



ISBN 978-1-932514-21-6
9 781932 514216

Learning is the Greatest Adventure: A History of College of DuPage, 1966-2006

Whisenhunt
& Braulik



Learning is the Greatest Adventure:
A History of College of DuPage, 1966-2006

By William Benton Whisenhunt
With assistance from Kay Braulik

**Learning is the Greatest Adventure:
A History of College of DuPage, 1966–2006**
By William Benton Whisenhunt
With assistance from Kay Braulik

To the College of DuPage Community

Table of Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1: Story of the College 1

Chapter 2: Building of the College 19

Chapter 3: Academics 44

Chapter 4: Student Life 58

Chapter 5: Arts 78

Chapter 6: Athletics 87

Chapter 7: Prominent Visitors 99

Chapter 8: College to Community 115

Introduction

It is an odd undertaking to write the history of an institution that is only forty years old. I took up the project for two reasons. First, College of DuPage is an important institution, a leader among community colleges and an influential presence in the Chicago suburbs. Its history is scattered about in the disparate parts of the college and throughout the surrounding area. My purpose has been to write a general history of the school, illustrated by many wonderful visual images of its forty-year existence. Second, I wanted to write this book because, ever since I began teaching part-time at College of DuPage in 1992, I have listened with great interest to stories about the school's history. Over these fifteen years, stories, legends, and rumors of the college's past have intrigued and delighted me. In some ways, therefore, my work has been part of a very personal journey to assemble and articulate a full account of the stories behind College of DuPage.

I have categorized this work as a general history, and readers will find just that. This book is in no way meant to be comprehensive. To document the forty-year history of an institution as large and diverse as College of DuPage is a difficult task. I hope that, through these stories and especially through this collection of images, the reader will come to recognize how vital and important College of DuPage has been to the community. I know that this history cannot please everyone. Some will dislike my selection of topics, others will balk at my omission of other topics, and some may even disagree with my interpretation (although I have striven to present facts without bias). Nevertheless, I hope that all who read this book will find something interesting and useful in it.

I have learned two essential things about College of DuPage in the process of writing this book. First, College of DuPage needs to establish and nourish a culture and a system of archiving. Kay Braulik has been the school's long-time archivist, but the college itself has never taken seriously the task of preserving its past. This is not a light undertaking; it needs to be an institutional priority where every department of the college takes an active role in collecting and archiving. I hope that the person who writes the history chronicling the college's next forty years will have a full collection of archived documents at his or her disposal. Second, I have learned that Roy DeShane, the man who gave what may be the greatest contribution to College of DuPage in his enthusiasm and vision for the school, is now, tragically, almost forgotten. I hope that in the future there can be some kind of formal recognition of this great visionary.

Lastly, I need to thank many people for making this project possible. First and foremost, I must thank Kay Braulik. If it had not been for her knowledge of the archives and of the history of the college, this book would not have been possible. She deserves a great deal of credit for the project reaching completion. I would like to thank both Dr. Sunil Chand, President of College of DuPage, Emeritus, and the Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Chris Picard, for allowing me release time in 2005 to undertake the main research for this project. I appreciate all of the current and former employees (faculty, staff, and administrators) who took the time to fill out my questionnaire and allowed me to interview them, and especially for what they have all done to make this college what it is. The 2005 oral history project of Associate Dean Adair Bullen, who conducted more than thirty interviews with current and former College of DuPage employees, has proven invaluable.

Lastly, I would like to thank my wife, Michele, and my children, Meredith and Matthew, for their patience with this and other projects that never seem to end.

William Benton Whisenhunt
January 2007

Learning is the Greatest Adventure

The title of the book, *Learning is the Greatest Adventure*, is taken from the original logotype of the College. The title is an appropriate one because the development of the College has been just that—a great adventure. We present the logo not only as a matter of record, but because it is delightfully dated, recalling a time when the College was younger and exuded the charm and hope of youth.



About the Images

In preparing this book for publication, the images, photographs, clippings, and other materials were digitally scanned at a high resolution that presents and preserves the material much as it looks today. The only image processing used was minimal and was part of the scanning process to make the images printable. Some of the materials are over forty years old and the vagaries of time have been hard on newsprint and shifted colors in photographs. An editorial decision was made to limit image processing to the scanning process and present the material as it looks today without using additional digital technologies to “restore” or to “rehab” the images. There was no “cosmetic” processing aimed at “prettifying” the archival images. The logic is simple: restoration only makes sense if one knows precisely how images looked when they were made or clippings were printed four decades ago. This is difficult, if impossible, to know. Any restoration would involve an element of artifice.

The images in this book may not be pristine, but they are accurate reproductions of archival material. In a way, that is appropriate for portraying the vitality of an institution like the College, a vitality that lives in its staff and in its mission, not in its artifacts.

The Editor
October 2008



The Story of the College

Chapter 1

“From a dream to a reality”—such a phrase is commonly applied to describe the early days of College of DuPage. That dream, still ongoing, has taken several decades and required the dedicated efforts of many in DuPage County to become a reality. Mere dreams were not sufficient. College of DuPage could not be created out of nothing. Even though the college is now only forty years old, the school has deep roots in the community, roots that go back over eighty years, beginning in the 1920s.

LTJC, Predecessor and Foundation

College of DuPage’s primary predecessor was Lyons Township Junior College (LTJC) in LaGrange. This junior college grew out of Lyons Township High School—it was housed in the third floor of the high school building and governed by the high school superintendent and the Board of Education. After its founding in 1929, LTJC educated thousands of students in the sciences, humanities, and social sciences with the primary purpose of transfer to four-year institutions. By the mid-1960s, there were over 700 students registered and a faculty of more than 25. Over its thirty-seven-year history, LTJC did not serve the heart of what is now District 502. Its district was primarily to the east and included the towns of Western Springs, LaGrange, Countryside, Hodgkins, Indian Head, and parts of LaGrange Park and Brookfield.

When College of DuPage arose, LTJC had been in operation for over thirty years with a small student population of a few hundred. These students came from a few towns and were generally dedicated in their studies. As an outgrowth of the high school district, the college offered a cohesive environment for both students and staff. Like many other colleges, the school held social events, published a campus newspaper, produced student publications, and hosted many other activities for community-building.

The early 1960s brought several challenges to the small college. First, the college was still housed in the high school for their classes and space was running out. LTJC’s increased class offerings required more space, but as the Baby Boom Generation enrolled in high school, the space was needed to serve the high school students. Second, the state provided only a little aid because LTJC was a “common school” or an extension of the high school. Third, there were no additional state funds to expand the campus. In response to these growing pressures, LTJC conducted a study to explore all of the options for the college.

In the end, the report recommended annexation to the Community College District 502 (College of DuPage) where it would become a Class I junior college, require low property taxation, and enjoy a favorable location. The new college



Lyons Township Junior College, 1962

would bring greater state and tax revenues, more opportunities for occupational and vocational education, and the potential for a larger campus with better library facilities. After more than a year of deliberation, the LTJC staff and the public voted to annex themselves into the College of DuPage district. Once this was accomplished, LTJC brought several hundred students, the greater part of an established and experienced faculty and staff, and their accreditation to the newborn college.



Lyons Township Junior College Class of 1933



Lyons Township Junior College, 1962



Lyons Township College Yearbook Picture, 1965

LYONS TOWNSHIP VOTERS APPROVE ANNEXATION

February 4 marked a significant step in the development of College of DuPage. On that day residents of Lyons Township Junior College District voiced a strong affirmative vote to annex to College of DuPage, District 502. 1,974 votes were cast for the proposed annexation, and 253 against it, clearly indicating overwhelming support. The Lyons Township Junior College will officially become a part of College of DuPage July 1, 1967.

The area now served by Lyons Township Junior College is identical to that served by the high school. Both are presently governed by the same Superintendent and Board of Education. Located within the district are the villages of Western Springs, LaGrange, Countryside, Hodgkins, and Indian Head. Most of LaGrange Park lies within the district, and a part of Brookfield. The assessed valuation of property within this area is \$291,238,379.

Thirty-seven years of service

Lyons Township Junior College was the sixth junior college to be formed in Illinois. In 1929, when it came into being, it occupied the third floor of the Lyons Township High School Building at 100 S. Brainerd in LaGrange. In recent years it has used some of the high school facilities. The college now has a full time enrollment of 700 day students, 800 evening credit students, for a total enrollment of 1500. There is a 25-member full-time faculty. In addition, 15 teach a combined high school and junior college load, making a total of 40 faculty members for the day students. A faculty of 65 part-time instructors teach the evening credit students.

Over the years, the major purpose of Lyons has remained the same, to provide the first two years of a college transfer program. Closely related has been the aim to offer a program of general education to all enrolled students whose curriculum in the first two years will permit time for experience in the sciences, humanities, and social sciences.

Evaluation of the future

In order for a junior college to qualify or function as a Class I Junior College under the provision of House Bill 1710 of the 1965 Junior College Act, junior colleges must have not less than 2,000 full time students, provide both college transfer and vocational-technical programs, have a separate board of education, separate tax rate, and separate facilities. Faced with an overcrowded physical plant, under 2,000 full-time students, limited curriculum, a combined high school-junior college board, and no state support for the construction of new buildings, the board met head-on their responsibilities for the future of the college.

The board welcomed faculty recommendations for the improvement of the program, and enrolled the help of a citizens committee to meet the increasing demand for college services in the community. Their decision was to join with a neighboring geographic area to form an area college, qualifying it as a Class I Junior College, to take advantage of state support. Petitions were circulated for a proposed referendum. On February 4 the voters approved the annexation to College of DuPage by an 8 to 1 ratio.

Merger to be effective July 1, 1967

As a result of the affirmative vote on the annexation, the Lyons facilities will be available for rental by College of DuPage on July 1, 1967, and the buildings will be used as a subsidiary campus beginning with the Fall semester. The Lyons Township Junior College has 10 classrooms, a college office, faculty conference rooms, a 7,000 volume library, student club rooms and laboratories.

The Lyons faculty will be given the opportunity to continue with the junior college program as part of College of DuPage.

A "Welcome" from College of DuPage

Speaking on behalf of the board and administrative staff of College of DuPage, Dr. Rodney Berg, President, said the annexation will not only benefit the students of
(continued on page 2)



LTJC Goes Into Final Days

Last night's commencement marked the final time diplomas will be awarded by Lyons Township Junior College, and virtually brought to a close that institution's 38 year history.

On July 1 LTJC will be no more, for it will then be absorbed into the College of DuPage.

Graduation ceremonies last night saw an estimated 130 receive their associate in arts degrees.

When the college held its first commencement at the close of its second year, the graduates numbered 37.

From now until the end of the month, about all that remains is the final details of transferring LTJC records to the College of DuPage's offices in Naperville.

WHEN LTJC HELD its first classes, enrollment was listed at 83 with a faculty of less than a dozen and a half.

Its growth through the years resulted in 885 enrolling last September. Its closing year sees it with a faculty of almost 50, with 30 teaching eight or more credit hours.

Since its initial year, approximately 18,000 students have enrolled, with an estimated 2,300 receiving diplomas, according to the college's dean, Harold Bittling, of Western Springs.

Appointed in 1945, Bittling is the third to hold that post.

First dean was Charles F. VanCleve, succeeded by Ross Hill.

Under the new setup, Bittling will become vice president of administration of the College of DuPage and will work from the central administration office building, River and Ferry rd., north of Naperville.

"THROUGH THE years, about 150 were graduated cum laude, averaging about four per class," he reported to The Suburban LIFE this week in reviewing the college's past.

"Of our graduates, about 70 per cent went on to continue their education.

"Nationally, the average for junior college graduates eventually receiving degrees from other institutions is listed at 45 per cent, and I'd say LTJC just about represents that figure," Bittling said.

"I feel we have had an outstanding transfer program here at LTJC; our students have stood up well in continuing in four-year institutions," he added.

"Many have gone on into graduate school and are satisfied there."

"HOWEVER we have not been able to fill the needs for technical and terminal education, where the student does not intend to go beyond junior college. We just haven't had the facilities."

This year's crop of freshmen, he said, will see little change next September if they continue under the College of DuPage.

"Under the change, they will simply be assigned to the campus branch here in LaGrange," Bittling stated, "but if they want any kind of technical training they will have to go to other campuses."

Classes in electronics will be held at the Hinsdale Central High School; data processing classes for beginning students will be at the Naperville campus, and restaurant management courses will



Gone Are The Days

Students Susan Hartman, of LaGrange, and Rosemary Wynn, of LaGrange Park, find halls empty as Lyons Township Junior College, LaGrange, nears the end of its 38 year existence. On July 1 the college will be absorbed into the College of DuPage. From its

beginning in 1929, LTJC shared the north campus facilities of Lyons Township High School and was administered to by the District 204 board of education. The college awarded its last diplomas last night. (LIFE Photo)

will have its own district and will be self-governing and self-administering."

Dealing technology courses will continue to be offered at the Lyons Township campus.

THE ADULT evening school in LaGrange will remain about the same as it is now, according to Bittling, with an extensive program being offered from 7 to 10 p.m.

In becoming absorbed into the DuPage system, LTJC is following a trend in Illinois, and which also is in line with what's happening in other states, Bittling ventured.

"By September, every junior college within the state will be in a Class I category, meaning it

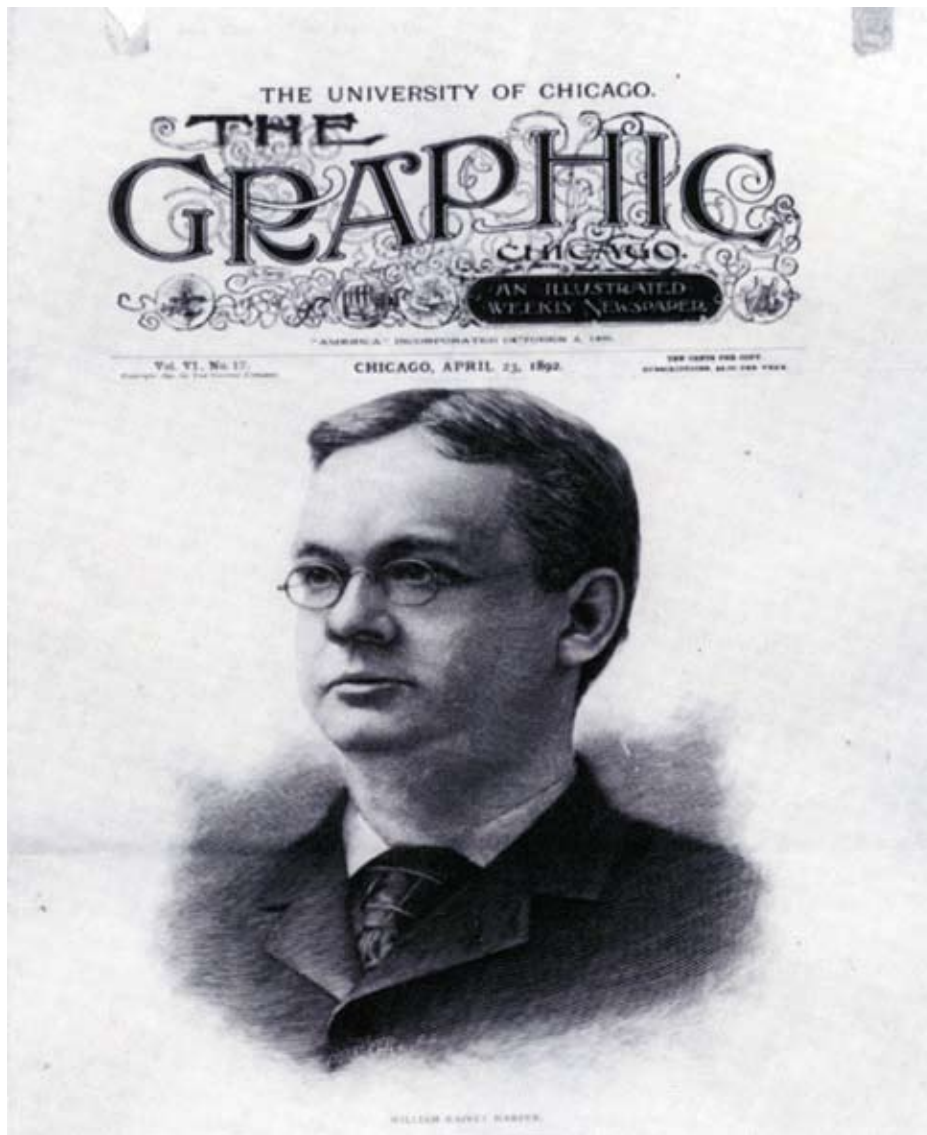
will have its own district and will be self-governing and self-administering."

THROUGH ITS years, LTJC was administered to by District 204 which also administers to Lyons Township High School.

Plans call for the College of DuPage leasing facilities at the LTJC's north campus for a minimum of one year, as it prepares to build a structure on a 269 acre site between Park and Lambert, north of Butterfield and south of Roosevelt.

The structure is expected to be completed in the Spring of 1970.

On LTJC's closing, Supt.-Principal Donald Reber called it "A historic occasion, marking the end of an era."



William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago

Community College Movement

While today community colleges are a common feature throughout the United States, just fifty years ago few people knew what they were or what they would mean for higher education in the second half of the twentieth century. The predecessor to the modern community college is the junior college. The idea of the junior college originated with university presidents more than 150 years ago. Junior college offered the thirteenth and fourteenth years of education or an extension of the high school curriculum. Community colleges which emerged in the 1960s would offer a broader, more comprehensive curriculum. Such colleges would provide the first two years of college (for transfer purposes), and vocational and professional education (for career purposes), as well as creating opportunities for community education.

By the end of the nineteenth century, presidents of many major universities such as the University of Michigan, Stanford University, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Chicago were in the forefront of the junior college movement. These university presidents recognized the difficulties of distance between institutions of higher learning and believed that junior colleges could be located in more convenient locations. They also believed that these schools could provide the first two years of college education to a broader student population.

In the Chicago area around the turn of the twentieth century, William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago, worked towards the creation of junior colleges. Harper encouraged the Joliet school system to start one such college outside of their high school district. In 1901, Joliet Junior College opened; it is now the oldest of such colleges in continuous operation in the United States. In 1907, university leaders in California chartered a junior college system, but such a system was not legal in Illinois until 1937 when similar legislation was passed by the General Assembly. Many junior colleges in the first half of the twentieth century were far more concerned with making their curricula compatible with high schools than with four-year colleges. Some suggested the creation of a four-year institution to include the last two years of high school and the first two years of college. This idea was not successful. From the 1930s to the 1960s, few junior colleges had broad curricular offerings. Most were private or relied on local high school district support. Even by the 1960s, there was no federal support for such schools.

During the Great Depression some junior colleges closed, but overall attendance rose especially among public schools. During World War II, junior college enrollments decreased for obvious reasons, but the end of the war brought

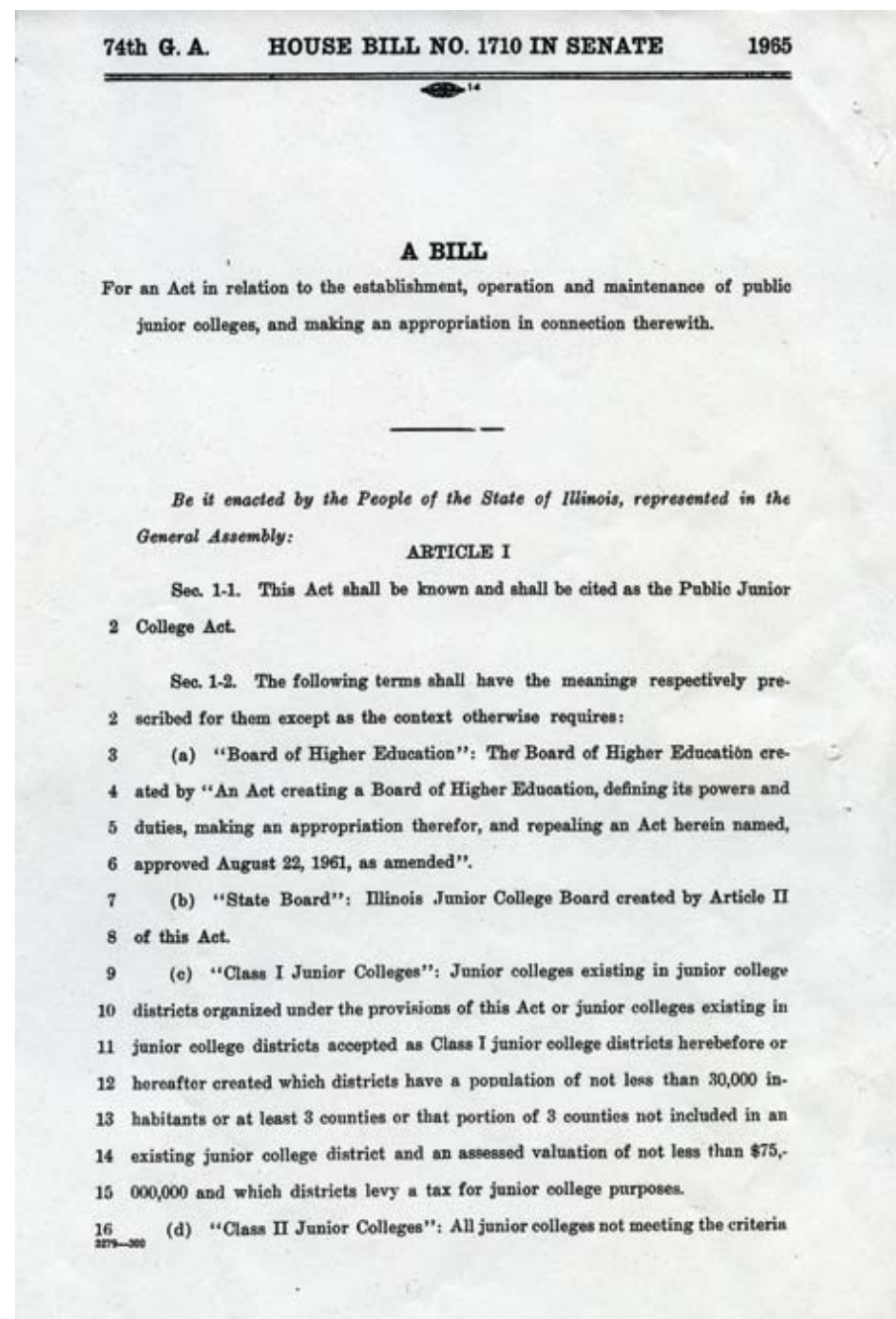
a country-wide boom in enrollment, particularly buoyed by the introduction of the G.I. Bill. The momentum for the movement was shown primarily on the West Coast. Soon after the conclusion of the war, Long Beach Junior College in California enrolled over 50,000 students. Even so, the 1960s proved to be the most decisive decade for the community college movement. With the veterans of World War II and the Baby Boomers all coming of age there were increasing demands on all levels of education. In 1959, there were nearly 350 junior colleges, with a total of over half a million students enrolled. A decade later there were 1,200 junior colleges with more than three million students.

The need for comprehensiveness in educational institutions was one of the most pressing issues related to the community college movement. From the 1920s to the 1960s, most junior colleges, whether private or public, served primarily as feeder institutions for universities. Narrow curricula focused on transfer. Professional or community educational needs were not addressed. Comprehensiveness became an integral part of the movement by the 1960s as many states, including Illinois, developed broad plans for statewide higher education.

Legislation

On July 15, 1965, the Illinois General Assembly passed what is commonly known as the "Junior College Act of 1965", part of an Illinois master plan for higher education. Junior colleges now became the province of higher education, rather than being governed by local high school boards. Teacher certification was no longer a requirement for faculty. Interestingly, even though this act was the founding document for community colleges in Illinois, it does not use the term "community college". The 1937 legislation had legalized junior colleges, but the 1965 act really jumpstarted the community college movement in Illinois. This act created the Illinois Board of Higher Education under which the new Illinois Junior College Board (later the Illinois Community College Board) functioned. Eight board members were appointed by the governor and served six-year terms. The first executive secretary was Dr. Gerald Smith.

The board provided support for program development, finances, and research. No curricular changes could be made without the board's approval. The act also established that each junior college would have its own governing board, a sign of complete separation from high school boards. The Illinois Junior College Board would allocate state funds and approve new districts for junior colleges. Many states established junior college systems in the 1960s, but Illinois did not.



Junior College Act of 1965



Roy DeShane

The legislation simply created the structure that made it possible for areas of the state to create their own junior college districts.

Junior colleges were required to offer a comprehensive span on curricula (far more inclusive than what Harper and the other pioneers had envisioned) and to be physically and financially accessible to the greatest number of prospective students. Two classes of junior colleges were created: Class I and Class II. College of DuPage would fall into the former class. Class I required that the district have at least \$75 million in assessed value and a population of at least 30,000 people, and at least 15% of the curriculum had to be part of occupational and vocational programs. Such institutions would receive \$11.50 per credit hour from the state as reimbursement. Districts were to be contiguous and compact, so in many areas of the state, more than one county was forced to unite in order to form a district. DuPage County met the requirements for the Class I without difficulty.

Finances came from several sources. For campus construction, it was originally agreed that the local College Board would finance twenty-five percent and the state would pay the remaining seventy-five percent. For educational budgets, the local College Board could tax the local population based on property values. In the 1960s, junior colleges and, later, community colleges emerged quickly all over the state. Some schools expanded, some contracted, some moved their locations, and some changed their names under this new act. By the early 1980s, there were thirty-nine community colleges in Illinois. Four, including College of DuPage, had multiple campus operations. Nearly 400,000 students were enrolled in community colleges, comprising about 55% of the higher education population in the state.



Dr. Morton Shanberg (standing) with DuPage County High School Superintendents

Founding

The founding of College of DuPage began many years before the doors opened for classes in 1967. As early as 1961, Roy DeShane, DuPage County Superintendent of Schools, began the process by opening a discussion on the need for a junior college in DuPage County. He assembled the ten DuPage County high school superintendents and enlisted the expertise of Dr. Robert Birkhimer and Dr. Eldon C. Lichty of Illinois State University to discuss the potential for a public institution of higher learning in DuPage County. DeShane stressed the need for such a college and the benefits it would bring to the students, parents, and industry in the county. These conversations gradually filtered back to high school boards.

Several of the high school districts had local problems that delayed their participation, but after two years of discussion, all ten superintendents were

on board with the county-wide plan. They formed a non-profit organization, "The DuPage County Community College Association", and elected Dr. Glen Pickrel, Superintendent of Downers Grove Schools, as chairman and Dr. Bruce Allingham, Superintendent of York-Willowbrook Schools in Elmhurst, as vice-chairman. DeShane served as secretary and offered his office and staff for the organization's use.

In the fall of 1963, the superintendents chose the well-known business management consulting firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton to conduct a study on the county's need for such an institution. The survey took about nine months and included interviews of high school and junior high students, parents, citizens, and business owners. The chair of the survey was Dr. William Staerkel, later president of Parkland College in Champaign, Illinois. The report was completed in June 1964 and Staerkel presented the results to the group, revealing that a community college was not only feasible, but it was needed. Furthermore, the report recommended several program areas for such a college. Despite all of this, several months passed with little activity.

By early 1965, a junior college "steering committee", consisting of a group of local citizens was organized. This organization, later renamed the "Citizens' Com-

Campaigners on March For College Referendum

A door-to-door campaign began this week to secure passage May 6 of the 10 - million - dollar bond referendum for the College of DuPage.

Fifteen area chairman and their workers are informing residents of the need to pass the issue, which will permit the purchase of a site and the construction of a campus. Officials are negotiating for a 269.9-acre tract on Park boulevard south of Glen Ellyn.

Richard Morrison, Sedgely road and Elm street, south of Hinsdale, is chairman of the district 96 citizens committee working for the referendum. He said a representative of a consulting service talked to the local workers at a meeting Apr. 20 at Hinsdale High School Central.

William D. Seiple, associate consultant of the Illinois School Consulting service, explained the techniques for workers to use in approaching the prospective voters.

The private firm of fiscal agents and educational and financial consultants is located in Naperville.

Citizens committee members also have described the College of DuPage referendum plan before 23 groups. Remaining meetings will be in Westmont Thursday, May 4, and at the civic association meeting in Oak Brook Friday, May 5.

Estimates indicate the campus will cost individual taxpayers no more than 3.8 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation during the financing period.

The tax on a home with a market value of \$20,000 and an assessed valuation of \$11,000 would not exceed \$4.18 per year.

The referendum from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Saturday, May 6, seeks authorization for the college board to issue bonds up to 10 million dollars to finance the district's share of the costs of buying a site and constructing and equipping buildings.

Backing from the state of Illinois will cover approximately three-quarters of the 40 million dollars needed to develop the campus.

Austin Fleming, 204 N. Adams st., Hinsdale, is chairman of the county-wide citizens committee working for the referendum, and George Seaton, 6110 S. County Line rd., Burr Ridge, is college board president.



Morrison

the construction of a campus. Officials are negotiating for a 269.9-acre tract on Park boulevard south of Glen Ellyn.



Citizens' Committee

FACT SHEET

For Community College For DuPage County

Published by DuPage County Council of the League of Women Voters, composed of Leagues in Downers Grove • Elmhurst • Glen Ellyn • Hinsdale • Lombard • Naperville • Villa Park • Wheaton



- 1966:** 5,000 qualified Illinois high school graduates may be denied entrance to Illinois colleges because of lack of facilities.
- 1975:** Despite predictable expansion of existing colleges, the projected number of qualified high school graduates denied entrance will increase to 50,000.
- 1975:** DuPage County will graduate 10,000 from its 10 high school districts: Hinsdale, Glenbard, York, West Chicago, Wheaton, Downers Grove, Fenton, Naperville, Lake Park, and Lisle.
- The Community College** is a solution for the problem of inadequate college facilities in DuPage County. The Public Junior College Act, House Bill 1710, (approved in 1965) provides for the establishment of a statewide system of Junior Colleges.
- A comprehensive Junior College offers:
1. A two year transfer plan to four year colleges
 2. Two year terminal education
 3. Technical institute
 4. Adult education

- (3) Resident of High School district and state for two years. Junior College Board members may not be members of a common school board.
- Candidates will be chosen from a list of 50 nominees (5 names from each of the 10 high school districts) submitted to the steering committee.
- III Bond Issue for Construction of Community College**
Elected School Board will seek permission to float a bond issue to finance construction. (Estimated tax rate for bond retirement .0142 per \$100 assessed valuation.)
- Total Costs To Support The Community College**
State Support: 75% of the cost of site and construction.
50% of operating cost in the form of state aid of \$11.50 per semester hour of credit.

