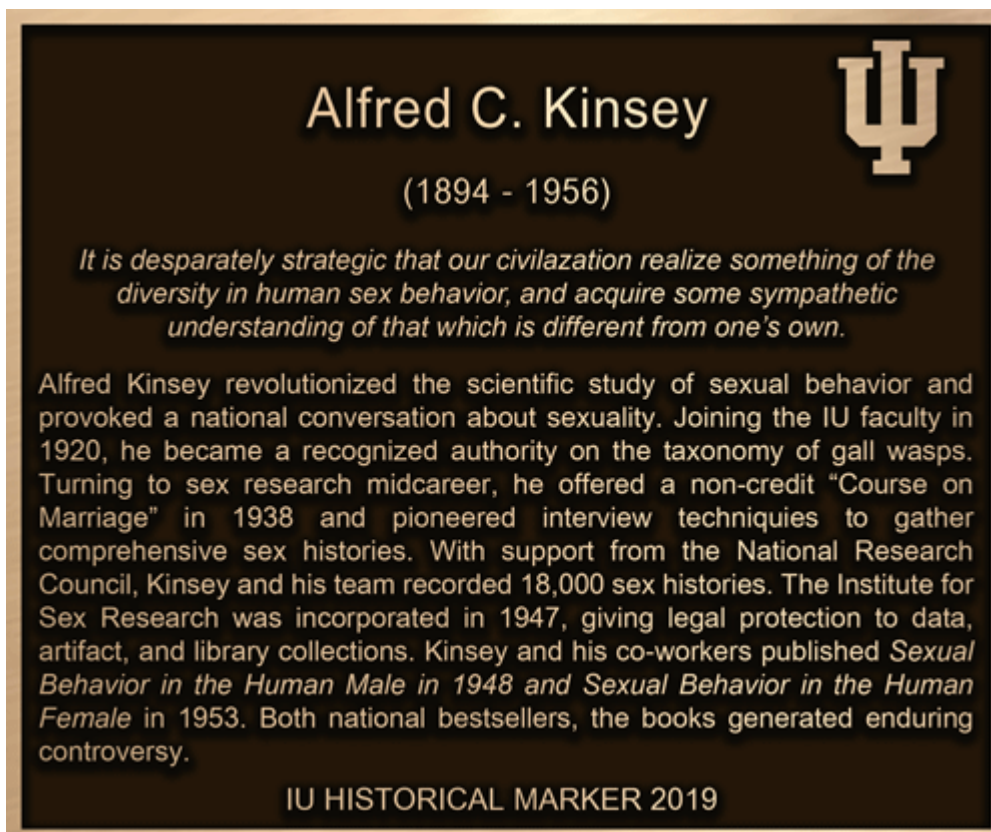
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Plaque 8



