

The logo features a central dark blue circle with the letters 'UIC' in light blue. This circle is surrounded by a yellow ring, which is further enclosed by a red ring. Four thick lines radiate from the center: a yellow line pointing up and to the right, a red line pointing up and to the left, a yellow line pointing down, and a red line pointing down and to the right. The background is a solid light blue.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

Untold Stories of UIC

Jason Marcus Waak, BA '96, M.Ed '98
Former Assistant Director, Office of the UIC
Historian

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The Origins of UIC

- 1859** Chicago College of Pharmacy -- first unit in what would become UIC
- 1867** Founding of University of Illinois, Urbana
- 1882** Founding of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago
- 1896** Affiliation of Physicians and Surgeons with U of I; Incorporation in 1913
- 1897** U of I at the Medical Center, UIMC
- 1946** Chicago Undergraduate Division, at Navy Pier
- 1965** U of I, Chicago Circle Campus, UICC
- 1982** University of Illinois at Chicago, consolidation of UICC and UIMC



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UIC and the Near West

The Near West Side And Hull House: Chicago's "Ellis Island"



The Object of Hull House: to provide a center for a higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises; and to investigate and improve the



Jane Addams
at the founding of
Hull House, 1889

Juvenile Justice, Hull House & COM

ask the historian

How has UIC carried on Jane Addams' work with juveniles?



Jon Dahlgron



historian

Contributing Editor **Jason Marcus Waak**, '96 LAS, MED '98, previously served as assistant director for the Office of the UIC Historian. He has written and presented on such UIC-related topics as the Asian American movement, the Navy Pier Campus and student government.

The world's first juvenile court opened across from Hull House in July 1899 at Polk and Halsted streets. To provide oversight and advocacy, a group of women residents from Hull House, including Jane Addams and Jessie Binford, founded the Juvenile Protective Association in 1907. JPA symbolized Addams' optimism and goal of safeguarding Chicago's children. Within a generation, juvenile courts based on this model were established throughout the U.S.

In 1909, the Hull House women established the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute. Later renamed the Institute for Juvenile Research, the group studied delinquents' IQ as well as social factors. In 1990, JPI was incorporated into the UIC College of Medicine's Dept. of Psychiatry.

Consisting of 40 faculty members, JPI addresses issues such as HIV risk and the epidemiology of drug abuse. It also offers child psychiatry clinical services and training programs in psychiatry. —**JASON MARCUS WAAK**

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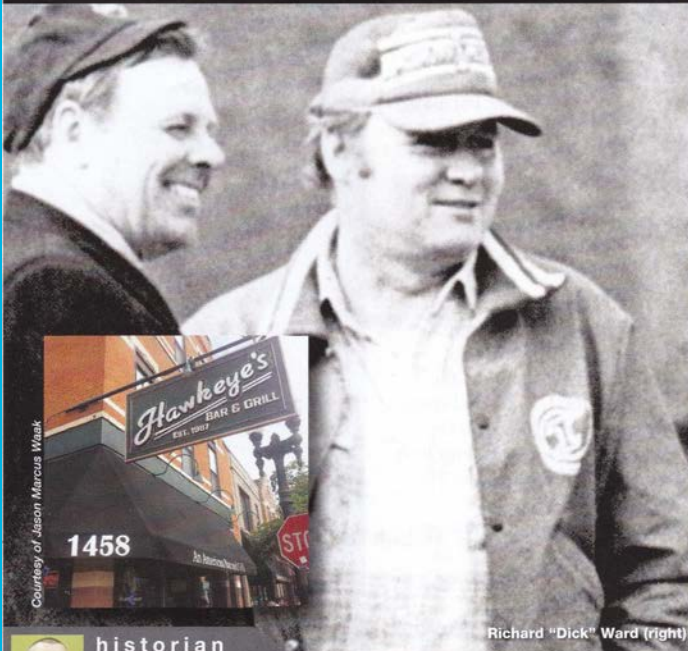


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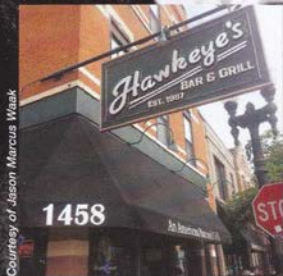
Campus Phone at Hawkeyes, Dick Ward, and UIC Baseball

ask the historian

Why was there a campus phone installed at Hawkeye's Bar & Grill?



Richard "Dick" Ward (right)



Courtesy of Jason Marcus Waak



historian

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Dr. Richard "Dick" Ward was responsible for the UIC campus phone at Hawkeye's Bar & Grill, 1458 W. Taylor. The reason: Ward liked to conduct business during the afternoon from Hawkeye's while serving as vice chancellor of administration. The phone was removed from Hawkeye's in 2003.

As UICC's baseball head coach (1980-82), Ward also had a campus phone installed in the dugout at Flames Field. This enabled him to complete his teaching and research while helping to save the baseball program, which was slated for elimination. Ward cast a giant shadow on UIC Athletics, helping shepherd the move to Division I competition and playing a major role in the construction of the Pavilion.

Previously a New York City police officer/detective, Ward came to UIC in 1977 from John Jay College. He went on to become a legend in the world of criminal justice.

Having served 16 years as vice chancellor, Ward was inducted into the UIC Athletics Hall of Fame in 1992. He passed away earlier this year.

—Jason Marcus Waak

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Flames Field: Field of Dreams

1984

Field of Dreams



Courtesy of the Office of the UIC Historian

Is this heaven? Is this Iowa? No, it's Flames Field at the corner of Halsted and Roosevelt where former UIC baseball players gathered to play an old timer's game in May 1984. Participants spanned the era from Navy Pier to Circle Campus to UIC—thus, the diversity of uniforms shown in this group photo. For some of these former UIC players, Flames Field was the place where dreams came true. Unlike the rural setting in the 1989 movie, this urban baseball field was known for how efficiently it drained rainwater after a storm. The secret: water was flowed into abandoned basements in the area.

1992

Grand Slam



Courtesy of the Office of the UIC Historian

A Flames slugger drives the ball long at Flames Field, located at the corner of Halsted St. and Roosevelt Rd. In 1996, the team relocated to Les Miller Field, named in honor of former baseball Head Coach Les Miller, who coached 31 years at UIC. The Flames will soon relocate to Curtis Granderson Stadium, a new facility funded by New York Yankee centerfielder and UIC standout **Curtis Granderson '03 CMA**. Construction of the new 1,200-chair, brick- and stone-clad ballpark is slated for Fall 2013.

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Curtis Granderson

business administration

Yankee baseball standout honors UIC business professor

Curtis Granderson and David Koehler appear together in new TeachersCount ad campaign

Growing up in Chicago's south suburbs, New York Yankees centerfielder Curtis Granderson '05 wanted to be a successful Major League Baseball player. He also wanted to excel in the classroom.

Luckily, Granderson met David Koehler, UIC clinical assistant professor of managerial studies, who helped him do both.

After Granderson was drafted by the Detroit Tigers in June 2002, Koehler pushed him to complete his degree. Now Granderson is honoring his former professor in a national marketing campaign, "Behind Every Famous Person is a Fabulous Teacher." Sponsored by the nonprofit group TeachersCount, the campaign pairs celebrities with teachers who have had a positive influence on their lives.

"He has had countless teachers and to be chosen was incredibly special!"