THREE PROPOSITIONS MUST BE DECIDED BY VOTERS

- I Referendum, December 4 will consist of two proposals:**
- A. To establish boundaries of college district...**
10 High School Districts in DuPage County
- B. To fix maximum tax limits:**
Limit of 8¢ for educational fund; 3¢ for building fund. (Initial rate estimated for support and building fund is .0527 per \$100 assessed valuation.)
- The Public Junior College Act states that the proposition must have a favorable majority of votes cast in corporate areas and a majority of votes cast in unincorporated areas; the count to be taken separately.
- II Election of School Board for DuPage Community College**
Within 60 days after the December 4th Referendum, a seven member school board will be elected. Requirements of nominees are:
- (1) U.S. citizenship
 - (2) 21 years of age
 - (3) Resident of High School district and state

OFFICIAL BALLOT

(INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS: Place a cross (x) in the square to the right of the proposition indicating the way you desire to vote.)

<p>FOR the establishment of a Class I junior college district with authority to levy taxes at the rate of .08 per cent for educational purposes, and .03 per cent for building purposes and the purchase of school grounds.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>AGAINST the establishment of a Class I junior college district with authority to levy taxes at the rate of .08 per cent for educational purposes, and .03 per cent for building purposes and the purchase of school grounds.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

mittee for Securing a Community College for DuPage County”, took the slogan: “A community college for an advancing community.” The steering committee had two representatives from each of the ten high school districts. Austin Fleming of Hinsdale served as chairman. They held several meetings during the fall with the goal of bringing together the three dozen communities in the county in a county-wide project. Promotional brochures were developed with the help of Jim Spicer of Bell Telephone in Hinsdale and regular monthly meetings were held at Wheaton High School. By mid-spring 1965, the Citizens’ Committee was ready to launch its plan when news of the pending “Junior College Act of 1965” circulated. This put DeShane’s dream temporarily on hold. After the approval of the act in the summer, and the creation of the Illinois Junior College Board by early fall, the DuPage project took shape in earnest.

The Illinois Junior College Act of 1965 made possible the formation of local community college districts across the state. It did not create the districts themselves. That effort was left to local initiative. By the early 1970s, all parts of the state had to become part of a community college district. The open door admission policy was enacted and in 1973 the act was renamed the “Public Community College Act”.

Referendum Fact Sheet

Official Ballot

Vote for seven of these nine candidates

(NOTE: The law requires that at least one member of the junior college board must be a resident of an unincorporated area in the district.)

CANDIDATES FROM INCORPORATED AREAS

CANDIDATES FROM UNINCORPORATED AREAS

DANIEL E. GARRITY, Wheaton
Vice President of N-I Gas Energy, Inc. subsidiary of Northern Illinois Gas. Graduate of Wheaton High School and Northwestern University.



DWIGHT L. DEARDORFF, Glen Ellyn
Professor of manufacturing pharmacy, University of Illinois Medical Center campus. Past President of Grade School District 41 board.

GEORGE L. SEATON, Hinsdale
Vice President of Illinois Bell Telephone Co. B.S. in electrical engineering, Iowa State College. Chairman of planning, Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council.



DONALD M. CARLSON, Elmhurst
President of Elmhurst National Bank. Attended Northwestern; graduate of Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers. Past President of Illinois Bankers Association.

HENRY J. KALMUS, Itasca
President of Kalmus & Associates (milk screen printing). Studied at Chicago Art Institute, DePaul and Northwestern. First President of High School District 108 board.



J. DANIEL RAY, Downers Grove
President of Inland Steel Container Co., a division of Inland Steel Co. Has A.B. degree from Kent State University and M.A. from Indiana University.

DR. DALE M. LIPE, Naperville
Orthodontist. Graduate of University of Illinois, where he was also assistant professor of dentistry.



WESLEY A. JOHNSON, West Chicago
Retired Superintendent of Schools, Bensenville. Graduate of Aurora College and University of Wisconsin.



JOHN C. MARSHALL, Lisle
Personnel Manager for Sears, Roebuck and Co. Graduate of Kalamazoo College; studied at University of Chicago. Advisor in Business Education, Chicago Public Schools.

ORIGINAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES COLLEGE OF DuPAGE



Voting Ballot for the Board of Trustees

Original Board of Trustees



Dr. Rodney Berg



Dr. William P. Treloar

THE STAFF

DR. RODNEY BERG became the first President of the College of DuPage on July 1. After a nationwide search, Dr. Berg was selected because of his professional leadership and outstanding record in junior college education and activities. He has been given a three year contract.

Dr. Berg has become nationally recognized for his work with junior colleges in the State of Washington. For the past five years he has been President of Everett Junior College in Everett, Washington, a college with a student enrollment of 4,700, a faculty of 215. In 1960, he was President of Highline College in Seattle. In a previous association with Everett Junior College, he was coordinator of Instruction and Student Services, and Dean of Instruction.

Dr. Berg received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Washington State College and his Ph.D. in Education from the University of Washington. During World War II, he served in the European theater as a flying artillery observation officer in the Army.

In 1964-65, Dr. Berg was President of the Washington Council of Community College Presidents and the Northwest Association of Junior Colleges. He is on the steering committee of the Education Commission of the States which is a nationwide partnership of educational and political leaders, whose purpose is to research and study educational problems in the United States. He currently serves as a member of the board of directors of the American Association of Junior Colleges.



The fall of 1965 was taken up with organizing a referendum to create the college and pass tax measures to fund its building and operation. On December 4, 1965, voters approved the creation of the college by a two to one margin. Boundaries for District 502 corresponded directly to the county high school districts. Funding would come from three sources: the state, local property taxes, and tuition, thus tuition would only provide a third of revenue. The tax rate was established at eight cents per hundred dollars assessed value for operational costs and three cents per hundred dollars assessed value for building costs.

The first Board of Trustees was elected on January 29, 1966. Members included Wesley A. Johnson, Daniel E. Garrity, Dwight L. Deardorff, Donald M. Carlson, J. Daniel Ray, and Dr. Dale M. Lipe, with George L. Seaton as the first chairman of the board. The board immediately began work on two monumental initiatives—to conduct a nationwide search for a president to lead the new college, and to formulate a mission for this new institution.

The Board of Trustees called upon Dr. George L. Hall of the University of Michigan to serve as chairman of the search committee. After a nationwide search, the committee selected Dr. Rodney Berg, known for his professional leadership and his outstanding record in junior college education, as College of DuPage's first president. Berg was not a stranger to service towards the academic community and towards the nation. An alumnus of two prestigious West Coast schools (B.A., M.A., Washington State College; Ed.D., University of Washington), Berg also served in the Army during World War II. His professional career included several years as president of Highline College in Seattle. In the 1960s, he served as President of the Washington Council of Community College Presidents and the Northwest Association of Junior Colleges. For five years immediately previous to his appointment at College of DuPage, Berg served as the president of Everett Junior College in Everett, Washington. At the time he was appointed to the presidency of College of DuPage, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Association of Junior Colleges. He had held other local, state, regional, and national positions on educational boards and commissions, making him a natural and worthy choice as founding president of College of DuPage.

Berg took the position in the summer of 1966, and quickly began to assemble a staff. Dr. William P. Treloar, the president's assistant, was the first employee hired by Berg. Duane E. Kirchoff was later hired as Vice President of Business. With their new president, the college mission was formulated: to provide the first two years of a baccalaureate education (designed for transfer), career education, general studies, community education, public service activities, and student support services. Armed with a new president and a new mission, the new staff was able to face many critical issues in the following months, including the three



Dr. Rodney Berg



Duane E. Kirchoff



Dr. William P. Treloar

BOND REFERENDUM APPROVED

Voters went to the polls May 6 and authorized the sale of \$10 million in bonds to purchase a site and begin construction of a permanent campus for College of DuPage. The vote was 6,670 for and 4,036 against the authority.

Approval of the referendum enables the college to receive an additional \$30 million of capital funds from the state under the Master Plan for Higher Education of the State of Illinois, and to proceed with the second step of its development.

Encouraging Precinct Reports

Members of the citizens committee, board members, and administrative staff crowded the college office the evening of May 6 to hear encouraging precinct reports. Dr. Rodney Berg, elated over the results of the vote, expressed his gratitude to the public: "Once again the citizens of the District have indicated their willingness to bring into being the College of DuPage. The vote today, which authorizes the construction of a permanent facility, completes the process of bringing the dream into reality. The foresight of Roy DeShane, the support of the high school superintendents, the hard work of Austin Fleming and the many citizens who worked with him, have contributed to the materialization of the vision. It is my pleasure to thank all of those who worked with us in this effort—who make possible quality education in quality surroundings for youth and adults of the district."

Official results of votes in the ten high school districts were:

	Yes	No
Bensenville High School District #100	288	291
Lake Park High School District #108	625	376
York High School District #88	1075	1039
Glenbard High School District #87	1114	477
Wheaton High School District #95	578	218
West Chicago High School District #94	121	39
Hinsdale High School District #86	1328	423
Downers Grove High School Dist. #99	639	556
Lisle Community High School Dist. #109	668	396
Naperville High School District #107	234	221

Since the Lyons annexation (which took place February 4) does not become effective until July 1, the Lyons Township residents did not vote on the May 6 referendum, but will assume their share of the bonded indebtedness.



Elated over the results of the May 6 referendum are (from left to right) Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mahanke, Glen Elyn; Dr. Rodney Berg, college president; and Dr. William Tredoux, vice president of development at the college. Mr. Mahanke was chairman of the Glenbard High School District #7 citizens drive. Mrs. Mahanke is a member of the DuPage County board of supervisors and chairman of the board's education committee.

The picture was taken by Jean Moore of the Wheaton Daily Journal immediately after the precinct reports indicated the referendum had passed.

College of DuPage Receives Accreditation

The Executive Board of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted to transfer the accreditation of Lyons Township Junior College to the College of DuPage, contingent upon an examination late in 1967. This action formally recognizes the approval of the college's transfer program of work by other colleges and universities throughout the nation. The College of DuPage will also be able to obtain the counsel of the North Central Association in developing its program of study.

This transfer of accreditation has been given to other Illinois Class I Junior Colleges where an underlying accredited institution has become a part of the larger area college. The accreditation has been granted with the usual provisions for new institutions, that the College of DuPage be examined late in 1967. All accredited colleges and universities are periodically revisited by the North Central Association.

most pressing ones: the finding of a name, the procurement of office space, and the hiring of a faculty.

The college was still known as "Community College District 502" so a contest was held to find a more original name. Dozens of entries were submitted, including "New Hope College" and "New Horizon College". The winning submission, "College of DuPage", was submitted by Carol Hildebrand of Wheaton. In satisfaction of the second critical issue, office space at a rent of one dollar a year was found on Ferry Road in Naperville at the Northern Illinois Gas Company. For satisfaction of the third, Berg and his staff worked to find a faculty. The majority of the faculty at LTJC formed the core of the new faculty at the College of DuPage. Along with their accreditation status, they brought the experience and the records upon which their new colleagues built the curricula for the new college. There was no model from LTJC, however, for the occupational and vocational programs that would become an essential part of this new community college.

In May 1967, District 502 passed a referendum for funding of the new community college. The vote (6,670 for and 4,036 against) authorized the sale of \$10 million in bonds to purchase and begin construction on a permanent site.



Bond Referendum Committee

Name Sought for New College

WHEATON — An invitation to young and older residents to help name the new college was issued this week by the board of Junior College, District No. 502.

Readers may submit a name or names to the college office: 29 W 235 Ferry Road, Naperville.

"The ideas we've heard so far only tap the surface of the names that could be considered for a college that will serve and be such a significant part of our growing area in the future," said George L. Seaton, president of the college board.

"That's why we would like many ideas to consider in selecting the name for this new school, now legally known as Junior College District No. 502, County of DuPage, State of Illinois."

Among the types of names residents may want to suggest are those based on history, geography or location, definition of the purpose of the college, prominent person, acronyms or others, Seaton noted.

To be considered, names should be mailed no later than

Oct. 1, 1966, he said. An information committee active in the formative activities of the new institution will consider the suggestions. They will submit 10 names to the college board for consideration in the final selection.

Members of the committee are James L. Spiker, Hinsdale; Richard Marseille, Lombard; Warren Wetherell, Glen Ellyn; William R. Cahill and Nicholas Veronico, Wheaton; George Dempsey, Clarendon Hills; Walter Barney, Elmhurst; and William Smallman, West Chicago.

Seaton pointed out that progress on the establishment of the college is proceeding at a rapid pace and that need for a well-chosen identification has become imperative. "We want to be sure," he said, "that it will be as good years from now as it is for the present time."

Dr. Rodney Berg, former president of Everett Wash. Jun-

William Treloar has been appointed administrative assistant and Duane Kirchoff becomes vice president-business on Jan. 1, 1967.

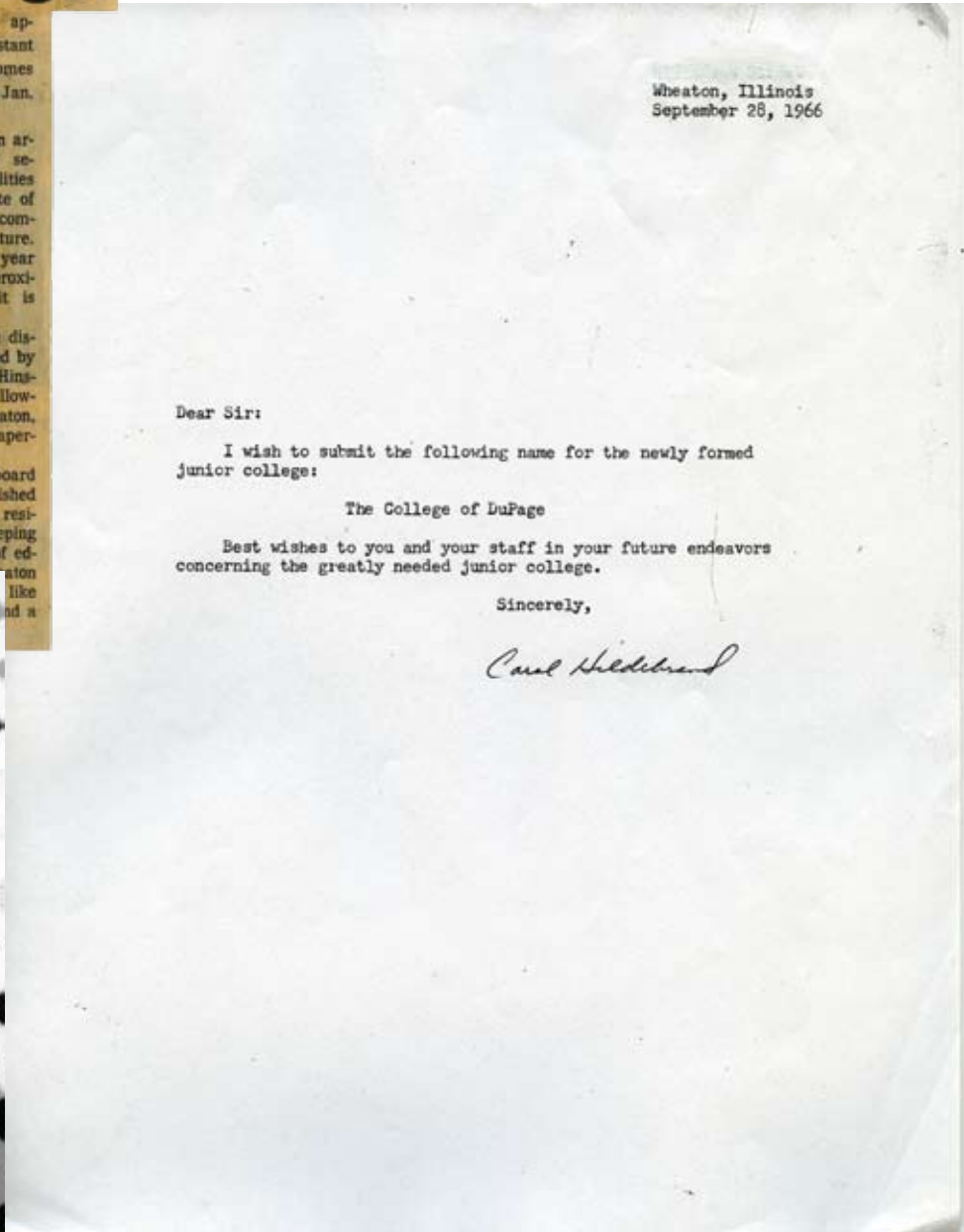
Plans call for retaining an architect by November and selecting a site for the facilities by December. A target date of July, 1969 has been set for completion of the initial structure. Enrollment during its first year of operation will be approximately 2,000 and by 1975 it is expected to reach 7,500.

Boundaries of the college district include the area served by 10 high school districts — Hinsdale, Glenbard, York-Willowbrook, West Chicago, Wheaton, Downers Grove, Fenton, Naperville, Lake Park and Lisle.

"The members of the board feel that the newly established school belongs to all the residents and has made a sweeping commitment to the cause of education like and a



Carol Hildebrand



Carol Hildebrand's winning letter

Du Page College Seeks Bond O.K.

By LINDA KLEIN

Saturday the College of Du Page will ask voters for authority to create a financial structure on which to build a 40-million-dollar college.

The college seeks voter approval to sell up to 10 million dollars in general obligation bonds. In addition, up to 20 millions in state and federal aid would be used, over a period of time, to build a 269.9-acre campus on Park boulevard, north of Butterfield road and south of Roosevelt road, near Glen Ellyn.

If the bonds are sold, taxpayers would pay a maximum of 3.4 cents for each \$100 of assessed valuation for the life of the issue. (The owner of a home with a market value of \$20,000 that is assessed at \$11,000 would pay a maximum of \$4.18 a year.)

If the bond issue is approved, the college will secure a rating from Moody's Investors Service or Standard and Poor's corp. A rating of AAA, held in Illinois only by the state itself, is the highest debt security rating possible. Interest charges are based on these ratings and other factors.

Included in the rating will be an analysis of the entire land area on which the college's tax base rests. Every outstanding debt of every municipality, park district, school district, mosquito abatement district, and other taxing body in the district will be rated in relationship to its ability to pay.

Also analyzed will be taxpayers themselves, their own financial base and credit rating as a whole, and the number of tax-producing industries in the district.

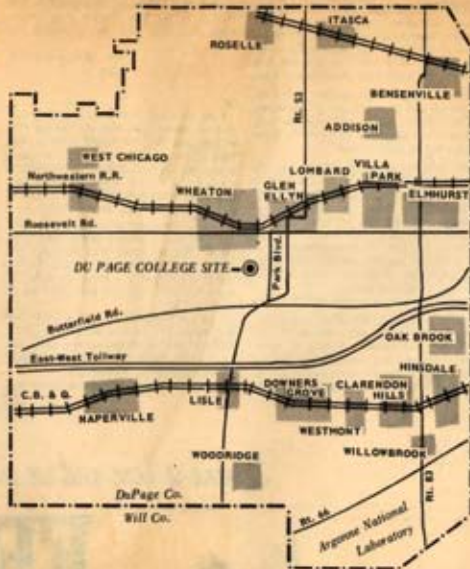
The financial rating of the college will probably be much the same as the rating of Du Page county and the small portion of Cook county to which it is located, because the same piece of land and the same taxpayers must support each. Du Page county has no rating at present because it has no debts outstanding. The Du Page county forest preserve district, however, has a rating of A, third highest and better than average.

The newness of the College of Du Page, the newness of the concept of the junior college, and the fact that another debt is being added to the district may tend to lower the rating slightly.

The bonds issued by the college will be general obligation bonds against all taxpayers in the district over 20 years.

Because the construction of the college will take place in three phases over a period of 10 years, it is likely that about half the bonds will be sold as quickly as possible, and the rest as funds are needed.

This will depend a great deal, however, on market conditions when negotiations for the sale are made. If interest rates are low, the college would be wise to sell as many as possible at once. If they are high,



Junior college district 502, excluding that part of Lyons township that will be annexed on July 1.

it will probably sell only as many as are needed immediately.

The college will be aiming at a market of bond buyers throughout the country to get the best bid possible. To attract them, it will advertise in "The Bond Buyer," a trade magazine, and wherever else deemed necessary.

But news travels fast among buyers of high-security bonds. Already, several investors have approached the college.

"This is a highly competitive business. Every investment bank and bond underwriting company in the midwest will be interested in these bonds, interested enough to submit a bid," said a representative of one bond company.

Most investment experts interviewed estimated the college should be able to com-

mand between a 3.5 and four per cent interest, based on the highly-regarded financial security of Du Page county.

The college will not turn over its bonds

The Trib Friday, May 5, 1967 Page 3

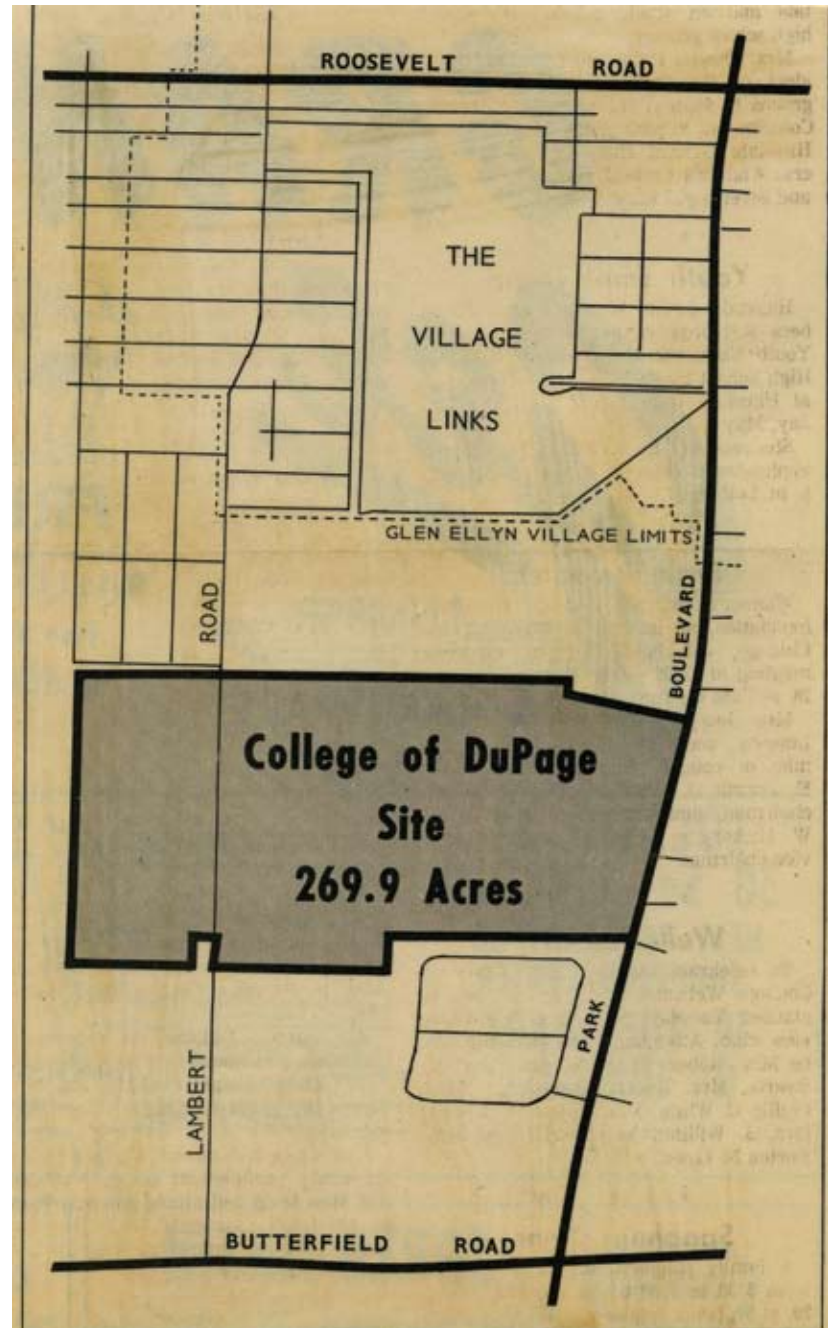
until it holds cash in hand, and when it does, it relinquishes all risk to the buyer, who will usually resell the bonds as the interest rates go up. His ability to resell will still be based on the college's ability to pay.

Any bidder who can prove financial responsibility, and who can put up two per cent of the total sum being negotiated, may bid on the bonds. Because he must pay cash before receiving the bonds, he cannot default.

It is then the college's obligation to retire the bonds, thru the receipt of personal and real estate taxes, as would any other school district.

The successful sale of the bonds depends primarily on two things, neither of which can be accurately predicted now. The first is the condition of the market at the time of the sale. The second is the district's rating, which cannot be made until the college has received the authority to issue the bonds.

Most experts, however, predicted an improving bond market within the next few months, and a good rating based upon the sound financial reputation of Du Page county as a whole.



College of DuPage will purchase this site, 10 miles from Hinsdale, if referendum May 6 is approved.

'Absorbs' Lyons College Rating

College of Du Page Is Accredited

By LINDA KLEIN

The College of Du Page has been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, altho it has yet to accept its first student. It is the first school in the country to receive accreditation on this basis.

Dr. Rodney Berg, president of the new junior college, said at a board meeting Thursday that his college may not be able to take over the library of Lyons Township Junior college, which has been assimilated by the College of Du Page.

Berg announced the accreditation at the annual recognition dinner of Community Memorial General hospital's board of gov-

ernors, medical staff, and associate board. He spoke Wednesday at Edgewood Valley Country club, near La Grange.

Berg said that the accreditation was based on the strength of Lyons Township Junior college, which has been assimilated by the new college district, with much of its staff intact.

Joseph Semrow, assistant secretary of the North Central association's commission on colleges and universities, said Thursday that accreditation for an institution is based on the successful fulfillment of seven basic criteria. He said the criteria seek to answer several questions:

1. What is the educational task of the institution?
2. Are the necessary resources available? These resources include faculty, plant, library, and curriculum.
3. Is the school well-organized for carrying out its task? It should have a board that determines rather than carries out policy, and good administrative leadership, he said.
4. Are the school's programs adequate in kind and quality to serve the general needs of the institution?
5. Are the institution's policies such that they will foster high morale among the teachers?
6. Is student life relevant to the college's purposes?
7. Is student achievement relevant to the institution?

The College of Du Page as yet has no plant, no facilities, no students, and only a tentative nucleus of a faculty and curriculum. When asked how the above criteria had been applied to secure accreditation for the college, Semrow said:

"This is a transfer of accreditation from Lyons Junior college, which has merged with the College of Du Page. Dr. Harold Bitting, a dean of Lyons, is a vice president of the College of Du Page. This accreditation is to make the transition period easier. It is contingent upon an examination of the College of Du Page, to take

Adopt Teacher Salary Scale for College of Du Page Staff

The College of Du Page board Thursday adopted a teachers' salary schedule ranging from \$5,800 to \$16,200 a year.

Salaries of teachers will begin at \$6,800 and go to a maximum of \$10,400 in the lowest range requiring a minimum of a master's degree or its equivalent.

Range B begins at \$7,200 and extends

to \$11,700 and requires a master's degree, plus at least 30 quarter or 20 semester graduate hours in the teaching field.

Salaries for persons who have completed doctoral studies but who have not written dissertations will extend from \$8,000 to \$14,300.

Persons with doctors degrees can earn from \$9,000 to \$16,200.

Dr. Rodney Berg, president of the college, said that his administration will initially decide where teachers are placed on the pay schedule. Education, experience, ability, and value to the college will be taken into account, he said.

The schedule was prepared by Berg.

Berg Sees O.K. by State Boards of College Plans

Dr. Rodney Berg, president of the College of Du Page, said Thursday that if the college plans are within normal and reasonable standards, they will be approved by the state.

He told the board of education that he had met on April 25 with the Illinois Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Junior College board in Springfield. The meeting was to determine whether the plans are consistent with State objectives. He said that members of the state boards told him they have not as yet had adequate time to fully review the plans.

Scholarship Commission Approves Du Page College

The Illinois State Scholarship commission added the new College of Du Page to its list of approved colleges May 22. Illinois State Scholarship winners can attend the new college when it opens in September on scholarships awarded by the commission. Students awarded state scholarships must notify the commission of their plans to attend the College of Du Page before September.

place as soon as possible after the transfer of accreditation has taken place."

Bitting is an examiner for the North Central association. At the board meeting Thursday, Berg said: "I'm sure Mr. Bitting's affiliation with the association did not hurt our chances for the accreditation."

Berg said the unprecedented early accreditation was based on the assimilation of some of the faculty and curriculums of Lyons Township Junior college by the College of Du Page.

The accreditation is contingent upon successful completion of an examination by the association in the fall, he added.

The accreditation "could not have come at a better time" because it is required before the college can receive certain federal funds, Berg said. "Also, we can tell the students they are going to an accredited school."

Berg questioned whether the Lyons township Junior college library can or should be transferred to his college. "Some legal authorities believe this cannot be done because the library was bought by

the secondary school district and therefore belongs to that district."

Berg said Lyons township junior college and high school district received some federal funds on the basis that it included a junior college.

"It would be almost as expensive to transfer the old library as to buy a new one or assemble a new collection because the library would have to be transferred or changed from the Dewey decimal system of book classification to the Library of Congress system," Berg said.

"There probably are many volumes that we do not want, anyway," Berg said.

Berg said a test court cast in Chicago may settle the question of whether a new college district can take the library of the old one. "But the decision there may not apply because in Chicago the old and new junior college districts are contiguous, whereas the areas of the College of Du Page and Lyons Township Junior College are not the same."

The approval of the referendum also made it possible for College of DuPage to receive \$30 million from state funds for the building of the new college. Many credited this success to the leaders of the movement, including Berg, DeShane, Austin Fleming, and thousands of local citizens.

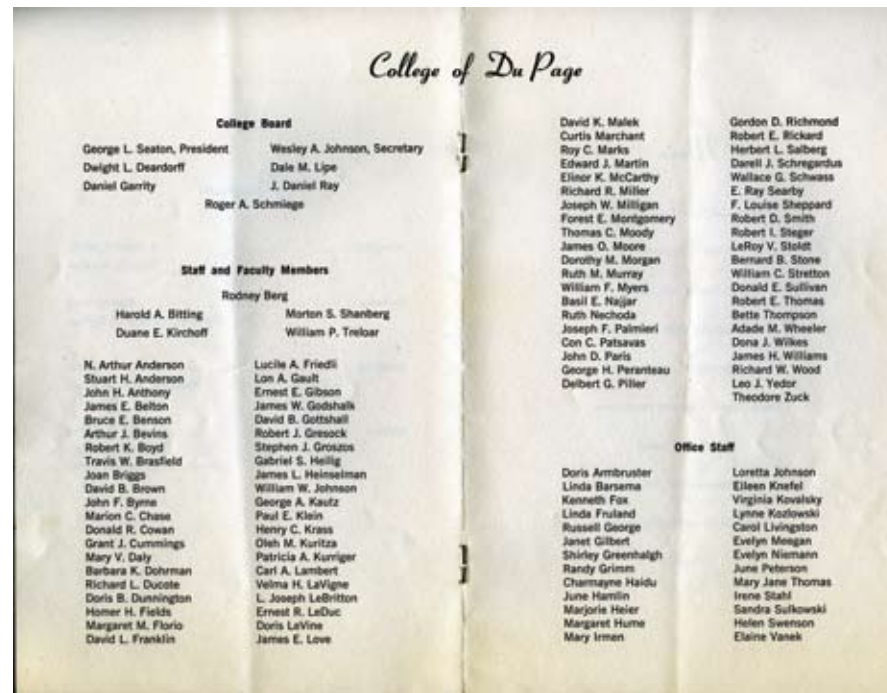
In the summer of 1967, the Executive Board of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted to transfer the accreditation of LTJC to College of DuPage (contingent upon an examination late in 1967). This established College of DuPage as a Class I Junior College where students could enroll with the confidence that their courses and credits would transfer to other colleges and universities across the country.

