

Create and Advance Knowledge

Since the creation of the Detroit Medical College in 1868, Wayne State University students and faculty have undertaken groundbreaking research in fields ranging from the medical sciences to the humanities and arts.

Wayne State's unique perspective as Michigan's only urban research institution fuels breakthroughs across disciplines and programs.

This section of the exhibit showcases the ways in which Wayne State University has created and advanced knowledge for 150 years.

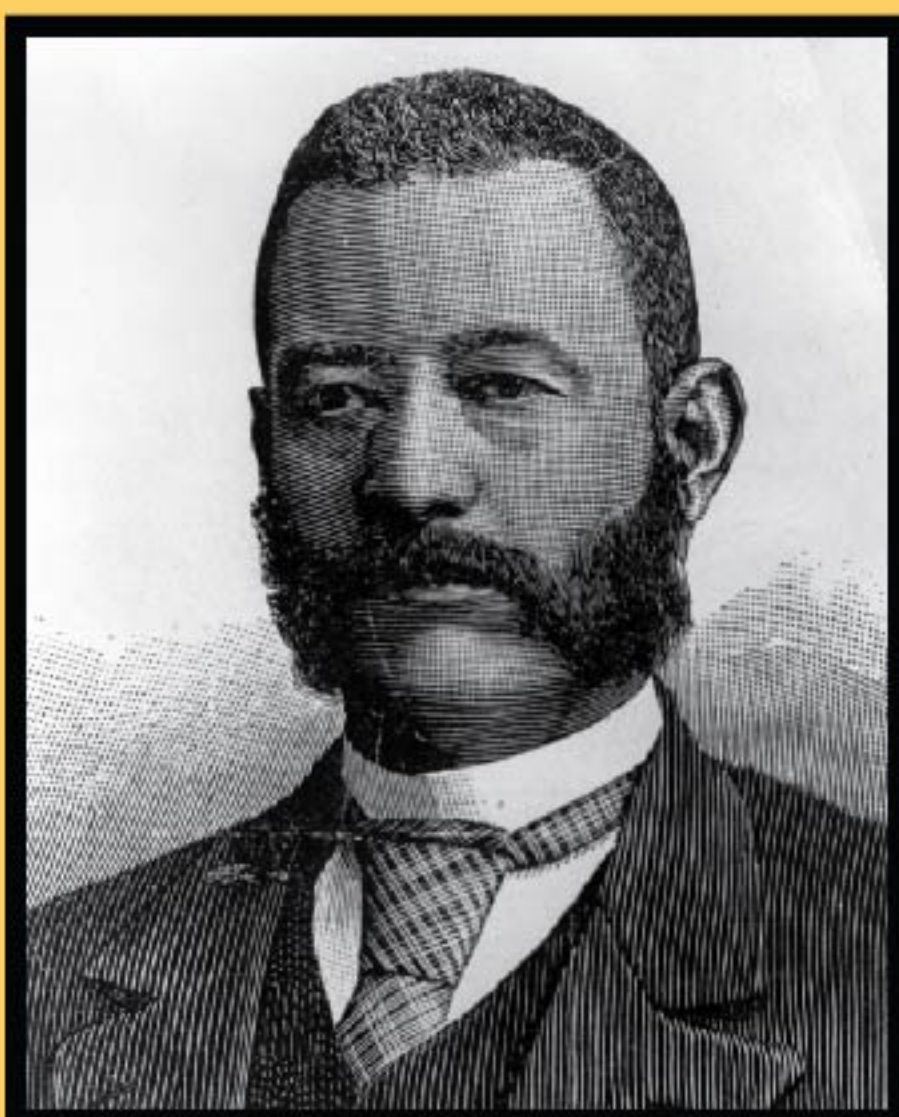
Detroit Medical College ***Established***

*Five Harper Hospital doctors founded the **Detroit Medical College** in 1868 in response to Detroit's medical needs after the Civil War.*

A view of students posing outside of the Detroit College of Medicine Building, located on St. Antoine and Mullett, on April 1, 1913. On the left side of the photo is the Dental Department. At Center, students of the Detroit College of Medicine. At right, people associated with the laboratories.



Aged 29-35, these ambitious men struggled to raise the \$30,000 required to start the college, but eventually found benefactors amongst their fellow Detroiters. As the school grew, it trained hundreds of doctors in the region and increased access to quality medical care in towns and cities across the midwest and southern Canada.



Etching of Dr. William Henry Fitzbutler, c. 1870s.

The school also trained students of many backgrounds. Dr. William Henry Fitzbutler was the first known African American medical student at the Detroit College of Medicine in 1871. He went on to the University of Michigan and, later, Louisville, Kentucky, where he helped found a medical school for African American physicians.

WSU Springs to Action in Regional Teacher Shortage

*WSU Established the **Detroit Normal Teaching School** in 1881 to address a growing need for teachers in Michigan.*



During the Depression years, the Detroit Public School System had to make cuts to educational programs, salaries, and staff. College of Education student teachers became vital components to the success of DPS students, supporting classrooms hit hard by budget shortfalls. Seen here, student teachers oversee an art class during their in-service training at Roosevelt Elementary School, 1935.

In 1881, the Detroit Normal Training School, which would become the College of Education, was established as a one-year program to address a growing need for teachers in Michigan as workers flooded to the Detroit area. By 1923, the program was reshaped as the Detroit Teacher's College as Detroit's public schools saw a further influx of students.

Southeast Michigan experienced another teacher shortage in the 1950s as population surged, especially in Detroit's suburban areas. Starting in Oakland County in 1954, the College of Education held intensive teacher training workshops to help qualified individuals prepare to serve in schools.

Planetarium Brings Astronomy to the Public

*WSU built its current **planetarium** in 1996, which continues to offer free community programming.*



A man adjusts the projector inside the Wayne University Planetarium, 1953.

The original Wayne State planetarium hosted one of the earliest Spitz planetarium star machines, designed by Armand Spitz and Albert Einstein, in the 1950s. However, the viewing room was an Old Main classroom without enough seating to serve large audiences.

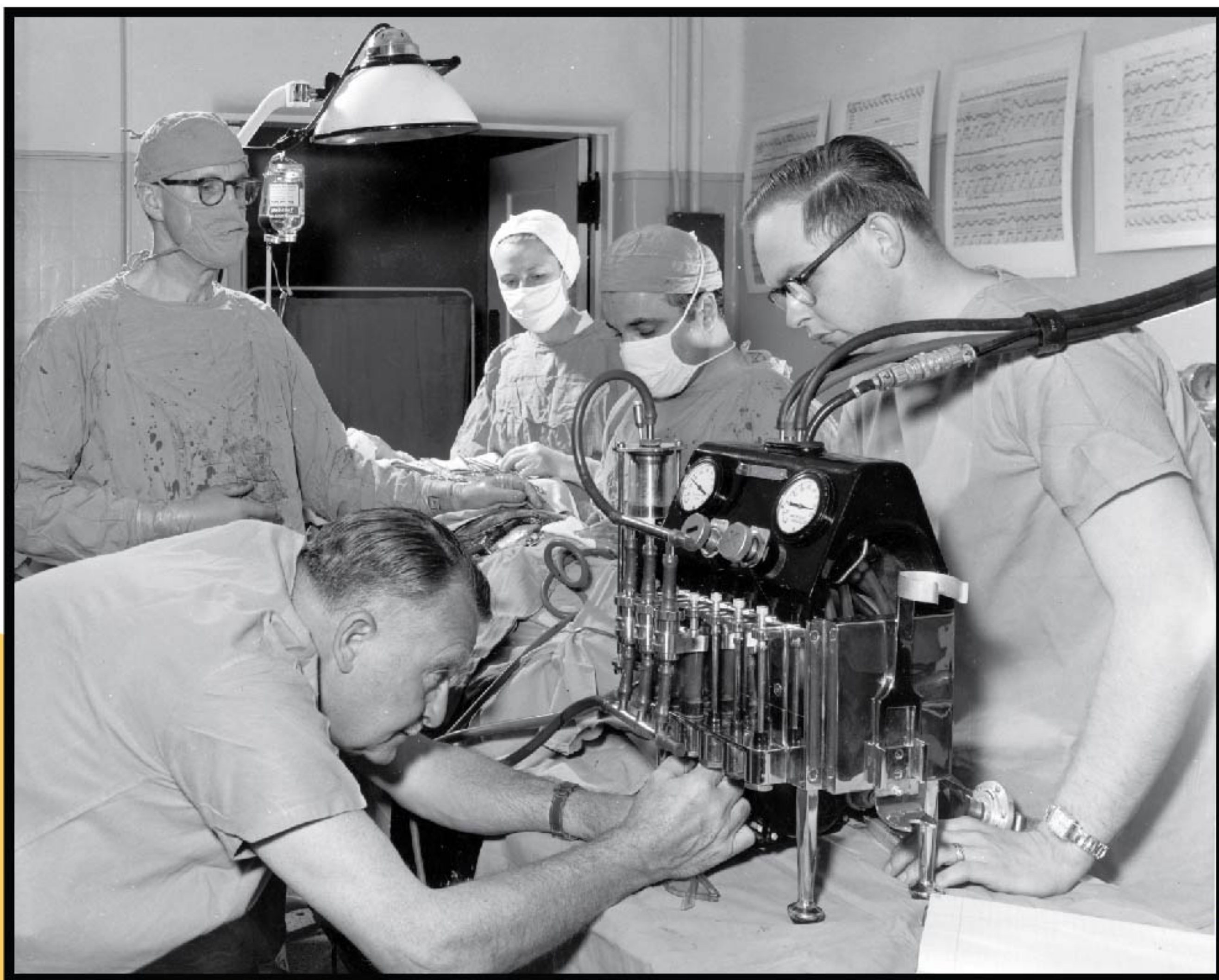
In 1996, Wayne State built the current planetarium space as an addition, adjacent to Old Main. Part of the Department of Physics and Astronomy, the planetarium continues its longstanding practice of offering free community shows to inspire a love of science and share the knowledge of Wayne State's scholars.