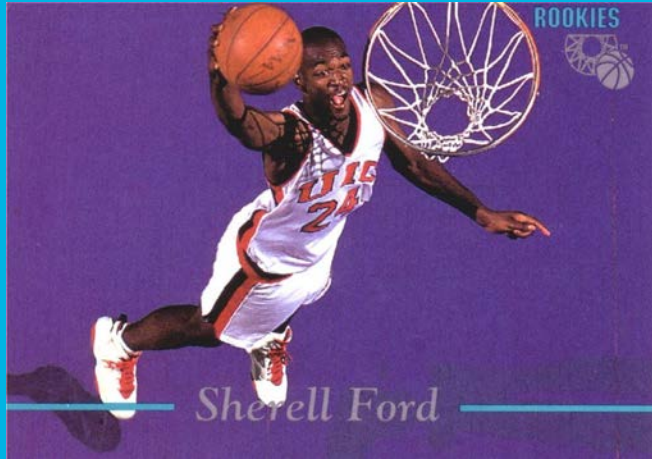
Behind every famous person is a fabulous teacher.




Former Flames outfielder Curtis Granderson played 16 seasons for 7 teams. He led the resurgence of the Detroit Tigers in 2006 becoming the first UIC athlete to play in the World Series. He returned as New York Met in 2015. He is recognized for his humanitarian efforts and is an ambassador for MLB & UIC

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Athletics



Division I Status Aids
Recruitment,
exemplified by Sherell Ford



Credit Union 1 Arena
(formerly the UIC
Pavilion)



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Flames Athletic Center



FAC is the first privately funded building on campus and a major asset for UIC Athletics



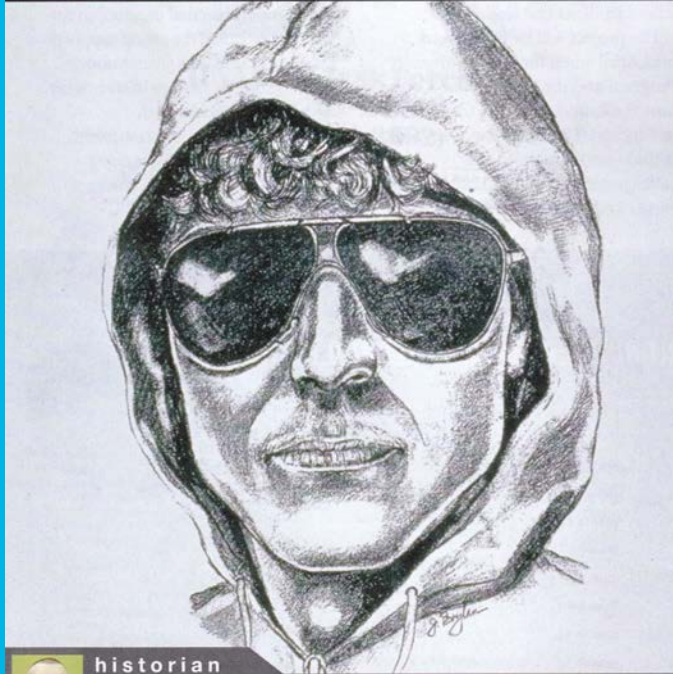
Jon Miller - Hendrichs Blessing

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ask the historian

Did the Unabomber strike UIC?



historian

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The Unabomber's first attempt to detonate a bomb occurred in May 1978. A package bearing the name and return address of a Northwestern engineering professor was found in a parking lot near UIC's Science and Engineering South Building. It was returned to the Evanston campus where it exploded while being inspected by a campus police office. This was the first of 16 bombs delivered by the terrorist, which resulted in three deaths.

Unabomber was the name given Ted Kaczynski because his initial targets were associated with universities and the airlines. The FBI suspected him of being a former UIC student. In reality, he grew up in suburban Chicago and attended Evergreen Park Community High School. Kaczynski graduated from Harvard University in 1962 at age 20, and received a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Michigan.

After offering \$1 million for leads in the case, the FBI received 1,000 calls a day for months. The 18-year man hunt ended with the April 3, 1996, arrest of Kaczynski in rural Montana. —Jason Waak

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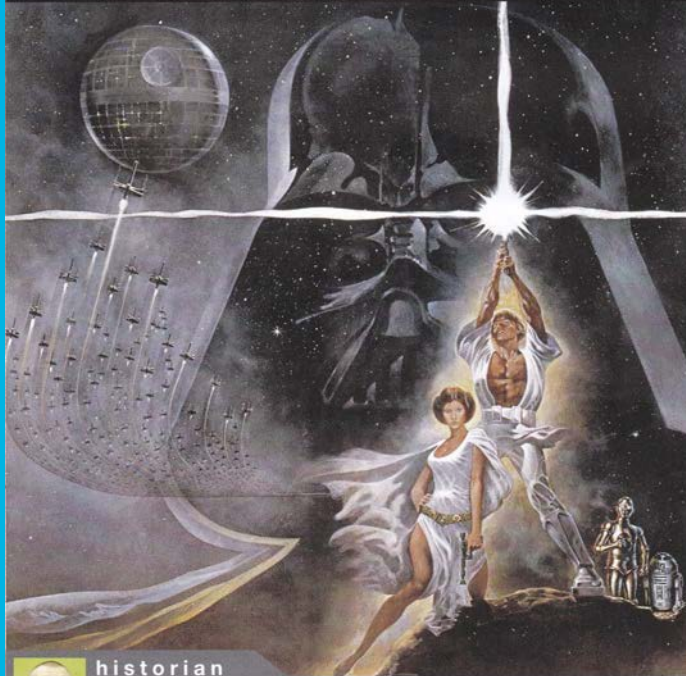


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Star Wars Connection

ask the historian

What's UIC's connection to *Star Wars*?



historian

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Director George Lucas hired Larry Cuba, a research associate working in UIC's Science and Engineering Lab, to help create the groundbreaking special effects of the original *Star Wars*, also known as *Episode IV: A New Hope*. Released on May 25, 1977, the movie became an international pop culture phenomenon.

Back then, 3-D computer animation was an emerging technology. Working in Circle Graphics Habitat (now known as the Electronic Visualization Laboratory), Cuba used what was then cutting-edge computer animation to help create the sequence in which the attacking X-Wing fighters fly through the trench of the Death Star.

An original piece of the Death Star sequence is on display at EVL. "At the time, the piece wasn't worth anything because no one knew that George Lucas was going to become famous," says **Jason Leigh, PHD '98 ENG**, former EVL director. "After the special effects were done, they left it behind. It has been here at UIC for more than 30 years."

—Jason Marcus Waak

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WWII & Health Science Education: OT

ask the historian

What impact did World War II have on UIC's Department of Occupational Therapy?



historian

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World War II had a lasting impact. In fact, several University initiatives arose in response to the need to treat wounded servicemen. In May 1944, the Surgeon General selected the University of Illinois as the first to offer an emergency war course to train therapists for Army hospitals. Due to these activities, many people working in the military medical system at war's end were products of U of I.

In 1942, volunteers from the Medical Center established the 27th Evacuation Hospital, which was used in the European Theater of Operations until 1945. Also, in response to the massive influx of veteran students, the University set up two temporary campuses in 1946, one located in Galesburg, Ill., on the site of the former Mayo General Hospital. Although active for only three years, this campus served many people with disabilities.