As the college prepared to open in the fall of 1967, more faculty members were hired, facilities were reserved, and an intensive three-week orientation was organized for faculty and staff. This orientation discussed the logistics of offering courses at more than ten locations, learning the district, and preparing for classes. More than anything else, Berg stressed the importance of this new idea of a community college. George L. Seaton, President of the Board of Trustees told the group, "You come to this task prepared, able and willing to help these students of District 502, these people, young and old, to realize the potential good which exists within them. So we join you today in moving constantly forward in the common purpose of preparing these students of the College of DuPage for a useful and happy life of service. Long live the College of DuPage!"

As the faculty and staff were organizing their new work environment, students were also trying to find their way through the new system for this new college. Registration "took off"—more than 1,800 students registered in the first two days. In this delightful but unexpected rush, the registration office ran out of forms! By the time classes started on September 25th, more than 2,600 students were enrolled at College of DuPage, one of the largest inaugural enrollments for a college in U.S. history. By the spring of 1967, many of the faculty and staff were assembled and the curriculum was being developed and approved by the Illinois Junior College Board, but the new college still lacked a permanent campus. There were many discussions about where in the county the college should be located. The college opened



Student Orientation, 1967



Faculty and Staff Orientation Dinner

for classes in September 1967 with more than ten locations for classes around the county, ranging from high schools, to churches, country clubs, and many other locations. The college's next task was clear—to unite these disparate locations and form a single campus.



College of DuPage Administration Offices

COLLEGE OF
DUPAGE NEWSLETTER

VOL. 1 — ISSUE 6 FALL 1967

Record Student Enrollment



Students complete forms on first day of registration. 1,800 students signed up for classes in the first two days. At the time registration closed there were 2,700 students to attend the first classes at College of DuPage.

College of DuPage began classes September 25 with 2,700 students, the largest enrollment of any opening college in DuPage County, in Illinois, and one of the largest in the United States.

The Arthur D. Little Company predicted such an auspicious beginning in their educational study when they presented their findings to the board this spring. During the summer college officials became understandably excited about the prospects of a record enrollment. It soon became apparent that this would become a reality as the number of students applying for admission steadily increased month by month. By September 1, the Admissions Office was besieged by telephone calls, mail and students who swarmed to the administrative office to seek information about enrollment.

Registration Begins



THE STUDENTS ARE COMING! THE STUDENTS ARE COMING! theme of the Admissions Office, changed to THE STUDENTS ARE HERE! More than 2,000 enrolling students attended a morning orientation session at Oak Brook Theatre on September 12 to be briefed on details of registration.

The registration of the students began on September 12 at the Glen Briar Swim and Tennis Club at Route 53 and Butterfield Road. On hand to help the students were the admissions staff, college advisors and counselors, and twenty coeds who had been trained to help with the enrollment procedures. Every type of student registered: graduates of area high schools, transfer students from other colleges, out-of-district students, those with Illinois State Scholarships, veterans, housewives, and businessmen.

After the second day of registration, many popular courses had been filled and other courses were becoming critical.

On the evening set aside for adults in the community to register, 1,600 people attempted to register for one or two courses. The response was so great that the 30-member admissions staff could not formally register all of the people. John Paris, Director of Admissions, instructed his staff to take the names, addresses, telephone numbers and courses requested.

(Continued on page 2)

GOLF TEAM WINS MATCHES

Hopefully setting the precedence for other college competitive sports, the College of DuPage golf team won their first four matches.

The team defeated Wright Junior College on September 21 by 55 strokes; Bloom Community College on September 22 by 35 strokes; at a quadrangular meet on September 25 with Elgin, Thornton and Danville, defeated the closest contender by 16 strokes; and on September 28 defeated St. Mary's College by 30 strokes.

Team members who are burning up the courses (shooting in the middle 70's) are John Green from Bensenville, Doug Pinns from Lombard and Rich Strohsen and Larry Banks of LaGrange.

After the second day of registration, many popular courses had been filled and other courses were becoming critical.

On the evening set aside for adults in the community to register, 1,600 people attempted to register for one or two courses. The response was so great that the 30-member admissions staff could not formally register all of the people. John Paris, Director of Admissions, instructed his staff to take the names, addresses, telephone numbers and courses requested.

(Continued on page 2)

Roy De Shane, Former School Head, Is Dead

Roy De Shane, former Du Page county superintendent of schools, died Thursday in Geneva Community hospital. The 66-year-old educator retired Aug. 7.

Mr. De Shane, who lived at 257 W. St. Charles rd., Elmhurst, had been in poor health since he suffered a heart attack April 24.

The flag at the Du Page county court house, Wheaton, was lowered to half mast Thursday in honor of Mr. De Shane, who served for 14 years as superintendent of schools.

Merrill P. Gates, who succeeded Mr. De Shane as county superintendent after he had been Mr. De Shane's assistant for several years, said that the former superintendent was known thruout the county as an "educational statesman."

Gates cited three examples of Mr. De Shane's leadership. In 1956 he engineered a county-wide cooperative film library system. The film cooperative today has 5,000 instructional and educational films available to 52 districts and 24 private schools in the county.

"In 1958, this same type of leadership brought about the School Association for Special Education in Du Page (S.A.S.E.D.), an association of 35 school

districts to provide special education classes and facilities," Gates said.

In 1962 and 1963, Mr. De Shane was helpful in starting a study that resulted in the formation of the College of Du Page.

"These acts are true monuments to his statesmanship," Gates said. "They are projects that exist today primarily because of Mr. De Shane's work."

In addition to his work in education, Mr. De Shane was active in county health projects. He also was an active member of various garden clubs.

He was born in Walshville, Ill. He attended Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill., and the University of Illinois, where he earned bachelor and master of arts degrees, the latter in education.

He taught in the Roseville, Ill., school system before moving to Elmhurst in 1923, where he joined the faculty of York Township High school.

At York Township High school, he was a teacher of general science and mathematics and assistant athletic coach. He was appointed assistant principal in 1938.

In 1953, Mr. De Shane was appointed county superintendent of schools following the death of superintendent Lewis V. Mor-

gan Sr. He was elected superintendent in 1954 and reelected in 1958 and 1962.

Memorial contributions in Mr. De Shane's name are being accepted by the county superintendent's office, Wheaton, and York Township High school. The contributions will go to the De Shane Memorial Student Loan fund, established in 1952 after the death of Mr. De Shane's daughter, Billie.

Mr. De Shane is survived by his wife, Nina W.; and a sister, Mrs. Mina Cunningham, Edwardsville, Ill. Services will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday in Pedersen-Ryberg Funeral home, 435 N. York st., Elmhurst. Visitation will be after 4 p.m. today. Burial will be in Clayton, Ill.



Roy De Shane

Tragically, Roy DeShane, the inspiration behind the dream of College of DuPage, died just days before classes began. His great contribution to the college has been nearly forgotten, but the heritage of his energy and enthusiasm is clearly discernable in the dramatic expansion and development that occurred in the years after his death.

Roy DeShane's obituary



Chapter 2

Building the College

Rapid growth was projected for the new college. With this prospect of expansion, the need for a permanent campus pressed upon the Board of Trustees, administration, faculty, staff, and students of College of DuPage. The college undertook a building process entailing several phases over many years. In the first two years, the college's main administration offices were housed in the Northern Illinois Gas Company building on Ferry Road in Naperville. The permanent campus was acquired around the time the college opened in 1967. At this time, there were competing sites under consideration. The most notable was at the corner of Naperville and Warrenville Roads where part of the Lucent Technologies campus is today.

The selection of Glen Ellyn as the college's permanent location moved College of DuPage outside of Naperville. The choice was not without its critics. Many worried about the loss of farmland and the intrusion of a college environment. One letter to the editor of the *Courier* stated such concerns ironically:

They have loudly proclaimed the potential danger college-bound people would pose for their offspring. They must be speaking of the motorcycle gangs with their chromed "hogs" and leather jackets who are a familiar sight roaring to class at all campuses, and the faculty members who are infamous for recklessly ripping to class in their high-powered vehicles.

Despite the debate, the new location placed the college directly in the center of the district. This allowed equal access for the majority of district residents.

Once the Glen Ellyn site was selected, the first phase of the college plan concentrated on constructing temporary buildings on the west side of the property, thereby establishing the corner of Lambert and 22nd Streets as the permanent location for the college. In addition, progress on the west side would allow for the construction of permanent buildings on the east side of the property after the classes were in session without significantly disrupting college operations.

Temporary Campus

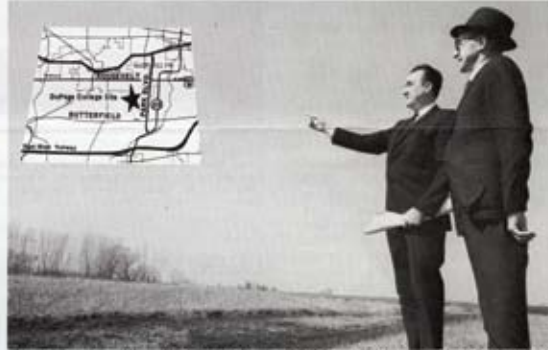
As noted earlier, College of DuPage operated for its first two years in more than ten sites around District 502. Students, faculty, and staff all needed to know the district well, and to organize their schedules to allow adequate time for travel between college locations. A great number of college activities were ongoing—student services, classrooms, laboratories, library and research facilities, administration, athletics, arts, and more—but everything was spread

SELECT SITE FOR PERMANENT CAMPUS

A 269-acre tract of land, which is one of the highest points in DuPage County, will be the permanent campus for College of DuPage. A resolution to purchase the land was adopted at the board meeting on March 16 continuing the process of negotiation which has been going on for some time.

According to Dr. Rodney Berg, President, the site is ideally situated near the population center of DuPage County and has access to both Butterfield and Roosevelt Roads through Lambert Road and Park Boulevard. The site meets all of the needs which have been established by the board for the construction of a permanent campus to serve an anticipated enrollment of 11,000 students by 1980.

Although the State Junior College Board has not yet officially approved the site, they have indicated it meets all of their requirements. Final approval will be withheld until the purchase price is established.



Dr. Rodney Berg (left) President of College of DuPage and George L. Seaton, President of the college board, share enthusiasm for site of the permanent campus to be purchased. Inset shows exact location of college site.

REFERENDUM SET FOR MAY 6

A referendum asking authority to sell \$10 million in bonds to purchase a site and begin construction of a campus for the College of DuPage will be held Saturday, May 6, for voters in Junior College District 502. The recommendation was made March 15 at a meeting of the citizens committee working for the referendum, and a resolution passed by the college board at their meeting on March 16.

Mr. Austin Fleming of Hinsdale, chairman of the citizens committee, said that voter approval of this referendum will complete the three steps residents of the college district have taken to establish a community college for the young people and adults of this area.

First Step Taken December 4, 1965

Residents of DuPage County, recognizing the need for more educational facilities, and moved by tremendous desire and enterprise, voted by a mar-

gin of more than 2 to 1 on December 4, 1965, to form the college and establish maximum tax rates for operating expenses. A seven-member board was then elected on January 29, 1966.

Opening of College Second Step

The college will open this fall in temporary facilities presently being negotiated with an anticipated enrollment of 2,500. A full year-round program has been developed which will offer 4 quarters of basic courses. There will be courses for students eventually bound for a four-year college; terminal degrees after a two-year course of study; industrial, commercial and technical training; and continuing education (adult and evening courses).

Such a full program available within ready commuting distance will offer the residents of the district a tremendous economic savings. Tuition paid by the students will be \$231 for a school year (three quarters). A nation-wide search

is now underway for a faculty of 125 members.

Building and Financing in 3 Stages

It is expected that the college will be built and financed in three stages. The first phase scheduled for completion by the fall of 1969, includes the site acquisition and basic buildings for 3,500 day students. About 1972 the second phase is planned to accommodate 6,000 day students. The third phase scheduled to be completed about 1977 will increase the facilities to provide for 11,000 day students by 1980.

The total cost for the site, buildings, and necessary equipment is estimated at \$40 million. The college district's share of the cost will be \$10 million. Under the Junior College Law of 1965, approximately three-fourths of the eventual \$40 million needed to complete the campus will be paid by the

(continued on page 2)

across the district. Students attended classes in high schools, churches, businesses, country clubs, and other locations. The entire College of DuPage community was constantly on the road, driving from location to location in order to participate in the variety of services, activities, and classes of the college. It was only appropriate, therefore, that the college's mascot be a "Chaparral," commonly known as a "Roadrunner." (For more on the Chaparral, see page 61.)

STAFF RECRUITMENT CONTINUES

As the result of a nation-wide search, thirty-two teachers and five administrators have so far been appointed for the college, according to Dr. Morton Shanberg, Vice President—Program. More than 2,000 applicants have asked for consideration in filling the 125 positions available. 1,200 of those applying have been qualified under the College of DuPage criteria indicating an abundance of teachers for the new junior college program.

Dr. Shanberg says the college will hire faculty personnel from states outside of the midwest, in addition to the midwest, and is interested in experienced instructors as well as recent graduates. The overwhelming response of applicants has been attributed to the proximity of area colleges and universities which offer graduate work, and the excellent elementary and high schools in DuPage County.

Lyons Faculty Offered Positions

As a result of the Lyons annexation, letters of appointment were sent to thirty members of Lyons Township Junior College offering them positions with the College of DuPage.

Heading the list of the Lyons personnel who will join the College of DuPage is Harold L. Biting of Western Springs. Mr. Biting has been appointed Vice President—Administration and will be responsible for all policy manuals, catalogs and official publications for the college; work with the faculty organizations; serve as liaison with the State Junior College Board, national agencies and accrediting agencies; and be in charge of articulation activities and other general administrative duties.

Mr. Biting has served as dean of Lyons Township Junior College in LaGrange since 1945, and for several years he was chairman of the Social Studies Department of Lyons High



Harold L. Biting
Vice President—Administration

A Message from the President

Once In A Lifetime



There is within the development of College of DuPage that "once in a lifetime" opportunity.

Given an area with needs for community college educational programs, a board with a zeal to provide the very finest in facilities, an electorate that clearly desires a college of quality, a staff dedicated to preparing the very best curriculum, and students who seem to be awaiting opening day, there is every reason to believe that one of the truly great community colleges of America will emerge in this area.

But greatness is more than favorable circumstances or fortuitous events. It is long hard work by many, many people. It is diligent planning by several. It is weary and lengthy meetings by selfless board members as they wrestle with problems of budget—of facilities—of people—of policies—of procedures—of program. It is coping with countless small details that seem to elude the best effort of a too small staff. It is telling the story of the junior college and telling it again and again—and again—so that all may understand its unique place in the higher education spectrum of the area. Yet, greatness is the potential of the College of DuPage and we are convinced that greatness will be achieved.

The phenomenal rise of the junior college in America is a direct result of the people's desire for and enthusiasm for this kind of college. The desire and enthusiasm for the College of DuPage by citizens will contribute to its rise here. Let us hope we can keep the vision bright and the way clear. Let us hope that this college is not allowed in the pettiness of details and the pain of progress, but rather that each in his time may add to its stature as it assumes an expanding role in the education of youth and adults in this area.

School and Lyons Township Junior College. His professional activities have included participation in the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities where he served on its Commission, was an examiner for the organization for twenty-one years, and served as chairman of the Commission to Colleges for one year. He has been both president and secretary of the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges.

Other Lyons personnel who have been appointed to the faculty of College of DuPage are:

Mr. Arthur N. Anderson, Chemistry
Mrs. Joan Biggs, Speech
Mr. David B. Brown, Chemistry
Mr. Grant Cummings, Mechanical Technology

Miss Mary V. Daly, English
Mrs. Barbara Dehman, Data Processing
Mr. Homer H. Fields, Economics
Miss Margaret Florio, Spanish
Mr. David L. Franklin, Psychology
Mr. Lon A. Gault, History
Mrs. Vickie LaVigne, English
Mrs. Doris W. Levine, Secretarial Science

Mr. James E. Love, Biology
Mr. David Malek, Biology
Mr. Roy C. Marks, Assistant Librarian

Mrs. Elinor K. McCarthy, English
Mr. Joseph W. Milligan, Business

(continued on page 4)

The Fault Finders

A recently formed group known as the Citizen's Junior College Site committee is agitating against location of the college on a tract of land south of Glen Ellyn.

The organization of such a group is not unexpected. The history of progress is dotted with cases of "Johnny Come Latelys" who can always improve on the original plans. Sometimes such groups are known as Monday morning quarterbacks.

For almost two years it has been pretty well known and tacitly accepted that the junior college would be located on a site along Roosevelt rd. somewhere near the center of the county.

The location picked represented the best efforts of a large number of progressive community leaders, planning officials and others well versed in education, finance and construction.

There are going to be faults with any location, no matter where it may be. There will always be persons in the neighborhood of any large project who object to the anticipated traffic, noise, curtailment of view or so forth.

The objection of the proposed junior college site is that traffic congestion will increase on already dangerous Roosevelt rd.

The logical solution to traffic congestion is to increase the facilities and planning has been in progress for more than a year to widen Roosevelt rd. to a location west of Wheaton.

Butterfield rd. has a right-of-way available for widening to four or six lanes of traffic, a point which will make the improvement both economical and rapid.

It should be noted that good traffic distribution was one of the points considered in locating the junior college at the site south of Glen Ellyn.

Protesting the location on the basis of traffic congestion is nothing more than "baying at the moon."

DuPAGE PRESS 11/30/67

Citizen concern over site selection



Aerial view



George L. Seaton and Dr. Rodney Berg surveying the permanent site location



Instructional Resources Center (Library)



Unit One sign



East Campus farm house



Roosevelt Road location

Permanent Campus

In the college's third year, a sufficient number of buildings on the permanent campus were completed so that movement of many parts of the college to the Glen Ellyn site was feasible. The temporary buildings on the west side of the campus were still used for classes, the arts, athletics, offices, bookstore, and many other college services. These buildings, labeled with unimaginative generic names (such as "M", "K", and "OCC"), have been primarily useful owing to their fundamental flexibility. These facilities have been used for many school activities, including housing a cafeteria, a student center, the library, and a great deal more.

Once the first major building project for the permanent campus was completed ("Building A", later the Instructional Center), it was assumed that further construction would follow quickly. Funding slumped, however, even as college enrollment continued to increase, necessitating that the temporary buildings remain in use. Thus, the "temporary" buildings were still in use when the college reached its fortieth anniversary (although, as this history is being written, many of them are scheduled to be demolished as part of the most current master plan of the campus).

Despite setbacks, construction did proceed slowly. The college continued to use rented space around the community, but as more construction was completed, more services were moved to the Glen Ellyn campus.



Students walking through the mud on West Campus during construction



Bookstore



Bookstore



West Campus construction



Trailer used on West Campus



Two interim campus buildings

Rodney K. Berg Instructional Center



Groundbreaking



Groundbreaking for the Instructional Center, 1970: Governor Richard Ogilvie, Dr. Rodney Berg, R. L. Maurer, and Wesley Johnson

“Building A” was the first major construction project for the new college. This \$16 million building, later known as the Instructional Center and, after 2000, as the Rodney K. Berg Instructional Center in honor of the school’s first president, was designed to house classrooms, laboratories, study and lounge areas, and offices. In 1969, bonds were issued to fund this, College of DuPage’s first permanent building. The Illinois Building Authority paid for more than seventy percent of the cost while the college paid the remainder. President Rodney K. Berg invited Illinois Governor Richard Ogilvie for the groundbreaking ceremony on July 29, 1970. The governor delivered an address while Berg emceed the occasion, which was attended by more than four hundred people. The project was scheduled for completion in mid-1972 with more than 425,000 square feet of usable space, divided into 106 classrooms, 60 laboratories, over 300 offices, and more than 25 lounges. The complete campus plan included more than 1.5 million square feet and seven buildings connected by plazas and covered walkways. Miller-Davis Company of Melrose Park held the contract for the first phase and C. F. Murphy provided architects.

The building, constructed of Cor-Ten steel with laminated “gold” glass, was to be three to four stories tall and could serve up to 20,000 students. The construction of Building A was slow and experienced several problems—soil issues, weather problems, and financial constraints hampered the construction. The building opened in mid-1973 (a year later than planned), and the unfinished top floor was not completed until two years later. Even so, Building A was essential for this growing community college. The college had opened with more than 2,600 students, and by the time Building A opened in 1973, the college had over 9,000 students. Projected enrollment was expected to top 20,000 students by the early 1980s.

Over the years, this building has housed the majority of faculty and academic offices, classrooms, laboratories, shops, the bookstore, and many other services. It is the central building for College of DuPage’s academic enterprise. It is only fitting that, in 2000, the building was renamed the Rodney K. Berg Instructional Center after the man who helped craft a vision for the college and guided the early construction of the campus.



Groundbreaking



Views of Instructional Center

Student Resource Center (SRC)

In November 1980, just over a decade after the groundbreaking for the Instructional Center, ground was broken for the second building on College of DuPage's permanent campus. The college's second president Harold D. McAninch, pushed for completion of the planned campus construction. From 1979, when he became president, McAninch worked tirelessly to secure state funds to build the \$15 million Student Resource Center. The college's second president was very politically active in the county and in Springfield, leading to the securing of funds for many campus-building projects. To use a popular phrase, McAninch "hit the ground running" in pursuit of the funds needed by the college. As William Redmond, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, noted at the groundbreaking, "The reason you are having this groundbreaking for the Student Resource Center, aside from the need and aside from the priorities that have been established, is because of the untiring efforts and refusal of the president of this college to take 'no' for an answer." At the SRC groundbreaking, more than seventy guests were in attendance.

The opening of the SRC culminated a twenty-year relationship between the architectural firm C. F. Murphy (later Murphy/Jahn) and the College of DuPage. Prior to construction, the design for the Instructional Center faced a great deal of criticism. For several reasons, including budget cutbacks and economic recessions, the campus plan of seven buildings had to be reduced to three. Helmut Jahn, "Chicago's latest world class architect," who had been operative in the development of O'Hare Airport, McCormick Place, and the Daley Center designed the SRC to accommodate the changed plan. Many conversations discussed and rumors circulated about the origins of the design for this new building. In the end, the design placed three major needs of the college under one roof—administrative offices, the learning resource center, and a student center.

The finished SRC looks very different from the Instructional Center, but the second building was designed to complement the first. Made from Cor-Ten Steel and with a girder layout similar to that of the Instructional Center, the key differences are in color and the use of curved glass, giving the building a more elegant appearance. The architect wanted the building to be light and airy, a palpable contrast to the Instructional Center. Curves and arches, designed to enhance the beauty of the building, made the SRC even more distinctive. It was initially planned to have an atrium, a light, open place for the administrative area and centerpiece of the building. In the early years of the twenty-first century, this atrium was enclosed and became the Board Room.



Student Resource Center



Student Resource Center

The SRC and the Physical Education Building were dedicated on the same day (November 4, 1983), even though construction of the latter was begun a year after the former. The SRC offers space for a wealth of resources—a general administrative area, business offices, computer services, registration, admissions, human resources, financial aid, career planning and placement, community services, student activities, student government, dining facilities, lounges, a television room, a recreation room, and the *Courier* newspaper. The top floor of the SRC was devoted to the Learning Resource Center (Library).

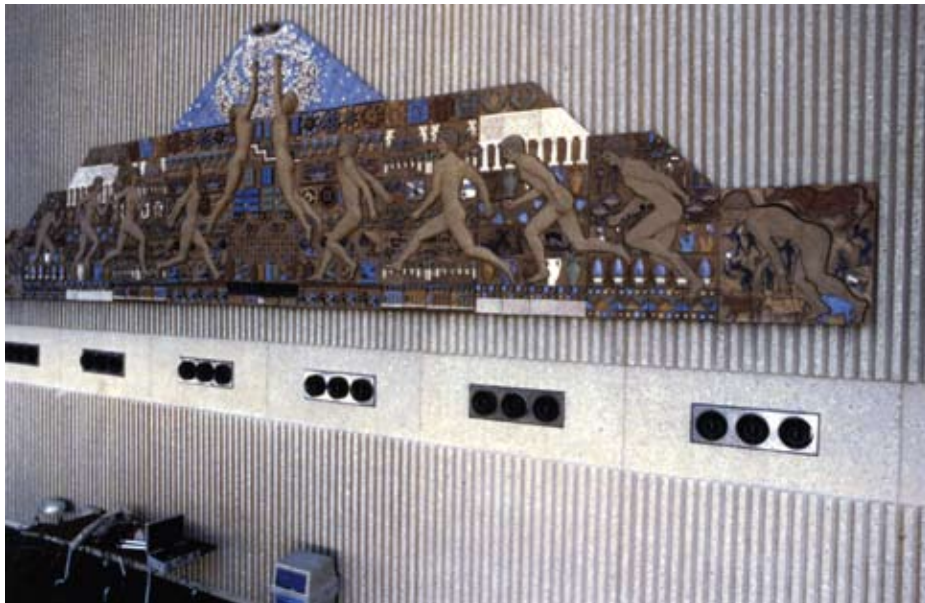
In the courtyard, “Rainbow Dancer,” a piece by Chicago sculptor Jerry Peart, was dedicated. This was the first outdoor piece of art on campus. Chet Witek, coordinator of Interior Design, was honored for his integral work in designing the interiors of both the SRC and Physical Education Building.



President's Reception Area, Student Resource Center



Creating the mural in the Physical Education Building



Mural in the Physical Education Building

Physical Education Building

Wight and Company of Downers Grove were hired as the architects to design the \$8 million building dedicated to physical education. The new facility would house activities and classes for academic programs, health, first aid, recreational leadership, fitness lab, athletics, intramurals, and community recreation. Space was allocated for fitness lab, dance complex, indoor handball courts, tennis courts, a swimming pool, gymnastics, martial arts, classrooms, weight training, locker rooms, faculty offices, basketball courts, indoor track, and administrative areas.

Groundbreaking took place on October 9, 1981, with many local dignitaries attending, including the President of the Village of Glen Ellyn, Mike Formento. He and other local officials were very excited about the expansion of the college's campus, but he noted "one thing that makes us pause"—"like a father who has seen a son grow larger than he, your population after fourteen years is 27,978. The Village of Glen Ellyn started in 1829 and our population is now 23,649." The school's phenomenally rapid growth in just fourteen years ranked College of DuPage among the largest community colleges in the nation. The executive director of the National Junior College Athletic Association, George Killian, noted, "with the completion of this new facility, the sky is the limit for the Chaparrals."

The construction of the Physical Education Building took two years. When the building was dedicated alongside the SRC in November 1983, these two buildings provided permanent space for nearly all of the student services and athletic needs for the college. James J. Blaha, chairman of Board of Trustees, praised the completion of the Physical Education Building, stating with pride, "We have some of the best physical education programs around and among the top athletic teams in the state and nation, and I'm proud that we can finally give them a building worthy of them." Dr. Rodney Berg, the retired first president, attended the dedication and was pleased to see that, with these two buildings, the 1960s vision of the college was coming to fruition nearly twenty years later.

A very interesting feature of the new Physical Education Building was a mural, entitled "Aidos," designed by two College of DuPage art professors, Pam Lowrie and John Wantz. In Greek mythology, Aidos (or Aedos) was the goddess of humility and modesty. The mural was designed based specifically on a quotation from the classical Greek poet, Pindar: "Now Aidos, daughter of Prometheus, gives to men virtue and valour's joy" (Olympian Ode 7). This reference was meant as an inspiration to the spirit of the athletic ideal.

In 1984, the new building won the title "Facility of Merit" from Athletic Business magazine. This was "not an architectural award, but rather an attempt to



Physical Education Building

identify athletic-recreation facilities that do what they were intended to do—meet program needs and do it in a way that is both efficient and effective.” The building ultimately had a 129,000 square foot main arena, a pool (with a separate diving well), a one-tenth-mile running track, a weight room, a martial arts room, a dance room, eight racquetball courts, classrooms, fitness labs, and much more. The complex served nineteen intercollegiate sports, intramural programs, community users and events ranging from antique shows and concerts to the Bass Fishing Institute.

When the SRC and the Physical Education buildings were both dedicated, the program concluded by looking to the future and the dream of having an arts center. Much work still needed to be done, and it would be accomplished not far in the future.



Main Arena, Physical Education Building



Weight Room, Physical Education Building

In April 1984, about six months after the dedication of the two new buildings, ground was broken for a new center for the arts. The ceremony was afflicted by poor weather, but many dignitaries including U.S. Representative Henry Hyde, Illinois State Senator Beverly Fawell, and former Illinois Governor Daniel Walker attended. President Harold D. McAninch expressed his satisfaction grandly: “This will be a major cultural center for the district.” The performing arts program had already served more than a quarter of a million people over the past fifteen years with more than fifteen thousand performers passing through the college’s temporary facilities. Jack Weisman, the director of Performing Arts, had worked tirelessly to make the arts a priority at College of DuPage from its earliest days. Now, there was a permanent, state-of-the-art facility to serve the arts community, students, and the entire district.

College of DuPage formally dedicated the Arts Center in October 1986 in conjunction with the twentieth anniversary of the college. A gala commemorated the event and CBS news anchorman, Bill Kurtis narrated Aaron Copland’s “Lincoln Portrait,” accompanied by the New Philharmonic under the direction of Harold Bauer. Lee Kesselman, a member of the music department faculty, led the New Classic Singers in one of his own compositions commissioned specially for this event. A week of celebrations was filled with concerts by the Jazz Ensemble and gallery showings of local artists. As a final honor, a work of art was dedicated. The \$30,000 sculpture placed in the lobby, “Lightship Power,” was commissioned from Chicago artist, Tom Scarff.

The Arts Center had space for a house studio, classrooms, an 800-seat multi-use theatre, a 200-seat playhouse, and a studio theatre. There were also rooms for choral and instrumental music. Many spaces were reserved for specific forms of art such as painting, sculpture, printmaking, ceramics, and jewelry-making. There were also resources for television, film, photographic, and multi-media training equipment. Additional space was set aside for forensics, fashion design, advertising design and illustration, and interior design. In 1998, the building was renamed the Harold D. McAninch Arts Center after the college’s second president.