Community outreach and education has always played a prominent role in the mission of the planetarium. Seen here, Raymond Benedict, a student assistant in the Physics Department, demonstrates some of the planetarium mechanisms to a Grosse Pointe cub scout troop, 1953.

Heart Pump Revolutionizes Open Heart Surgery

*In the 1950s, **Dr. Forest Dewey Dodrill** and General Motors engineers designed a machine to temporarily replace the blood-pumping function of the heart, making many types of open heart surgery possible for the first time.*



A medical team uses the mechanical heart during surgery, c. 1950s.



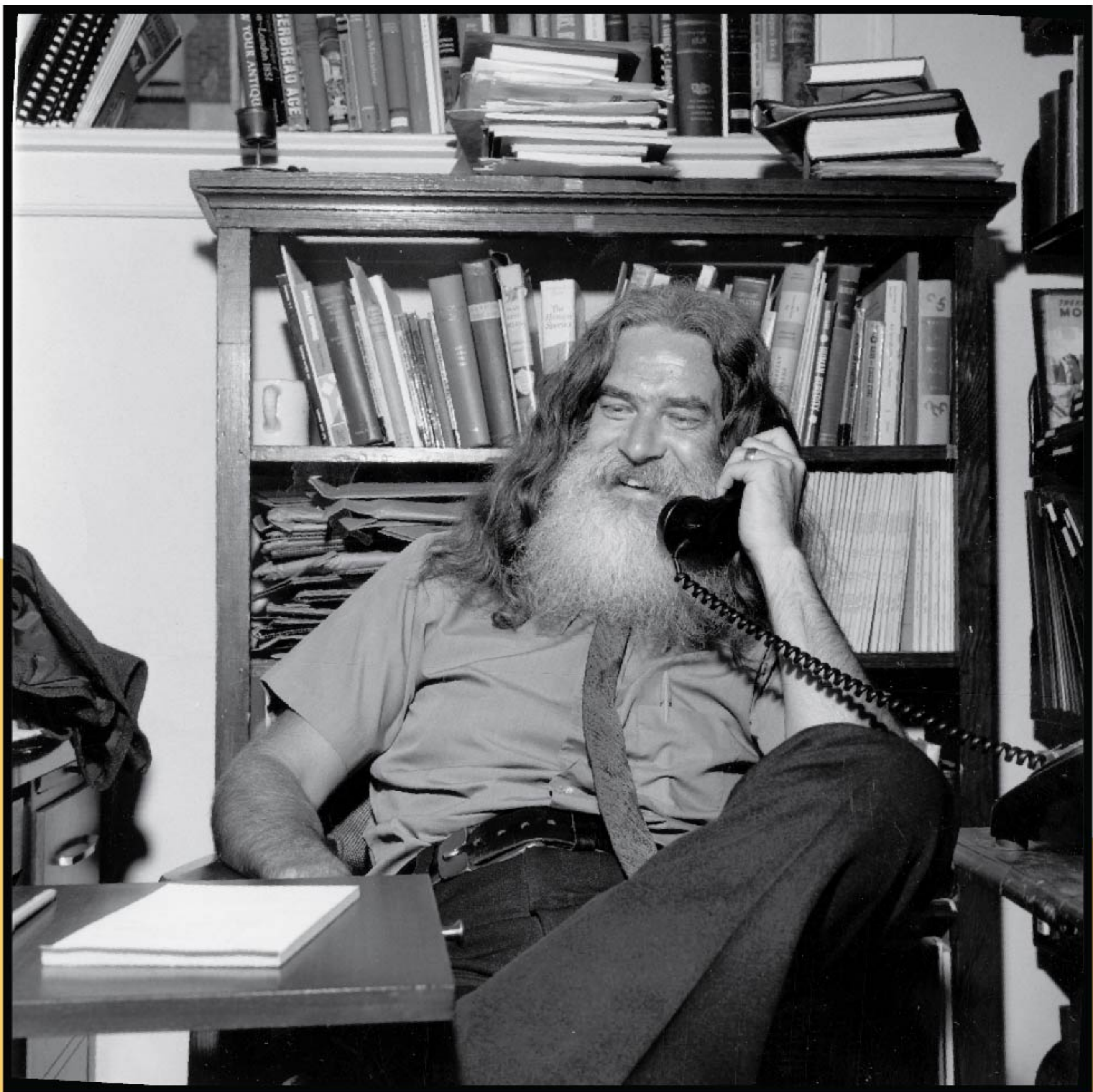
The Smithsonian Institute accepts the Dodrill-GMR Mechanical Heart for inclusion as a permanent exhibit, September 9, 1954. Left to right: Dr. F.D. Dodrill; Dr. Leonard Carimichael, Smithsonian Institute; C.L. McCuen, General Motors Research Laboratories.

The device was first used successfully at Wayne State's Harper Hospital in July 1952 and has made now-common cardiac procedures possible for millions of patients around the world.

Cardiac surgeons at Wayne State continued this pioneering work, among them Dr. Adrian Kantrowitz, who performed the United States' first human heart transplant in 1967.

WSU Professor Studies Urban Past and LGBTQ Communities

Arnold Pilling, a leading urban archaeologist, developed Wayne State University's focus on urban archaeology sites threatened by Detroit's fast-paced downtown development in the 1960s.



Professor Arnold J. Pilling, founder of the Wayne State University Museum of Anthropology, in his office, 1972.

Arnold Pilling's work gave students and faculty an opportunity to study artifacts and remnants left by past inhabitants through active archaeological digs in the city. A trailblazer in the study of LGBT anthropology, Pilling studied both LGBT communities in various parts of the world and LGBT anthropologists themselves.

Pilling taught in the Department of Anthropology at Wayne State from 1957-1994, founded the WSU Museum of Anthropology in 1959, and co-founded the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Karmanos Researchers Discover First AIDS Drug

*Hoping to develop a treatment for cancer, researchers at the **Karmanos Cancer Institute** synthesized the chemical compound AZT in the 1960s, which became the first drug to slow the progression of AIDS.*

The Karmanos Cancer Institute, a Wayne State affiliate, began as the Detroit Institute for Cancer Research in 1943, though its roots stretch back to earlier medical leadership at Wayne State.

Today, Karmanos offers leading treatments through one of the most extensive clinical trial programs available to patients.



Exterior view of the Detroit Institute of Cancer Research, where Dr. Jerome Horwitz developed AZT, 1960.



Dr. Jerome Horwitz in his lab, c. 1987.

Through the Karmanos Cancer Institute's leadership in research, Dr. Jerome P. Horwitz synthesized the chemical compound AZT in the 1960s. He hoped the compound would be a treatment for cancer, but instead AZT became the first medication to slow the development of AIDS approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1987. AZT has given millions of patients a longer and greater quality of life.

Leonard Leone Devotes Life to WSU Theatre

While at WSU, Professor Leonard Leone founded touring theatre companies and grew the theater to a nationally-known program.



The director and cast of "The Day of Faith," a drama by John McCabe, former Wayne State faculty member, meet to go over the script, 1950s. Left to right, seated: Leonard Leone, director of Wayne State University Theatre; Robert Kiddler; T.O. Andreus, instructor of speech; Robert Wesley, student; Evelyn McCurdy, instructor of speech; Dean Erskine, former Wayne student; Margaret Johns, student. Standing: Daniel Logan, instructor of speech, and Victor Polant, student.

Professor Leonard Leone brought new life to Wayne State Theatre over his 40 year career. In addition to his efforts to restore and reopen the Bonstelle Theatre, Leone founded touring theater companies specializing in Children's Theatre and Black Theatre, sometimes touring globally.

Leone retired in 1985 after growing Wayne State Theatre to a nationally-known program training successful actors such as Lily Tomlin, Tom Skerritt, and Jeffrey Tambor.



Poster for the Wayne State University Theatre's production of "The Queen and the Rebels."

To read more about the Theatre program's successes, view the Notable Alumni section of this exhibit.

Wayne State Researchers Offer Breakthroughs in Crash Testing

*Findings from revolutionary **crash testing** at WSU have been used to improve vehicle safety around the world.*



Dr. Patrick, strapped inside the crash rig, prepares for a test to determine how living tissue reacts to high-velocity impacts. Throughout his tenure at Wayne State, he volunteered for hundreds of such tests, creating an invaluable body of data.

Wayne State researchers began studying crash results on cadaver skulls in 1939, and by the 1960s they were strapping themselves into crash rigs to test on living bodies.

Their research led Professors Herbert Lisper and Lawrence Patrick to publish academic articles on the "Wayne State Tolerance Curve," which showed the amount of force that caused injuries. Others studying auto crashes have used this data for decades, improving vehicle safety around the world.

WSU Alum Invents Braille Math and Science Notations

While a student at WSU, Dr. Abraham Nemeth developed important new symbols for the Braille system, which he published in 1952.



Portrait of Dr. Abraham Nemeth, creator of the Nemeth Code — a Braille system used for mathematics, 1973.