Dean of Medicine Raymond B. Allen boasted that cooperation between the Urbana and Chicago faculties trained specialists "for the great convalescent and rehabilitation programs of the armed services." —Jason Marcus Waak

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1945

Call of duty



Courtesy of the Library of Health Sciences

From 1942 to 1945, the 27th Evacuation Hospital provided emergency care for wounded World War II soldiers in the 7th Army. Staffed by Rush Medical College and the University of Illinois Colleges of Dentistry, Pharmacy and Medicine, the 750-bed mobile field hospital functioned in North Africa, Italy, France and Germany. Lt. Col. Charles Puestow, associate professor of surgery, served as the hospital's commanding officer.

—Heather Hoffman

27th Evac
Hospital

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UIC Radio

ask the historian

Did UIC ever have its own radio station?



WUIC AT CHICAGO CIRCLE



historian

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Yes. Overseen by the Dept. of Communications, WUIC broadcast at 88.1 FM from July 1975 to November 1982. Students with various majors served as on-air personalities, and filled production and administrative positions. They produced musical shows as well as news and public affairs programming.

Because of technical shortcomings and a lack of resources for needed upgrades, the license was sold to Columbia College, which began broadcasting as WCRX. In the late 1990s, students launched a Web-based radio station independent of the University, and attempted to secure affiliation and funding from UIC. The Campus Union Board vetoed this venture in 1998 because it did not provide enough oversight by the campus. Work then began to start an operation within the Student Centers.

In the early 2000s, an Internet radio station was initiated—overseen by the Campus Programs Department, under the leadership of **Jill Rothamer-Walzenfeldt MA '99 AA**. The station currently streams at www.uicradio.org.

—Jason Waak

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Dance Party Policy: House Music

Ask the historian

What happened to dance parties during the 1990s?

KALAHI FILIPINO CLUB of UIC
Presents
BLACKOUT
...AT THE FLICK OF GOD'S SWITCH...
"THE X-MEN TRIBE"
ALAN ALMORADIE * DAVE DIMANNO * JASON ACKLEY
ADRIAN HERRERA * RAMIL QUIJANO

BRIAN CLARKE JOHN SANCHEZ WONDERBOY WOO	KAM MARLON "Pump It Up" NATHAN CAMCAM	FERN MILLAN DEXTER MILLAN "R"
---	---	-------------------------------------

FREE TAPES! CASH SPRIZES! DANCE CONTEST!

ALL THIS ON
FRIDAY DEC. 7, 1990
AT THE
ILLINOIS ROOM
Chicago Circle Center -3rd Fl.
750 S. Halsted
U.I.C.

\$4.00 BEFORE 9 P.M.
\$5.00 W/FLYER
\$6.00 W/O

DOORS OPEN @ 9 P.M.-?
HOUSE NEW WAVE TAPES
SECURITY PROVIDED

* Rules: 1 or 2 persons only-Judged by Audience Applause
(Hint! Bring your friends.)

THE INTRAMURAL
BATTLE
OF THE
DJS
NOVEMBER 1, 91
9:00 PM - ???
750 S. HALSTED
ILLINOIS ROOM
CCC
ADM. \$3.00 UIC
\$5.00 NON-UIC

D.J.'S:
DAVID BOYD, ROB GERONIMO
JAIME C., ARTHUR LOERA,
D.J. HELMUT

SECURITY PROVIDED!!!

A vibrant social life was part of UIC's predecessor campuses: Navy Pier and Chicago Circle. The former's tight-knit student body held high-school-inspired activities such as sock hops and "Coke" dances, while the latter's Circle Center Board sponsored rock concerts, dances and social mixers at Student Center East (formerly CCC). By the 1980s, student organizations, such as the Latin American Student Organization and Kalahi Filipino Club, were hosting parties and DJ battles.

In the Fall of 1991, several incidents of gunfire outside West Campus social events led to a virtual end to on-campus parties and resulted in a near decade of students holding college dance parties at such venues as Loyola's "Rambler Room" and Chintown's Furama Ballroom.

Party-ban policy was slowly rolled back in the early 2000s. By 2003, student-organized dances returned to UIC's Inner Circle, but security costs make them rare events.

—Jason Waak



historian

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OLD DANCE PARTY INVITES

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Hotbed of the Blues

1990

AIN'T NOTHIN' BUT THE BLUES

A 25-year tradition, the UIC Blues Cabaret has featured Chicago-based blues artists ranging from **Billy Branch '74** LAS to Byther Smith. "The city is unofficially considered the 'Home of the Blues,'" says Booker T. Suggs, past director of UIC Campus Programs. The show, held annually in February, is part of a series of campus events in honor of Black History Month. The final UIC Blues Cabaret took place in February 2015. —Holly Brenza

Blues Cabaret Night



Wednesday, February 7, 1990

8:00 p.m.

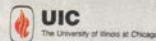
Illinois Room, Chicago Circle Center
750 South Halsted

\$12 General Admission

\$10 UIC Faculty, Staff

**Alumni, and
Senior Citizens**

\$5 UIC Student



*Limited Seating Available
Group Sales Available.
Hors d'oeuvres served.
Call 413-5070 for information.*

Parking is available in Lot 4,
located on the southeast corner
of Halsted and Polk.

Tickets are available
at the following locations:

OffCenter Mall, Chicago Circle Center
750 South Halsted
Information Center, Chicago Illinois Union
828 South Wolcott
Women and Children's First Bookstore
1967 North Halsted
The Jazz Record Mart
11 West Grand



Delta Farr



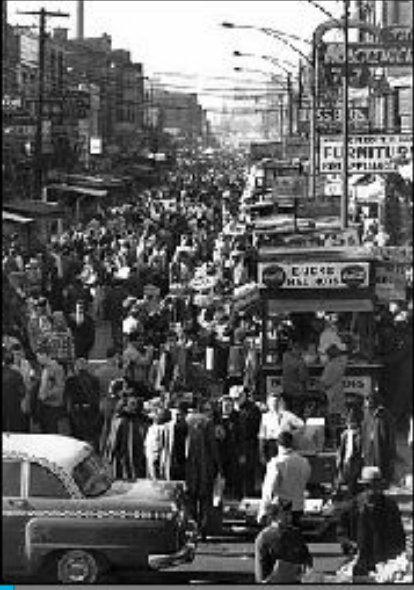
Gloria Hardiman



Pat Soul

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Maxwell Street 1960s



ALUMNI
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Dancing
Flames
National
Champions

1996

We are the champions



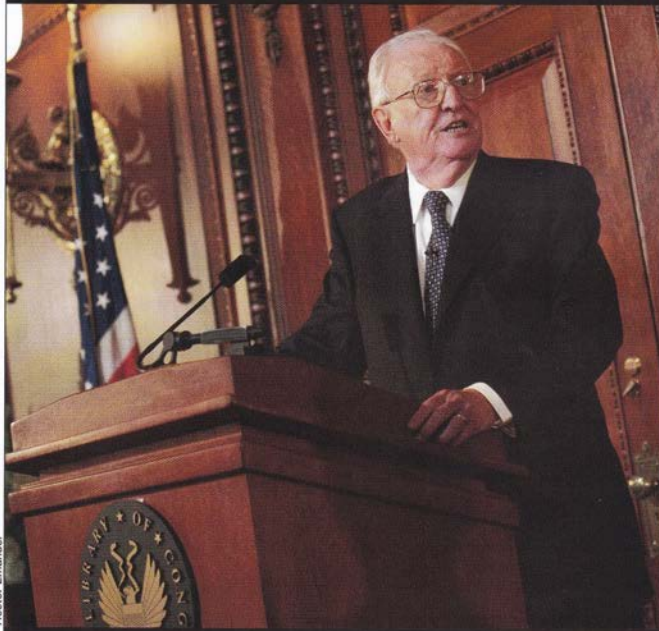
Office of the UIC Historian/Steve Woltmann for UIC Athletics

While this year's Dancing Flames team won the 2007 Universal Dance Association's National College Dance Team Championships, the 1996 team was the first to earn a UDA national title for UIC. Here, team members (front, from left to right) **Kym Adams**, **Carla Pamplona '97 LAS**, **Lisa Anderson**, (back, from left to right) **Carnia Melo**, an unidentified member and **Nicole Harris** perform at the UIC Pavilion during a basketball game.