Arts Center



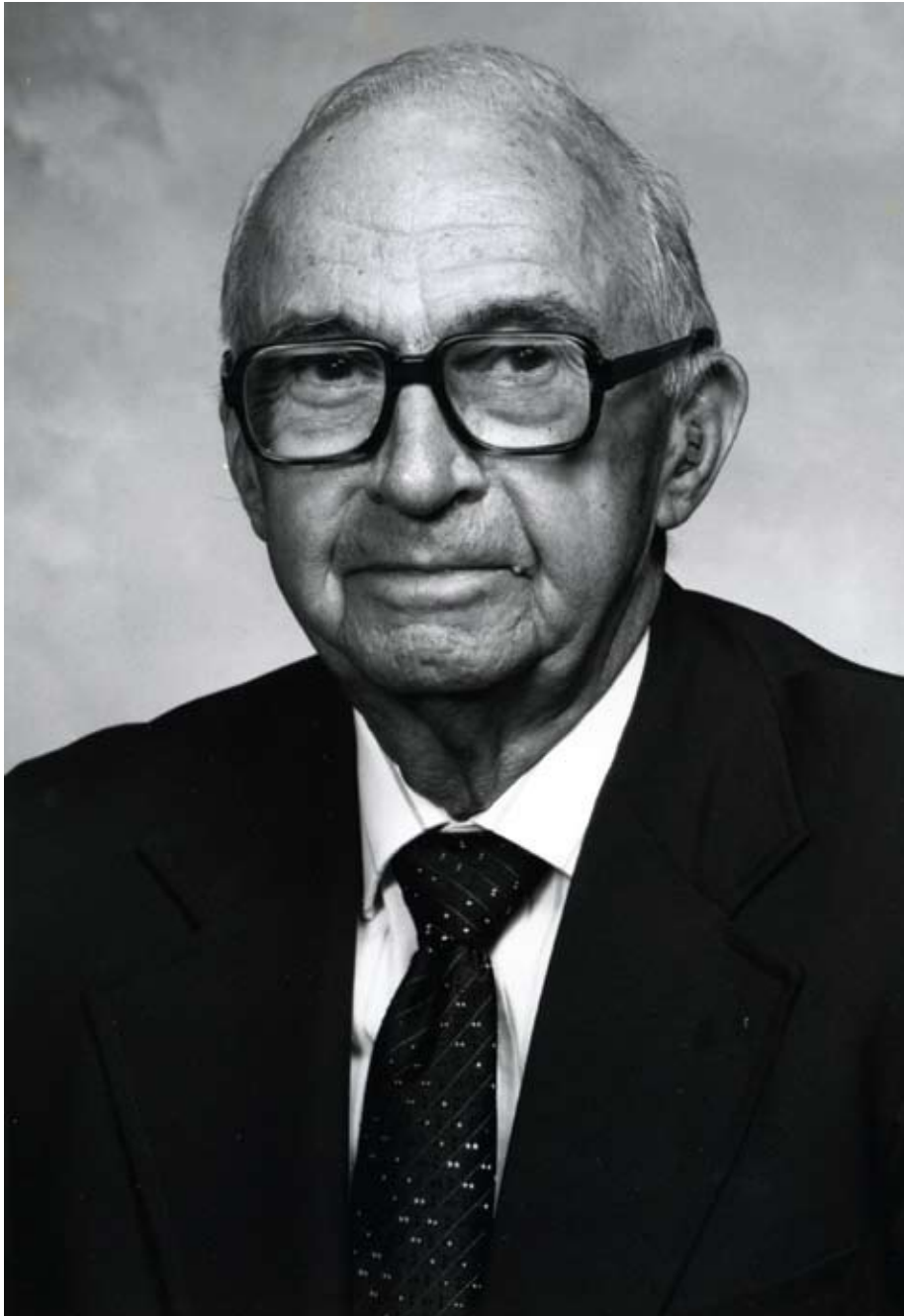
Arts Center



Arts Center Gallery



Arts Center Donors' Wall



George L. Seaton

Seaton Computing Center

In April 1989, the groundbreaking for yet another building was honored by the appearance of “Chappy,” a robot designed by College of DuPage faculty members Mark Meyer, John Sprague Williams, and Tom Robin. Changing times had prompted the college to construct a building dedicated to computing. The computing center was named in honor of the first Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of DuPage, George L. Seaton. Governor James Thompson noted the importance of the new building in an official statement: “The use of Build Illinois funds to help build this center is also appropriate as the lives of Illinois citizens are intertwined with computer use in countless ways; we need students skilled in computer application to enable Illinois to maintain its premier place in the world.” The college recognized the fact that a technical education was fast becoming essential for participation in the future of the global economy. Many Americans began to link good education with economic and technical strength. As a concrete example of the changing times, many business leaders linked the continued growth of the Illinois Research Corridor to the continued development of educational programs at College of DuPage.

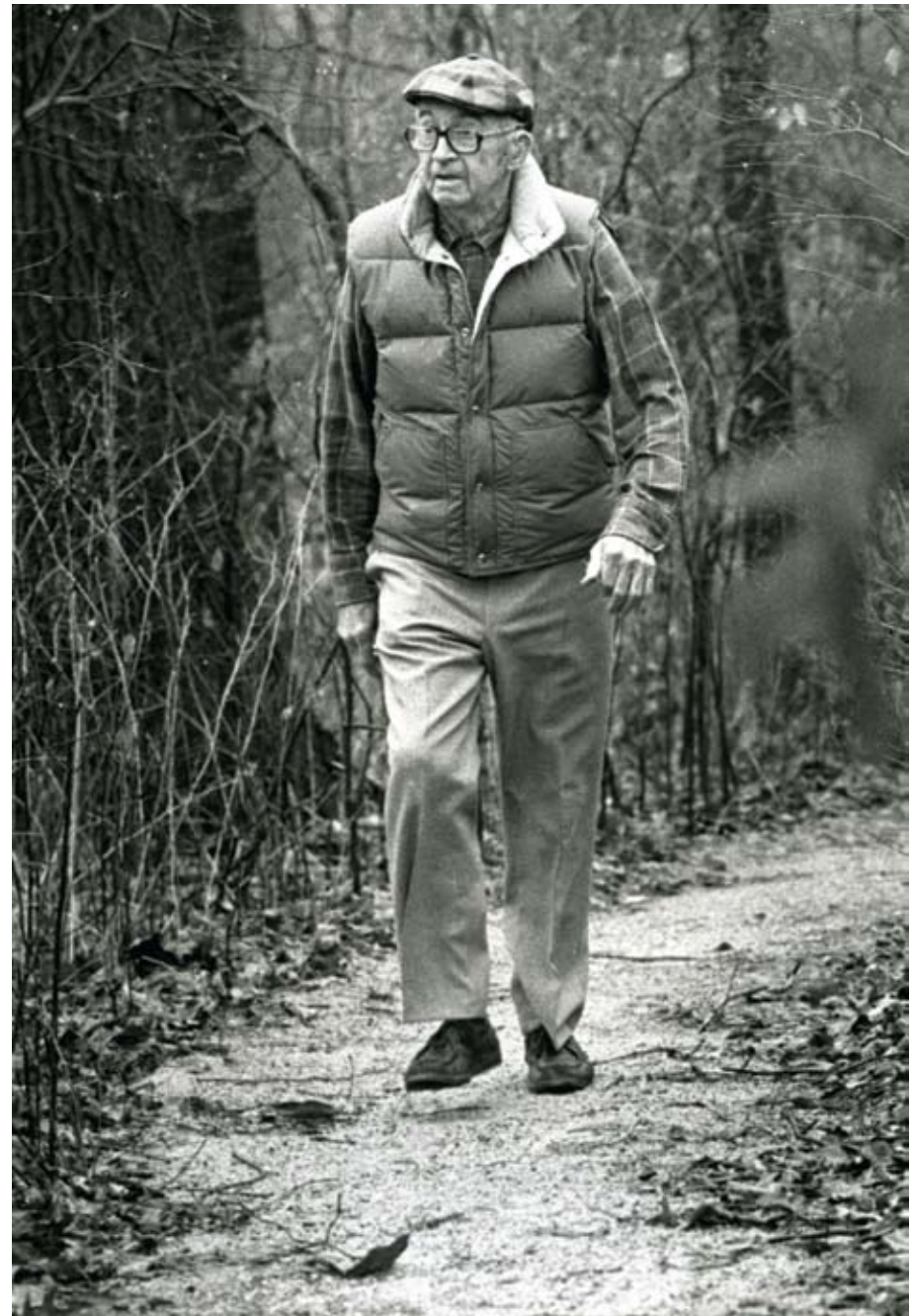
The building was attached to the Instructional Center, but could be open when the SRC was closed for twenty-four hour service. The Computing Center consisted of only one floor with six classrooms and laboratories, with ample room for expansion. George L. Seaton was present for the dedication of the building in 1990. The center was the only building named in honor of an individual at the time of its dedication.



Seaton Computing Center groundbreaking



George L. Seaton Computing Center

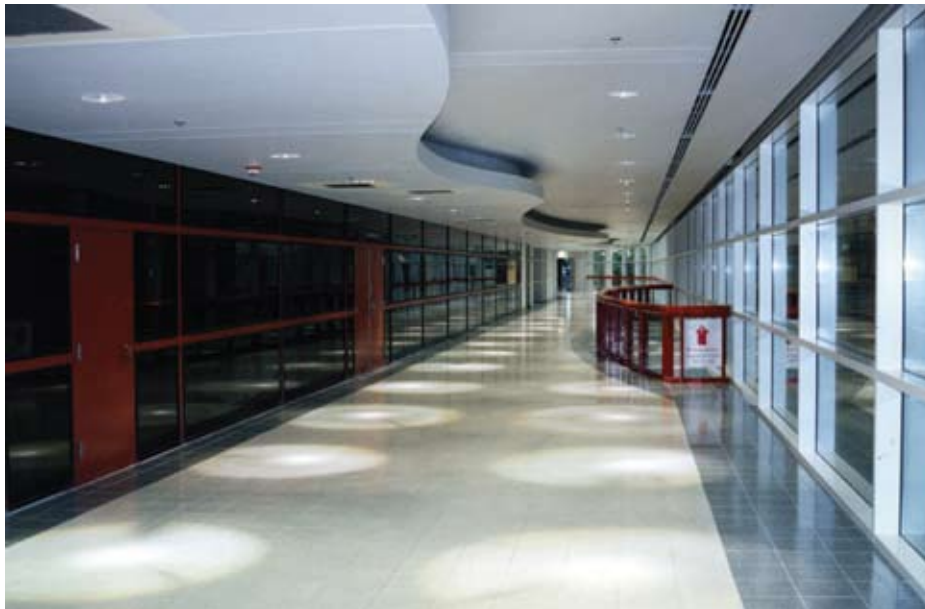


George L. Seaton



Student Resource Center “Plus”

In the early 1990s, the college was pressed by the need for greater space to accommodate student services. With enrollment now over 30,000 students, a \$13 million addition to the Student Resource Center was constructed. The addition was placed on the north side of the existing SRC. The addition provided added space for the Learning Resources Center (Library), offices for Student Government and Student Activities, and meeting places for student clubs and organizations. The college bookstore, which had been housed in the middle of the Instructional Center for many years, also received new and larger space in the SRC addition.



Student Resource Center hallway addition



Student Resource Center addition

Facilities Master Plan for the 21st Century

As the new millennium began, College of DuPage began to look seriously toward its future. Pressing issues included the insatiable need for more space, functionality, and discerning the fate of the temporary buildings that had outlived their designed lifespan. Under Dr. Michael Murphy, the college's third president, College of DuPage created a \$297 million facilities master plan for the next era of the college's history. In November of 2002, District 502 residents approved a bond issue for a \$183 million project. In 2003, after many public forums, discussions, and revisions, and after the ascension of Dr. Sunil Chand, the fourth president of the college, the school settled on its new master plan. This plan supported the objectives of increasing classroom and student space, linking east and west campus, replacing temporary buildings, preserving natural areas, minimizing congestion on campus, and planning for the future.

The plan included the construction of several new buildings—the Technology Education Center (TEC) to house Automotive Technology, Manufacturing Technology, Architecture, and Ornamental Horticulture; the Business and Community Education Center (BCE) to house Continuing Education, the Older Adult Institute (OAI), the Suburban Law Enforcement Academy (SLEA), and the Business and Professional Institute (PBI); the Health Careers and Natural Science Building (HCNS), to house Health and Natural Sciences programs, planned to be located on the west side of the SRC, close to the Russell Kirt Prairie for field research; the Early Childhood Education and Care Facility (ECEC) to house the Student-Parent Co-op, the Louise Beem Early Childhood Demonstration Center, and the Early Childhood Education and Care programs. At the time of the writing of this history, ground had been broken for the ECEC.

Other parts of the plan included the destruction of the temporary buildings on west campus, renovation of the Student Resource Center (SRC) and the Berg Instructional Center (BIC), and reconfiguration of the parking and roadways inside of the campus. The reconstruction of the roadways and parking soon began in the main entrance of the campus under the concept of “A Park for Cars.” The Facilities Master Plan will continue for several years in its various phases.



Student Resource Center hallway addition



Student Resource Center coffee lounge



Architect's elevation of Technical Education Center



Architect's elevation of Health and Science Center



Views of Early Childhood Education Center

The story of academics at College of DuPage is a complicated one. In just forty years, the college has experienced many changes in its location, structure, curriculum, and calendar. The history of academics at College of DuPage therefore does not consist simply of a listing of courses offered and the faculty who taught them; rather, it is a complex network of faculty groups, campus locations, facilities, faculty-administration relations, divisional and discipline organization, external governing bodies, innovative approaches, reorganization and more reorganization, and calendar changes.

Lyons Township Junior College (LTJC)

The bulk of the original faculty came to College of DuPage from Lyons Township Junior College (LTJC). LTJC opened in 1929 and had nearly forty years of extremely valuable faculty, administrative, and curricular experience. The majority of faculty from LTJC taught in areas considered “transfer” disciplines, therefore the college’s primary purpose was to offer the first two years of college in preparation for transfer to a four-year college or university. Over time, College of DuPage’s mission expanded to include technical, occupational, and community education, but in the first year the course offerings were in traditional transfer disciplines including Accounting, Art, Biology, Business, Chemistry, Data Processing, Economics, Electronics Technology, Engineering, English, Food and Lodging Education, Foreign Languages (French, German, Russian, and Spanish), History, Journalism, Mathematics, Mechanical Technology, Music, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Secretarial Services, Sociology, Speech, and Theatre.

The traditional transfer base brought over from LTJC was soon supplemented by the development of more technical and occupational programs. Over the next ten years the course offerings would expand rapidly and broadly. By the end of the 1970s, College of DuPage offered courses in these additional areas: Anthropology, Fire Science, Police Science, Education, Geography, Home Economics, Zoology, Botany, Earth Science, Library Technology, Long-Term Care, Metal Technology, Marketing, Recreation, Graphic Arts, Radio and T.V., Health Careers, Transportation, Human Services, Nursing, Photography, Radiological Technology, Building Construction, Fashion Technology, Plastics, Travel and Tourism, and many others.

As classes began in 1967, the lack of a central campus was one of the major challenges the faculty and students faced. During College of DuPage’s first two years, classes were held at more than a dozen remote locations. This often forced faculty and students to drive back and forth across the district from class to class.

It was easy for students and faculty to feel very disconnected from any sense of a college community. At the same time, the shared experience of difficult physical conditions promoted a unique sense of unity among the students and the faculty. Everyone had to deal with the same problems of time, traffic, weather, and parking.



Lyons Township Junior College Catalog



College of DuPage Program Guides



Early ID Badges

Before electronic ID cards, College faces were presented simply with cardboard, a Polaroid picture, and two pieces of transparent laminated plastic that now look as dated as tintypes. But the youthful energy of the staff shines through, illuminating the enthusiasm that has kept the College community vital over the years.

Alpha One and the Cluster Colleges

Dr. John H. Anthony, Dean of the Faculty, announced in April 1970 that the college would launch “Alpha One” in the fall term of 1970. Alpha One was designed as a laboratory for research and experiments where new ideas and techniques in education could be tested while the normal operations of the college continued. Alpha One began as a small cohort of students and faculty with an emphasis on individualized instruction. The program was small, interactive, greatly guided by the desires of the students, and voluntary. There were five general areas central to the program: Educational Advising, Free Study, Problem-Centered Study, Prescribed Study, and Student Involvement.

- **Educational Advising** established that each student in the cohort had to meet with an advisor to map out a plan of action for his or her academic career.
- **Free Study** offered an opportunity through seminars for students to help design their own curriculum. Students could propose courses with a description and rationale for consideration in the curriculum. In this area, students obtained credit for fieldwork like writing a story, creating a work of art, and many other initiatives.
- **Problem-Centered Study** created a forum for the discussion of contemporary societal problems. Topics included: racial strife, pollution, organ transplants, the Vietnam War, and drugs.
- **Prescribed Study** set predetermined educational activities to ensure students were acquiring and developing the required competencies and skills.
- **Student Involvement** encouraged students to take part in classes, and even allowed them to sit in on other classes. Dr. Anthony believed that this kind of experimental college approach would spark great creativity in the classroom for the Alpha One program and for all of the college’s courses.

After functioning one year with Alpha One in place, the college created the "cluster college" system. The decision to create clusters was hotly debated among the faculty. This system, based on the college system developed many centuries ago at Cambridge and Oxford Universities, would divide the institution into seven small colleges in an effort to emphasize effective individualized instruction. Some members of the faculty were thrilled with the move to an innovative academic structure, but others feared it would not work. At the same time, as the institution grew larger, many faculty and administrators grew more and more concerned about the college becoming impersonal for students and staff alike. With this new system, each college could offer a well-rounded curriculum offering a greater variety of courses to students while allowing them to enjoy the “feel” of a small college. Students would have greater access to faculty and a closer connection to fellow students in the clusters. Each of the cluster colleges offered opportunities for emphasis or specialization to suit the individual needs and interests of students.

In a famous meeting in K Building, lasting nearly half a day, faculty and staff cast their vote by standing on one or another side of a room. Former employees remember this event as a dramatic moment in the history of the college. Clusters were established and provosts were assigned to coordinate curriculum and activities for each college. The cluster colleges were given names from the Greek alphabet. These names, planned to be merely temporary, lasted for the entire life of the cluster college system. Provosts included Carter Carroll (Omega College), Bill Doster (Theta College), Bill Gooch (Delta College), James Gulden (Alpha College), Con Patsavas (Psi College), Tom Thomas (Kappa College), and Ted Tilton (Sigma College).

The cluster college system lasted through much of the 1970s. It was not until 1978, with the retirement of President Rodney Berg and the coming of the new president, Harold McAninch, that the cluster college system was abandoned. Alpha One was the



Dr. John H. Anthony

only part of this system that continued—it evolved into the Field and Experiential Learning area where hands-on experience was emphasized for students both on campus and off. This area emerged as one of the national leaders in experiential learning among community colleges.

During the 1970s, enrollment at College of DuPage increased dramatically. By 1975, the college enrolled more than 16,000 students. This substantial swell simultaneously placed added financial pressure on the college. Funding streams could not keep up with the dramatic increase in enrollment. Tension arose concerning curriculum and salaries in particular. Course offerings were occasionally restricted because of the tighter financial times. Faculty and staff salaries were affected as well.



Carter Carroll



Bill Doster



Bill Gooch



James Gulden



Con Patsavas



Tom Thomas



Ted Tilton

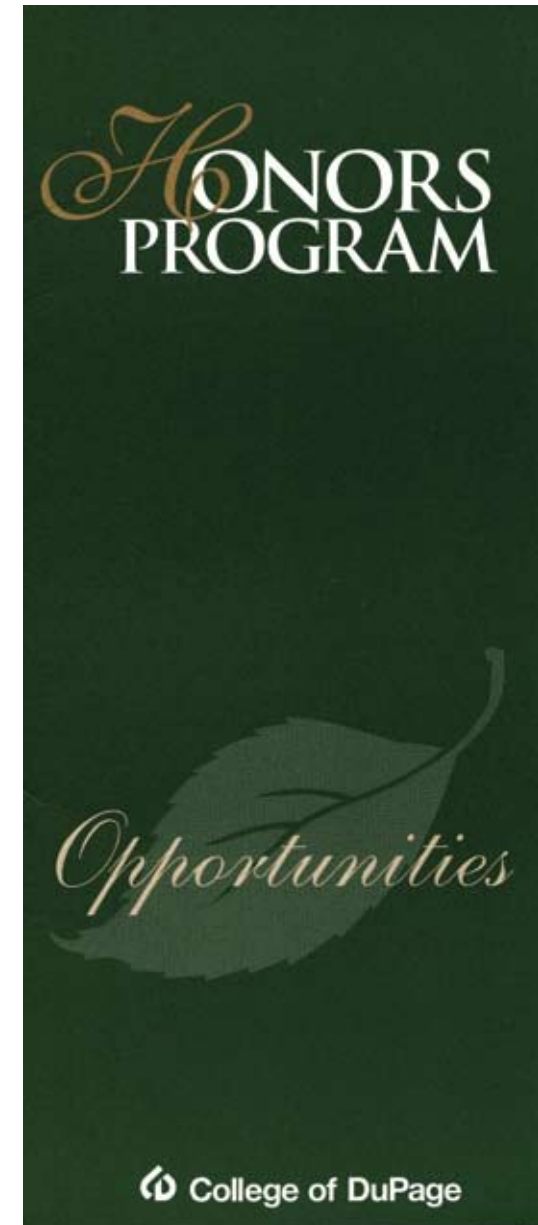
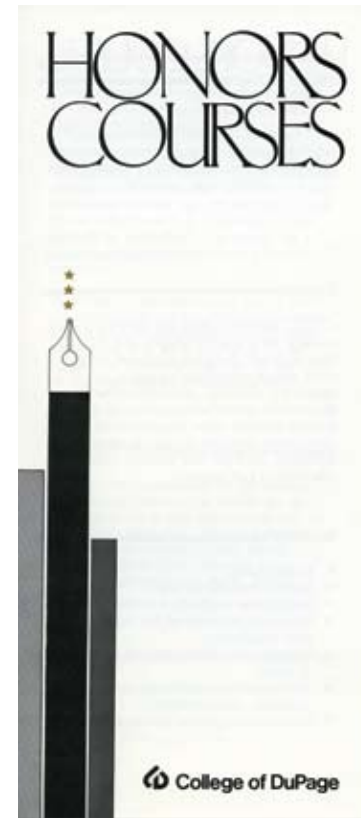
Honors Program

With the reorganization of the college in the late 1970s, disciplines were reunited into traditional structures and new programs were established. By the 1980s, the Honors Program in particular garnered increased support. For many years, the college had been developing programs for under-prepared students. Students who excelled, on the other hand, did not have a formal program to support their interests and aspirations. Small faculty groups met in the early 1980s to discuss the concept of an honors program. Some faculty objected to the concept, insisting that the program was elitist and inconsistent with the college's mission; others feared the program would take the most talented students away from regular classes, thus depriving remaining students and faculty of a quality classroom experience. The upper administration, however, generally supported the idea and a growing number of faculty attended meetings about creating such a program.

In 1983, the Honors Program was approved and a few classes were offered under a pilot program. The program was run by a faculty coordinator. The first coordinator was Allan Carter, followed later by Barbara Hansen Lemme, Alice Snelgrove, and Joyce Fletcher.

The program began on a small scale and focused on basic general education courses with a broad appeal. At the same time that it reached out to students, the Honors Program also served as a faculty development program—it required faculty to rethink completely how they taught their courses. The first courses that were offered in Spring Quarter 1984 were English 101, Humanities 101, and Psychology 230. Smaller class sizes were established and a cohort of full-time faculty served as an advisory body. These courses were designed to enrich rather than to accelerate. In other words, the courses included different kinds of work rather than just an increased amount of work. The emphasis was upon quality, not quantity. The pilot program was soon deemed a success and the first full-year program was launched in 1984–1985.

Over the years, the Honors Program grew in student population and faculty involvement. The program also served as a recruiting tool in the community, and was highlighted in college promotional material in order to attract the district's best students. Over time, strict criteria determining who qualified for the program, a tuition waiver, an Honors Scholar program, and Honors Seminars were all developed. Over the more than two decades of its existence, the Honors Program developed into a vital part of the academic program of College of DuPage, a valuable addition to the college at large with its programs, speakers, activities, and campus involvement.





Allan Carter



Barbara Hansen Lemme



Joyce Fletcher



Alice Snelgrove



Bill Pehrson and Tom Lindblake (in hats) with Field Studies class

Library

The College of DuPage Library has always been strongly dedicated to serving both academic and community needs. Like the Instructional Resources Center (IRC) and the Learning Resources Center (LRC), the library has been known by many names. Since the late 1990s, it has simply been called "the library." Over four decades, the library had different homes. At first, it was housed in an off-campus location like all other parts of the college between 1967 and 1969. In 1969, as the plans for the permanent campus developed on the east side of the campus, the library moved into one of the temporary buildings along Lambert Road. Even with those plans, the Berg Instructional Center (then known as "A Building") did not have facilities for a library. It would not be until the 1980s, when the Student Resource Center (SRC) was built, that the library found a permanent home. The library's primary purpose has always been to support the academic mission of the college, even though it has played a strong role in the community as well. It now occupies two floors of the SRC and serves students and community alike.

Richard L. Ducote, the first Dean of the Library, guided the library through its first two decades. He built a strong collection of books, periodicals, and other media during his eighteen years as dean. He also worked hard, with the help of dedicated librarians and library staff, to adjust to changing physical environments. By the time Ducote retired in the mid-1980s, the library had a permanent home and its collection was attracting national attention. In 1985, Bernie Fradkin took over as Dean of the Library and continued to enhance the library's collection and services. In addition and with his help, the Library jumped headlong into the technological age.



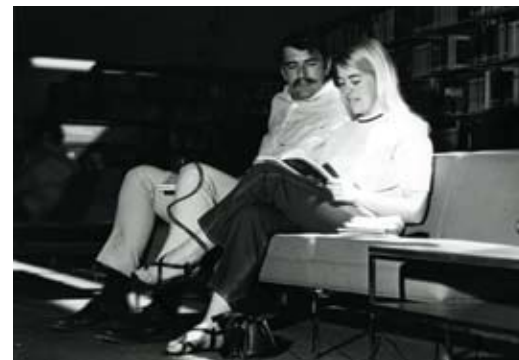
Dr. Rodney Berg and Librarian Roy Marks show a visitor the Learning Resources Center



Richard Ducote



Bernie Fradkin



Learning Resources Center, West Campus



Dianna Fitzwater, Marian Zimmerman, Alan Bergeson, and Bob Veihman dumping the card catalog



Learning Resources Center, West Campus



Librarian Lucille Edwards



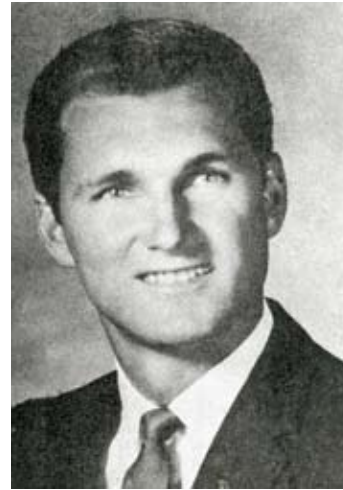
Library, East Campus

Faculty Organization

Since the beginning of College of DuPage, full-time faculty has always united for “representation.” The earliest representation placed faculty and administrators in the same organization, thus the distinction between faculty and administration was not very visible. In the early days of the college, the sense of teamwork and mission seemed to hold faculty and administration together. Employees went far beyond accepted expectations in their shared mission. Many have described those as heady days when the college was building itself on a daily basis—programs were expanding, enrollment increased, and the needs of the college were a shared responsibility. By the early 1980s, divisions began to form more crisply between faculty and the administration. In the early 1980s, the Illinois State Legislature passed the Illinois Education Labor Relations Act. This act required that public educational institutions have what is known as collective bargaining, a process by which employees organize and negotiate with their employers to determine conditions in the workplace.

A debate erupted among the faculty regarding whether to affiliate with a national union (the Illinois Education Association, the Illinois Federation, or the American Association of University Professors), or to continue with a local association. The faculty was organized into the College of DuPage Faculty Association (CODFA) and elections were held to determine the future direction of the association. Ballot choices only included the three unions listed above, so some faculty launched a write-in campaign for “None of the Above” (NOTA). NOTA won the first vote, so the faculty entered its first negotiation as an unaffiliated organization. Peter Klassen led the negotiating team. Soon after, representatives from the IEA campaigned on campus for the faculty to be associated with their organization. In the late 1980s, the faculty held a close vote that resulted in the CODFA affiliating with IEA.

Once the faculty associated itself with the IEA, negotiations for faculty contracts in the 1990s and beyond became more contentious. The faculty contract expanded alongside the expansion of its duties, rights, and responsibilities. Later in the 1990s, the college’s reliance on adjunct faculty increased tremendously, even as the ranks of the full-time faculty also increased. In the early years of the twenty-first century, the adjunct faculty also organized as the College of DuPage Adjuncts Association (CODAA) and was affiliated with the IEA.



Bob Boyd



Lee Stoldt



Dick Wood

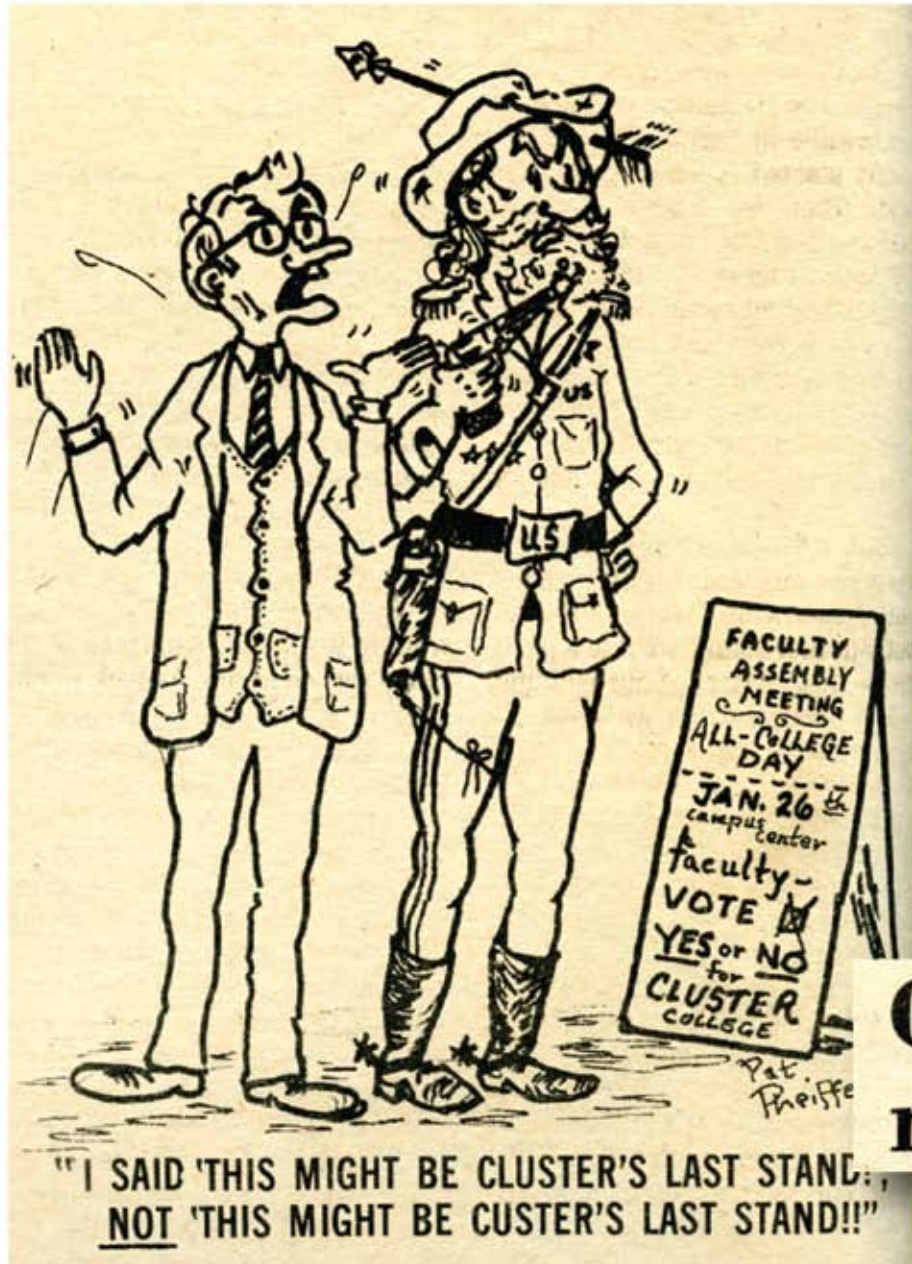


Lon Gault

First four Chairs of the Faculty Senate

Academic Reorganization

Reorganizations are part of the growing pains of any institution and the college is no different. The College created the Cluster system in 1970 which lasted until 1978 (see page 47). As the College continued to grow and expand in its programs, the college administrative structure had to grow correspondingly. In 1995, Open Campus, which had handled most of the non-traditional instructional delivery, was folded into Central Campus. From mid-1980 through to the early part of the twenty-first century, there were several reorganizations of the academic structure. Throughout much of the 1990s, the college was organized into transfer and occupational or vocational programs. These two sides of the college created a structure serving what seemed to be two different purposes. In 2001, the academic structure of the college was reorganized into four large divisions, Liberal Arts, Health, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Business and Technology, and Natural and Applied Sciences. In these new divisions, all of the occupational and vocational programs were absorbed, creating a greater connection between the many diverse programs at the College. The last major reorganization in 2005 converted the College from its traditional quarters to semesters.