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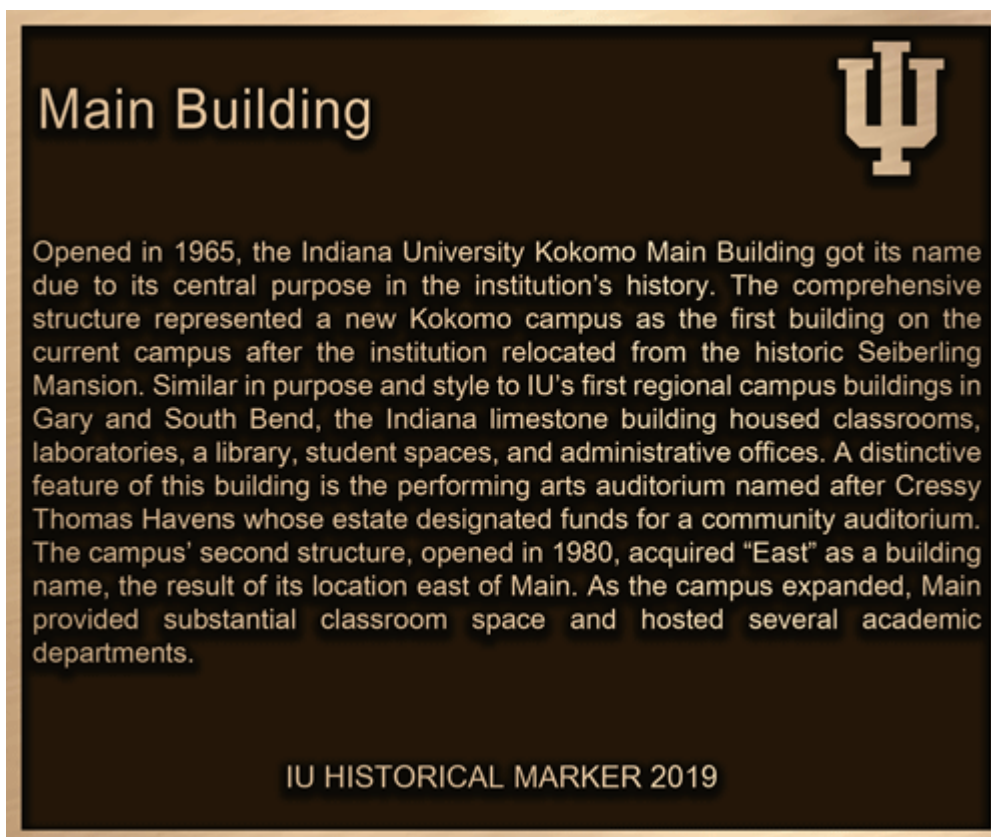
Plaque 9



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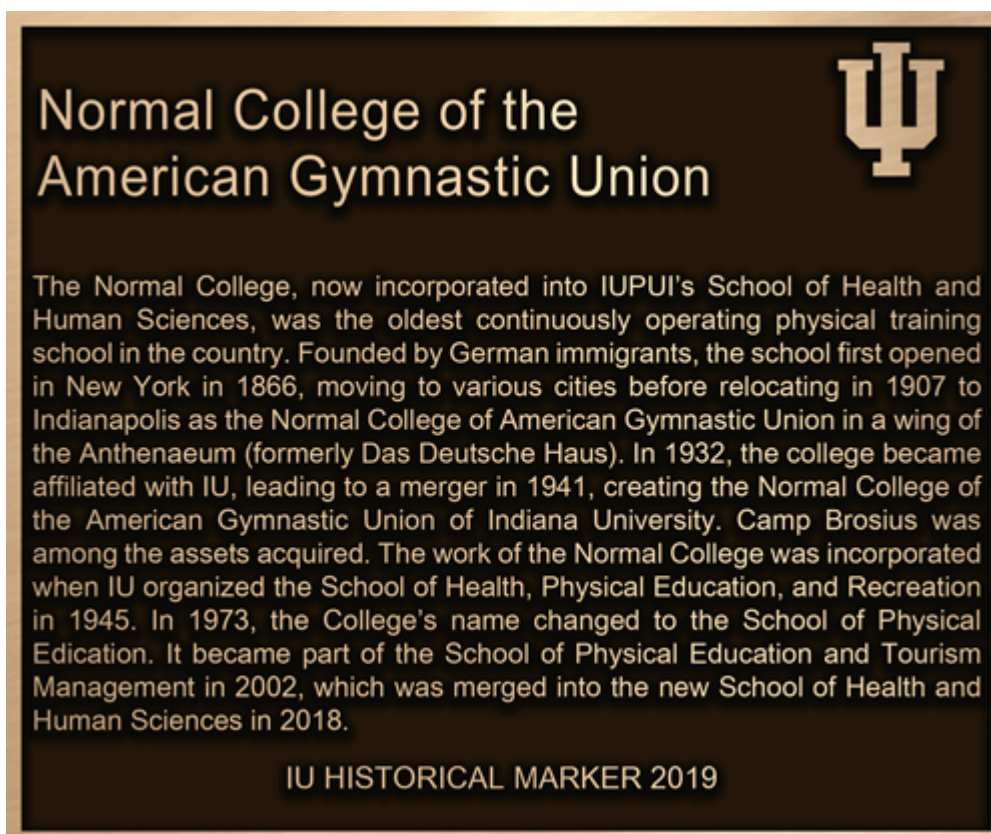