Robert V. Remini

Ask the historian

In Memoriam



historian

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DR. ROBERT V. REMINI

Besides being the preeminent Andrew Jackson biographer (see pg. 46), Dr. Robert V. Remini was consumed with chronicling UIC's unique story. He established the UIC Office of the Historian in 1996 and began the process of collecting the University's history through documents, photographs and interviews with alumni, staff, faculty and administrators. Much of what has appeared in these columns is the result of his decades-long effort.

When I joined the Office, I was immediately thrust into researching campus architecture. I also worked on an oral history of the University. The stories people shared of their commitment to UIC were inspiring.

On a personal note, I will forever remember talks Remini and I shared on the U.S. Navy and American history. He was not only a national treasure, but a UIC treasure and one who cast a giant shadow in my life. He was a kindred spirit in advancing knowledge of our campus, and I thank him for the doors he opened in my life. Fair winds and following seas, Dr. Remini!
—Jason Waak

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President David Henry (right) and the administrative team behind University expansion in the 1960s

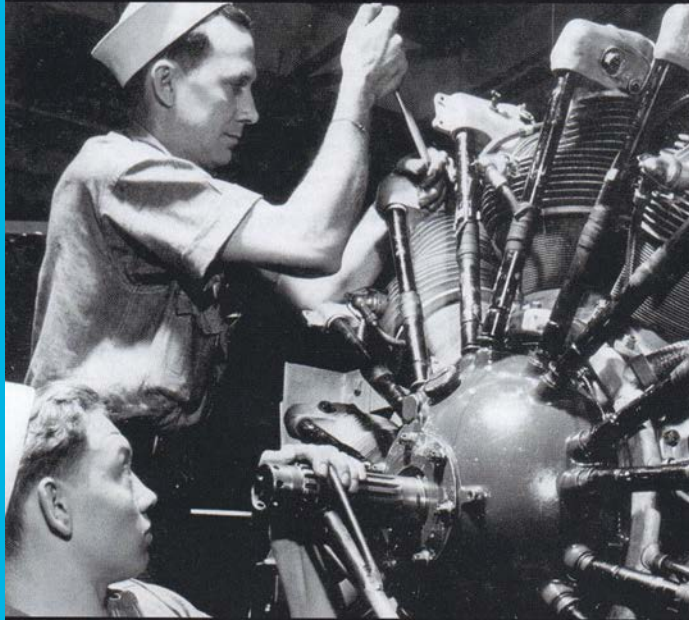


Liberal Arts and Sciences Department Chairs, 1965

Roots of Undergraduate Education

■ ask the historian

What made Navy Pier a viable location for a temporary U of I campus?



historian

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NAVAL TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL

From 1941-45, Navy Pier served as the site of the Navy Technical Training School, which trained more than 60,000 sonar men, radarmen, and aviation and motor machinists.

To handle the influx of students on the GI Bill, the University began searching for a suitable location for a branch campus in Chicago. Mayor Ed Kelly aided the process by interceding with the Navy for use of the Pier, which had undergone \$3 million in amenity upgrades.

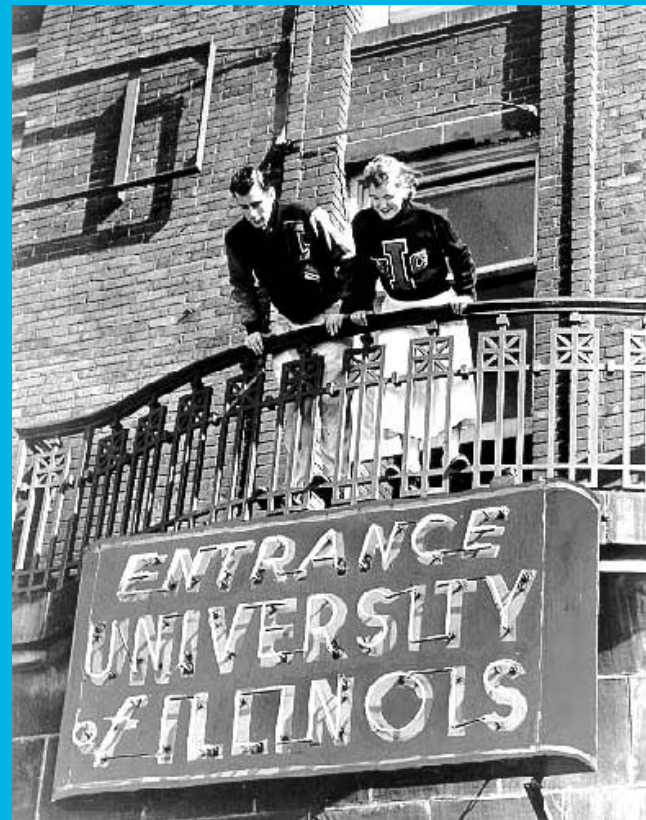
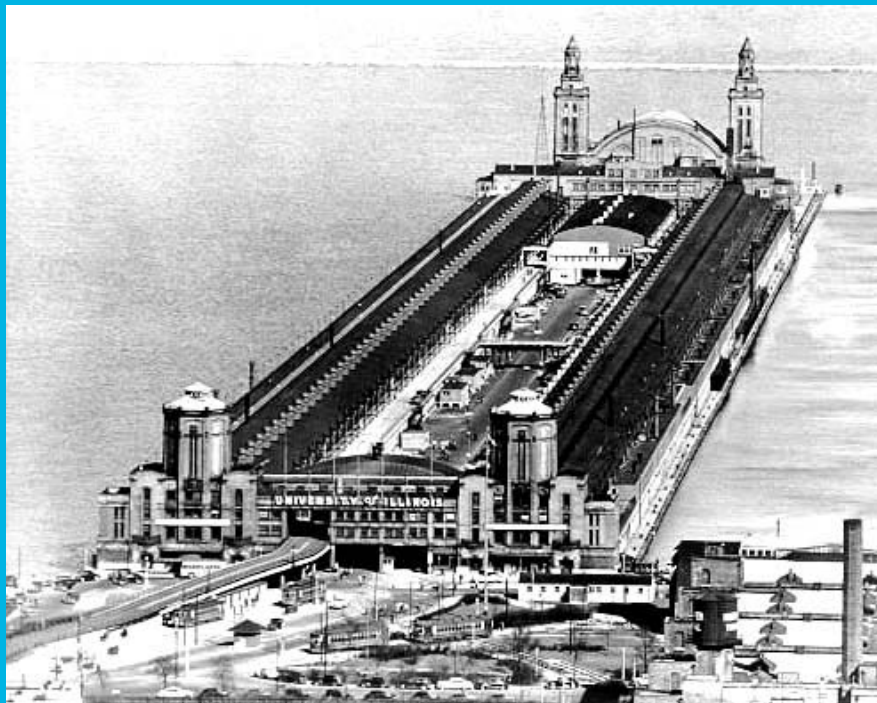
When the Chicago Undergraduate Division opened during Fall 1946, the campus was headed by Executive Dean Charles Caveny, who previously had served as NTS executive officer. Other former naval officers provided continuity during the transition, including Warren Brown, dean of men.