As a blind student in Mathematics, Dr. Abraham Nemeth noticed that the symbols needed to do advanced math problems didn't exist in Braille. He created the Nemeth Braille Code for Mathematics and Science Notation and shared it with the public in 1952 to help other blind students.

Nemeth was a natural teacher, and started teaching his love of math to students at the University of Detroit Mercy while working on his PhD in Math at Wayne State, which he earned in 1964. His work, which included adapting tools like the slide rule for use by blind scholars, opened careers in mathematics, science, and engineering to blind students around the world.

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Folklore Archive Preserves Detroit's Rich Ethnic Diversity and Working-Class Heritage

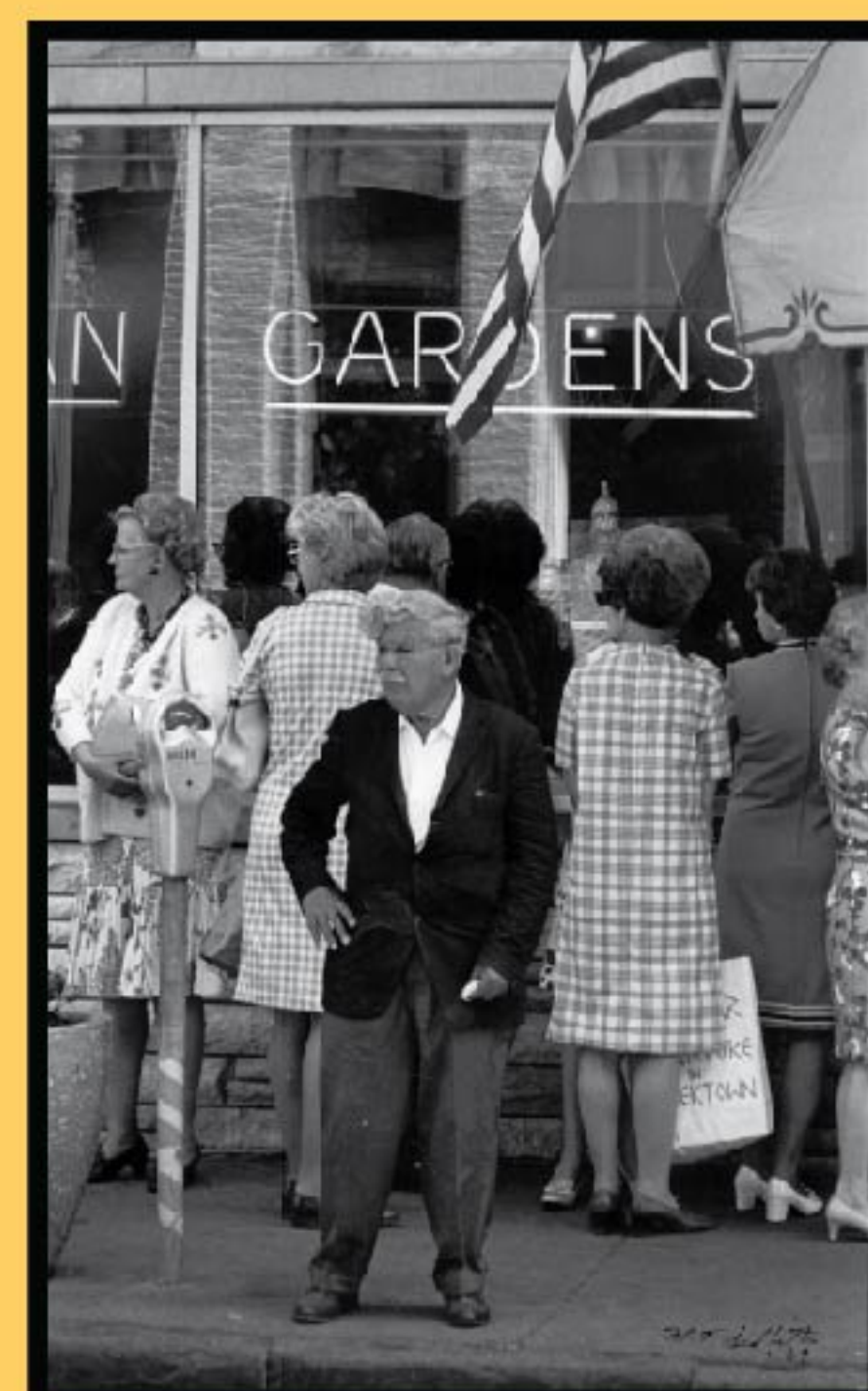
*Established in 1939 by WSU English professors Emlyn Gardner and Thelma James, the **WSU Folklore Archive** contains the oldest and largest record of urban folk traditions in the United States.*



A woman makes a recording of musicians playing for inclusion in the WSU Folklore Archives. At center is Professor Janet Langlois, director of the Folklore Archives.

Students recorded interviews with Detroiters describing industrial folklore and family stories. These recordings reflect the rich ethnic diversity and work-oriented heritage of Detroit and Southeast Michigan.

The Archive also contains information on Greek-American family life and the migration of Southern Appalachian whites to the metropolitan Detroit area, as well as interviews with Pete Seeger and Irwin Silber of People's Songs, Inc., which collected, published and promoted folksongs, particularly labor and protest music.



The Folklore Archive includes photos taken in conjunction with projects that offer visual context to the stories being told. Seen here, an image shot in Detroit's Greektown neighborhood in 1969, part of the Greek-American Family Life Oral Histories project.

Positively Impact Local and Global Community

Since its start in 1868 as a medical college, Wayne State University has been an essential part of the Detroit community. The University's longstanding commitment to diversity, opportunity, and excellence has trained generations of students from a wide range of backgrounds to positively influence the world around them.

Over the years, Wayne State's unique student body and educational programs have evolved to serve traditional students, working adults, first-generation college students, and nontraditional students, all while maintaining a rich campus life as one of only six urban, research institutions in the country to receive the highest research rating from the Carnegie Foundation.

Zinc Research Saves Lives Around the World

*Research published by **Dr. Ananda Prasad** in 1961, about the perils of zinc deficiency, has been instrumental in saving lives around the world.*



Dr. Ananda S. Prasad, in his lab.

In 1961, Dr. Ananda Prasad, professor of Internal Medicine at Wayne State University, published a groundbreaking article linking zinc deficiency to slowed human growth.

He has continued to study zinc's positive effects on human development, saving countless lives across the world, as mortality rates due to infantile diarrhea in Asia and Africa dropped from near 85% to 15% when the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization adopted zinc supplements advised in Dr. Prasad's research.

Dr. Prasad's work earned the Mahidol Award in the Field of Public Health in 2010 and a Congressional Commendation in 2011.

Wayne State's Base Hospital No. 36 Saves Thousands Around the World

*By the end of WWI, the **Detroit College of Medicine's Base Hospital No. 36** had treated over 45,000 sick and wounded.*



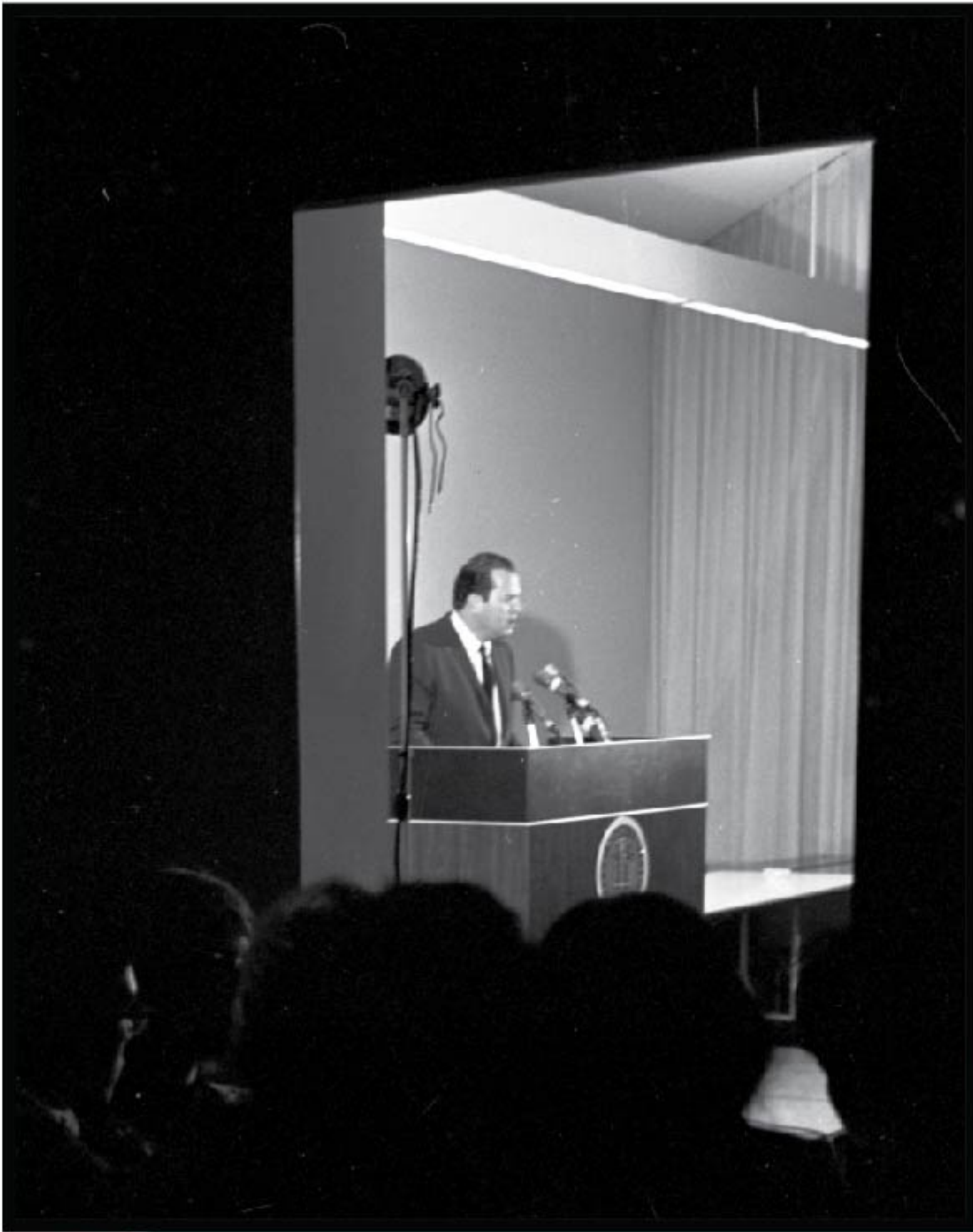
A set of lantern slides showing the activities of the 36th General Base Hospital's service overseas during World War II.