Clusters ?s

Await cluster vote

Cluster colleges out; reshuffle the brass

MAY 27, 2005 • COURIER

NEWS

So, why convert?

■ Wondering why the college is converting to semesters...

APRIL 22, 2005 • COURIER

NEWS

Going...going...gone!

■ This summer is the last chance to register for quarter

APRIL 29, 2005 • COURIER

Conversion gets a little testy





Chapter 4

Student Life

Any attempt to study “student life” at a community college must prove challenging. Community college students come from racially-, financially-, and geographically-diverse backgrounds and pursue radically diverse futures. Some students simply attend a single class before moving on to other schools or into the workforce while other students, who spend several years searching for a major and a direction in life, discover that a community college provides a good “home base” to support them in that search. Over the forty-year history of College of DuPage, students have been interested to varying degrees in campus life beyond the classroom.

Since there was not a campus in the first two years, many events were held at area sites. These were often well-attended by College of DuPage students. For instance, in October 1967, a dance was held with a live band and with several hundred College of DuPage students in attendance. This demonstration of involvement is quite remarkable considering that the first year’s enrollment was just over 2,000. In the fall of 1968 there was a Barn Mixer in Naperville to kick off the college’s second year, where more than 1,400 of College of DuPage’s 4,000 students attended.

A significant contributing factor to the decline of student campus events was the rising average age. By the twenty-first century, the average age of a College of DuPage student was over thirty. College of DuPage was truly serving all age groups in the district. While there was still a large traditional age segment of the student body, the older students had become just as substantial if not more so by the 1990s. It was challenging to program events that would appeal to a wide age demographic. Also, as the 1990s ended, many students, traditional and older, were pressed by outside issues like jobs and families.

College of DuPage has enjoyed substantial advantages from its geographical location—proximity to the city of Chicago and attendant suburbs places everything the city and suburbs can offer at the disposal of the college. At the same time, too close a proximity to the city has proven a handicap to the college’s ambition to create a comprehensive campus life for its students. Furthermore, as a commuter campus, College of DuPage has faced great challenges that do not normally face residential institutions. In spite of—or perhaps because of—these difficulties, dedicated students and staff at College of DuPage have created a vibrant campus life.

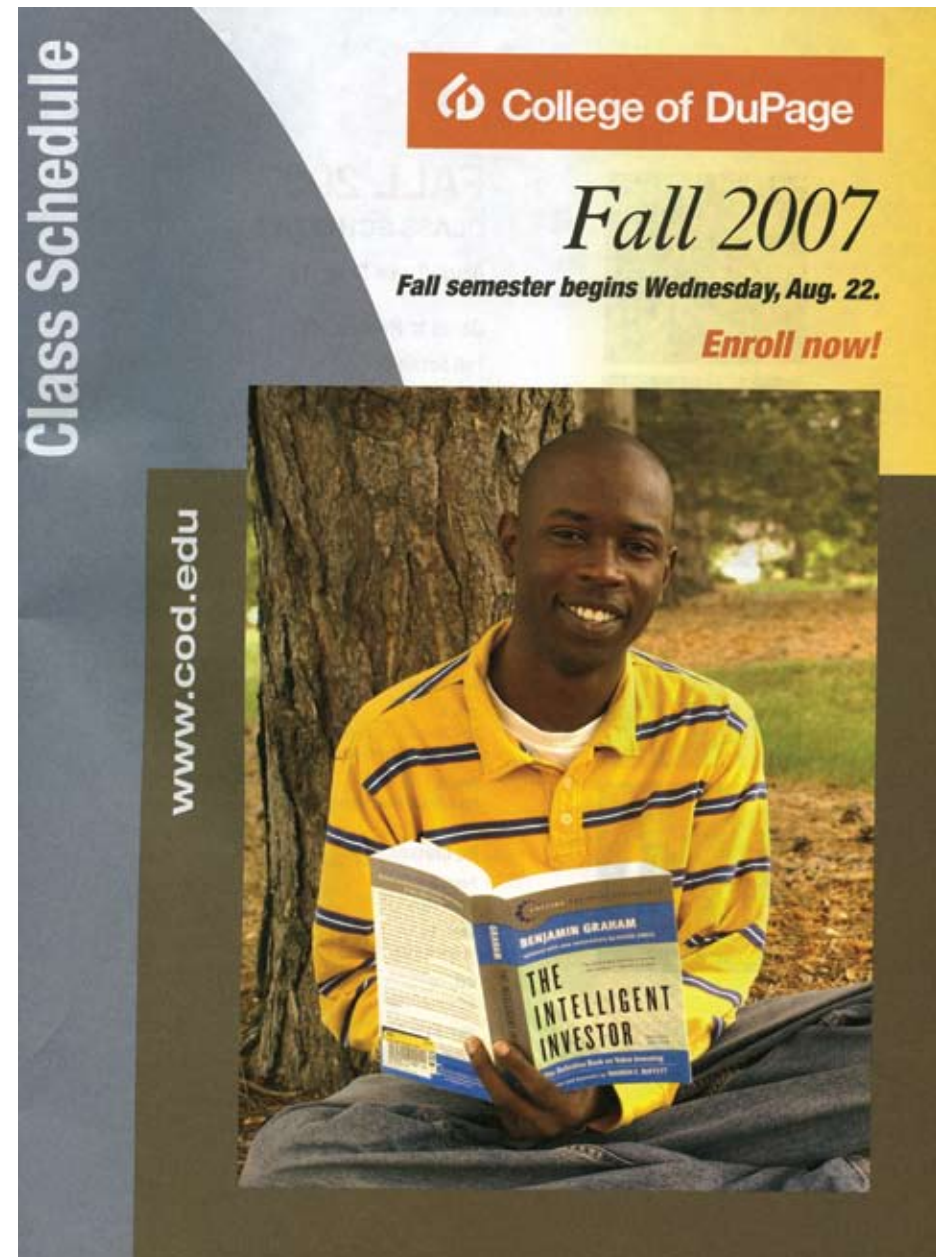
Dances

As soon as College of DuPage opened its doors for classes in 1967, the school began hosting dances. Early dances were held at a variety of places since there was not a permanent campus. Local bands or disc jockeys would provide music. One of the most notable events occurred in the fall of the college's second year. This dance, mentioned earlier, was held at "The Barn" in Naperville and more than 1,400 of the 4,000 College of DuPage students attended. These dances were very popular in the first two years of the college, but with the completion of a temporary and then a permanent site of the college, they began to fade in popularity. By the early 1980s, dances were a thing of the past. Other entertainment options in the area competed for student attention.

Clubs

Clubs were another popular aspect of student life in College of DuPage. Some clubs were carried over from Lyons Township, but many new organizations were founded as well, including College Republicans and College Democrats. Despite the fact that there was no ice rink, the Hockey Club had 41 members in 1967. One of the most popular and fastest-growing clubs in the early days was the Veterans' Club. College of DuPage had a significant number of Vietnam Veterans on campus and they represented a visible group. They organized a club and sponsored many events in the first ten years of the college's history.

Many feature articles in the *Courier* and in other campus publications focused on the role of women in their thirties and forties attending classes at College of DuPage; not surprisingly, another early club founded was one for older women students. The Masqueraders were organized as a theatre group with the intention of producing one-act plays. Cheerleaders were organized before the college even opened and continued throughout the college's history. By the end of the first year, there were more than twenty clubs and over the years, College of DuPage has had hundreds of clubs. In more recent years, many college clubs have focused on religious, cultural, and recreational interests.



The image is a promotional poster for the College of DuPage Class Schedule for Fall 2007. It features a young man in a yellow and blue striped polo shirt sitting outdoors, reading a book titled "THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR" by Benjamin Graham. The poster includes the College of DuPage logo and name in a red box at the top right, the text "Fall 2007" in a large, elegant font, and "Fall semester begins Wednesday, Aug. 22." in a smaller font. A red banner at the bottom right says "Enroll now!". On the left side, the words "Class Schedule" are written vertically in a large, white, sans-serif font. Below that, the website "www.cod.edu" is written vertically in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. The background is a mix of light and dark tones, with a tree trunk visible behind the man.

Class Schedule



Mary Ellen Kelly, Russ Whitacre, and Marie and Rodney Berg at Spring Formal



Spring Formal



Student Mixer



Badminton Club



Russian Club

Colors and Mascot

School colors and a mascot were selected in the early years of the college. The students voted and selected the colors kelly green and gold. After more deliberation and during the fall of 1968, the Chaparral was chosen as the school's mascot. To later students this image was not overly symbolic, but to the original generation of students, faculty and staff, the bird carried great significance. The Chaparral, popularly known as a Roadrunner, symbolized the shared experience of the entire college community, moving from place to place in the first two years when the college did not have a campus. With more than ten off-campus locations for teaching, administration, library, bookstore, student center, athletics, the arts, and much more, this symbol represented the college quite well.



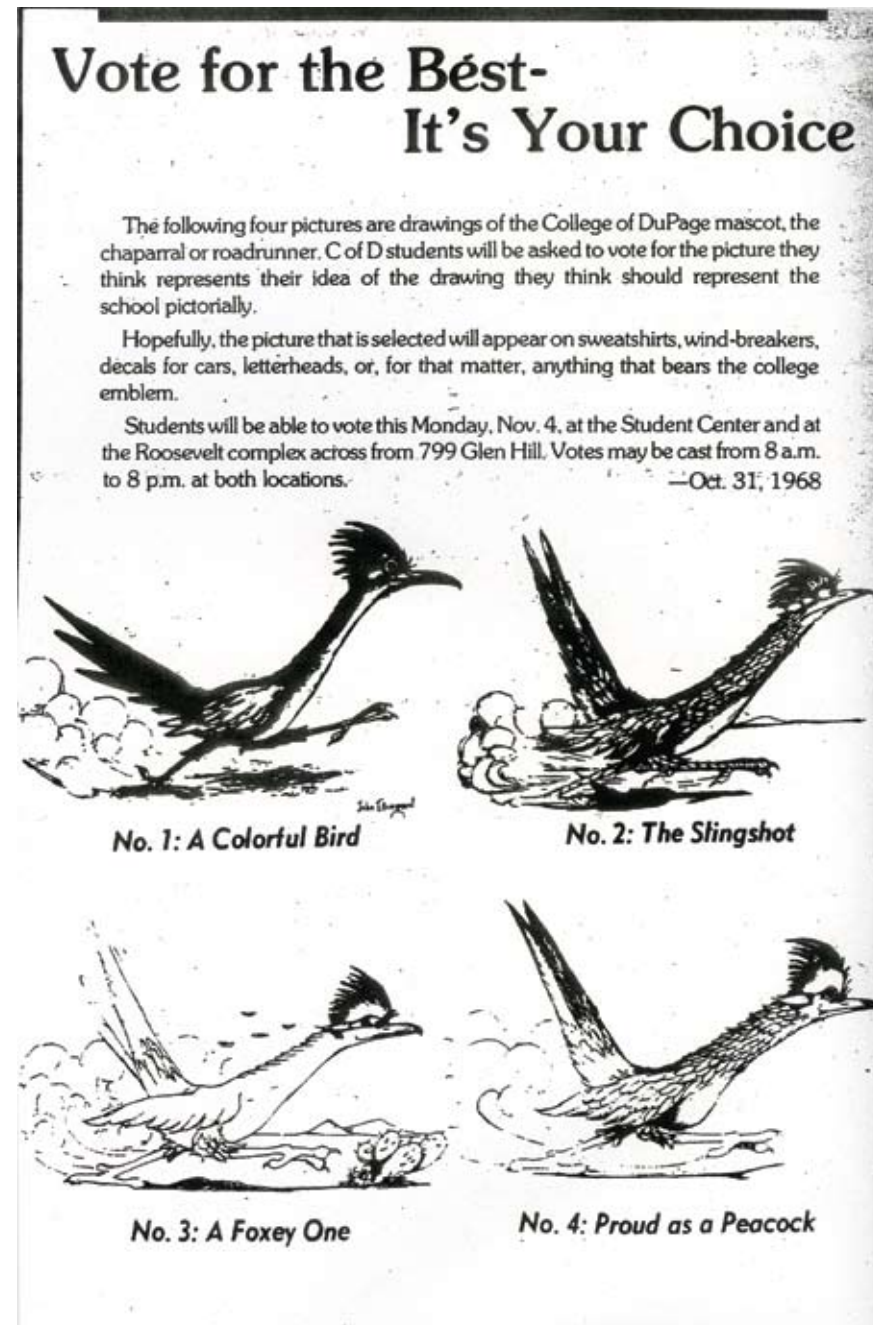
Vote for the Best- It's Your Choice

The following four pictures are drawings of the College of DuPage mascot, the chaparral or roadrunner. C of D students will be asked to vote for the picture they think represents their idea of the drawing they think should represent the school pictorially.

Hopefully, the picture that is selected will appear on sweatshirts, wind-breakers, decals for cars, letterheads, or, for that matter, anything that bears the college emblem.

Students will be able to vote this Monday, Nov. 4, at the Student Center and at the Roosevelt complex across from 799 Glen Hill. Votes may be cast from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at both locations.

—Oct. 31, 1968



No. 1: A Colorful Bird

No. 2: The Slingshot

No. 3: A Foxey One

No. 4: Proud as a Peacock

No. 2 was officially chosen by COD students as COD's mascot



Student taking the oath of office



Student government



Student government



Students taking the oath of office

Student Government

College of DuPage's attempts at creating and maintaining a viable student government also date from the very beginning of the college. Over this forty-year period, involved students organized in an effort to become an effective voice for all students on campus. The activities of student government attracted varying degrees of interest and support among the student body. In the first election for student government officers, for example, only 52 of the more than 2,000 students enrolled at the college voted. Later that same year, more than 300 students voted to approve a constitution.

Over College of DuPage's four decades, student government has changed names, missions, and leaders many times. Internal squabbling, personal conflicts, contested elections, and lack of effort severely limited the effectiveness of student government in serving as a voice for all students. Some of the leaders of student government were dedicated and insightful people, but as an institution it suffered from trying to represent a transient student body where most have little connection to the college as an institution and a community.



Student debate

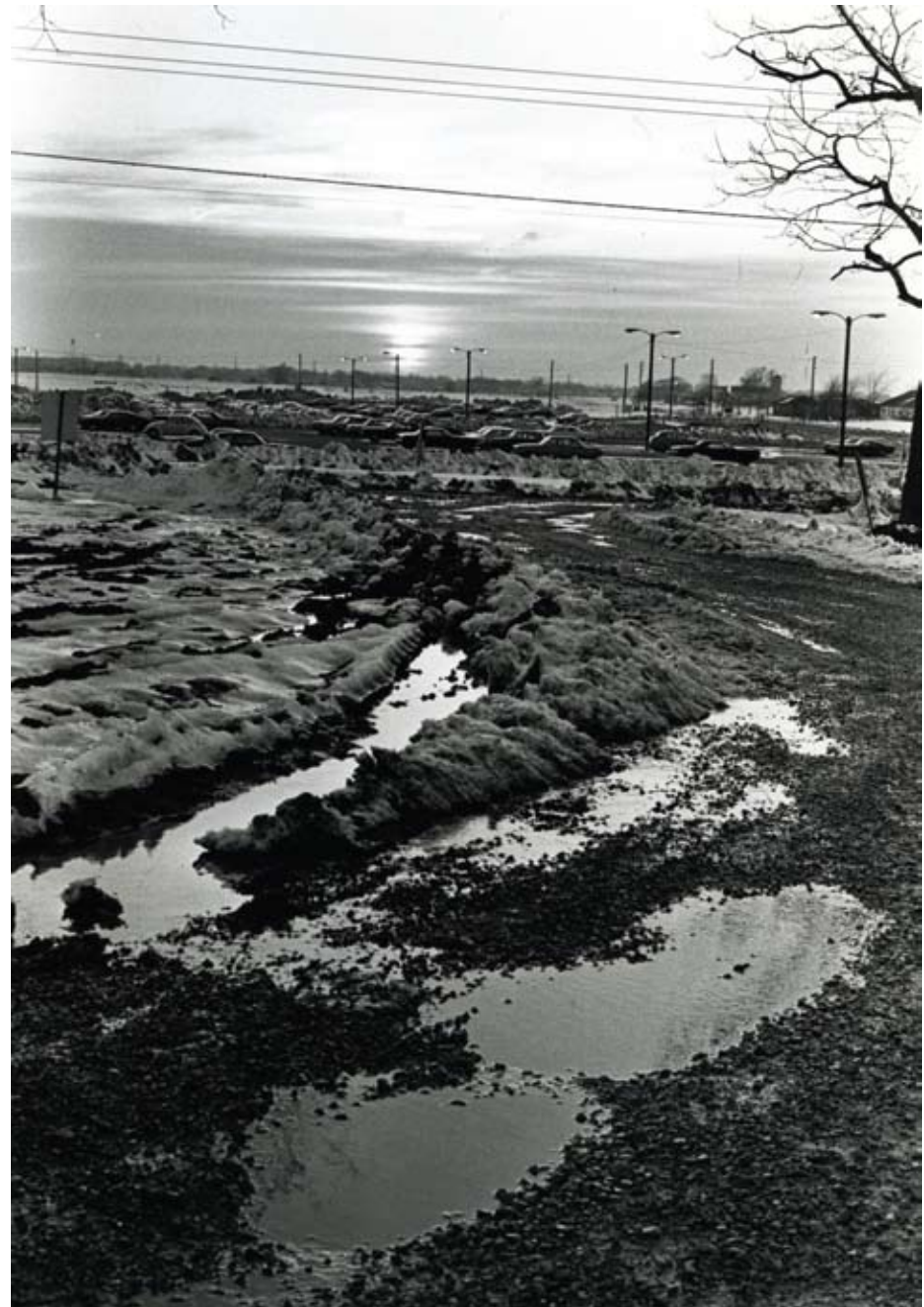
Parking and Tuition

The first page of the first issue of the *Courier* was dominated by the story of a car accident at one of the campus locations. This incident became part of the continuing debate over the issue of parking at all of the college locations. From the very first week of the fall quarter of 1967, the problem of parking had preoccupied campus life. With more than a dozen locations, parking and travel between sites was always a hot topic of conversation and once the temporary campus was established in 1969, parking became even more of a pressing issue.

With much of the campus under constant construction throughout the 1970s, parking was often in short supply, especially as the college's enrollment increased by leaps and bounds. What parking was available was often far from the buildings and was not well maintained. More often than not, student parking was in gravel lots that quickly turned into mud pits with the rain and the spring thaw. Many times, cars would get stuck and students would come to class quite



Muddy parking lots, West Campus





Creating the "Park for Cars"



"Park for Cars" near completion

muddy and frustrated. In the early 1970s, the President of Student Government demonstrated her protest against the parking conditions. She took her muddy boots right to President Berg's office and threw them on his desk. In the Facilities Master Plan undertaken in 2003, a new concept, entitled "A Park for Cars," provided a variety of spaces well-ornamented by a diverse assortment of trees.

Another topic that dominated many college campuses throughout the nation was tuition and College of DuPage was no exception. In 1967, College of DuPage charged \$5.50 per quarter hour; thus, a five-quarter hour class cost \$27.50. In the 2006–2007 academic year, tuition was \$96 per semester hour; thus, a three-semester hour class cost \$288.



Early photo of east parking lot

Picnics and Intramurals

In the early years of the college, there was a close connection between faculty, staff, administration, and students. Often picnics and intramurals were held to help build a sense of community between student groups and staff. These events were sometimes sponsored by the faculty, the president, or by student groups. Some were held annually, often before the fall term as a way to launch the new academic year. Over time, as the college grew, these occurred less frequently. Attendance at these early picnics was substantial, but trailed off as time went on. Eventually, the college began hosting annual summer picnics.

Intramural competition in a variety of sports was also very popular in the first two decades of the college's existence. Student and faculty groups formed to compete in a wide range of sports: basketball, softball, tennis, and many others. Results were often reported in the *Courier*. From the 1990s onward, the interest in intramurals faded. There were sporadic attempts in the 1990s and early twenty-first century to recreate intramural leagues, but there has not been much consistency. Even so, students, faculty and staff continue to partake in the open gym and swim times in pick-up games.



Ernie LeDuc and George Peranteau playing softball at a student/faculty picnic



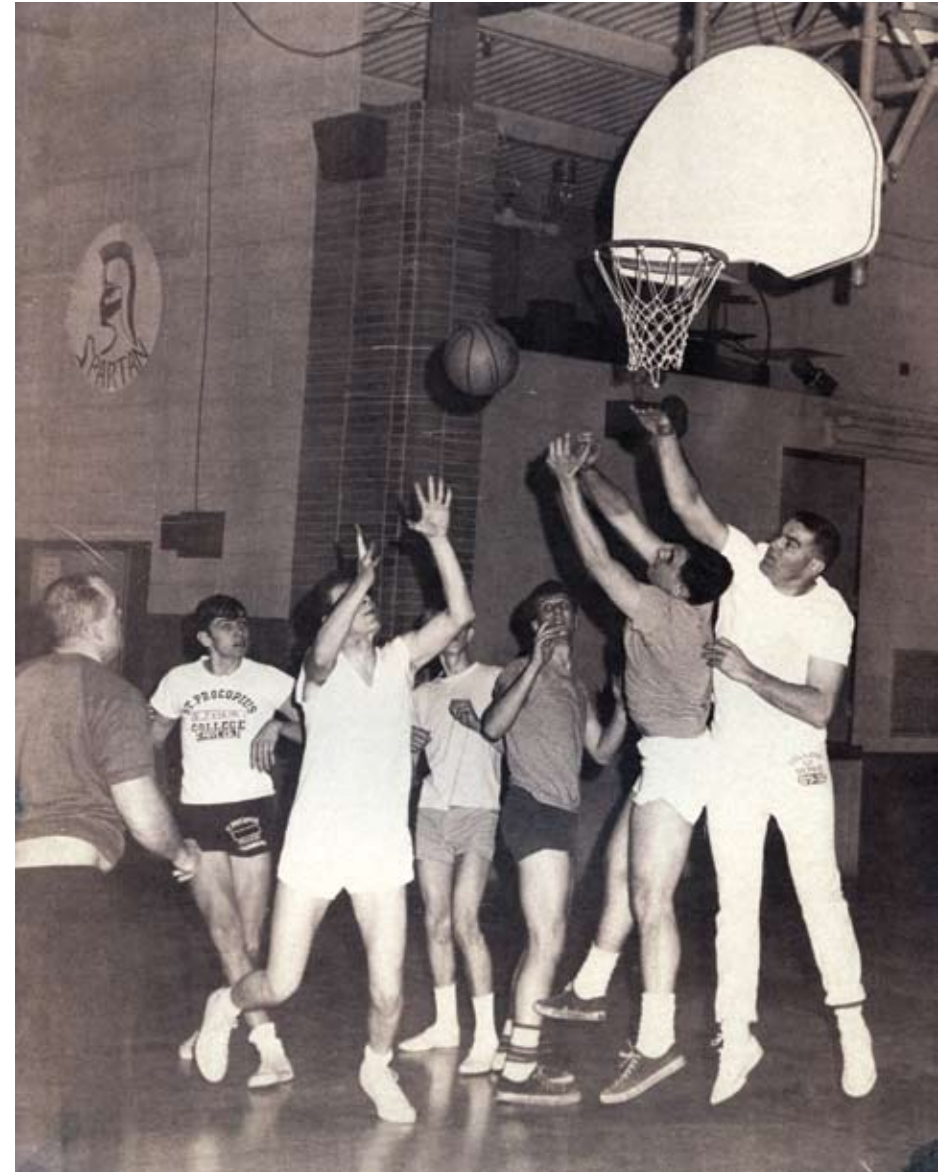
Car painting contest



Faculty basketball intramurals



Student/faculty picnic



Basketball intramurals

Homecoming

At Lyons Township Junior College, students celebrated Homecoming annually. This tradition continued at the new college for nearly ten years. The week-long festivities were capped off with the naming of a Homecoming Queen and a football game. One of the themes was “Autumn by Moonlight.” In the first few years, these events were heavily attended. By the mid-1970s, there was debate in the pages of the *Courier* about whether or not to continue with the tradition. With rapid growth of the college and changing student attitudes about traditions and institutions (most substantially during the turmoil of the 1960s), Homecoming was eventually abandoned. For many years there was a “Spring Formal” for students as well. This too did not last long.



Homecoming Queen, Nanci Alumbaugh and her court: Isabel de Para, Pamela Lyons and Paulette Balodimas, 1969



First Homecoming Dance, 1968



Homecoming Queen, Linda MacLennan, 1968



Homecoming Queen, Pattie Murphy and Homecoming King, Bob Sanders, 1970



Kent State Memorial Service

Kent State

On May 4, 1970, students at Kent State University in Ohio were protesting American involvement in Vietnam. The tense scene climaxed when National Guard troops opened fire and four students were killed. This sent shockwaves across college campuses across the United States. Many campuses erupted in further protests and violence. Some campuses dismissed classes, concluding the semester early, and sent students home. College of DuPage students tended to be more conservative in their politics than the average college student at this time. Student polls in the *Courier* regularly reflected support for the war effort in Vietnam and disdain for those protesting the war or avoiding military service. Vietnam Vets (including those who continued to support the war effort and those who did not) comprised a significant group on campus.

This event also shocked the College of DuPage community. Students held vigils and outdoor memorial services, then worked to commemorate the event in a formal way. The college formally acknowledged the events of 1970 with the planting of four trees and the placing of a plaque in honor of the four slain students at Kent State University. These four trees and the plaque are still on the campus today, located at the southwest corner of Fawell Boulevard and Lambert Road.



Kent State Memorial Trees



Planting the Kent State Memorial Trees

Concerts and Music on Campus

From its beginning, College of DuPage sponsored many musical groups and concerts. Many bands—both prominent and unknown—came to perform for students through the years. Groups like the Hollies and many local bands played to filled halls. During the 1970s, attendance at these events faltered. Like many other campus activities, the interest diminished as the student population changed. Through the 1980s and 1990s, support for live bands diminished tremendously as more outside groups were hired to perform through the new Arts Center. Even so, programs like “Battle of the Bands” were hosted by Student Activities to encourage musical groups within the college itself.



The Hollies



Performer sings his heart out for College of DuPage



Audience enjoying the show



Band performing for College of DuPage students



Drummer keeps the beat

Graduation

In the spring of 1968, the college held its first graduation. Most of these graduating students had begun academic careers at Lyons Township Junior College. Norman Ross, Chicago radio and television personality, gave the commencement address, establishing a precedent for inviting “outside” speakers. By the mid-1970s, outside speakers were no longer invited. Once during the 1970s, some students, eager to protest convention, petitioned to give up traditional caps and gowns. President Rodney Berg heard the petition, but decided to retain traditional graduation attire. In 1971, there were 650 degrees granted, fifty certificates, and the first class of nursing graduates was seen. Since that time, graduation has continued to thrive. While many more people were receiving degrees and certificates, an average of five hundred students attend the ceremony each year.



Deanna Luedte, Barbara Stratton, and Kathy Watt prepare for graduation, 1968



1968 Graduation



Norman Ross



Commencement, 1985



Dr. Michael Murphy congratulating a graduate at commencement, 1998

Student Publications

There have been several student publications over the forty years of College of DuPage. The *Courier*, the influential college newspaper, is the most durable of them all. The newspaper was first published during the very first week of the college's opening in 1967. The *Courier* has been served by four faculty advisors—Gordon Richmond (1967–1981), James Nyka (1981–1987), Cathy Stablein (1987–present), and with brief interim leadership from Dan Thorpe (2001, 2004–2005). The first issue of the paper was four pages long. Forty years later, it averages twenty-eight pages. The *Courier* became one of the largest community college newspapers in the country. This weekly newspaper is a student forum and not simply a laboratory newspaper. Journalism classes are kept separate so there is no obligation to print student assignments. Most of the costs of producing and disseminating the newspaper are covered by advertising with a supplement from Student Activities fees. In 2005, the budget exceeded \$200,000—one of the largest budgets among community colleges in the United States. The *Courier* computerized in 1988 and regularly wins awards from the Illinois Community College Journalism Association.

INDEX

News.....	1
Editorial.....	12
Features.....	15
Sports.....	18
Arts & Entertainment.....	7B
Comics.....	14B
Want Ads.....	16B

Courier

College of DuPage Student Newspaper ♦ Published Fridays since 1967

FREE WEEKLY

Borbey called for Naval duty ♦ **FEATURES**, page 6 | **FBI check records of former student** ♦ **NEWS**, page 3 | **Football takes first win of season** ♦ **SPORTS**, page 1B

October 5, 2001 | www.cod.edu/courier | VOLUME 35, ISSUE 1

Photopoll

What were you doing when you heard about the World Trade Center attack?