Meanwhile, the 4,000 students who attended the campus' initial term found many of the classroom spaces painted haze gray, a reminder to many of their military service. Perhaps a fitting motto for Navy Pier would be, "From Victory at Sea to UIC!" —Jason Marcus Waak

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Chicago Undergraduate Division Navy Pier, 1946-1965



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“Defense Plant Corporation”
war surplus equipment

Engineering Classroom,
Navy Pier

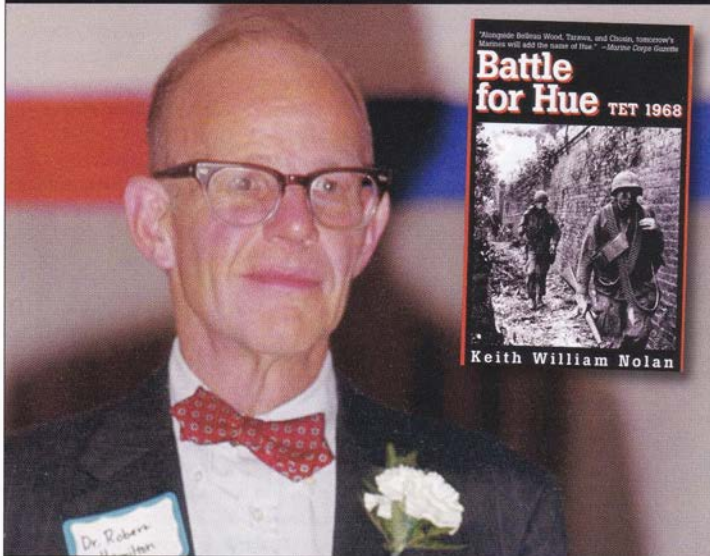




Dr. Robert
C. Hamilton

ask the historian

When reading the book *Battle for Hue: Tet 1968*, I came across a Lieutenant Commander Robert C. Hamilton '55 COM, MD '57, '62 RES became the UIC Athletics team physician. Is this the same person who served as team physician for UIC Athletics?



historian

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ROBERT C. HAMILTON

It is indeed the same individual. After completing his residency, Robert C. Hamilton '55 COM, MD '57, '62 RES became the UIC Athletics team physician.

At age 34, Hamilton was drafted into the Navy in 1967. He was given command of Bravo Company, 1st Medical Battalion, 1st Marine Division in January 1968. At the onset of the Tet Offensive, Hamilton headed north from his base at Phu Bai with several corpsmen to provide medical assistance to Marines fighting in Hue City.

Upon entering the Navy, Hamilton agreed to serve his first year of duty in Vietnam so he could complete his last two years at Naval Station Great Lakes and continue as UIC team physician, which he did until 1974.

A leader in the field of sports medicine, Hamilton served as past president of both the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies. He was inducted into the UIC Athletics Hall of Fame in 1990. In recognition of his heroic service at the Battle for Hue, Hamilton received a bronze star. He remained in the Naval Reserve, retiring with the rank of captain in 1982. —Jason Waak

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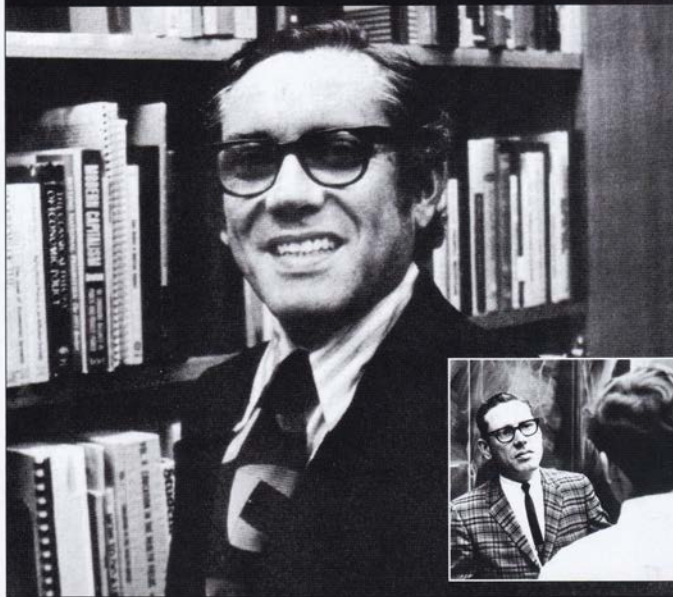


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Dean of Students Oscar Miller

ask the historian

I came across an Ensign Oscar Miller in a naval history book. Is he our former dean of students?



historian

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OSCAR MILLER

It is indeed the same individual. After participating in the Normandy invasion, Oscar Miller was senior officer present afloat, commanding a landing craft ferrying elements of Patton's Third Army across the Rhine River into Germany. On the night of March 28, 1945, after several failed attempts, he made the bold decision to try again, resulting in catching the enemy temporarily unprepared and securing a foothold in Nazi Germany. For this action, he received the Bronze Star.

At war's end, Miller taught economics at Wright Junior College before joining the Navy Pier campus faculty. He served as professor of economics (1948-2000) and dean of students (1965-83). He also held the associate vice-chancellor for student affairs position.

His courage under fire served him well in his role as dean, given the fact that he presided over one of the most tumultuous periods in U.S. higher education. Often remembered for asking his students to memorize the definition of economics, many would recite it back to him years later upon seeing him.

—Jason Marcus Waak

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College of Nursing

ask the historian

When was the College of Nursing established?



UIC Library Archives



historian

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Formal nursing education at the University of Illinois dates back to 1885, when the College of Physicians and Surgeons established the College Hospital to, in part, perfect the "details of nursing and after-treatment." In 1951, the School of Nursing was created as an autonomous unit, and a four-year degree program was approved two years later. As a result, UIC became the first public institution in Illinois to offer a curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing. In 1959, the School became the College of Nursing and began offering graduate degrees in 1962.

In the 1970s, the College expanded to regional sites in Rockford, Peoria and Urbana, and established the first Ph.D. program for nurses in Illinois. Today, at age 65, the College has become one of the nation's premier nursing programs.

—Jason Marcus Waak

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UIC Expansion



Regional Medical Sites 1971:
Rockford, Peoria, & Urbana
Regional Nursing: Quad Cities



UIC Master Plan
Academic & Residential Complex -
2019



Virginia Ohlson

ask the historian

What role did Virginia M. Ohlson play at the College of Nursing?



Midwest Nursing History Resource Center



historian

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VIRGINIA M. OHLSON IN JAPAN

Virginia M. Ohlson cast a giant shadow on the profession of nursing and UIC. Growing up in Chicago, she received her initial nursing education from Swedish Covenant Hospital. Ohlson was recruited to UIC in 1963 because of her extensive experience in the field of public health, which included serving eight years in post-World War II Japan.