The Detroit College of Medicine sponsored and staffed Base Hospital No. 36, originally activated in World War I to treat those wounded during battle.

During the winter of 1942 the 36th was reactivated as a 1,000 bed General Hospital under Wayne University's sponsorship, first in Algeria and later moved to Caserta, Italy. The hospital had an average daily census of 1,800 patients and later increased to over 2000. By the end of the war, the 36th had treated over 45,000 sick and wounded.

Centennial Symposium Addresses Concerns of 1967 Rebellion

*WSU saw first-hand the impacts of **Detroit's 1967 Rebellion**. As an urban research university, the school grappled with questions of race and inequality in the 20th century city from an academic perspective.*



Wayne State University's Centennial Symposium (October 1967-May 1968) featured leading scholars, politicians, and activists discussing urban housing, health, race relations, and other topics.

Speakers included Detroit Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh, historian Howard Zinn, United States Representative John Conyers, and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John Gardner.

Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh speaks during "New Perspectives on Race and the City," the first offering of the University's Centennial Symposia series, as students watch from the wings.

Reverend Albert Cleage (Jaramogi Abebe Agyeman) led a protest against the symposia due to its lack of representation from Black community leaders and scholars. Many students took part in these demonstrations.

Members of the Inner City Organizing Committee, the Association of Black Students, People Against Racism, and Students for a Democratic Society picket against the Centennial Symposia program: "New Perspectives on Race and the City."



Merrill-Palmer Institute Improves Lives of Urban Children, Families

*Founded in 1920, the **Merrill-Palmer Institute** has been instrumental in creating standards for pediatric health and development.*

The Merrill-Palmer Institute studies the education, health, and well-being of children and families in an urban environment and was an early leader in the study of pediatric nutrition and physical and mental health and development.

The Institute was also a forerunner in the creation of national standards to create opportunity in education such as the Head Start Program.



Nursery school children are weighed at Merrill-Palmer Institute, Detroit, Michigan, 1920s.



Children and a counselor in ancient Greek costume demonstrate archery skills while families look on at the Olympian Games held at Merrill-Palmer Summer Camp, 1932.

The Institute was founded in 1920 and has hosted researchers, educators, and scientists from around the world while serving the local community through Early Childhood Centers.

Police Department Cares for Campus and City, WSU Named Safest Campus in Michigan

*Founded in 1966, the **WSU Police Department** continues to patrol both the campus and adjacent Detroit communities.*



Sgt. John S. Vereb of Wayne State University's Public Safety Department gives a gift to O'Neal Wells at the annual St. Catherine's Christmas party, in Detroit, Michigan, December 1972. The funds raised to buy toys for the 90 children in the St. Catherine's Head Start Program were given by students and members of the WSU Fraternal Order of Police through the "Smash the Fuzz" event in which students could swing a sledgehammer at an old patrol car for 50 cents.

The Wayne State University Police Department began in 1966, the same year the University first offered courses in Police Administration. Today, Officers patrol the campus and adjacent communities and are commissioned as Detroit Police Officers with all the same duties as municipal police.

All WSU Officers hold Bachelor's degrees and receive 13 weeks additional training in modern law enforcement methods and community-oriented policing. Nearly half are Wayne State graduates, and many hold advanced degrees to support their work.



Students take a swing at a patrol car during the "Smash the Fuzz" charity event.

UAW Donates Radio Station WDET to the University

Before 1952, WDET served as the local voice for labor, and afterward became a voice for the broader community.



A view inside the WDET studio, 1950s.

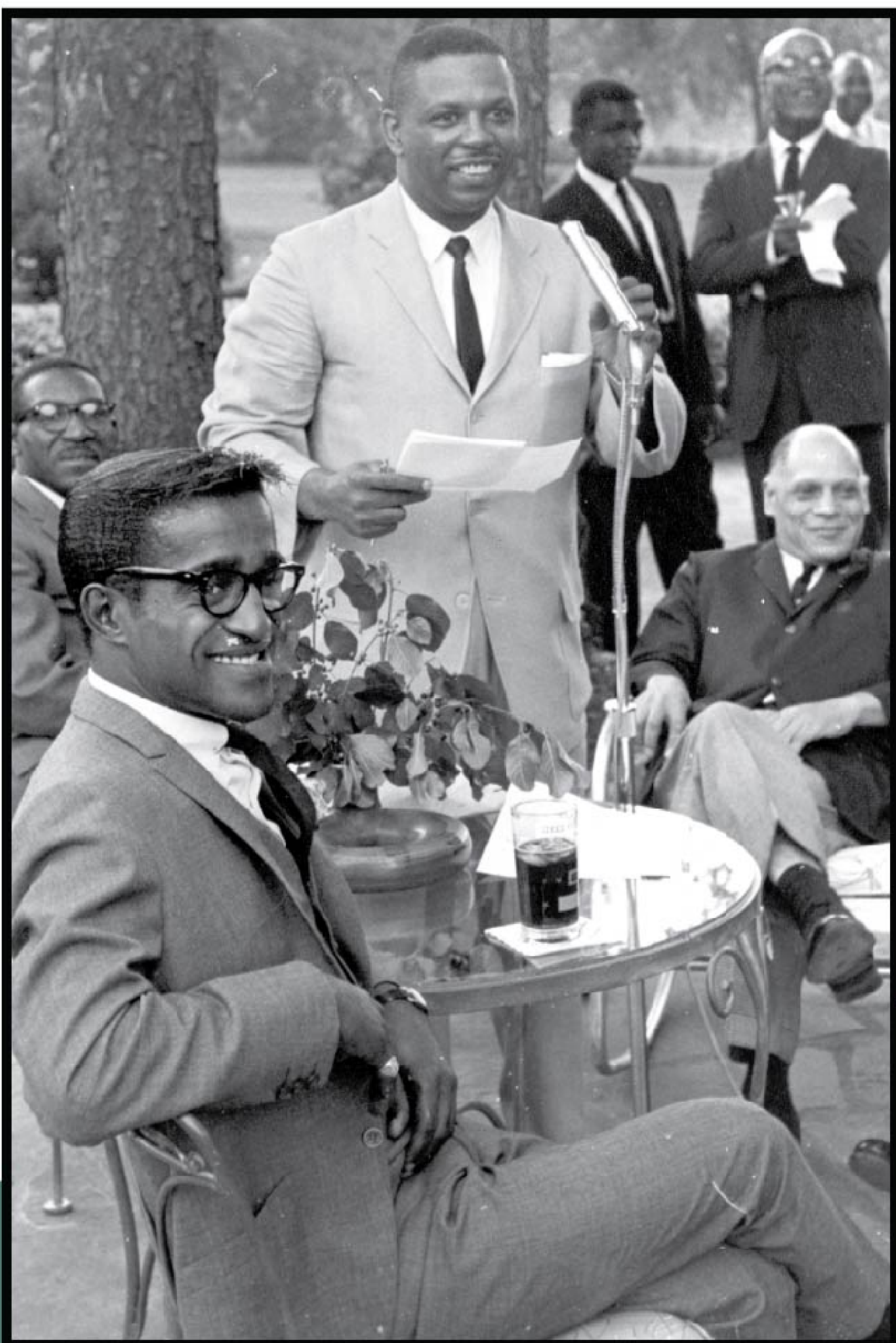


Today, WDET 101.9 FM is Wayne State University's local source for National Public Radio, but before 1952 WDET served as the local voice for labor. The station opened in 1948, airing programs like *Labor Views the News*, *Betty Hicks' Sports Fairway*, and *Wayne University Faculty Roundtable*, as well as news in Italian, Polish, Yiddish, Ukrainian, Dutch, and German.

In 1952, the UAW could no longer support the station, and donated the entire facility to Wayne State. With the gift, UAW President Walter P. Reuther hoped the station would continue to further the idea that, "...no group within a community can make progress except as the community moves ahead together."