Chris Damocles, 18
Bolingbrook
Graphic Arts

"A friend told me when I was on the phone. I was shocked."

Samantha Leaky, 18
Westmont
Business

"I was there. I was in Queens. I was watching on TV. Then I went outside and I saw the second plane hit the building."

George Beck, 42

VIA COURIER STUDENT NEWSPAPER | COLLEGE ORIENTATION ISSUE | FREE

COD TODAY

No. 1 COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN DUPAGE

Dr. Michael T. Murphy is the president at College of DuPage.
This year, President Murphy will be working to unite the Open and Central Campuses into one single campus.
He will do this with the assistance of newly-appointed Vice President for Academic and Student Services, Dr. Walter Packard.
"We are taking a large, complex organization and trying to make sense of it for the people using it," Packard said.
Both the President and Vice President stress the need for student and faculty input during this transition period.

1995-1996

Community college no high school

by COD TODAY

So why is college, even a community college, different from high school? You may notice that bells don't ring between classes, signaling the end to a period at College of DuPage.

Everyone is on a different schedule in college, chosen by yours truly rather than mandated by a counselor. You may not be able to get in some classes you want to take because the class enrollment is full. However, you could petition (ask) the instructor to overload (more than the maximum) the class to let you in.

There are no pep rallies or class assemblies at COD. There's not even a prom or Homecoming Dance. Social activities are not divided by freshmen or sophomore class.

Your classmates may be married with children. They could be your parents, or even grandparents. And, your classes won't be the same every day, or night. You may attend classes on weekends or at different sites.

Because you're in college, you won't have any study halls, activity periods or detention.

College of DuPage doesn't have any yellow school buses to pick up and drop off students. Transportation is your responsibility now. Even eating arrangements are your responsibility.

For meals, COD has three cafeterias and scores of vending machines.

SRC North - COD's front door open to students

by Tom Peltier COD TODAY

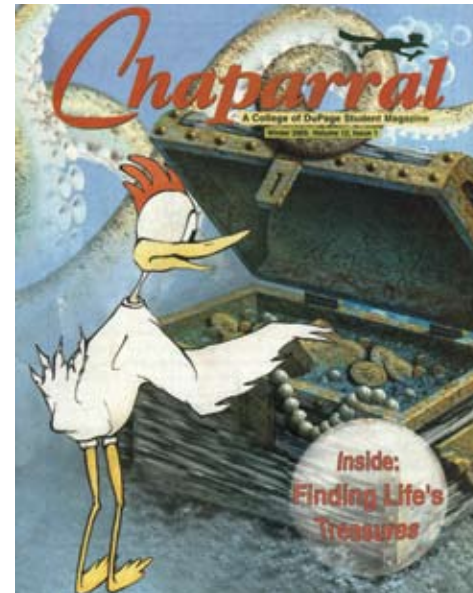
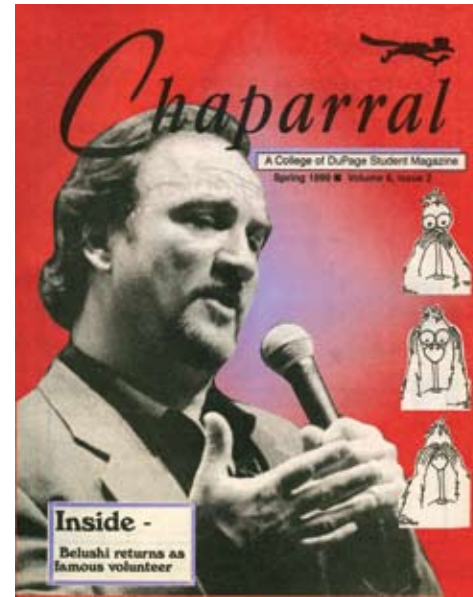
Looking for the front door to COD? The latest and greatest entrance to the campus is the three-story SRC North.



Gordon Richmond works on layout of *Courier*

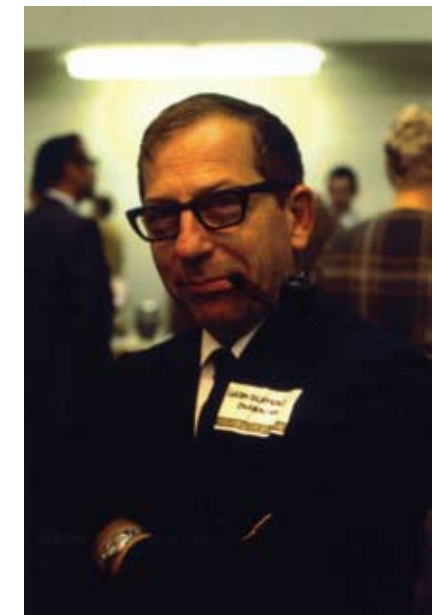


Cathy Stablein, John McCallum, Laura Taylor, and Matt Mance



There are seven paid student editor positions. These students oversee most features of the production of the newspaper. Many former editors and staff members have gone on to work in reporting, marketing, editing, freelance writing, and internet magazines. This newspaper has been the primary tool for student communication over the past forty years. It has also proven to be an invaluable source for the writing of this history of the college.

Many other student publications were begun to support diverse student interests. In 1968, *Implications* was created to highlight students' creative writing. The pub-

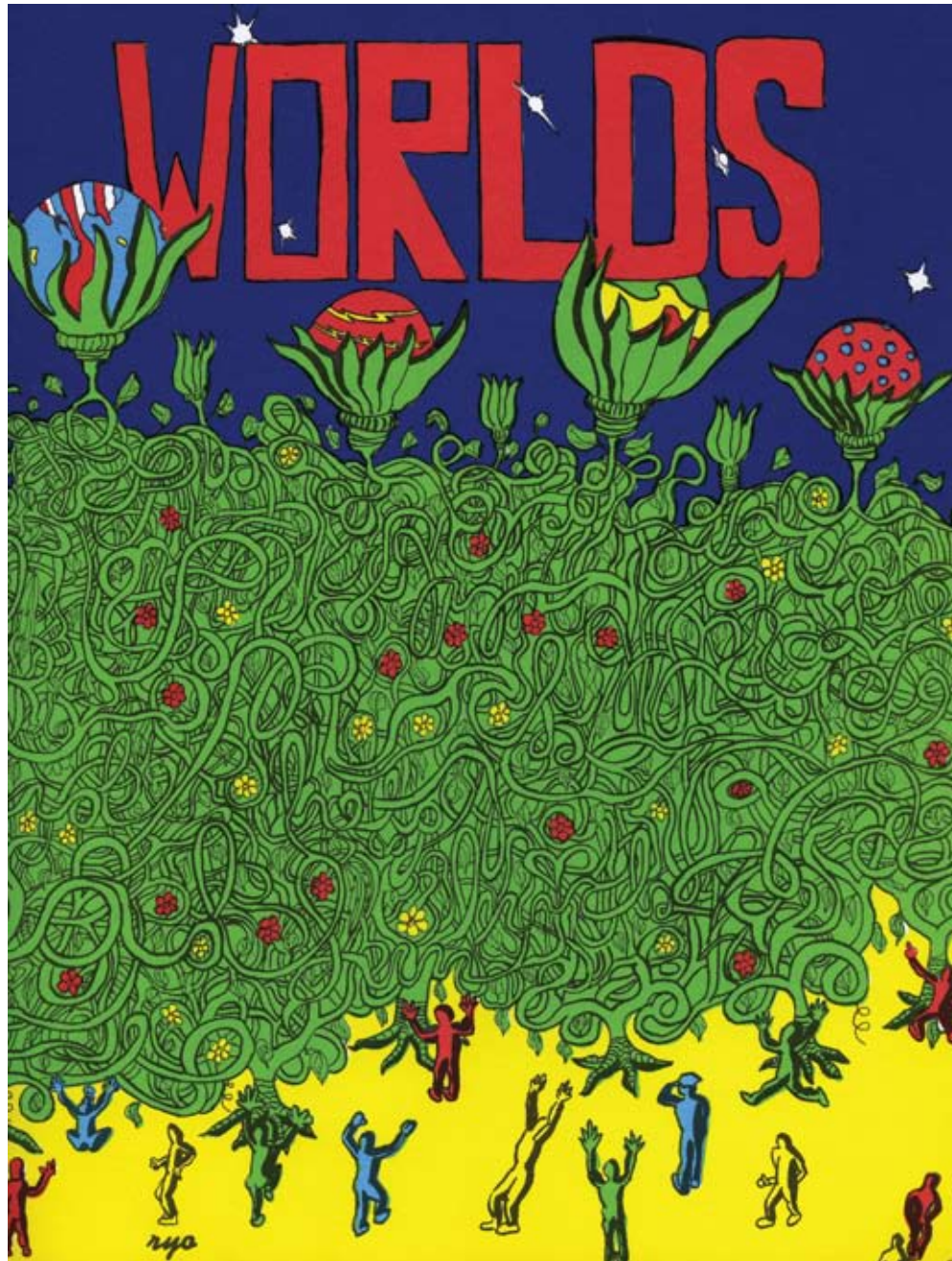


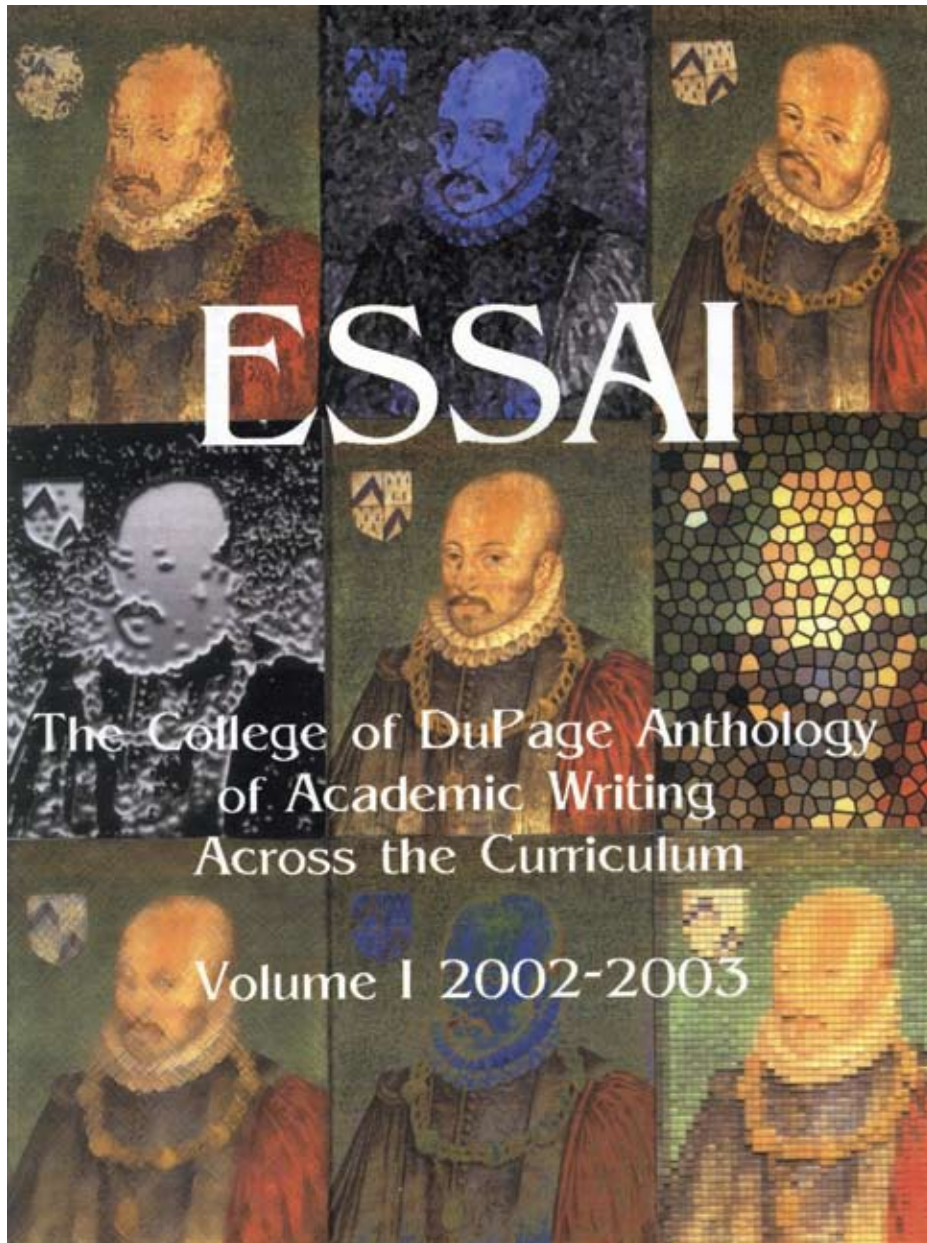
Gordon Richmond

lication continued for only a year or two. In the later 1970s, *Worlds* was founded to offer a place for students' creative writing and artwork. It too lasted only a few years. Since the early 1980s, there has been one continuous publication for fiction, poetry and art; the *Prairie Light Review* is produced by a partnership between Student Activities and the Communications faculty. The review, edited by students under the mentorship of recent faculty advisors like Gloria Golec and Tammie Bob, showcases original poetry, fiction, drama, essays, photographs, and artwork. It won first place in the central region of the National 2001 Literary Magazine Competition from the Community College Humanities Association.

In 1994, the *Chaparral* was founded as a literary magazine for the college. It was published three times a year under the quarter system. On the semester system, it has lengthened to forty-eight pages and is published twice a year. Some of the feature articles have covered influential leaders, travel to exotic lands, and heartfelt personal stories. Starting at the end of the 1990s, *COD Today* was created—a general publication in full-color where selected student editors from the *Courier* would produce an annual edition.

In the early 2000s, a new forum





for student academic writing emerged. Chikako Kumamoto, a faculty member of the English department, created the idea of Essai to highlight outstanding student writing from across all of the disciplines offered at College of DuPage. It helped fulfill a mission of the college to encourage students across the curriculum to hone their writing talents.



Four Years and Quarters vs. Semesters

Even before College of DuPage opened in 1967, debate raged on two important administrative issues. Every generation of students at the college has asked the following two questions: When will College of DuPage switch to semesters? When will College of DuPage become a four-year college?

The answer to both of these questions had always been quite simple. When College of DuPage opened in 1967, President Berg wanted the college to adopt the quarter system. He believed very strongly that quarters were the best calendar system for community colleges. The system required a smaller student class load, thus students would be able to take more courses each year. The result was less calendar time spent in class, something that would appeal to working students. Despite this practical reality, many colleges and universities in the United States moved from quarters to semesters over the years. By 2000, College of DuPage was the only public institution in Illinois still on quarters. Not long after, the College of DuPage Board of Trustees made the decision to change the calendar system to semesters. As the college began its thirty-ninth year in the fall of 2005—in spite of the objections of many faculty, staff, and students—the new system was in place, ending at least one of these age-old questions about College of DuPage.

The 1965 Junior College Act (later the Community College Act), placed Illinois community colleges into different classifications. College of DuPage is a Class I school, meaning it has the right to offer the first two years of a baccalaureate education. Perhaps the constant discussion of this issue over many decades indicated that the residents of College of DuPage's district desired publicly-funded baccalaureate education. Over the past forty years, many public, private, and for-profit educational institutions have expanded their offerings in DuPage County to serve a fast-growing and affluent county.



One of the last Quarterly class schedules



Chapter 5

Arts

The arts have always been a prominent feature of campus life. Even before the first classes were held in 1967, auditions for theatrical and musical groups were being organized. Theatre and music, both professional and student, were always very important at the college from the very beginning. Some speculate that the first two presidents' backgrounds in music and theatre, respectively, contributed to this drive behind the arts at College of DuPage.

It is truly remarkable that nearly twenty years passed before a permanent facility was built to house activities and events for the arts. The \$14.4 million Arts Center (now known as the Harold D. McAninch Arts Center) was completed in the mid-1980s. Early faculty, students, staff, and administrators learned to be flexible and able to operate in a variety of venues. In the first two years, they rented facilities all over the district. Once the M Building was completed, a three-hundred-seat theatre hosted many performances.

Throughout the college's history, there have been hundreds of theatrical shows, musical performances, and artistic exhibitions. In a history of this kind, it is nearly impossible to chronicle each one. In addition, College of DuPage became a center for cultural activity in the Chicago area featuring hundreds of outside shows, performances, and exhibitions. The college has attracted local, regional, national, and international artists of all varieties over the past four decades.

The College of DuPage arts programs have produced some prominent alumni. The best-known of these are John and Jim Belushi. John attended in the early 1970s and performed in many theatre productions before going on to international fame. His younger brother, Jim, attended College of DuPage in the mid-1970s. He, like his brother, performed in many shows (even while still in high school). Furthermore, Jim served as the college's first student trustee and later endowed a scholarship for theatre students in his brother's memory. Other alumni have also made notable contributions in the arts as well—Ted Wass was on "Soap" in the 1980s and "Blossom" in the 1990s; Gordon Boos worked in directing on "Barney Miller" and "Platoon"; and Mark Yackley worked in technical theatre support on shows like "The Family Feud." More recently, a student from the early 1990s, Marisol Nichols, has had success in movies such as "Vegas Vacation," and several television programs including a role on "24."

The Art Department

For nearly two decades in the college's history, the Art Department simply adjusted to its life in temporary facilities and exhibition areas. Finally, patience and hard work were rewarded. In the 1980s, a portion of the new Arts Center lobby was transformed into an art gallery, named the William E. Gallberg Gallery. Since then, the gallery has served as an exhibition space for student, faculty, local, national, and international artists for many years.

As the college campus began to take shape and plans were laid for the first permanent building, aesthetic values were given increased attention. Once the construction of A Building (renamed the Rodney K. Berg Instructional Center) was in process, Art Professors Pam Lowrie and John Wantz arranged to have fiber artist Marc Rogovin visit the campus for one quarter. This quarter, which took place during the mid-1970s, Rogovin, Wantz, Lowrie, and College of DuPage students created fiber and ceramic pieces to adorn the stairwells in the Berg Instructional Center. Several years later, as the Physical Education Building was being completed, Lowrie, Wantz, and students began a two year project of research, design, crafting, and installation to create a piece to ornament the lobby of the building.



Bob Marshall and Tina Shreiber



Camelot



Iphigenia at Aulis



Two Blind Mice



Band performance



Playing in front of the Arts Center



(clockwise from top left) *Feiffer's People*, *The Typist*, unidentified performance, *Dracula*, *Camino Real*, *Feiffer's People*



(clockwise from above) Jim Belushi; Jim Belushi in *Major Barbara*; John Belushi in *The Crucible*



Jazz Ensemble



New Classic Singers

The Music Department and Professional Groups

Over the years, the college has developed professional and student groups for all areas of the arts. College of DuPage has had five professional artistic groups for several decades—the New Philharmonic Orchestra, the DuPage Opera Theatre, the New Classic Singers, the Buffalo Theatre Ensemble, and the Arts Center Jazz Ensemble. Several of these professional groups, like the student groups, were founded before a permanent arts center was constructed, so they often performed in temporary theatres.

The two oldest professional ensembles at College of DuPage are the New Philharmonic Orchestra and the DuPage Opera Theatre. Both were founded by Harold Bauer in the late 1970s. The original New Philharmonic had twenty-four members and performed in the M Building Theatre (which could hold approximately 330 people). Today it has between fifty-five and sixty-five musicians under the direction of Kirk Muspratt and performs to large audiences on the main stage of the Harold D. McAninch Arts Center.

The DuPage Opera Theatre was founded at the same time as the New Philharmonic Orchestra. For nearly three decades, it has been a national leader in regional opera. Over the years, the theatre has performed popular favorites like *The Magic Flute*, *Carmen*, and *The Marriage of Figaro*. It has also performed less familiar works like *La Rondine* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and modern works like *The Boor*, *Jenufa*, and *Lazarus*. Such performances are supported by the New Philharmonic and a strong staff, designers, conductors, and leading artists from the Chicago area.

College of DuPage's professional choral group, The New Classic Singers, has been organized for nearly 25 years. This group has featured conductors, educators, and soloists from the Chicago area. The New Classic Singers has performed many times for the American Choral Directors Association, premiered new works and, in all things, been noted for performing excellence. Most recently, the group was listed by the "Illinois Arts Treasures on Tour," an outreach program of the Illinois Arts Council. Currently, the New Classic Singers is conducted by Lee R. Kesselman, professor of music, accompanied by William Buhr.

The Arts Center Jazz Ensemble is the professional jazz group, involving musicians from across the Chicago area. The ensemble has performed with internationally-known musicians like Clark Terry and J. J. Johnson. This group has a diverse and ambitious musical program. It is currently directed by Tom Tallman, professor of music.



Conductor Lee Kesselman



Carl Lambert and Chip Campbell

(top) New Philharmonic; (bottom) Conductor, Harold Bauer



Chamber Singers in front of Christ Church Cathedral



Madrigal Dinner



Preparing for performance



Rachel Barton and Harold Bauer

Other Music Department Groups

The Concert Choir was one of the first groups formed as the college opened. Dr. Carl Lambert, professor of music, organized this group in the first quarter of 1967. The DuPage Chorale is a large community chorus that sings the finest in choral masterworks. They often perform with the professional DuPage Chorale Orchestra. The DuPage Chorale has been open to students and community members without audition. The college's Chamber Singers, a group linked to a specific music course, is also open to all interested students without audition. Singers in this group specialize in madrigals, African, Hispanic, and other folk music, and other music for unaccompanied choir.

For those who play instruments, there have been many outlets for their talents on College of DuPage's campus. The DuPage Community Concert Band is a community band that performs often with musicians from their late teens to beyond retirement. It, like other student and community groups, has been linked to a specific music course. The Chamber Orchestra is another group for students and for the community where strings, wind instruments, and a harpsichord explore Baroque and Classical music.

The DuPage Community Jazz Ensemble is a twenty-piece big band where having fun and playing four decades-worth of jazz classics has been the priority. Again, membership is open without audition, but the group is linked to a specific music course as well. There are three smaller groups—Small Group Jazz, Percussion Ensemble, and Guitar Ensemble—where students and community members come together to focus on their specific instruments.

The Theatre Department

Like the Art and Music Departments, the Theatre Department has been extremely active for four decades. Student theatre has had many different outlets over the years at College of DuPage. Stageworks is a venue where students can perform fully designed productions. Actors' Theatre in the Studio has provided a minimal design setting so students can focus on the acting process as an extension of the classroom experience. Freestage is an alternative performance arena emphasizing imagination and creativity. In the end, the way most people have enjoyed and continue to enjoy the rich artistic heritage of College of DuPage over the years is by attending performances and viewing shows.

The Buffalo Theatre Ensemble is the professional theatre group at College of DuPage, founded more than twenty years ago under the direction of Craig Berger. The philosophy of the theatre ensemble is rooted in the idea that community support and student investment in acting can produce better art. The troupe is committed to the idea of creating believable characters. It was founded at a time when the Chicago theatre scene was exploding with the founding of professional theatres such as Steppenwolf. It is currently under the direction of Connie Canaday Howard, professor of theatre.



Theatrical performance



Craig Gustafson putting on makeup



Costumes



Theatrical performance



Theatrical performance, 1989



Chapter 6

Athletics

Like the Arts, athletics have been a constant feature of campus life at College of DuPage, even before the college opened for classes in September 1967. Relatively few sports were represented in the early days, but the athletic program expanded rapidly over the following four decades. This aspect of student life is multi-faceted and constantly evolving. Some sports that were very successful and popular in early years are no longer so. Other sports were not represented in the beginning, but have since become very successful. College of DuPage, like all colleges, has experienced the rise of women's sports especially since the 1960s. Some of those women's sports have been among the most successful in recent years.

Early Years

A football team was organized even before the college opened its doors for classes. The first issue of the *Courier* reported that College of DuPage lost its first two games to Morton and Thornton colleges. The following week, in a game played against Elmhurst College, College of DuPage football earned its first win. Football dominated the sports scene in that first quarter, but other teams were soon formed. Cross-country, wrestling, hockey, gymnastics, and swimming all took shape in this first quarter in preparation for competition. By the end of November of this first quarter, the College of DuPage golf team won a regional title before the first term grades were issued to the competing students.

Football ended its first season with three wins and five losses. The basketball team began playing in the following season. Also, in this first year the men's swim team took sixth place in a national competition. By the end of the second year, the football team achieved its first winning season (5-4) while other sports experienced both success and defeat. Basketball managed only four wins out of twenty-five games. Hockey enjoyed a winning season while swimming took tenth place at national competitions. Exceeding all other accomplishments that year, golf excelled again with a twenty-one and one record. In the college's third year, gymnastics and hockey were dominant. The gymnasts placed at the nationals where they finished third. Even so, this represented a notable achievement and granted the opportunity to showcase its first individual national champion in Dan Gardiner. Hockey finished with thirteen wins and one loss. It is important to remember that all of the athletics through these first years functioned without permanent facilities. This was especially challenging for hockey, football, gymnastics, and swimming.

In the early 1970s, football struggled while gymnasts, golfer, cross-country, and swimmers thrived as teams and individually. By the end of the college's



Joe Palmieri, Dr. Rodney Berg, and Ed Martin



first decade, College of DuPage boasted of many notable athletic achievements to its credit. The football team started off with difficulty, but by the middle of the 1970s, it was a top-ranked team even recording a season with only one loss. Basketball started off with both wins and loses as well. When Dick Walters began coaching, however, many anticipated that they would win regional and state titles. Gymnastics, swimming, and hockey were consistently in the top of their class. Many regional and state championships followed as well for tennis and golf. One of the greatest changes to athletics from the beginning of the college to the late 1970s was the introduction of women's sports, including basketball, gymnastics, volleyball, and tennis. In 1976, the women's volleyball team placed tenth in the nation.



College of DuPage's first football team



1971 Wrestling Conference Champions



Wrestling Team



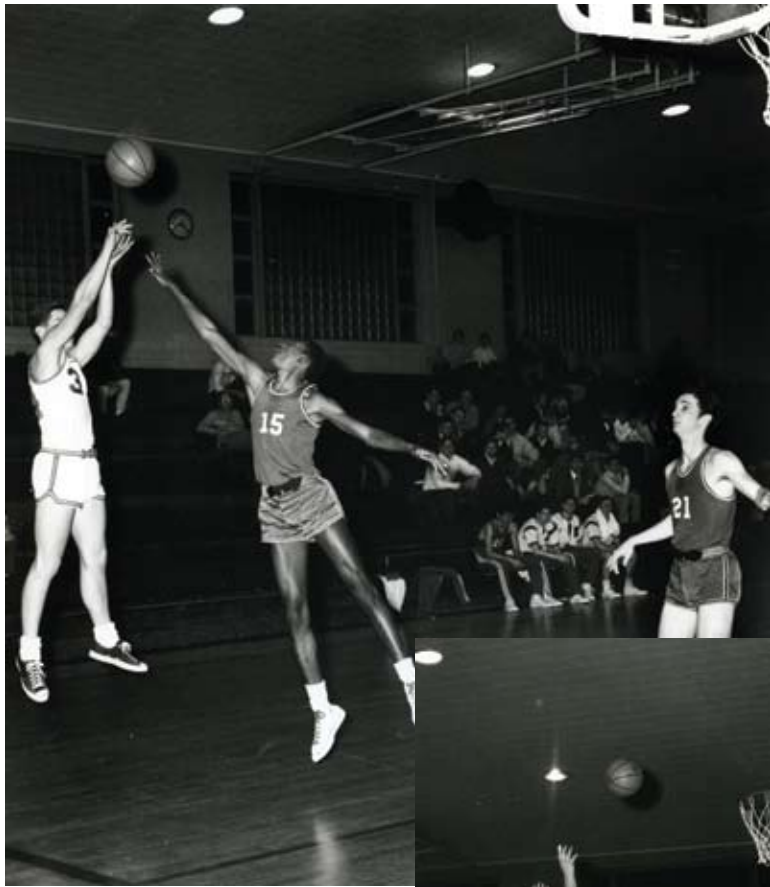
Kerry Howland, Al Zamsky, and Steve Boom



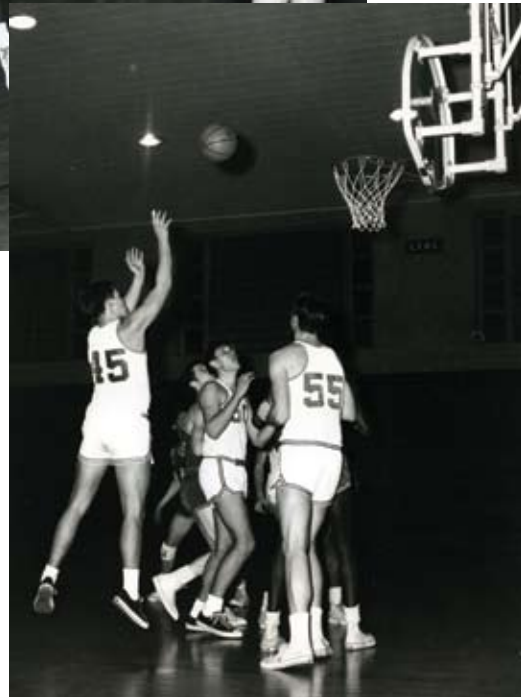
Golf Team, 1967



Men's and Women's Track Teams



Men's Basketball, 1967-68



Men's Basketball, 1967-68



Men's Basketball, 1967-68



Men's Tennis Team, 1969-70



Men's Gymnastics, 1969-70



Larry Oparka, All-American Swimmer, 1967-68



Larry Oparka



Men's Gymnastic Team, 3rd Place Nationals, 1974



Baseball Team, 2000



Baseball Team



Men's Soccer Team



Baseball Team, 1967-68



Men's Basketball 1973-74



Baseball Team



Men's Soccer

(from top) Jim McCarthy,
Charles Shirk, and Craig Burton



Women's Volleyball



Debbie Peterson, 1975



Women's Basketball Team, 1990



Women's Volleyball



Women's Volleyball, 1992-93



Women's Track Team

1980s

Athletics in the 1980s were notable for expansion (especially in women's sports), championships, and, in some sports, declining interests and talents. By this second decade of the college's life, women's sports were well developed, and the basketball, volleyball, softball, soccer, and other women's teams won regional, state, and even national championships. Although hockey would be dropped in the 1990s, in 1980 the sport brought College of DuPage its first national athletic championship. Football also enjoyed a run of great success during the 1980s and into the 1990s, including national championships under head coach, Bob MacDougall and a national record-breaking thirty-six game winning streak.



Hockey Team, National Champions, 1980



Hockey Team, National Champions, 1980



Hockey Team, 1990



Hockey Team, 1969-70



Men's Soccer

THE COURIER, Page 8 March 27, 1981

Icers bring home NJCAA title

By Tom Nelson

Virginia, Min. — With the chaos of "OOO! OOO!" echoing from the stands, the Chaparral hockey team squeaked past the Rainey River Voyagers 2-1 to bring home the first national athletic title for DuPage.

The game saw the icers fight back from a 2-0 deficit to capture the coveted title.