At UIC, Ohlson developed and later headed the Department of Public Health Nursing (1970-80) and served as acting dean (1971-72). Her efforts led to making UIC the first World Health Organization Collaborating Center in 1986. Her extensive international ties helped Ohlson found the College's Office for International Studies (currently known as the Office of Global Health Leadership).

Ohlson retired from her UIC duties in 1992 but continued consulting at universities worldwide. She received numerous awards, including an order of knighthood from the Emperor of Japan and honorary membership in the Japanese Nursing Association. She passed away in 2010.

—Jason Waak

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ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

De-Consolidation: Leaving U of I

Ask the historian

Has there ever been an attempt to de-consolidate UIC?



U OF I PRESIDENT DAVID HENRY; UICC LAS DEPARTMENT CHAIRS

While there have been attempts to expand UIC—including a proposed merger with Michael Reese Hospital—there has never been an effort to de-consolidate the campus during its nearly 30-year history.

During the early 1970s, there was an attempt by James Holderman, executive director of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, to sever UICC from the University of Illinois system. With

self-serving motives, he convened a group, Committee N, to do just that.

This attack against UICC had an interesting effect on the normally stormy relations between Chicago Circle faculty and University of Illinois President David Henry. While seen by many as an obstructionist to the expansion of UICC academic and graduate programs, Henry united with faculty to block this move.

Holderman was a highly controversial figure who had served as de-facto UICC vice chancellor for administration before being selected by newly elected Governor Richard B. Ogilvie to head the IBHE. Some believe that the UICC reorganization was Holderman's attempt to become a chancellor or president of a major university.

—Jason Marcus Waak



historian

Contributing Editor **Jason Marcus Waak '96 LAS, MED '98**, previously served as assistant director for the Office of the UIC Historian. He has written and presented on such UIC-related topics as the Asian American movement, Navy Pier Campus and student government.

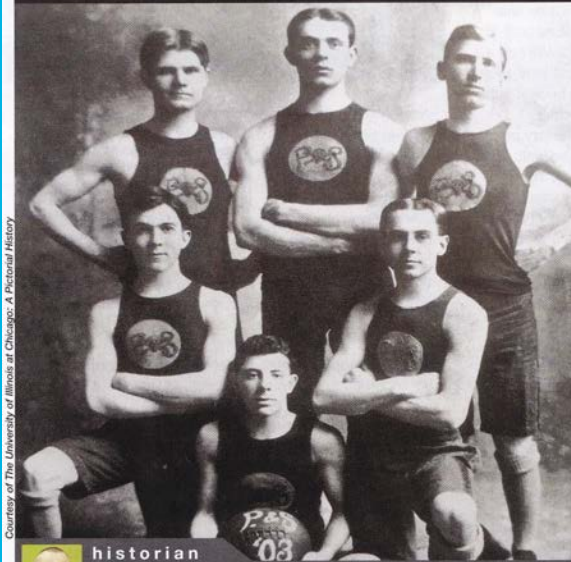
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UIMC Football- Athletics

ask the historian

Did the UI Medical Center have athletics teams?



Courtesy of The University of Illinois at Chicago. A Pictorial History



historian

Contributing Editor **Jason Marcus Waak**, '96 LAS, MED '98, previously served as assistant director for the Office of the UIC Historian. He has written and presented on such UIC-related topics as the Asian American movement, Navy Pier Campus and student government.

Indeed it did, acquiring a football team upon the University of Illinois' 1897 affiliation with the Chicago-based College of Physicians & Surgeons. However, the U of I Board of Trustees didn't warm up to the P&S franchise due to the recent founding of a football team on the Urbana campus. Two proved to be too many. As a result, the Chicago team remained self-funded.

P&S also launched a basketball franchise at the turn of the 20th century. Upon incorporating with U of I in 1913, athletics within Chicago Professional Colleges, comprising medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, assumed the name Chicago Illini. Although classwork sometimes prevented players from participating, the basketball team logged at least one outstanding season, with a record of 12-3 in 1951-52.

The team accomplished this despite not having a gym to practice in. By the 1960s, UIMC athletics were relegated to intramural activities.

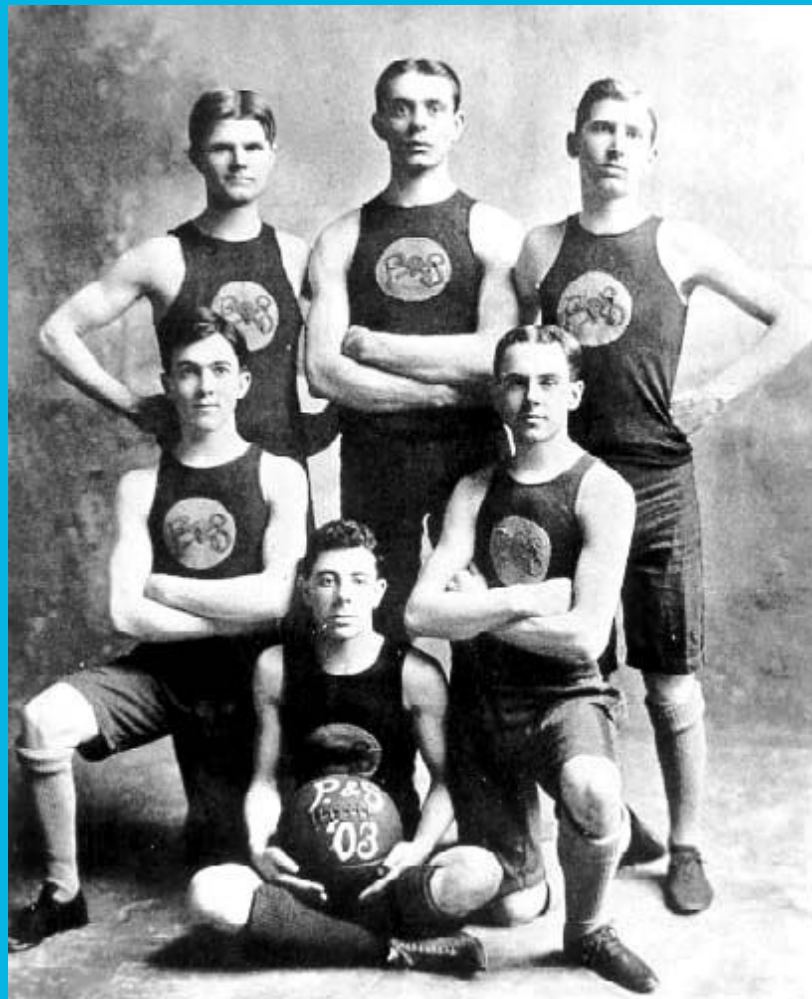
—Jason Marcus Waak

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TRIVIA QUESTION

What two colors would you use for a college of medicine athletic program, chocolate brown and...?