First and Only Archive of African American Legal History Opened

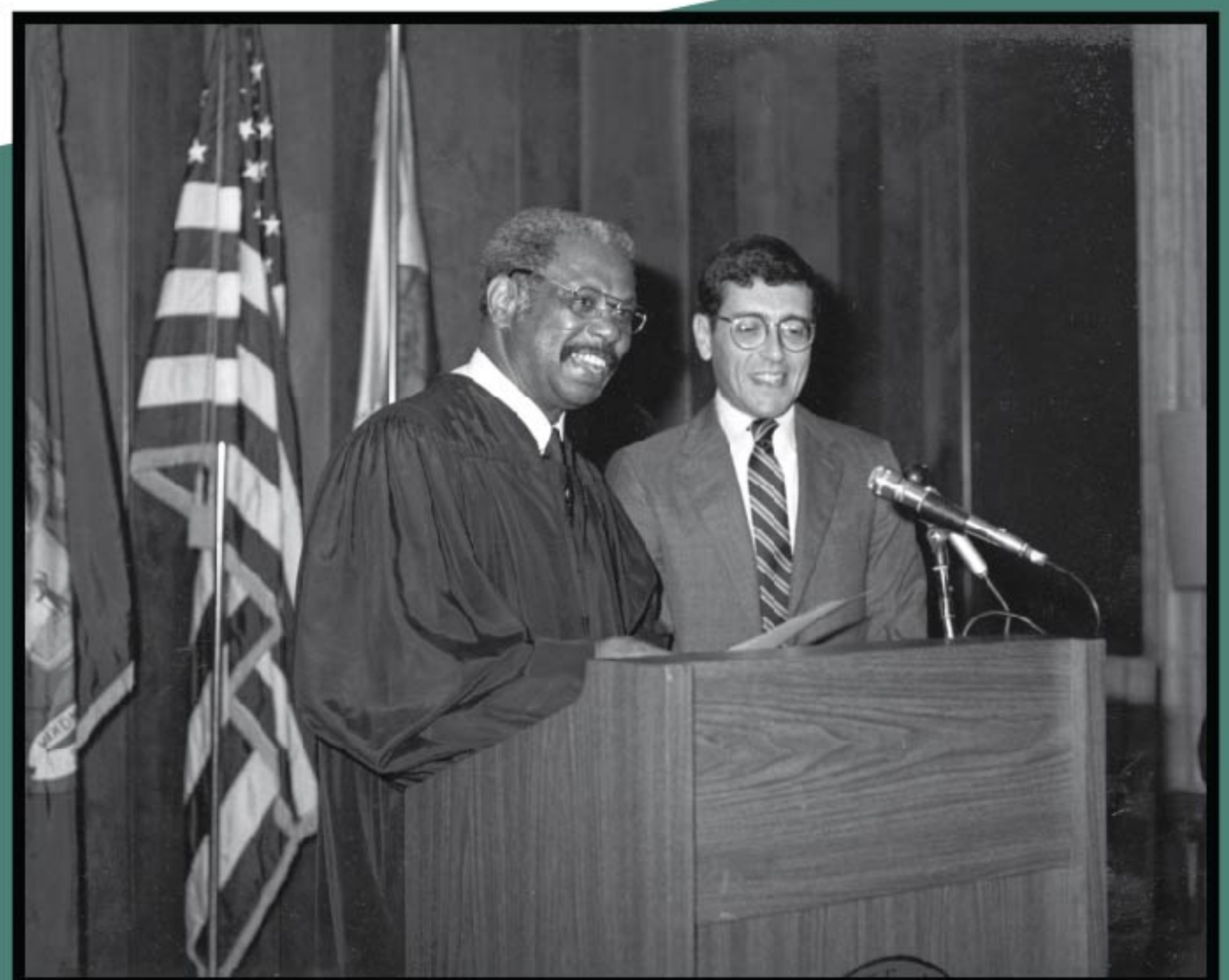
*Opened in 2011, the **Damon J. Keith Center for Civil Rights** is the first and only archive dedicated to African American Legal History.*



Attorney Damon J. Keith addresses guests at the home of Dr. Howard McNeill during a NAACP reception for Sammy Davis, Jr., August 13, 1960. Left to right: Arthur L. Johnson; Sammy Davis, Jr.; Damon J. Keith; Edward M. Turner.

The center is named after Judge Damon Keith, a long-serving judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit who earned his Master of Laws degree at Wayne State University. From the bench, his decisions have helped desegregated public schools and required municipalities to address systemic racism.

The Damon J. Keith Center for Civil Rights opened at Wayne State University in 2011 to study and support the civil rights of underrepresented communities in urban areas. The Damon J. Keith Collection of African American Legal History, also part of the Keith Center, is the first and only archive dedicated to the preservation of African American legal history.



Throughout his career, Judge Keith has maintained strong ties to the University, overseeing the installation of several of its presidents, including David Adamany, seen here in a photo from 1982.

Students Fight to Protect Historic Buildings in Detroit

Wayne State students organized to preserve historic buildings in 1975. This work continues through **Preservation Detroit**.

In 1975, a student organization, now known as Preservation Detroit, formed to stop ongoing demolition of historic buildings in the area surrounding Wayne State. The group coalesced around efforts to preserve the David MacKenzie House, which now serves as Preservation Detroit headquarters.

The group continues to advocate for the redevelopment and adaptive reuse of historic structures, educates the public through a popular walking tour and lecture program, builds support for historic preservation through community outreach, and undertakes research projects to document Detroit's rich architectural heritage.



Preservation Wayne volunteers restore the exterior of a building during the Art Center Paint Project of 1992.

Building	29-110-3		
Address	216 Alexandre		
Present Name			
Original Name	W.T. Gale Bicycle Shop		
Dates: Original	1897	Alterations	
Architect			
Present Use	Commercial		
Original Use	Commercial		
Height	2	Condition	Good
Material(s)	Brick		
Occupancy	Vacant		
Importance	Architectural	Some (-) 1	Historical
	Neighborhood	Positive	Group <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual
Notable	Interior	Landscaping	Outbuildings
Alterations	Very Little		
Description and comments	Has Reuse Potential Cottfield + Riggs (Bedr.)		
Register Status			

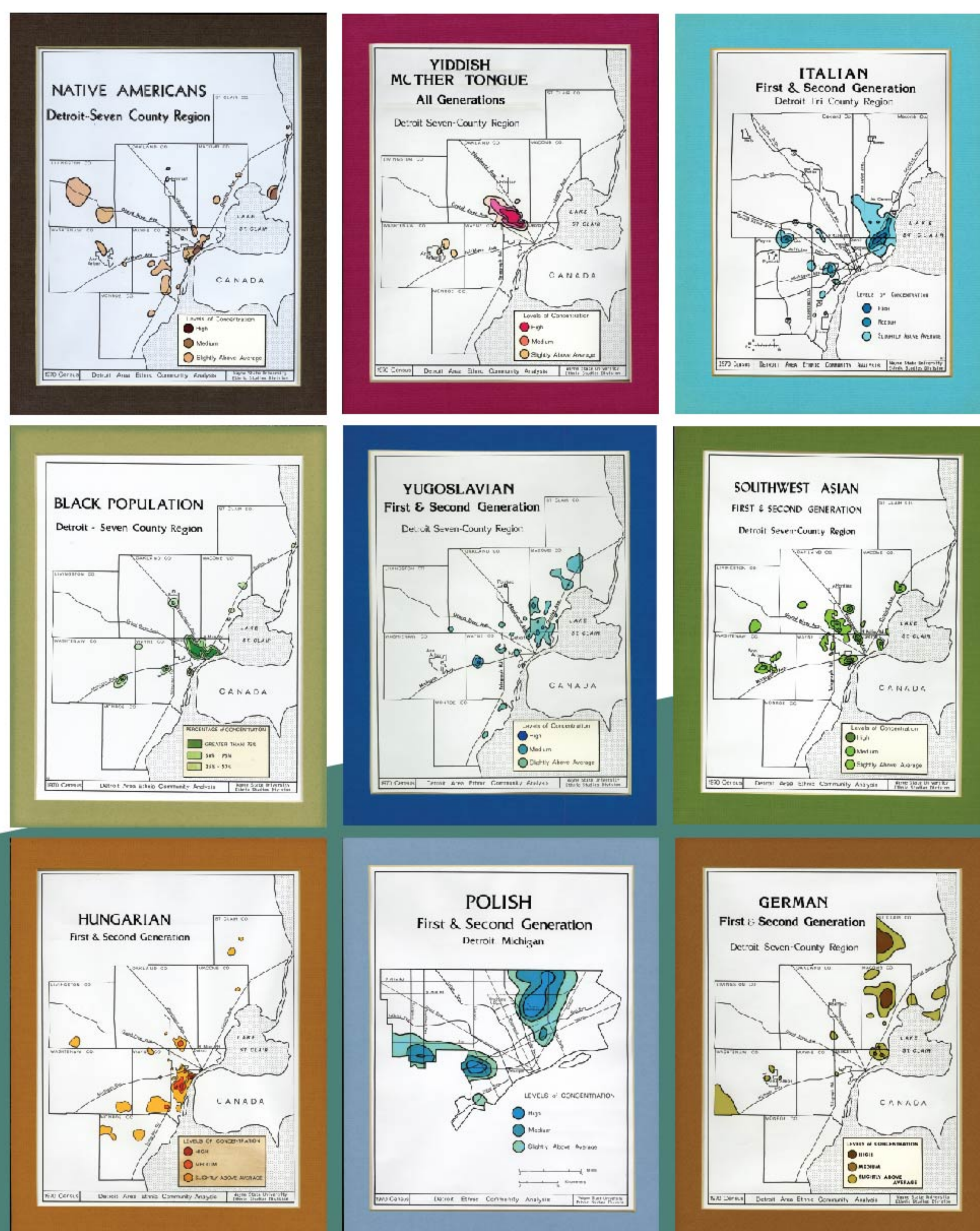
detroit/urban conservation project

1976

A copy of a building survey card produced by the Detroit Urban Conservation Project (1976-1977). The survey, sponsored by the WSU Urban Center, cataloged the history and current condition of historical buildings in the WSU area.