"Duh... we had plenty of excuses to give up but we didn't," MVP goalie Tom Adrabas said. "We were the team with the power to blow them off the ice but we did enough to win."

After Rainey River came out and scored two quick goals in the first period, it looked like their 2-0 win over reigning champion Canton was no fluke.

But, with two minutes remaining in the first period, center Rich Balance with assists from Don Nieström and E.J. Clark drew the first blood for CD.

Going into the second period, the Chaps looked like they might recover from the early blow as winger Mike Schrader's slap shot took a DuPage bounce and was tipped in by winger John Masterson at 15:37.

After Rainey River scored again, the Chaps tied up the score as Schrader took a blue line to blue line pass from winger Gary Garabala and blew a stopper past the Voyager goalie to keep up the score at 3-2.

But then the darn broke and Rainey River deluged the nets and scored three unanswered goals within seven minutes.

With the inspired play of Barry Woods of Rainey River leading them on, the score stood at 6-3 going into the second half of the game.

The Chaps took advantage of a powerplay and brought the deficit to within two after Brad Saban and Clark set up Balance in front of the net to score his second goal of the night.

With the CBS and hold line producing as usual, the third line of Schrader, Garabala, and George Zahron gave the first two lines the vital rest time they needed.

To end the second period, Mike Murphy took a pass from Saban to score on a Rainey River power play to bring the Chaps to within one. The team was starting to fire up the old third period reserve engine at the end of the second period. The closing minutes saw the Chaps hitting the open man and passing with authority.

But DuPage let it slip and Rainey River scored on a rebound in front of the net at 16:57 of the third period.

Adrabas put up his inviolable force shield and held the Voyagers at bay for the rest of the game. With Adrabas playing like a fiend, his efficient look control of the game.

Nieström tallied at 17:15 with an assist from Murphy to pull the team to within one. With defenseman Bill Fitzmaurice in the penalty box, Murphy stole the puck from a surprised Rainey River defender to tie up the game with five minutes remaining.

At 2:18 Balance put the icing on the cake for DuPage as he scored on a second attempt to tip in to put the Chaps up by one, which proved to be all the Chaps needed.

To get to the final round, the Chaps defeated Mesaal College 5-4 in their first game. Chaparral goals were scored by Saban, Nieström, Clark, and Balance.

As the final buzzer went off in the game against Rainey River, Coach Herb Salberg turned to his assistant Ed Flansert and said, "The biggest dream in my life has just come true."

The celebration began as the final seconds ticked off and only stopped when DuPage received its trophy and Nieström, Balance and Adrabas were selected to the All-tournament team. Adrabas was also named the tournament's MVP for the second year in a row. To achieve this award Adrabas turned away 33 shots in the first game and 47 in the final game against Rainey River.

Please turn to Page 7

Hockey Team, National Championship, 1980



Bob MacDougall



College of DuPage Football Team, 1996–97



College of DuPage football team



Bob MacDougall

1990s and beyond

In the later 1990s, football was dropped for a few years before it was reinstated in the early twenty-first century. The reinstated football program has not been able to match the success of the earlier program. During the most recent fifteen years of the college's history, other sports began to enjoy more success as well—men's and women's soccer, tennis at the national level, and women's volleyball in particular. National championships in several of these sports were achieved in the 1990s and beyond.

The athletics programs, like the arts, have been some of the most successful at College of DuPage. Nearly all sports programs over the forty years have achieved national prominence, making College of DuPage a well-known name and an athletic powerhouse across the United States. Inspired by this legacy, the school will hope and endeavor to maintain this prestigious standing in the future.



Mike Bellamy



Women's Tennis, Coach
Dave Webster, Julie Rice,
and Laurie Rice



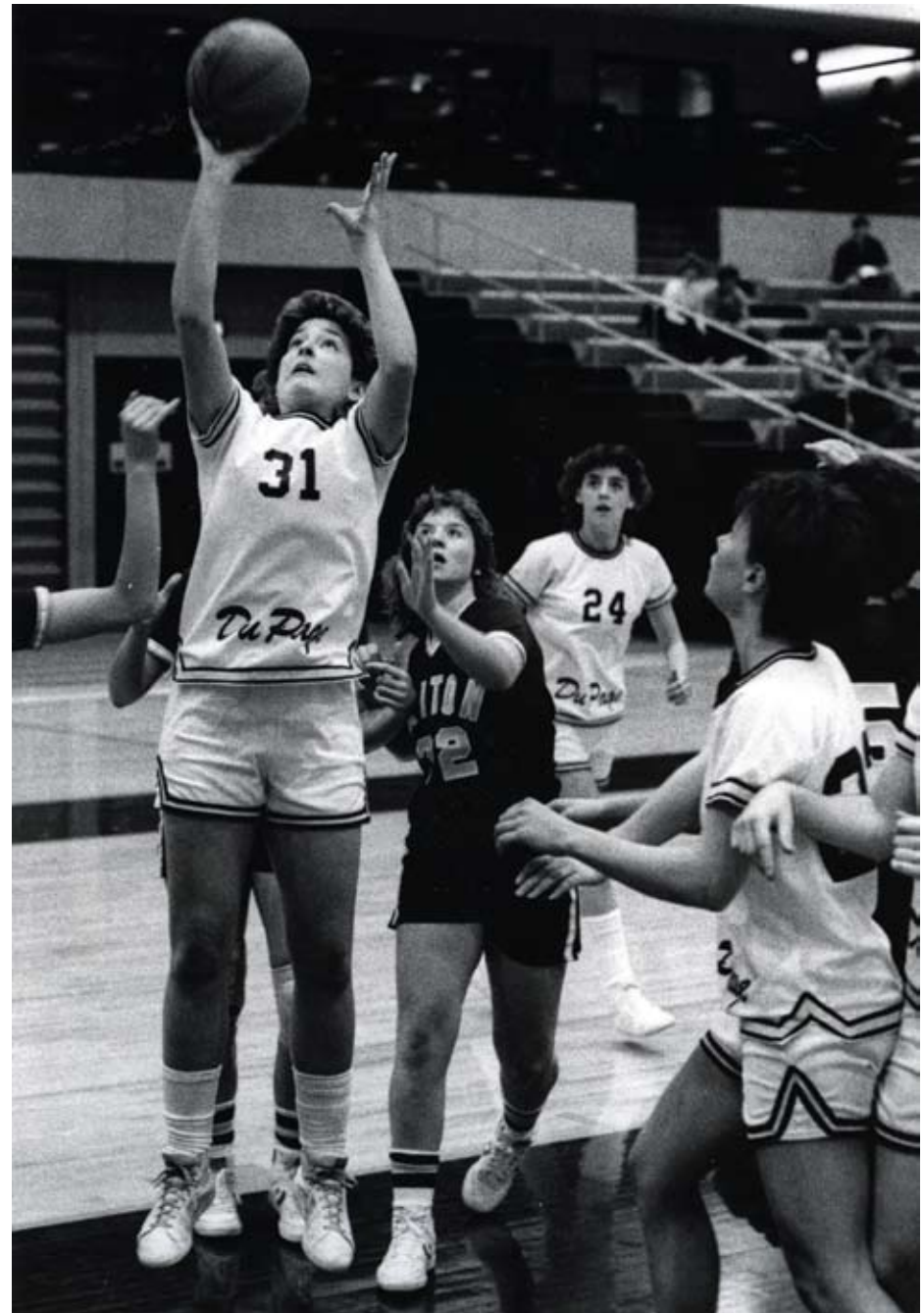
Men's Tennis, 1997



Men's Tennis, 2000



Women's Basketball





Women's Softball



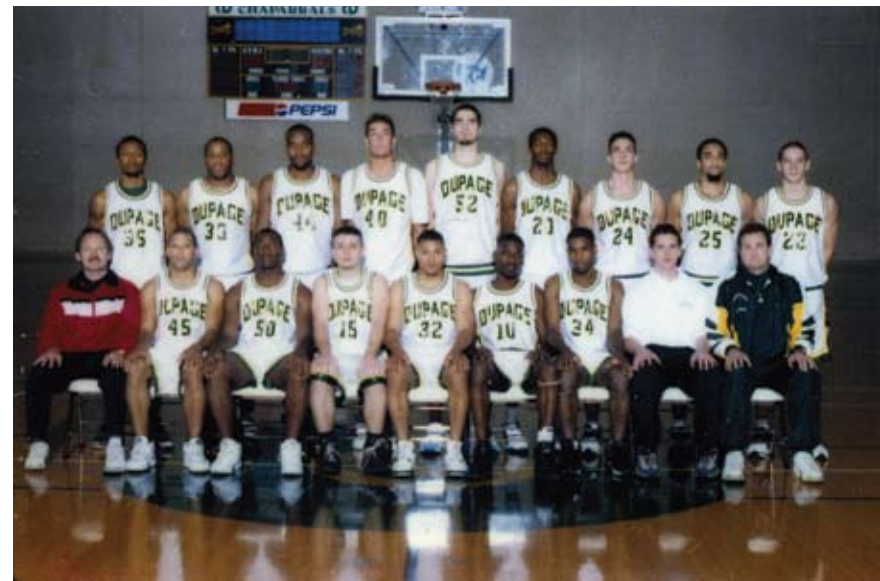
Women's Softball



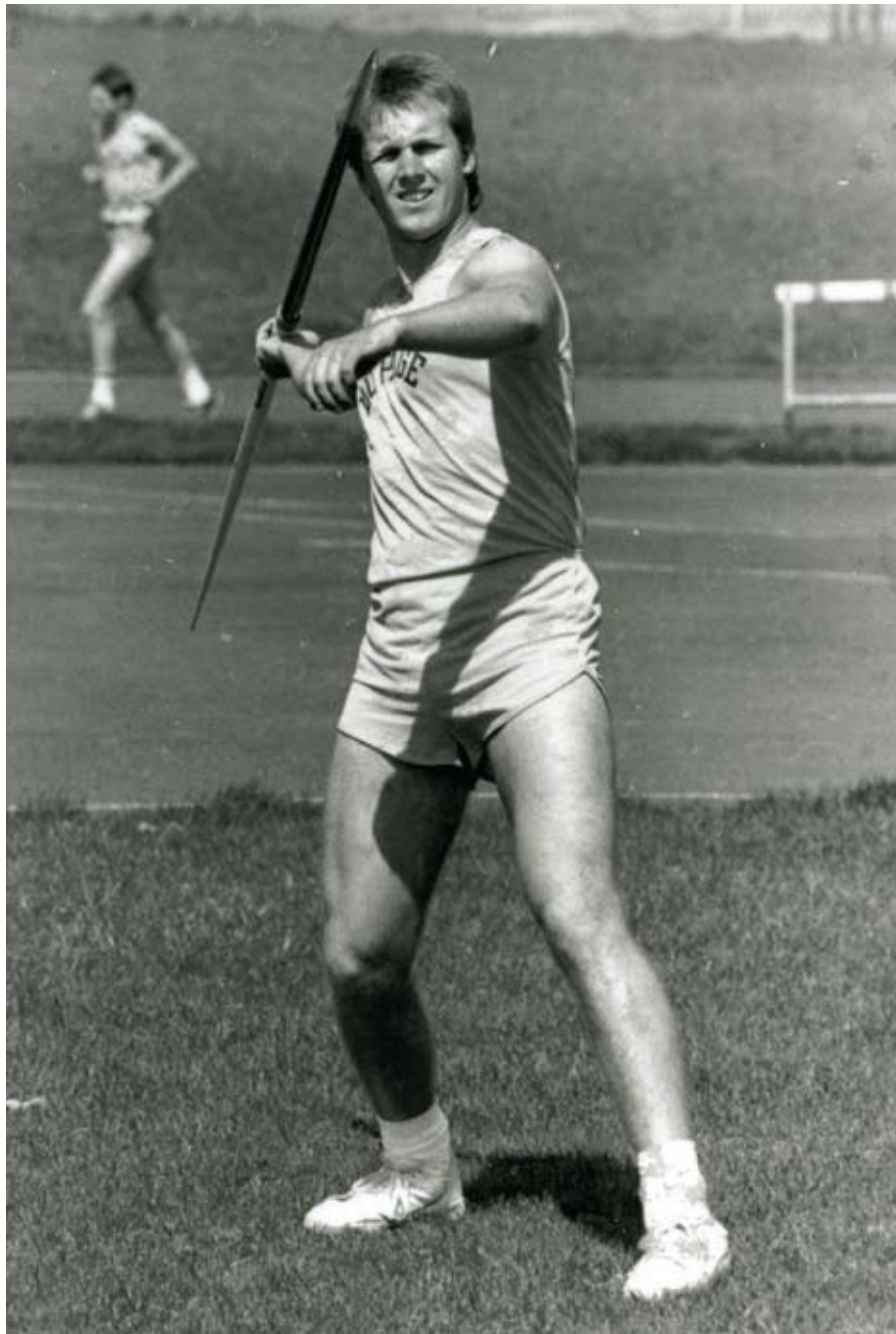
1998 Women's Championship Volleyball Team



1998 Championship Golf Team



Men's Basketball Team, 1999



Tom Pukstys, College of DuPage track star becomes Olympian



Pukstys named male Athlete of the Year

By Robert Call

Tom Pukstys, the CD Male Athlete of the Year, began competing in track and field when he was in the seventh grade. Since that time he has traveled to the USSR twice to take part in the Lithuanian National Collegiate Championships where his best finish was fifth place in 1984.

The Stagg High School graduate began throwing the javelin only three years ago. It was then that he realized he had a talent in the area.

"In high school I enjoyed throwing (the javelin) and once I found out how good I was I began practicing more," stated Pukstys.

Three weeks ago Pukstys and ten of his teammates traveled to Odessa, Texas for the NJCAA Track and Field Championships. While in Texas he was crowned the javelin champion.

During his four years of high school Pukstys also was on the golf and baseball teams.

"I think baseball is the only sport that you can be out of shape and still be pretty good," commented Pukstys.

Pukstys is currently coached by his brother Andy, 26, who at one time was also involved in track and field as a contestant. Part of the reason Pukstys went to the Soviet Union was because Andy was at-

tending medical school at the University of Vilnius in the USSR.

Tom tries to stay in shape by practicing several events such as the long jump, discus, and the shot put.

"Practicing several events helps avoid the boredom of doing the same thing all the time," Pukstys asserted.

CD track and field coach **Ron Ottoson** has also had a tremendous impact of the champion.

"Coach Ottoson has always kept me motivated. I don't know how but he just has a way of motivating the entire team," continued Pukstys.

On May 3 Pukstys was invited to compete in the Jessie Owens Classic, in Columbus, Ohio. Pukstys finished behind two Olympian medalists and the Canadian national champion, which made the fourth place look even better.

Tom isn't sure where he'll go to school after being graduated from CD, but for now he is leaning toward the University of Oregon.

Pukstys would eventually like to be involved with the publicity department of an athletic company. And his 3.02 GPA will hopefully make that a reality.

When asked why he competed in a sport with little recognition Pukstys replied, "I've come to expect no publicity, and I love track and field anyway, so it doesn't bother me."



Tom Pukstys



Women's Championship Basketball, 2000



Women's Championship Softball, 2000



Chapter 7

Prominent Visitors

Over its forty-year history, many national and international figures have visited College of DuPage. These people have lectured, promoted programs, campaigned, provided musical and artistic performances, and offered insights and expertise. This chapter will discuss some of the most prominent visitors and describe their reception at the college. This is only a very small representative sampling. Thousands of visitors have enriched the college by their participation in international events, classroom and college-wide lectures, festivals and many other venues. It would be practically impossible to chronicle them all, but their contribution to the school should never be forgotten.

Sonny Bono

One of the first influential personages associated with the college was singer (later U.S. Congressman) Sonny Bono. In September 1968, Bono attended a rally in Chicago at Lincoln Park to advocate an initiative for a youth commission inside of the federal government. As the turmoil of the Vietnam War continued, Bono believed that the federal government was not responsive to the needs of young people. His association with College of DuPage was achieved largely through the efforts of Linda Swanson, a reporter for the campus newspaper the *Courier*. Swanson conducted a personal interview with the youth advocate despite the fact that thousands of fans of his singing duo, Sonny and Cher, mobbed the event. The text of the interview included an open letter to the Democratic Party as part of an effort to bridge the “Generation Gap” (a phrase coined by Bono) that he felt was hurting America more than any foreign enemy or weapon.

Senator Charles Percy

Four years after Bono’s 1968 visit, Illinois Republican Senator Charles Percy visited the new campus in Glen Ellyn. He encouraged young people to align themselves with senior citizens, noting the growing divide between generations and arguing that most problems were due to chronic ignorance. Percy urged, “To be old in America today often means also to be poor, to be sick, to feel lonely and shunted aside from society’s mainstream.” Percy advocated volunteer youth corps to perform public service to help the elderly and to fill a void in their own lives. Percy advocated many programs for seniors, but never at the expense of other generations. In this tumultuous time, young people and the World War II generation seemed incapable of communication. Percy worked to bridge this gap. His speech was intended to inspire young people to work with other generations for the good of the country.



Linda Swanson interviews Sonny Bono



Senator Charles Percy and Dr. Berg

Margaret Mead

In April 1974, controversial anthropologist and author Dr. Margaret Mead opened Psi College's lecture series. Mead was part of a nationwide movement for women's "independence" and "equality." Her lecture focused on gender differences, sexual liberation, and the status of women in the United States. She insisted that men felt threatened by women's new roles. Mead traced the development of both men's and women's places in society by looking at the development of civilizations from ancient times. She spoke of liberating all people from roles she argued were artificially defined based on gender. Mead concluded by arguing that many of the differences between men and women were societal rather than biological. She believed that gender roles should be challenged, expanded, and reinterpreted in the coming decades.



Margaret Mead

Ronald Reagan

During the 1984 presidential campaign, incumbent President Ronald Reagan addressed more than 10,000 people in College of DuPage's Physical Education Building. By mid-October, Reagan was weary from a long campaign trail, but he gave a forty-five-minute speech to the enthusiastic crowd. Flanked by local and state officials eager to be seen alongside the very popular incumbent, Reagan noted the beauty of the college campus. Prominent attendees included Governor James Thompson, Senator Charles Percy, Glen Ellyn President Michael R. Formento, and College of DuPage President Harold McAninch. Reagan's speech attacked the record and performance of his opponent, Walter Mondale, challenging the former Vice President in particular on his role in the difficult Carter Administration. Reagan's quick one-liners rallied the already animated and supportive crowd which was so tightly packed that the College of DuPage Health Center treated more than 50 people for heat exhaustion, including nine who lost consciousness.

Supporters noted Reagan's ability to reduce inflation from double-digits to about four percent. A nun in the audience noted, "Reagan is a good president; the country is safe and he's doing the best he can... I would like to see a nuclear freeze, though." A College of DuPage student and U.S. Marine reservist remarked, "I am a real Reagan fan—he's good for the country... I am proud to have President Reagan as my commander in chief." Such was the overwhelming sentiment of those at the rally. There were several dozen protesters inside and outside the arena, questioning his policies on nuclear weapons, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI or Star Wars), and Central America. Many in the pro-Reagan audience were very upset with the dissenters, nearly leading to altercations.

By this point in the campaign most pundits believed that Reagan would win re-election quite easily. They were proved correct in their predictions a few days after his appearance at College of DuPage, when Reagan won the election by a record landslide. Reagan's visit marked the first visit to College of DuPage by a sitting president. It also established a precedent for selection of College of DuPage as a campaign stop.



President Ronald Reagan



Governor James Thompson, Dr. Harold McAninch, and President Ronald Reagan

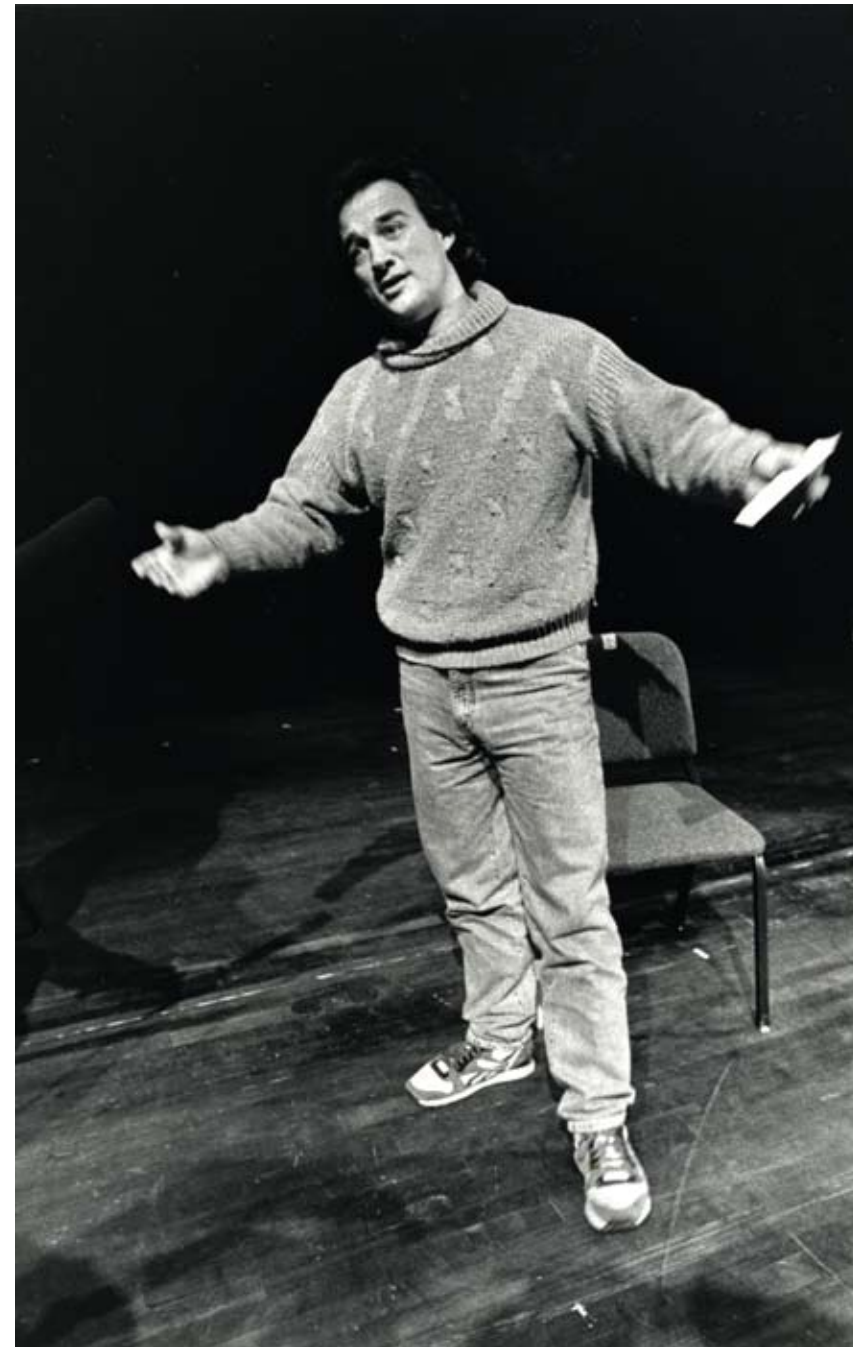
Jim Belushi

In the early 1970s, two brothers from Wheaton began their acting careers at College of DuPage. John and Jim Belushi both attended the college and were active in many theatrical performances. John achieved fame quickly and died young in the early 1980s. His younger brother Jim had a stronger connection to the college community both as a student and as an alumnus. He not only performed in many shows, but, as the result of a controversial election, he also was the first student trustee to the Board of Trustees in the mid-1970s.

Since Jim Belushi's ascent to international fame, he has continued to visit College of DuPage often and has been very generous in his support of the arts. In 1985, he visited College of DuPage to help celebrate the completion of the Arts Center (later McAninch Arts Center). He spoke of his sincere appreciation for College of DuPage for giving him his start in acting: "Where would I be now if it wasn't for Dick Holgate, Tom Thomas, Jim Collie, B.F. Johnson, Jack Weiseman, and Craig Berger? It doesn't matter what the structure of a building is like; it's really just the people. That's what this school is all about—this staff."

In memory of his brother, Belushi awarded a theatre scholarship to Michael Puharich, a College of DuPage student. The John Belushi/Second City Memorial Scholarship has continued to be granted for more than twenty years. Belushi hoped that this scholarship would encourage acting and the arts at the college and to grant students some money during hard times. Belushi's support of the arts continued through the 1990s and beyond.

In 1999, Belushi visited the college again to commemorate the retirement of Arts Center director Jack Weiseman and to raise money for the John Belushi Artist-in-Residence Fund as well as the John Belushi Scholarship Fund. He appeared with his Sacred Hearts Band, gave a lecture on acting and the performing arts to a general audience, and worked with students in class. During this visit, the naming of Belushi as "Outstanding Community College Alumnus" by the American Association of Community Colleges was commemorated by College of DuPage.





Jim Belushi presenting the first John Belushi/Second City Memorial Scholarship to Michael Puharich



Jim Belushi

Alan Dixon

Illinois State Senator Alan Dixon was one of the original supporters of the Junior College Act in 1965. Twenty years later, Dixon visited College of DuPage and saw what had become of that official effort. Dixon toured many of the new buildings and was favorably impressed, even exclaiming, “Who would have thought it would ever turn out like this!” His visit coincided with a Legislators Breakfast hosted by College of DuPage, with attendees including Beverly Fawell, George Hudson, Doris Karpel, James “Pate” Philip, Lee Daniels, Ralph Barger, and James Stange, who met to discuss both short and long-term needs of the college and projected state funding.



Dixon tours the library



Senator Dixon's Assistant, Frank Cole, Alan Dixon, Ron Keener, Harold McAninch, and Alan Bergeson



George Ryan and Dr. Harold McAninch

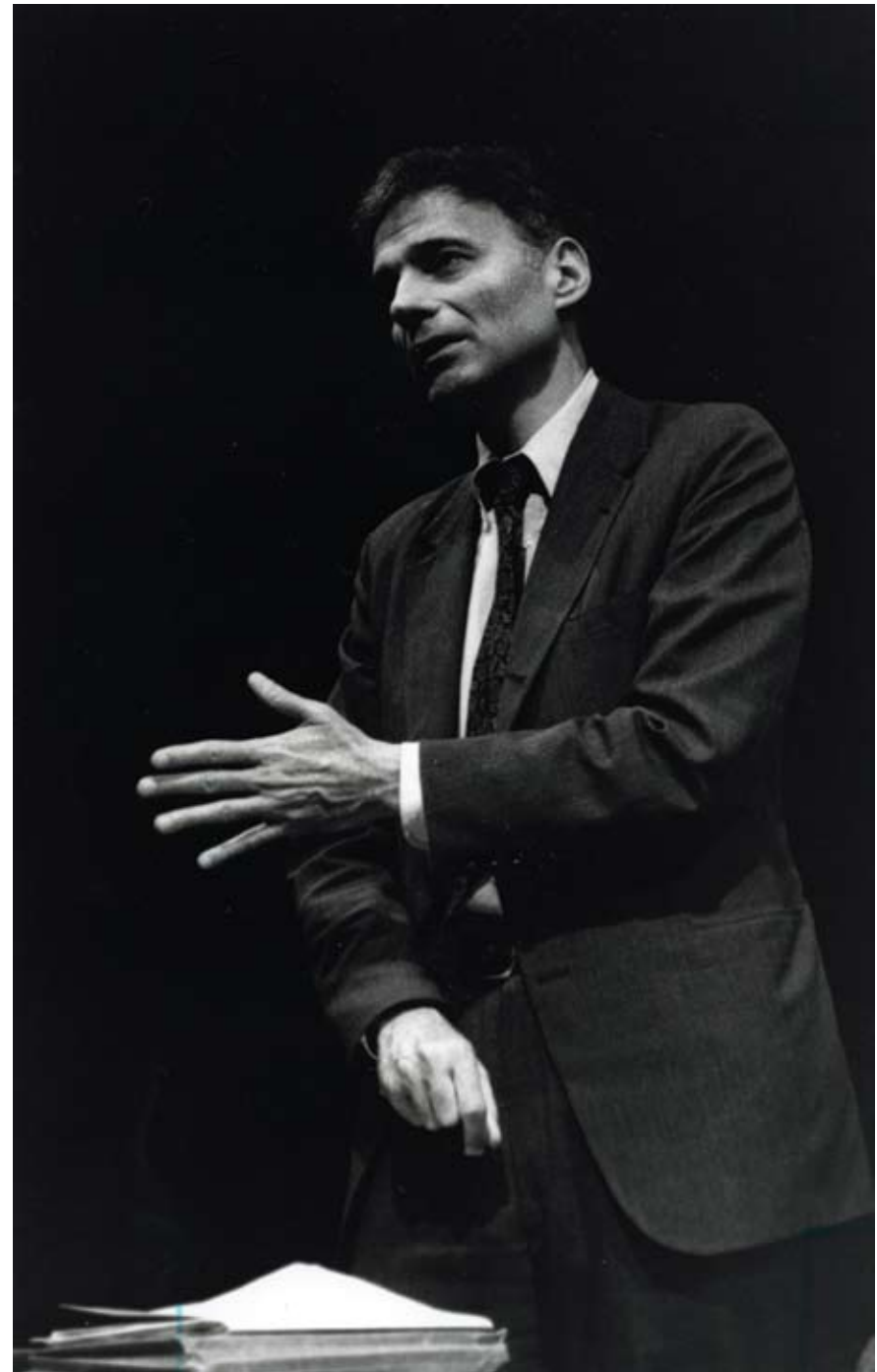
George Ryan

As a public institution, College of DuPage has hosted many politicians over its history. George Ryan held many positions in Illinois state government. In 1986, as Lieutenant Governor, he helped launch a seminar series sponsored by College of DuPage's Business and Professional Institute. The seminar concentrated on Small Business Assistance and International Business Opportunities. Two years later, Ryan returned to campus to address the Economic Development Breakfast which was again sponsored by the Business and Professional Institute. Again, a central topic of discussion was how to work with businesses interested in seeking access to international markets. Both of these visits were open to the college community and to the area's businesses.



Ralph Nader

In 1987, consumer advocate Ralph Nader addressed a College of DuPage audience in a speech entitled “Corporate Power in America.” His visit coincided with his campaign to defeat a bill in the Illinois General Assembly to limit damages awarded in medical malpractice lawsuits. While he acknowledged that the lawsuits could be a problem, Nader suggested reform of the system from top to bottom. He advocated reforming the insurance system and improving the “lax” medical disciplinary board. His message was not limited to medical issues. Nader gained fame in the 1960s as consumer advocate for automobile safety. Twenty years later, he broadened his message to include appeals for reform of business practices across the spectrum. At College of DuPage, he urged students to incorporate “individual value systems into academic, professional and civic life.” Nader thought corporate, government and even academic systems dictated American values while people left their personal values at the door, but that education could create productive, thinking, and active citizens. He argued, “people tend to be more neurotic, nervous, and more without self-confidence when they don’t find a way to express themselves and make a difference and take on city hall and challenge Exxon. (And) if we all grow up to believe and not to think, that is what’s going to happen.”