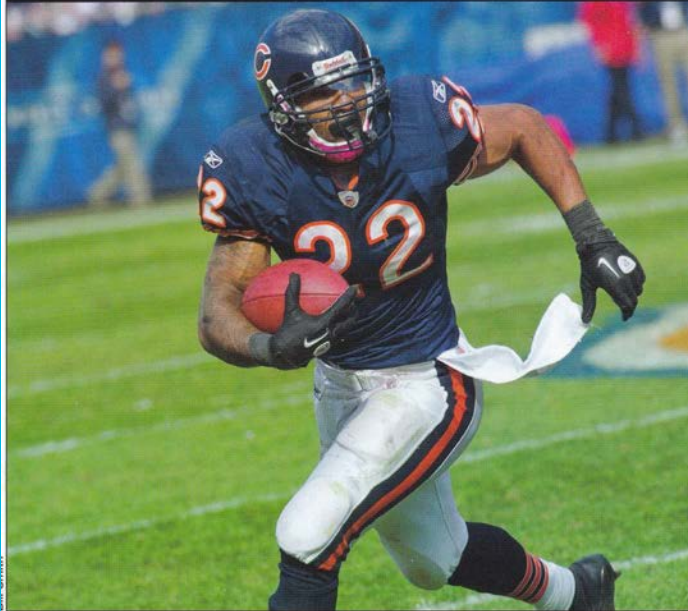


P&S Basketball, 1903

Home of the Bears

ask the historian

Was there ever an offer to build a new home stadium for the Chicago Bears on the UIC campus?



historian

Contributing Editor *Jason Marcus Waak '96 LAS, MED '98*, previously served as assistant director for the Office of the UIC Historian. He has written and presented on such UIC-related topics as the Asian American movement, Navy Pier Campus and student government.

CHICAGO BEARS RUNNING BACK MATT FORTE

There was indeed an attempt to build a football stadium for the Chicago Bears on what is now UIC's South Campus. The City of Chicago and State of Illinois had preliminary talks with the University during the mid-1990s regarding the matter.

During the 1970s, UIC began purchasing parcels of land south of Roosevelt Road. By the early 1990s, it owned a substantial amount of land in the area. Three possibilities for redevelopment emerged: a new Bears' stadium, an academic complex and a host location for the World's Fair. During this period, rumors swirled as many wondered if UIC would become the new home of the Chicago Bears. Part of the excitement was fueled by the fact that football had been disbanded at Circle Campus in 1973 and a new stadium held the promise of resurrecting the football program.

Given the constraints of being a land-locked institution, the University opted to expand the campus' academic footprint. As a result, UIC significantly expanded its residential housing and constructed the UIC Forum.

—Jason Marcus Waak

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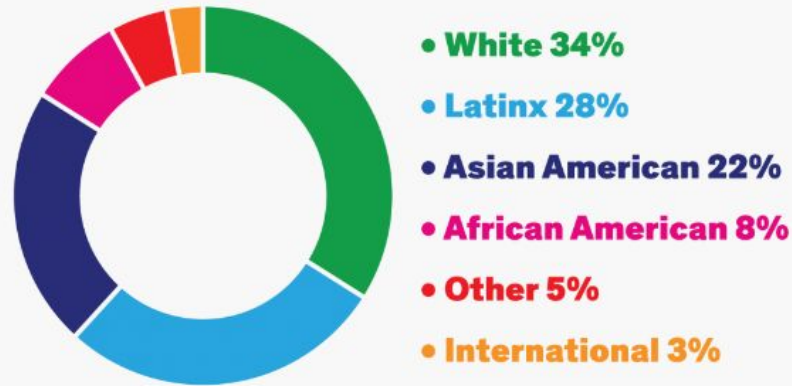
UICC "Chikas"
Football



St. Patrick's Day Parade,
1965

Hal Nemoto, standout linebacker, football head coach, and
demise of UICC Football

UIC Undergraduate Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 2015



Source: Office of Institutional Research, Fall 2015.

White—34%, Latinx—28%, Asian American—22%, African American—8%, International—3%, Other—5%.



First Drama in Circle
Forum:
Antigone, October 1965



Homecoming
Queens
1967 and 1968

Homecoming Court 1992

1992

UIC Royalty



Courtesy of the Office of the UIC Historian

Dinesh Gupta '93 ATTENDEE and Tasha Webber '93 LAS celebrate their crowning as king and queen of the 1992 Homecoming dance. Webber, then a senior majoring in English and communications, was a member of the UIC cheerleader squad. Gupta, a junior majoring in pre-med biology, received strong support for kingship from his fellow members of the Indian Student Association and InterVarsity Christian Fellowship.

ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION

Asian American Movement

ask the historian

What are the roots of the Asian American movement at UIC?



historian

Jason Marcus Waak '96 LAS, MED '98 serves as assistant director for the Office of the UIC Historian. He has written and presented on UIC topics such as the Asian American movement, Navy Pier campus, athletics and student government.

AASIA

Established in 1987, the first Pan-Asian American student group was the Organization of Asian Students. In 1991, this group split in two, which resulted in the founding of the Asian American Collegiate Organization, a group that engaged students in political awareness and cultural identity. After UIC's first Asian American Conference was held in 1993, the two groups merged in 1994, forming the Asian American Students in Alliance.

Thanks to AASIA efforts to garner faculty support, the University established a Chancellor's Committee on the Status of Asian Americans in 1999. The evolution of awareness continued in March 2000, with formation of the Coalition for Asian American Studies. This group, along with the Chancellor's Committee, lobbied for establishment of the Asian American Resource and Cultural Center in 2005.

Today, 15 Asian American student groups are registered at UIC and, during the fall of 2010, a minor was established in Asian American studies.

—Jason Marcus Waak

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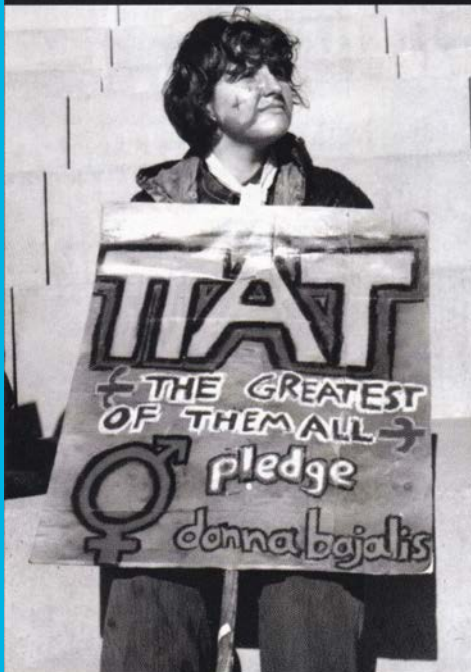


ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Origins of Greek Life

ask the historian

How did Greek life originate at UIC?



historian

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UIC GREEK LIFE

When the University of Illinois' Chicago Circle Campus opened in 1965, there were no provisions for fraternities or sororities. Although the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign had the nation's largest Greek system, Chicago planners envisioned UICC as a commuter school. In addition, a local ordinance limited the number of unrelated women that could live in a single residency. As a result, UICC refused to charter any campus residential sororities or fraternities.

Under these constraints emerged Pi Alpha Tau, one of the country's first co-ed "fratorities" and an active force at UICC in the 1960s. Rather than offering a residence, the fraternity sponsored events to help build a sense of community on campus.

Since the 1960s, Greek life at UIC has grown significantly. In the mid-1990s, the sorority Gamma Gamma Gamma affiliated itself with a national organization and became Alpha Sigma Tau. In 1998, Alpha Kappa Delta Phi became the first Asian American sorority in the State of Illinois. Today, 28 Greek organizations are registered at UIC.