### Plaque 11



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### Plaque 12



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#### Plaque 14

## James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children



Indiana University and the Riley Memorial Association founded the hospital, named after Hoosier poet James Whitcomb Riley, to provide Indianapolis with a facility that focused on pediatric medicine. The hospital was dedicated in October 1924, admitted its first patients on November 19, 1924. Riley has a history of offering pioneering treatments. For example, in 1935 a hydrotherapy pool for rehabilitation of polio patients was constructed. Soon after, President Franklin Roosevelt visited the pool. Riley continued to pursue innovations in patient care, often providing the first such facilities or treatments in the state. These firsts include the state's first pediatric cardiac catheterization lab in 1951, first use of echocardiography in 1966, the first pediatric burn center and neonatal intensive care unit in 1971, the first cochlear implant for a deaf child in 1983, the first liver transplant in 1988, the largest pediatric sleep lab in the world in 2001, and the first intestinal and multi-organ transplant in 2003.

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#### Plaque 17

## Origins of the School of Social Work



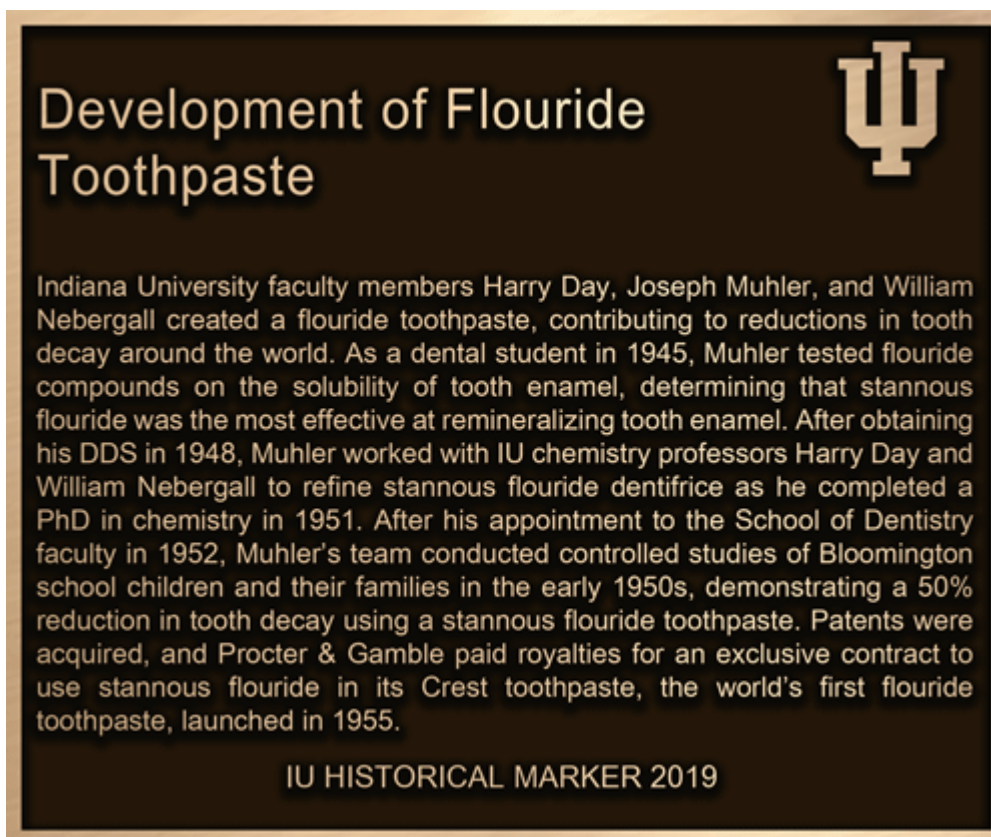
In 1911, Indiana University established a Social Service Department, one of the first of its kind in America. Attached to the School of Medicine in Indianapolis, it was designed to provide clinical experiences for students interested in the emerging field of social work. By 1921, the department offered a baccalaureate degree, with three years of coursework in Bloomington and a final year in Indianapolis; a master's degree program began in 1931 in Indianapolis. In 1944, the program was reorganized into the Division of Social Service and grew rapidly following World War II, culminating in the creation of the Graduate School of Social Service in 1966. In 1977, it was renamed the School of Social Work, and moved to the new Education/Social Work Building in 1982 at IUPUI after a decade in Cavanagh Hall. A doctoral program was initiated in 1994. In 2007, the Division of Labor Studies merged with the school, which has branches at nearly all IU campuses.