Center for Urban Studies Leads the Way in Studying City Life

*Formed in the wake of the Detroit 1967 Rebellion, the **Center for Urban Studies** strives to improve urban life in Detroit and the world.*



The Center for Urban Studies used creative analysis of existing or collected data to create informative tools, such as these maps that track the population concentrations of ethnic groups throughout the Metro-Detroit region.

Through the collection of data about urban communities, the Center for Urban Studies influences urban policy at the local, state, and national level. Among its many research interests, the Center has long studied school voucher systems and their impact on education and the economic stability of communities in Michigan, as well as the salaries and lives of educational workers.

Wayne State Alum Founds the Congressional Black Caucus

John Conyers, the longest serving African American member of Congress, founded the Congressional Black Caucus in 1969.



Portrait of Rep. John Conyers, 1960s.
Photograph by Tony Spina.

John Conyers was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1964, and co-founded the Congressional Black Caucus in 1969. Upon his resignation in 2017, he was the longest serving African American member of Congress.

Conyers attended Wayne State for both his undergraduate degree and law degree. He participated in civil rights activism through the Detroit NAACP as a student, and after graduation he served as a legal counsel for several area union locals. Supporters established an endowed scholarship for full-time liberal arts students at Wayne State to honor Conyers in 2007.

In order to support future research, Representative Conyers donated his archival papers to the Damon Keith Collection of African American Legal History in 2014.

Student Organization Treats Thousands Around the Globe

WSU's Timmy Global Health chapter treats both local and international communities to address health inequalities.

Students from the WSU Chapter of Timmy Global Health pose for a photo during the 2016 brigade to Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic. Third from the left is Sabrina Pakula, 2017 student chapter president.



Tatyana Valdovinos prepares a blood pressure cuff for the vitals station during the 2016 brigade to Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic.

Wayne State University's Timmy Global Health chapter has sent hundreds of student volunteers in health fields to South American communities in an effort to reduce health inequities worldwide.

Founded in 2013 by Sergio Rodriguez, the WSU chapter has also served the local community through local partnerships with service organizations.

The group has treated over 2000 patients and Timmy Global Health board members have a 100% graduation rate from Wayne State.



Prepare a Diverse Student Body to Thrive

Since its earliest courses, Wayne State University has prepared a diverse student body to thrive. As an urban research university, Wayne grew with Detroit's manufacturing industry and has been shaped by the generations of people from all over the world who have come to Southeast Michigan for work, opportunity, and hope of a better life.

Wayne State strives to serve as a resource in that path forward and upwards. This section of the exhibit details just a few of the stories of Wayne State's diverse students, staff, and faculty through the years.

First Graduating Class of College of Pharmacy Includes Chinese Student

Katie Moy Lim would go on to serve as chief pharmacist at Detroit's Blaine Hospital.



Detail of a class composite photo showing Katie G. Moy.

The College of the City of Detroit served a diverse range of city and suburban students in a variety of fields.

When the Pharmacy program developed into the College of Pharmacy, Katie Moy Lim was part of the first graduating class in 1925, and was the College's first female and first Chinese graduate.



Group photo of the first graduating class of pharmacy students at Detroit City College, 1924-1925. Katie Moy Lim is in the top row, second from left.

Throughout the 1940s, Lim served as chief pharmacist at Detroit's Blaine Hospital. She maintained a lifelong relationship with the University as part of the Alumni Association Board in the 1960s.

Lim co-founded the Victor Lim Restaurant with her husband and was active in Detroit's Chinese American community.

Wayne State Veterans Find Activist Voice and Campus Community

Wayne State created the **Office of Veteran Affairs** in 1944 to help World War II veterans continue education, enter vocational training programs, and find jobs.



Veterans of the Second World War stand outside the entrance of Old Main, 1940s.

Over 100 student servicemen participated during the first year, and by 1945 the University enrolled over 1,200 veterans. Other groups and programs developed to aid veterans' transitions into student life, such as "Weekly Chit-Chat," a newsletter for student athletes who served in the war.

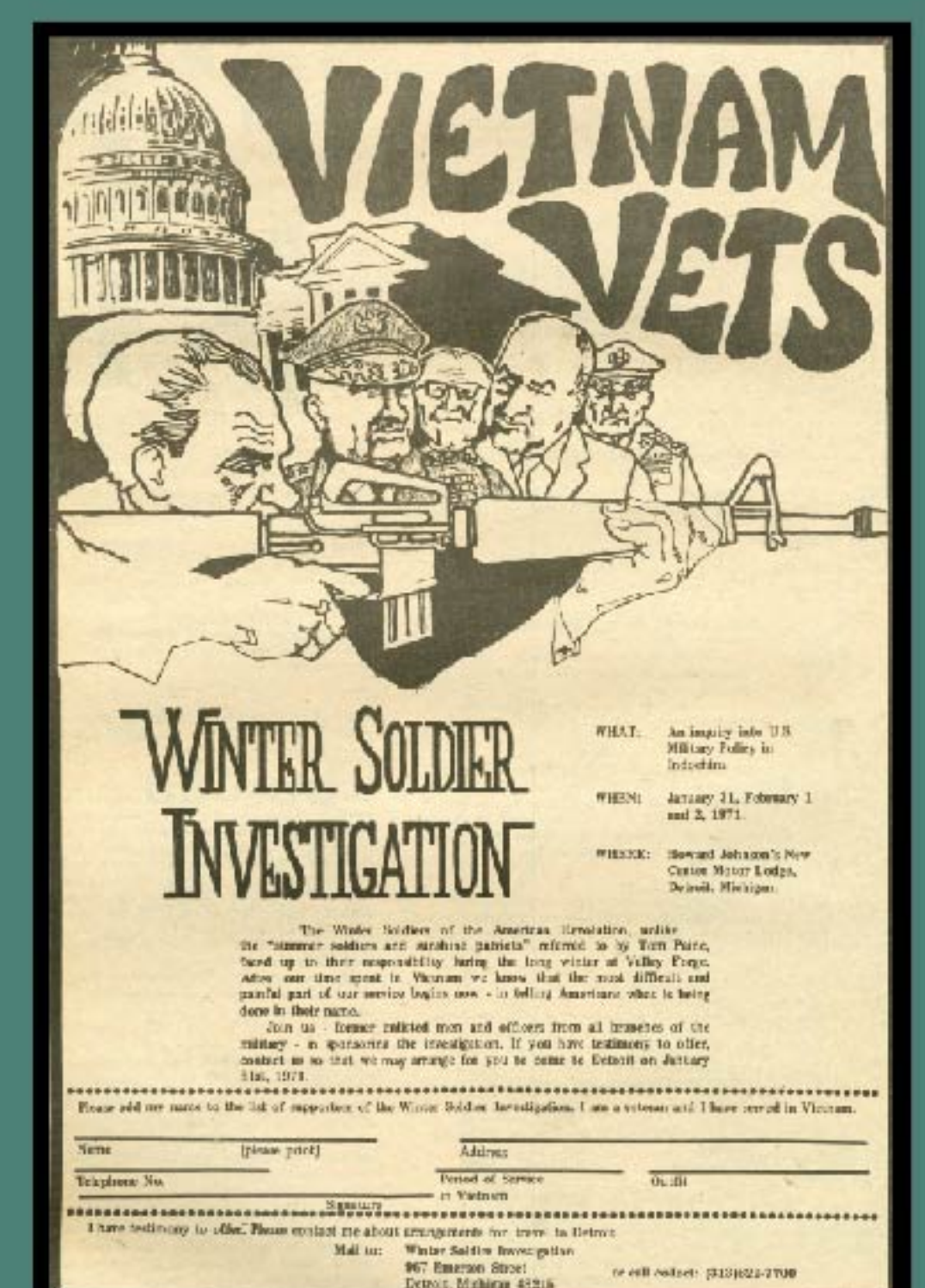


Veterans line the halls of Old Main as they register for class, January 1946.

Wayne State's veterans had various reactions to the Vietnam War, evidenced by the work of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) and the Winter Soldier Investigations of 1971.