Bill Demby

Although College of DuPage has enjoyed hosting many prominent and famous visitors over the past forty years, less well-known visitors have sometimes made a great impact. In 1988, Bill Demby addressed the annual Honors Reception with his personal story of struggle and success. Demby lost both of his legs from the knees down during the Vietnam War. After he returned to the United States, he was directionless and fell into abuse of drugs and alcohol until a friend helped pull him out of this world of addiction. Demby entered college and returned to sports, his first love. By 1988, he had qualified in discus and javelin for the 1988 Paralympics in Seoul, South Korea.

His message to the students and their families was clear and sincere: “You have to try and make that attempt. Most people don’t try for fear of failing. You have to brush yourself off and work at taking that first step. Don’t let fear of failing keep you from succeeding.” His personal story served as an inspiring model, especially because of the odds stacked against him. His message was crystallized when he said, “I came back from a long road for I thought life had ended when I got back from Vietnam. At that time I just couldn’t deal with all that happened. But it’s never too late to learn. Always continue to learn and always keep an open mind.” He concluded the remarks by asking his audience, “Judge me by my abilities, not my disabilities.”



Bill Demby and College of DuPage student, Zenavah Mendelson

Barbara Bush

In 1988, as her husband, Vice President George H.W. Bush, campaigned for president, Barbara Bush visited College of DuPage in support of the college's adult reading assistance program. A long-time campaigner against illiteracy in the United States, Bush was invited to speak at the College of DuPage District Public Library Literacy Coalition on this issue. A group composed of libraries in DuPage County (including the Learning Resources Center that would become the College of DuPage Library), the College of DuPage District Public Library Literacy Coalition provided free programs for adults who want to learn to English. Illiteracy touched the lives of millions of Americans and cost billions of federal dollars annually. Bush applauded efforts by the state and the college to combat this problem, but she pointed out the fact that about 16% of the residents of College of DuPage's district were still functionally illiterate. Provost Carol Viola presented Bush with a plaque for her "support of literacy in the United States."

George H.W. Bush

Just before the 1988 election, Vice President George H. W. Bush visited College of DuPage. He gave a twenty-minute speech on the theme: "Things are not bad in the United States." In the final days of the campaign he led his Democratic opponent, Michael Dukakis, in most polls, but the Vice President vowed to run his campaign as if he were behind in the polls, even up to the day of the election (illustrating a determination not to take voters for granted). The audience was receptive as Bush highlighted several key issues, stressing the strength of American education and the idea that teachers should be capable of teaching their students. He also advocated voluntary prayer in public schools. The *Courier* noted that Bush discussed "safe issues" while there were supporters of the Dukakis campaign in the arena. The arena was filled with Bush supporters who made sure the voices of those supporting his opponent were drowned out in a chorus of boos.

The Gatlin Brothers, a country music group, opened the event. Prominent local and state Republican officials who joined the Vice President included Illinois State Representatives Ralph Barger and Jim Stange, Illinois State Senator Beverly Fawell, U.S. Representative Henry Hyde, and Illinois Governor Jim Thompson. One of the most effective attacks the Vice President leveled against his opponent was the "L Word," a phrase often used by Republicans when describing a liberal. When Bush referred to Dukakis in this way, the overwhelmingly Republican crowd went wild. One of Bush's supporters (recorded in the *Courier*) even referred jokingly to Massachusetts as "the first communist state in America" because of



Barbara Bush and Dr. Bernie Fradkin



James Rowoldt, Joanna Escobar, and Barbara Bush



Dukakis' liberal policies as governor. Most supporters liked Bush's experience, his continuation of Reagan's policies, and his knowledge of foreign policy, although some at the rally questioned the selection of U.S. Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana as his running mate.

In the subsequent issue of the *Courier*, a poll of student views revealed that the Republican ticket had more support, but the general student body was not nearly as dedicated as the crowd at the speech. A few days later, Bush won the election over Dukakis by a considerable margin.



George H.W. Bush rally



Jim Edgar

The college has a longstanding history of partnership with local businesses. In 1990, Illinois Secretary of State Jim Edgar visited an off-campus program on literacy established at the General Mills plant in West Chicago. The program, one of great interest to the College of DuPage, was designed to assist General Mills employees in acquiring reading, math, and language skills. The Illinois Secretary of State's Office made grants available for businesses to partner with educational institutions, so that they might work together to develop the educational services needed by the community. Thus, the Basic Education Skills Training (BEST) program from the Business and Professional Institute at College of DuPage provided the basic education and training on site for the General Mills employees. During this visit and his participation in the program, Edgar eagerly praised the college and reasserted his enthusiastic support for such strong academic investments in the community.

Li Lanqing

In the fall of 1994, Li Lanqing, Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, visited College of DuPage. College President Michael T. Murphy presented a small globe to the Chinese official as a tribute to the importance of international relationships between the United States and China. To the great amusement of the audience, Li observed that the globe was made in China. Li, the fourth highest official in the Chinese government, was on a trip to Chicago to discuss business and trade. He specifically requested a visit to a community college in order to learn more about the American community college system. President Murphy stressed the importance of community colleges in the academic enterprise for the production of doctors and lawyers and in support of the business community.



Li Lanqing and Dr. Michael Murphy



Jim Edgar and George H.W. Bush



Jim Edgar and Dr. Michael Murphy



Paul Simon

Paul Simon

In the fall of 1999, as part of the College Lecture Series, former Illinois Senator Paul Simon spoke to the college about the problems of water shortage. His speech, addressed to an audience of hundreds, highlighted some of the points laid out in his book, *Tapped Out: The Coming World Crisis in Water and What We Can Do About It*. He believed that there was a looming crisis in water supply worldwide. The desalinization process was not keeping up with population growth. Simon noted that as a U.S. Senator he saw many reports that referred to this crisis worldwide, but few persons of authority in the U.S. government responded to them. He illuminated examples in Africa and other areas of the world where people were literally fighting over water. Simon forecasted that in future nations would fight over water, not oil. In the end, he did not have a simple answer to the problem, but he was certain that American politicians and the American people needed to pay more attention to this issue, and work to find solutions before it was too late.



Carol Viola, Paul Simon, and Hazel Castro

George W. Bush

Mere days before the 2000 presidential election, Republican nominee George W. Bush held a campaign rally on the College of DuPage campus. The event, which was not open to the general student population, sparked some controversy on campus. The Bush campaign rented space for a rally in the courtyard between the McAninch Arts Center and the Physical Education Building. Some estimates showed that more than 10,000 people were in attendance. Local Republican officials handed out tickets and controlled access to the event. According to College of DuPage President, Michael T. Murphy, the college did not take a formal position in the election, but College of DuPage Board of Trustee members Mary Wuttke Kranz and Micheal McKinnon wore Bush campaign buttons during the event. Texas Governor George W. Bush was joined by a sizable collection of local, state, and national Republican officials. He was accompanied by his running mate, Richard Cheney, as well as Illinois Governor George Ryan, U.S. Senator Peter Fitzgerald, State Senate President James “Pate” Philip, Illinois Lt. Governor Corinne Wood, Illinois State Treasurer Judy Baar Topinka, and Attorney General Jim Ryan. Many college officials joined the stage party, including the two board members noted above, President Murphy, and Student Trustee Siddhartha Khanvilkar. Former Chicago Bears coach, Mike Ditka, also spoke at the event.

The crowd was enthusiastic in the rally itself, but Green Party and Democratic Party members staged protests around the campus over Bush’s appearance and the inability for College of DuPage students to attend. The rally served its purpose despite the protesters and campus disruption. A few days later, the election of 2000 did not produce a clear winner. The final results of the election would not be known for another thirty-six days because of vote-counting issues in Florida and other states. In the end, the U.S. Supreme Court ended recounting efforts in Florida by a 5-4 decision resulting in Bush winning Florida and thereby winning the election to become the forty-third President of the United States.



George W. Bush and Dr. Michael Murphy



George W. Bush and Lynne and Dick Cheney



State Senator Kirk Dillard, Dr. Sunil Chand, and U.S. Senator Barack Obama

Barack Obama

In January 2006, new Illinois Democratic Senator Barack Obama held a town hall meeting in the McAninch Arts Center. Obama was elected to the U.S. Senate in the fall of 2004 and, at the time when he spoke at College of DuPage, had recently returned from meetings with world leaders and visits to U.S. military forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. He spoke to the receptive audience about domestic issues like education funding, health care, and civic responsibility. He also spoke on foreign affairs, stressing the need for a new strategy for U.S. involvement in Iraq and in the war on terror. Audience members asked Obama a wide range of questions addressing both local and national issues. One student even handed Obama a plan to reform the tax system—to the amusement of the audience.



Chapter 8

College to Community

College of DuPage's district grew and changed dramatically over the college's first forty years. In the 1960s, the district had less than half a million residents, plentiful farmland, and a nearly all-white population. By the dawn of the twenty-first century, farms were preserved in isolated areas of the districts as a tourist attraction and the demographics had changed tremendously—the population of well over 90% white people shifted to one that is much more mixed with new immigration patterns, new businesses, and new educational opportunities.

One of the central missions of all community colleges is to provide services to the surrounding community. Reflecting the diversity of the district and the changing demographics outlined above, College of DuPage has served the community in a variety of ways. This chapter will highlight a few of the services the college has offered to the community over the past four decades. It is certainly not a complete list, but from this sampling it is clear that College of DuPage is an integral part of its district, just as the community is an integral part of the college.

Business and Professional Institute (BPI)

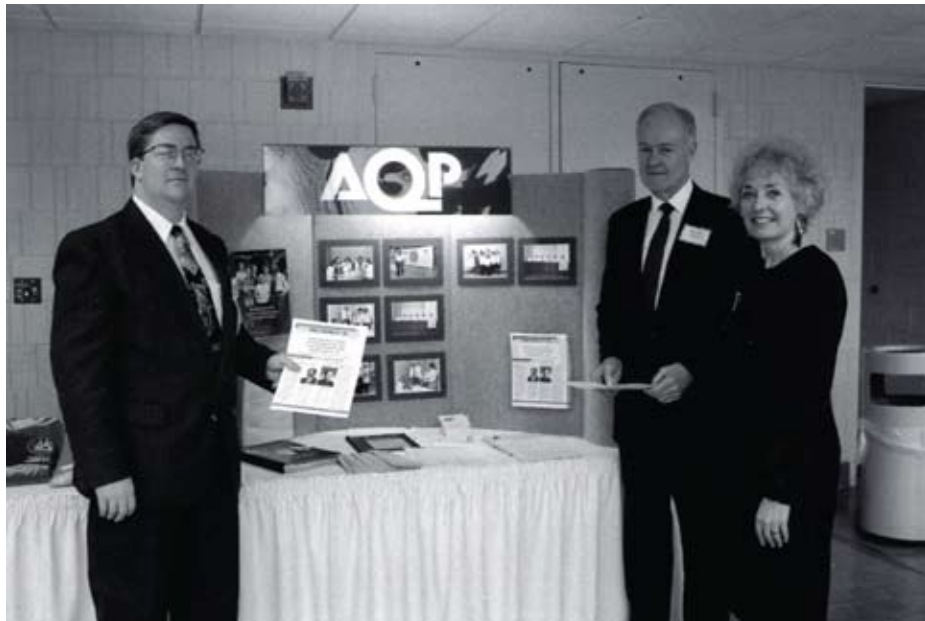
College of DuPage was one of the first community colleges in the United States to create an institute for business and industry training. The Business and Professional Institute (BPI) was founded in the fall of 1979 to provide manufacturing companies in the area with cost-effective, high-quality training, and to increase employee retention. The 1980s saw the rapid expansion of services from this institute. In this decade, BPI offered more specialized services for the community in reaction to the changing economy and the demands businesses were facing. This was particularly manifested in the founding of four important branches of the BPI: the Center for Workforce Development, the Small Business Development Center, the Procurement Technical Assistance Center, and the International Trade Center.

In 1984, the Center for Workforce Development was established to support DuPage area businesses. A year later, the Small Business Development Center was created to provide customized consultation for people who wanted to start a small business. In 1987, BPI created the Procurement Technical Assistance Center to offer services related to the procurement of government contracts. Before the end of the decade, the BPI opened the International Trade Center to respond to the growing demands of the global marketplace. During this time, local and state politicians applauded the efforts of this institute.

Since 1990, the institute has expanded its services even further to assist business owners including E-Business, Energy Assistance, the Woman's



BPI Breakfast, 1990



BPI Quality Conference, 1992

Entrepreneurial Program, and the Academy for Non-Profit. In 1994, the Suburban Law Enforcement Academy (SLEA) was also established for the training of police officer recruits. The program was structured to provide 440 hours of training over an eleven-week period. In 2005, College of DuPage was named as the only site in Illinois to have a Homeland Security Procurement Assistance Center where local business could receive assistance in procuring a government contract for designated homeland security needs.



BPI Quilt Show, 1995

College of DuPage Foundation

The College of DuPage Foundation, founded when the college opened in 1967, serves as the main fundraising organization for the college. Over its history, it has worked on many issues—acquiring new equipment, raising endowments, aiding with building and educational programs, raising and granting scholarships, enrichment of programs, and many other essential services. It hosts events like an annual appeal for donors and an annual golf outing to secure donations from the community in order to provide the services mentioned above. The Foundation regularly awards scholarships to students, totaling more than \$200,000 annually in recent years.

Institute of World Languages

In 1997, College of DuPage established the Institute of World Languages to offer non-credit language classes and seminars and to host cultural events. The college recognized the growing need for language instruction and cultural exposure for the community. Language and culture courses are offered in more than a dozen languages for adult learners, high school students, and elementary students. All of these courses demonstrate the college's commitment to the exciting and intriguing world of languages and cultures.



Institute of World Languages



Dr. Michael Murphy receiving a corporate citation



Steve Mansfield, 1991



Speakers Bureau

For most of the history of College of DuPage, faculty, staff, and administrators have shared their expertise with the community in both formal and informal ways. The Speakers Bureau is a formal service for community clubs, organizations, schools, and the media. The faculty, staff, and administrators at College of DuPage possess a great store of knowledge on a wide and sometimes surprising variety of topics. Community groups can browse the list of specific presentations or general topics. These presentations vary in length and in cost. Many of the presentations are customized for a particular audience. Admission is usually available free of charge or for a small fee.

International Education

International Education at College of DuPage not only provides services and instruction for the students of the college. There is also a large outreach component in its mission. In the early 1980s, there was a growing interest among some faculty members at the college to internationalize the curriculum. The International Studies Committee, a small group of faculty, met to organize existing courses into a group that would qualify as international. The Degree Requirements Committee of the college included international education as part of the requirements for most degrees. Many divisions of the college offered courses that were included in this new group of courses, most of which were concentrated in the Humanities and Social and Behavioral Sciences divisions.

With growing encouragement throughout the college, the International Studies Committee proposed to globalize the curriculum, join a national consortium for further development of international education, develop a resource center for international studies and a concentration for international studies for the associate's degree, and appoint a full-time coordinator. During the later 1980s, many courses were developed, a coordinator was appointed, and international programs began to emerge. In 1986, College of DuPage was a founding member of the Illinois Consortium for International Studies and Programs whereby students are offered several locations for study abroad. Since 1989, the most popular of these programs has been in Canterbury, England. Many students from College of DuPage, other community colleges and Illinois State University have studied at Canterbury Christ Church University College. Many College of DuPage faculty members have also participated in this program since its inception.

Many faculty, administrators, staff, and Board of Trustee members have traveled as a part of the International Education offerings at the college. President Harold McAninch received a Fulbright Scholarship to the South Pacific in 1987. David Eldridge, Professor of Geography, received a Fulbright Scholarship the following year to Pakistan. The college has also welcomed dozens of visitors from around the world, enriching the college, curriculum, and community events. Since the 1980s, International Education has offered many programs for the college and community. The International Brown Bag Lunch series has been a forum for college employees to talk about their travels around the world (whether on college business or for personal reasons). These informal lunchtime talks provide a rich glimpse into other cultures. The International Education Office also administers regional, faculty-driven, committees. These committees, like the Asia Committee, the Middle East Committee, the Latin America Committee,



International Education Staff



Flora Breidenbach, Misty Sheehan, Zinta Konrad, and Tom Roesing



Amy and Erich Hauenstein with their daughter in Canterbury, England

provide rich opportunities for College of DuPage students, but nearly all of the presentations, celebrations, speakers, and other activities are open to the public. In the mid-1990s, College of DuPage established the Regional Asia Studies Center which serves as a great resource for the campus and community.

One of the most popular community programs is the Global Flicks International Film series. Students, employees, and community members are offered about ten foreign films per year. The films selected are rarely seen in commercial distribution in the United States. Even though this is offered to the entire college community, it is most popular among community members. Each film is introduced by a faculty or staff member who has an interest in the specific area of the world.

In the 21st century, the International Education Office undertook three new initiatives. First, in the days after the attacks of September 11, 2001, the International Education Office quickly organized a Dialogue on Global Terrorism that invited experts from around the world to speak to the campus and community in a year-long series on the meaning of global terrorism. Second, College of DuPage received a grant to create a Global Studies Program. In some ways, it resembled the origins of International Education in the 1980s. This program has continued to globalize the curriculum and to offer overseas experiences. Third, College of DuPage became a satellite location for the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Many internationally renowned speakers on topics of global importance frequent the Glen Ellyn campus, giving lectures for which admission is available at a reasonable cost for students and the community.



Rashid Khalidi, Zinta Konrad, and Chris Picard



Visitors welcomed by International Education Offices

Radio Station

For the first decade of the history of College of DuPage, the question of a college radio station was repeatedly debated. Two issues drove the debate during the 1970s. What would be the financial burden of such a radio station? What kind of station would it be? Most college radio stations were stations on a very low signal and were managed, staffed, and programmed by students. Many within the college debated whether this would be the best station for College of DuPage's needs. Finally, the decision was made that the station would not be a student station; instead, the college launched a professional radio station that could also serve as a public radio station.

In July 1977, after years of delays and reorganizations, WDCB hit the airwaves at 5000 watts at 90.9 FM. It has been on the air for over thirty years as a non-commercial, educational radio station, with programming predominantly in the genres of jazz, folk and classical music. The station broadcasts local news, features, and useful information for residents of the community, as well as transmitting college credit courses. The first of these courses was an Introduction to Philosophy (Philosophy 100) in the spring quarter of 1978. Over its thirty years, the radio station has also sponsored a host of musical events, often in conjunction with the McAninch Arts Center. It is also certified by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.



Jeff Powell



Radio and TV Station



Robert Blake, first WDCB station manager



Scott Wager, current station manager



Scott Wager in 1987 hosting "Dawn over DuPage," a local favorite for twelve years



John Abnert



Child Development Class



(from top) Marilyn McCormick; Nancy Schwider; Dr. Michael Murphy

Early Childhood Center

In the early 1970s, College of DuPage began offering childcare services for students, as many needed quality childcare while taking classes. Over the years, College of DuPage continued to offer this service through Student Activities. As an outgrowth of the Early Childhood Education program and of these early efforts at childcare on campus, the college created the Early Childhood Center.

This center was named in honor of Louise M. Beem, a long-time faculty member who created a pre-school (part-time and full-time) and kindergarten program where faculty from College of DuPage's Early Childhood Education, lead teachers, and students to work with children during these critical years. The center's philosophy emphasizes the need to develop the "whole" child, especially physically, emotionally, intellectually, and creatively. The curriculum includes music, science, art, math, literacy, cooking, games, and much more. The center is open to employees of the college as well as community members.

Older Adult Institute

In the mid-1980s, College of DuPage recognized that the student population had shifted far beyond the traditional college age. The student population at the college was never solely composed of young people between the ages of 18 and 21. It was only after nearly twenty years, however, that the school recognized formally that there was a significant portion of the community over 55 years old who wanted to take advantage of academic, cultural, and technical courses. The Older Adult Institute, founded upon a philosophy of lifelong learning, offered mature students an opportunity to pursue their interests and engage in intellectual discovery.

The institute has been dedicated to enhancing the intellectual, social, and cultural life of all learners. It has offered a variety of classes in the humanities, sciences, and fine arts. Although most students are not formally pursuing degrees, these are credit courses that can be applied to College of DuPage's degrees. Both the students and the instructors bring a wealth of lifetime experience to the classroom. Marget Hamilton, the manager of the institute, is a perfect example—her long career in local politics before her work at College of DuPage is well-known and respected.



Marget Hamilton



Ginny Pace and Marget Hamilton promote the Older Adult Institute



Marget Hamilton observes a painting class

HONORS LECTURE SERIES
Proudly Presents

MOVIE
**AMERICA:
REAGAN IN THE
WHITE HOUSE**

*"Feiffer, like his writings,
makes you laugh at first and
then zaps you with thought-
provoking seriousness."*

Daniel Schmidt, Media Critic



Tuesday, April 12, 7:30 p.m.
Arts Center Mainstage

Jules Feiffer, Pulitzer prize-winning cartoonist, playwright, screenwriter and novelist, speaks on **"Movie America: Reagan in the White House."**

A satirist whose strong point is compassion, Jules Feiffer stands the test of time. His internationally famous cartoons are syndicated in major cities all over the globe. He has been called the most talented social commentator in cartooning in our time.

The author of seven plays, including Obie Award-winning *Little Murders*, *Knock, Knock*, and *Grownups*, Feiffer has enjoyed success with novels and screenplays including *Harry the Rat With Women*, *Carnal Knowledge*, *Little Murders*, *Popeye*, and more.

College Lecture Series

The College of DuPage Lecture Series began in 1984 as an outgrowth of the Honors Program. Psychology Professor Barbara Hanson Lemme invited the first speaker, psychologist Dr. David Elkind. Elkind spoke on his specialty of child psychology to Lemme's Honors class, the college, and the wider community at no charge. This started a more than twenty-year program that has brought a wide variety of prominent speakers to campus for the entire community to enjoy.



At first, the series functioned as an ad hoc committee with funding from a variety of sources. Over time, the majority of the work for the lecture series was organized through the Honors Program. In 1992, the series was renamed the College Lecture Series and expanded to include fully the entire campus and community. Some of the speakers the College Lecture Series has hosted over these years include: Richard Leakey, Anna Quindlan, Jaime Escalante, Leon Lederman, Paul Sereno, Jeff Greenfield, Jonathan Demme, Ralph Nader, George McGovern, Oliver Sacks, Sister Helen Prijan, Neil Postman, Elmo Zumwalt, Jules Feiffer, Stewart Udall, Michael York, Morris Dees, Phyllis Schlafly, Sara Weddington, Dick Gregory, Bob Greene, Alvin Poussaint, Naomi Wolfe, Andrew Greeley, Carl Bernstein, and Sara Paretzky.

College of DuPage Honor Lecture Series
Proudly Presents

AMERICAN VOICES

"GREAT IDEAS ARE EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS"

With
Dr. Mortimer Adler


"GREAT IDEAS ARE EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS"

Mortimer Adler, nationally known philosopher, author, editor, lecturer, teacher, chairman of the Board of Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, and Director of the Institute for Philosophical Research.

Throughout his career Dr. Adler has been concerned with philosophical ideas and their distribution to the public. Since 1953 he has annually conducted Executive Seminars at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Dr. Adler has been a lifelong proponent of liberal education believing that it is a cornerstone of a free society. In recent years he has devoted much of his time to the Paideisi Project, which in 1981 called for a major reform of public school education.

AMERICAN VOICES

1988/89 Lecture Series



Dr. Mortimer Adler


Tuesday, October 18, 1988
7:30 p.m.
Arts Center

College of DuPage
22nd Street and Park Boulevard
Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Tickets:
\$7 general admission
\$6 students/seniors
\$5 College of DuPage students
Group prices available

Tickets at the Arts Center Ticket Office and Student Activities Box Office, SRC lower level or by phone.

For more information call 858-2800 ext. 2243 or 858-2617, ext. 2036.

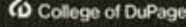



HONORS LECTURE SERIES
Proudly Presents

*PEACE IN THE
WORLD IS
EVERYBODY'S
BUSINESS*

"... [Williams] provided the audience with a new perspective on world affairs and an inspirational outlook for international peace ... exceptionally powerful."

University of
Arizona—Tucson



Tuesday, May 17, 7:30 p.m.
Arts Center, Mainstage

Betty Williams, Nobel Peace Prize-winner and peace activist speaks on **"Peace in the World is Everybody's Business."**

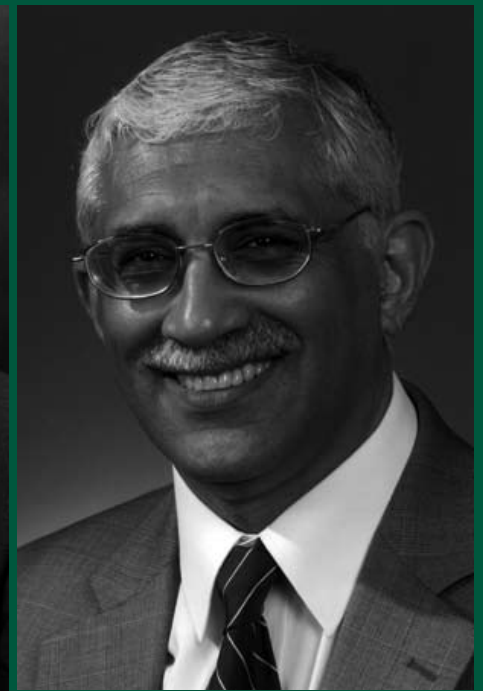
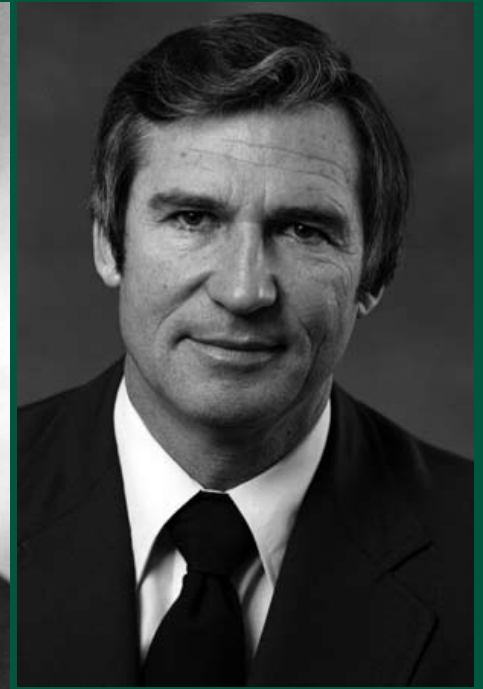
She received the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize, along with Mairead Corrigan, for her work with the Community of Peace in Northern Ireland. After witnessing the tragic deaths of three innocent children, Williams mobilized tens of thousands of people to demonstrate their desire for peace and an end to the violence in Northern Ireland.

Williams has said, "This world has got to change . . . take another look at itself and realize that wars don't solve anything." Talking from the heart of her own experience, Williams inspires her audiences not only to think about peace as a concept, but to live and work for peace as individuals who make a difference.



Riccardo Baral, Zinta Konrad, Helen Thomas, Molly Munck, and Alice Wieduwilt

Presidents of the College



(clockwise from top) Dr. Rodney Berg, Dr. Harold McAninch, Dr. Michael Murphy, Dr. Sunil Chand

College Trustees

George L. Seaton, 1966–1970
J. Daniel Ray, 1966–1971
Daniel Garrity, 1966–1967
Dale M. Lipe, 1966–1968
Wesley A. Johnson, 1966–1972
Dwight L. Deardorff, 1966–1970
Donald Carlson, 1966–1967
Roger A. Schmiede, 1967–1974
Henry Diekmann, 1967–1970
Robert M. Crane, 1968–1972
Austin Flemming, 1970–1973
Henry Hoekstra, 1970–1974
Eugene C. Bailey, 1970–1977
Joan Anderson, 1971–1974
Harold H. Burke, 1972
Wendell Wood, 1972–1975
Gene O’Connell, 1972–1975
John Hebert, 1973–1976
Rosemary Ziska, 1974–1978
Ronald L. Miller, 1974–1980
Evelyn Zerfoss, 1974–1980
Kurt Morris, 1975–1976
Rollin G. Taecker, 1975–1978
James J. Blaha, 1976–1983
Anthony M. Berardi, 1977–1985
Syd C. Finley, 1978–1981
Francis T. Cole, 1978–1987
James C. Schindler, 1979–1983
Robert M. Callan, 1980–1983

Diane K. Landry, 1980–1991,
2001–2007
Jerald J. Saimon, 1981–1987
Kay Storm, 1983–1985
James E. Rowoldt, 1983–1989
Mark Pfefferman, 1983–1989
Robert D. Kelly, 1985–1991
Ronald E. Keener, 1985–1991
Marjorie G. Bardeen, 1987–1993
William R. Bunge, 1987–1999
Nolan H. Baird Jr., 1989–1995
Peggy Connolly, 1989–1995
Elizabeth (Betty) Yackley, 1991–1996
Robert M. McCray, 1991–1997
A. Carol Payette, 1991–2003
Mary Sue Brown, 1993–2005
Mary Wuttke Kranz, 1995–2001
Joseph S. Morrissey, 1995–2001
Donald H. Fischer, 1996–1997
Jane M. Herron, 1997–2007
Micheal E. McKinnon, 1997–2009
Kathy A. Wessel, 1999–2011
Beverly Fawell, 2001–2007
Mark Nowak, 2003–2009
Mary A. Mack, 2005–2011
Joseph Snyder, 2007–2009
David Carlin, 2007–2013
Joseph C. Wozniak, 2007–2013
Kory Atkinson, 2008–2009



About this Book

College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn, Illinois was founded in 1966, with strong citizen leadership, a successful merger with Lyons Township Junior College in LaGrange, Illinois and well-articulated community support. One of the more successful of the institutions founded as part of the community college movement of the 1960s, College of DuPage has grown to over 30,000 students and has become the largest community college in Illinois.

The College is a comprehensive institution offering over one hundred transfer and occupational programs as well as extensive non-credit programming for every demographic represented within its district.

With only four Presidents in over forty years, the College has enjoyed a high degree of stability and consistent management and has won national and international recognition for the quality of its programs and leadership.

Learning is the Greatest Adventure tells its story of College of DuPage's first forty years in images and words. It is not intended to be an encyclopedic, scholarly history; rather, it recounts the College history in snapshots, much as photo albums tell the story of a family. In these images, the reader will have a personal, intimate sense of the College's development and how it rose to preeminence locally, nationally and internationally.

About the Authors

William Benton Whisenhunt is Professor of History at College of DuPage. He is the co-author of *A Russian Paints America: The Travels of Pavel P. Svin'in, 1811-1813*, co-editor of *Russian and Soviet History: From the Time of Troubles to the Collapse of the Soviet Union*, and author of *In Search of Legality: Mikhail M. Speranskii and the Codification of Russian Law, 1826-1833*. In 2006, he was a J. William Fulbright Senior Scholar at Ryazan' State University in Ryazan', Russia.

Kay P. Braulik is a long-time employee of the College of DuPage, thirty-three years of which were as the College Archivist. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Lake Forest College in Lake Forest, Illinois.