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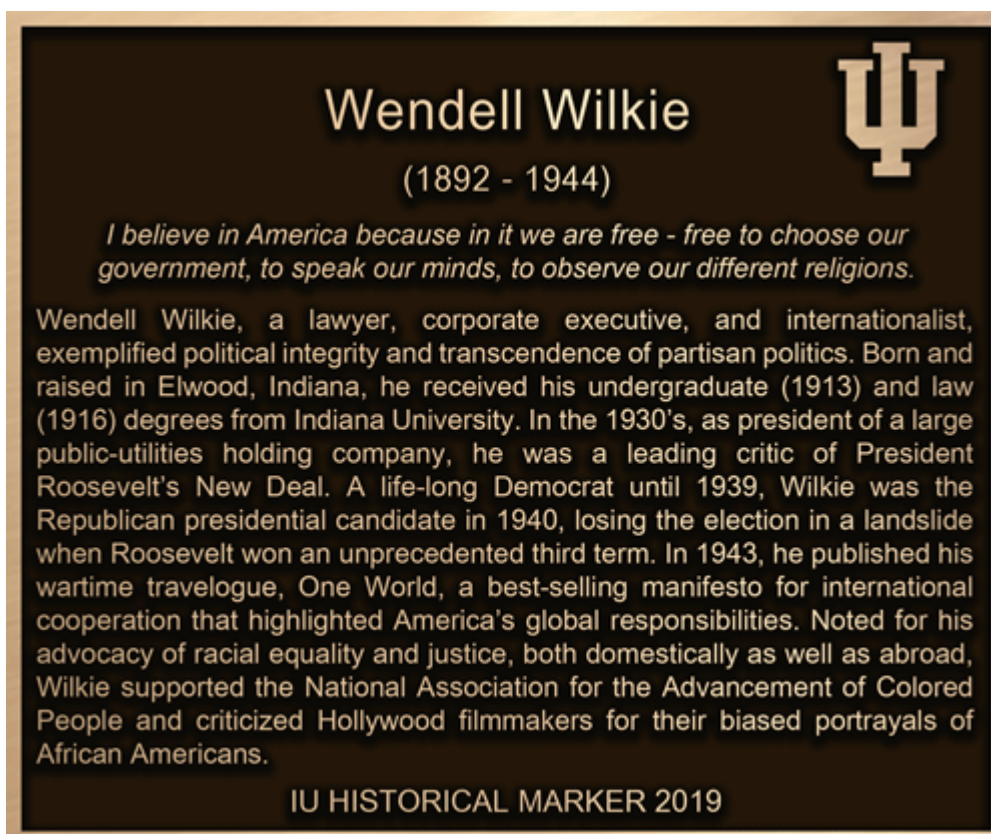


## Plaque 18



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## Plaque 21



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