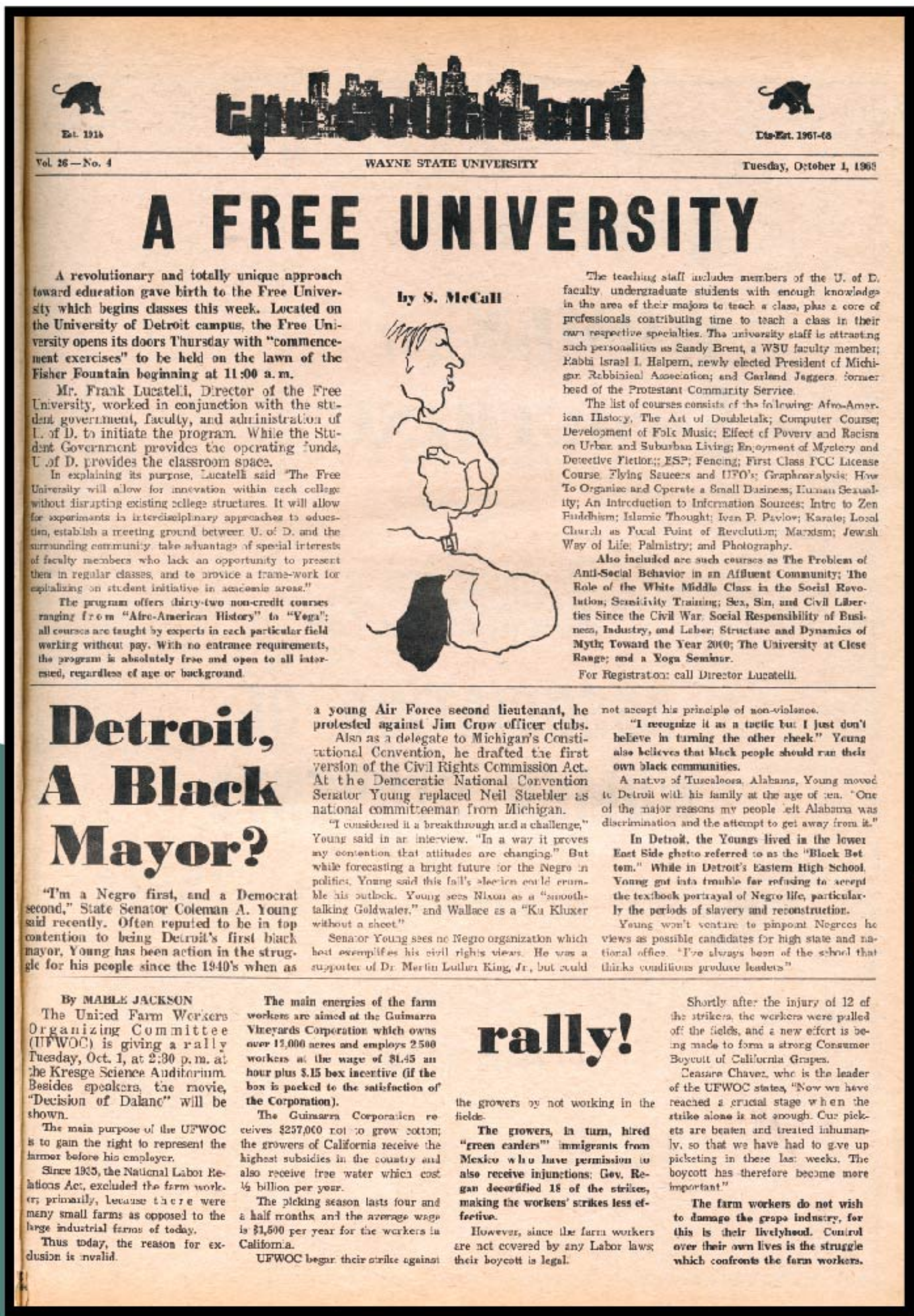
VVAW members gathered just north of campus to report American atrocities they had witnessed abroad. Due to *The South End's* extensive reporting, the event's transcript helped inform later Congressional investigations.

Illustration for a promotion of the "Winter Soldier Investigation" from *The South End*, 1971.



The South End Drives Grassroots Reporting in Detroit

Established in 1967, *The South End* pushed the envelope in reporting and became a reliable voice for Detroit news across the nation.



The *South End*'s "Black Panther" masthead appeared shortly after John Watson came on as editor-in-chief in the Fall of 1968 as a show of solidarity with the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers.

The South End took the place of the *Collegian* in 1967 and aimed to expand coverage outside of the University to topics such as race relations, the Vietnam War, and the concerns of underrepresented and oppressed groups in the city and nation.

The South End's editors pushed the envelope in their reporting, often drawing the ire of University administration who instituted temporary shut-downs throughout the late 1960s. In spite of this conflict, *The South End* often remained the only local news source reporting on grassroots activism in the city, and was seen by the nation as a reliable voice for news from Detroit.

Student Demographics Shift as Students Enroll

*Wayne State's enrollment increased steadily through the 1930s and 1940s, and the **diversity of the student body and faculty** increased as well.*



Students enjoy a meal in the Webster Hall cafeteria, c. 1950s.

Over time, Wayne State saw periods of rapid expansion that increased student and faculty diversity on campus. Total enrollment in the College of the City of Detroit rose steadily through the 1930s and 1940s, with substantial increases after World War II and the introduction of the GI Bill.

Throughout these periods of development, Wayne State's student population also expanded in diversity at a rate faster than many of its peer institutions. In 1944, nearly 9% of the student population claimed African American heritage, roughly equal to Detroit's African American population as of the 1940 Census.

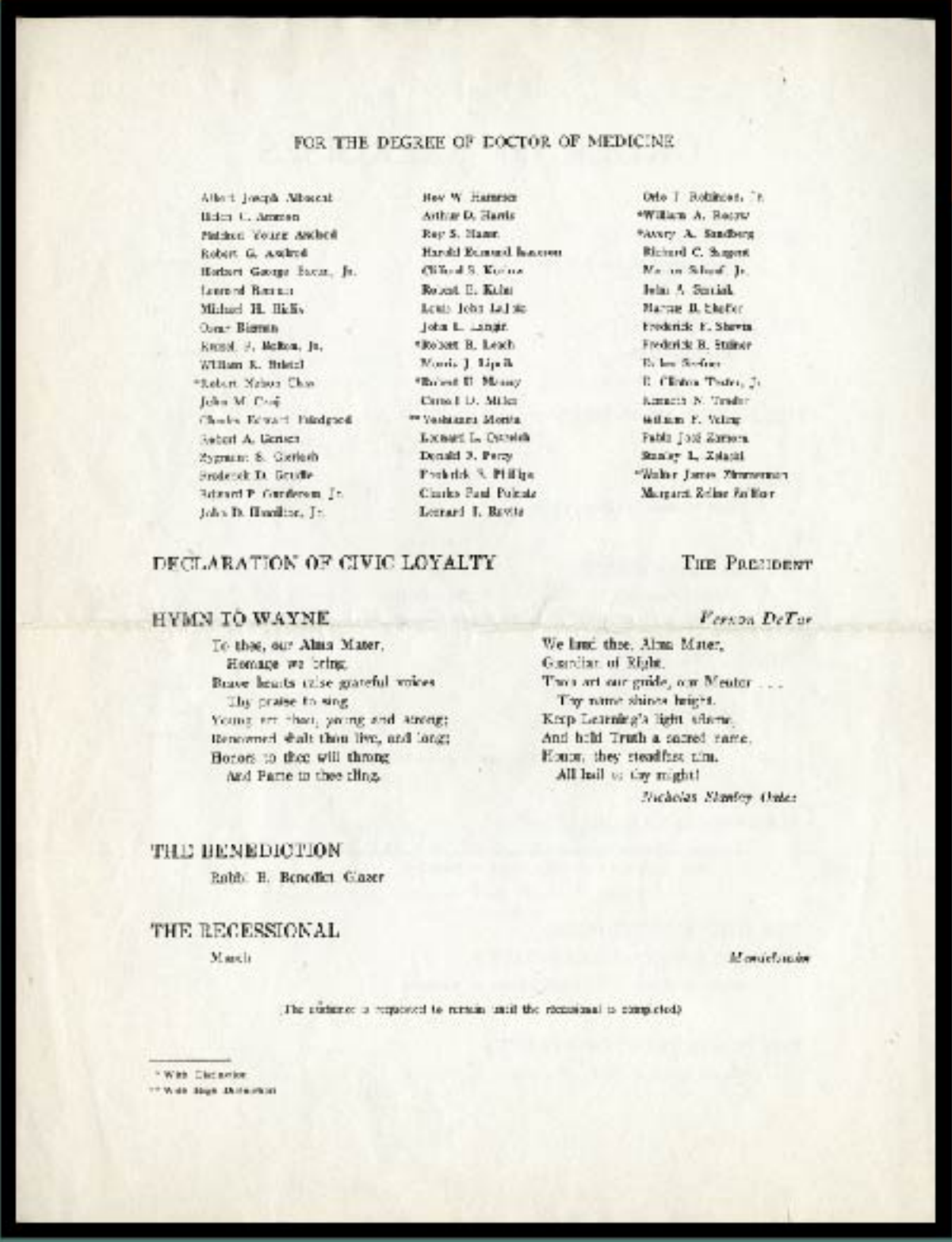
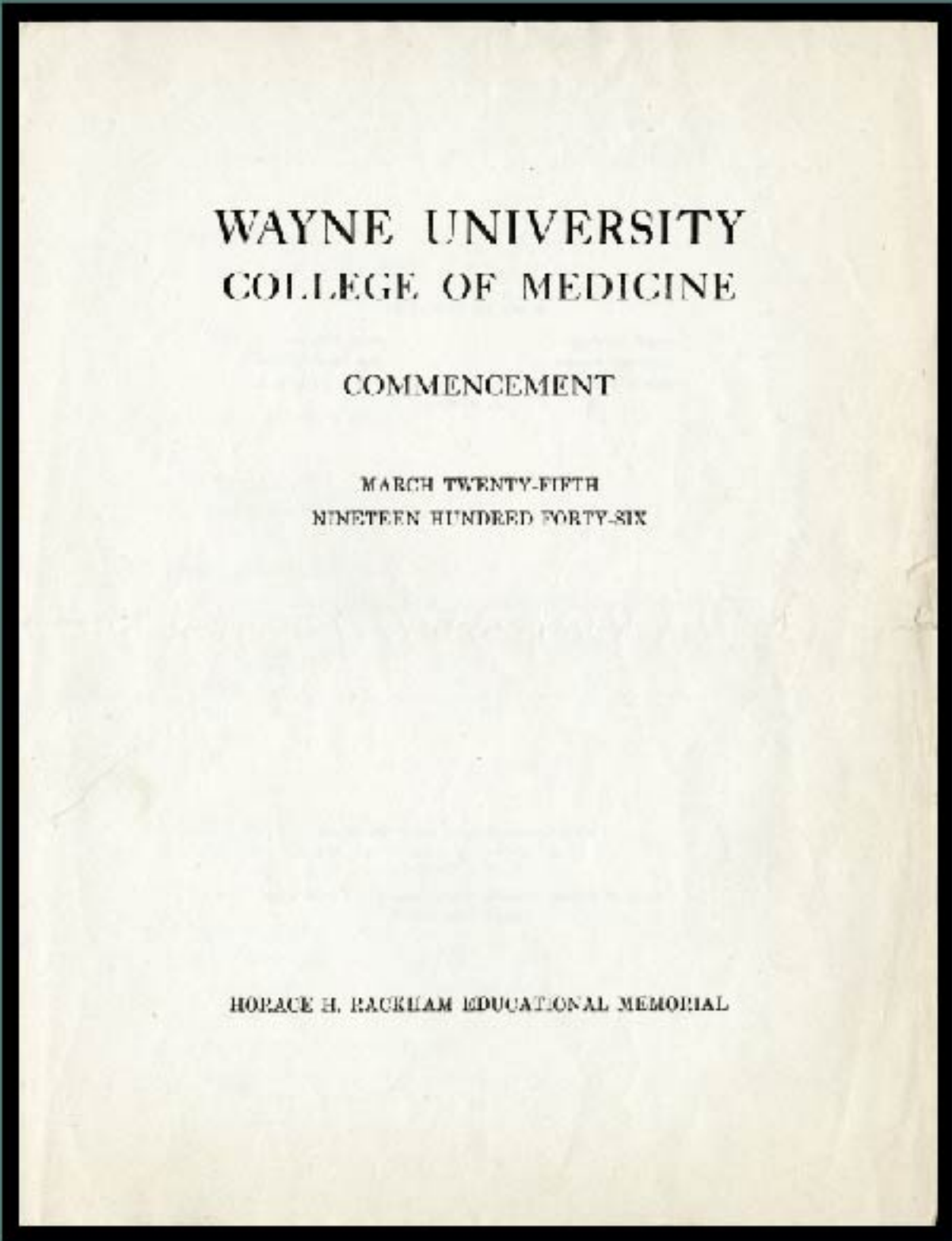
Wayne State Enrolls Japanese-American Students from Internment Camps