—Jason Marcus Waak

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ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Neighborhood Diversity & Terrell vs. Temmer

Circle's "Urban Mission"



University Administrator James Holderman
and the West Side Organization



Chancellor Norman
Parker

Warren Cheston and Admission Standards

ask the historian

What did UICC Chancellor Warren Cheston hope to gain by reducing the campus' admissions standards?



WARREN CHESTON IN HIS UH OFFICE



historian

Jason Marcus Waak '96 LAS, MED '98 serves as assistant director for the Office of the UIC Historian. He has written and presented on UIC topics such as the Asian American movement, Navy Pier campus, athletics and student government.

The tenure of Warren Cheston, who served as chancellor of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle from 1971-75, was tumultuous and scandal-ridden. His most controversial decision was reducing admission standards.

The impetus for Cheston's initiative was his attempt to satisfy the campus' "urban mission." (UICC has often been seen as having a unique responsibility to the City of Chicago.) Real or perceived, this mission was never definitively defined by any segment of the University administration, but instead was used as a political tool to limit the campus' growth.

This debate came to a climax during a faculty retreat in which Cheston invited a member of City College of New York to speak. CCNY had adopted open admissions in 1970. At the end of the presentation, Richard Johnson, then-head of the Political Science Department, boldly declared, "horse---t, horse---t, horse---t!" At that point, the faculty senate pushed back against open admissions, and leveraged Cheston out.

—Jason Marcus Waak

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Circle in the 1970s or, why we don't call it Circle anymore!



“The University of Illinois Chicago Circle, now 10 years old, is still mired in confusion over what it means to be an urban university. ... Circle is adrift.”

Chicago Sun-Times, 1975





“The role I played in establishing this campus is my greatest contribution to the life of the city.”

Mayor Richard J. Daley

Urban Health Program

ask the historian

What's the Urban Health Program's backstory?



Courtesy of Urban Health Program

MEMBERS OF THE URBAN HEALTH PROGRAM



historian

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Established in 1978, the Urban Health Program recruits minorities to enroll in UIC's health science colleges. It also collaborates with hospitals in predominantly minority neighborhoods to develop health care programs.

UHP has its roots in the outcry of Chicago's African American community to increase the number of minority doctors, which led the Illinois General Assembly to pass a resolution for a feasibility study to establish a medical school at Chicago State University. The study concluded the cost was too high; money and support were then allocated to establishing UHP at UIC.

A true champion of UHP was Earl Neal '49 UH, who served as president of the University of Illinois Board of Trustees. An African American, he counted UHP as one of his biggest accomplishments. "To see [UIC's] enrollment of [African American] students in the [field] of medicine exceed that of every university in the country with the exception of Howard and Meharry, which are predominantly black institutions, is a great thing," he said.

—Jason Waak

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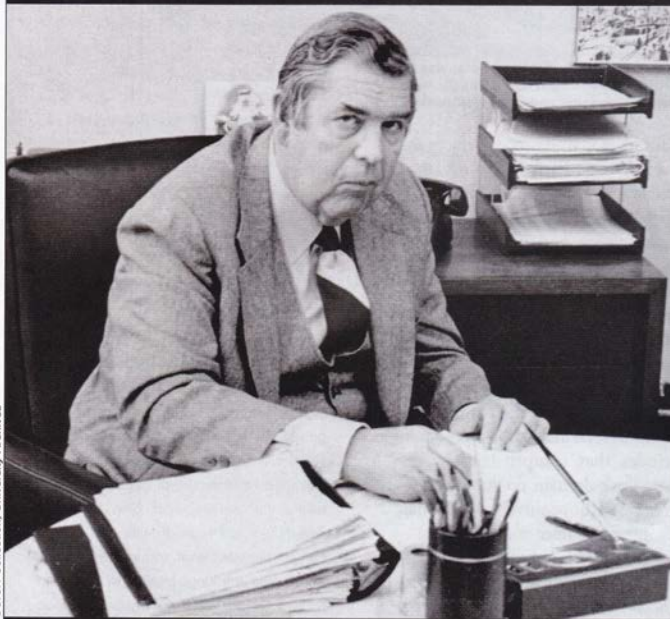


ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

James Overlock

ask the historian

What role did James Overlock play at UIC?



UICAH Collection, University Archives



historian

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JAMES OVERLOCK

In May 1962, James Overlock was appointed director of the student union (Chicago Circle Center) to be built at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle. He would go on to serve as the founding director of Campus Auxiliary Services and as UIC associate chancellor.

On the prospect of building a campus entirely from scratch, Overlock enthusiastically responded, "It was one of the most interesting and challenging educational opportunities in the United States."

His fingerprints can be found on more than just Circle Center. In 1968, Overlock conducted a study on student housing, laying the groundwork for its future construction.

Despite his gruff appearance, Overlock is remembered as someone who always remained responsive to the constantly changing needs of the student body. In establishing the Circle Center Board, he and his staff were ahead of their time in providing participatory government, whereby students had a voice in programming and policy.

He retired in 1986 after 24 years of service. —Jason Marcus Waak

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East Side Residence Halls

ask the historian

What are the origins of Chicago Circle's residence halls?



historian

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STUDENT RESIDENCE COMMONS SOUTH

In the 1960s, the joke was that Chicago Circle was the place where professors raced students to commuter trains and buses, creating their own mid-afternoon rush hour. Less amusing was the fact that no housing resulted in no campus life at Circle, putting it at a disadvantage against more well-rounded, round-the-clock competitors. Change came with the merger of the UI Medical Center and Chicago Circle in 1982. Paul Chung, then dean of UIC's College of Engineering, declared, "We cannot go any further as a university without housing on this campus."

In early 1984, UIC's Board of Trustees convened a committee to investigate the issue. It found a substantial need for campus housing. In fact, the issue was "make or break" for many area high school counselors, who encouraged students to pursue their college studies elsewhere. A desire to cast its net across greater geographic and economic boundaries eventually prompted UIC to undertake construction of Chicago Circle's first residence halls, which were completed in 1988.

—Jason Waak

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South Campus Development



Thomas Beckham Residence
Hall, Halsted Street



James J. Stukel Towers Residence Hall and
UIC Forum, from Dan Ryan Expressway

Student Services Building

Ask the historian

Was the Student Services Building once a shopping mall?

Located at the corner of Harrison Street and Racine Avenue, the Student Services Building opened in 1974 as the Circle Court Shopping Center. Over the years, it housed such merchants as a bank, jewelry store, grocery store and Burger King. Among its first tenants was a Baskin-Robbins owned by **Tom Jee '71 CBA**.

During the savings and loan scandal of the late 1980s, the structure fell into federal receivership. Being a land-locked campus, this presented a unique opportunity to shore up

the East Campus's Northwest boundary. Consequently, then UIC administrator **Stanton Delaney LAS '69, MBA '84, PHD '87 LAS** moved to purchase the building at a significant discount. The campus decided to centralize all student services in the building. For example, Admissions and Records had been housed in Alumni Hall (now CUPPA Hall). The renovated building opened in 1995 and today serves as a national model for student services.

—Jason Waak



STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING



historian

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Thank You!





Alumni
Exchange

Thank you!

See upcoming events, watch past events and recommend topics at go.uic.edu/alumniexchange

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The logo features a central dark blue circle with the letters 'UIC' in light blue. This circle is surrounded by a yellow ring, which is further enclosed by a red ring. Four thick lines radiate from the center: a yellow line pointing up and right, a red line pointing up and left, a yellow line pointing down, and a red line pointing down and right. The background is a solid light blue.

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