Beginning in 1943, WSU participated in the purposeful enrollment of Japanese-American students from internment camps.



During World War II, Wayne State University partnered with the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council (NJASRC) in the purposeful enrollment of relocated Japanese-American "Nisei" (meaning "second-generation") students to the Wayne State campus through the duration of the war.

Many of Wayne State's Nisei students returned to the West Coast after the war to start their careers, however some chose to remain in Detroit. Yoshikasu Morita, M.D. came to the School of Medicine after studying at University of California, Berkeley, graduating in 1946 at the top of his class. Dr. Morita continued on at Wayne, earning his Masters of Science in 1949, and later joined the faculty of the School of Medicine's Internal Medicine Department.



Nisei students, often graduates of internment camp high schools, were relocated to Detroit with the aid of the NJASRC and enrolled beginning in Fall 1943. By the winter 1944 semester there were thirty-five relocated Nisei students enrolled. Many of these students later served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment, an Army division made up almost entirely of Nisei young men.

Students with Physical Disabilities Flock to WSU, Excel in Sports

*WSU was one of the first universities in the United States to offer services for **disabled students**, including athletics.*



A student practices archery before the Michigan Wheelchair Games, 1968.

Wayne State University established the Office of Counseling for the Handicapped in 1961. From 1962 to 1964, students with disabilities at Wayne State increased significantly. At the time, Wayne State was among eleven universities in the United States to provide inclusive services for disabled students.



Wayne State University "Roadrunners" on the USA Paralympic Team prepare to depart for the 1968 Paralympic Games in Tel Aviv, Israel.

The office also had an impact on disabled athletics. In 1966, twelve students formed a track and field team — the Roadrunners — and won first place in the Michigan Wheelchair Games. The Roadrunners came in first once again in 1968 and five members were chosen for the United States Paralympic Team.

Detroit's LGBTQ Community Finds a Home at WSU

WSUs LGBTQ community participated in the first march in Lansing and held WSUs first Pride Festival in 1984.



Members and supporters of the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) sell apples to raise funds for Christopher Street Detroit '72, the first Gay Pride celebration in the state, held in late June 1972. The parade included a march down Woodward and ended with a rally at Kennedy Square. The fruit cart, painted bright purple, was also part of the march. Image courtesy of Tim Retzloff.

On June 24, 1972, just three years after the Stonewall Uprising, the Wayne State University Gay Liberation Front took part in Michigan's first public LGBT march in Lansing. The group sold apples from a "fruit cart" on Wayne State's campus to fundraise for the voyage.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the LGBTQ community at Wayne State, though small, continued to organize. In 1984, the Detroit Area Gay/Lesbian Council held Detroit's first Pride Festival at Wayne State University and welcomed elected officials and community leaders as participants.

Student-led Groups Reflect WSU's Diverse Population

*Students from diverse backgrounds find support, affirmation, and networking through WSU's **hundreds of student organizations**.*

Recent decades have brought growth in Wayne State student populations from many backgrounds, particularly Arab, Chaldean, and Southeast Asian. They have formed student groups such as the Asian Pacific American Medical Students Association and the Chaldean-American Student Association.

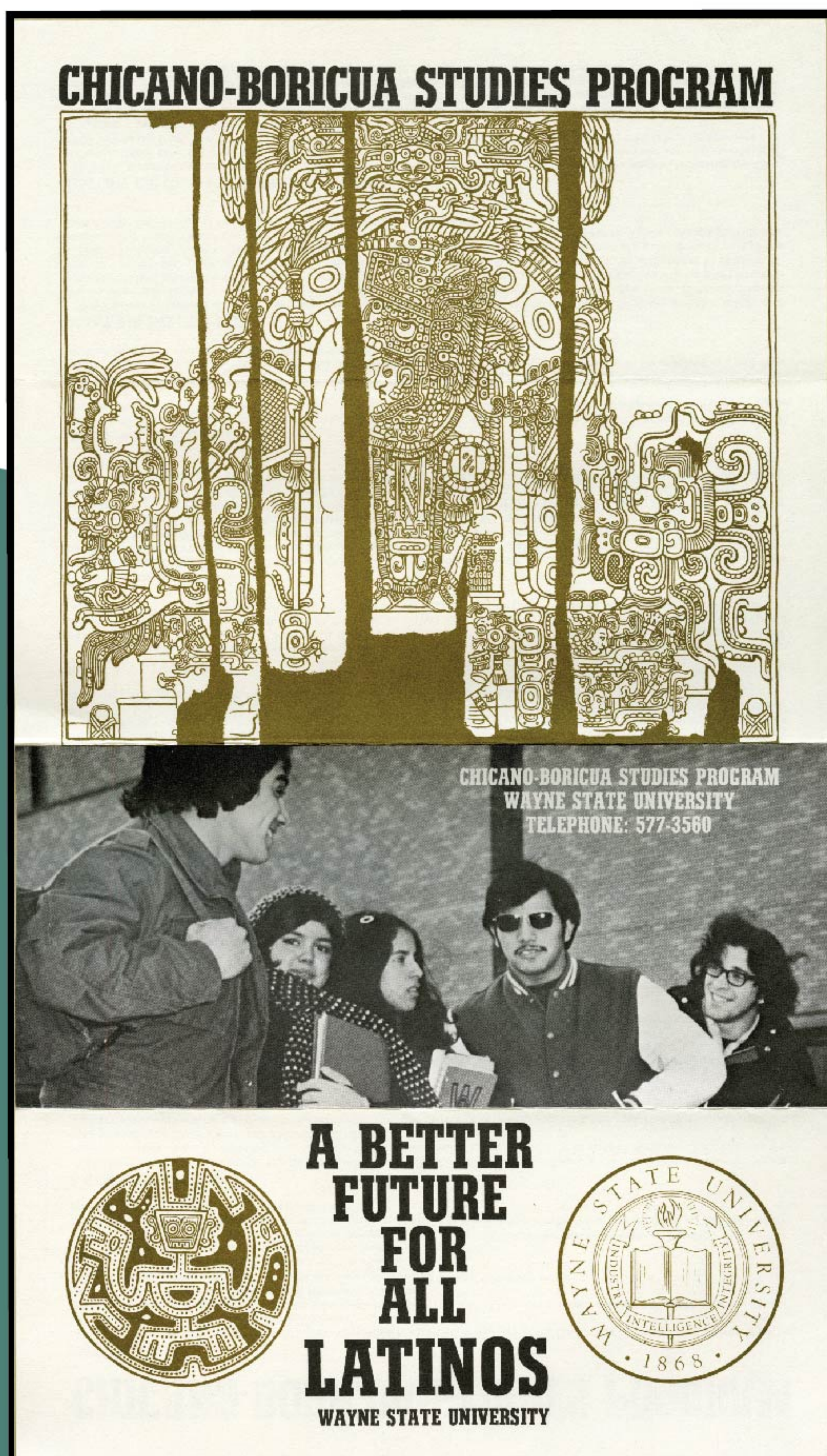


Members of the Chaldean-American Student Association participate in Wayne State University's International Fair, October 5, 2000.

Students from diverse backgrounds can find support, affirmation, and networking through student led clubs, societies, and greek organizations. Wayne State boasts hundreds of such groups, including the Arab American Pharmacist Association, Black and Latinx Students in Biology, Sikh Students Organization, Filipino Student Society, Women's Law Caucus, Theta Nu Xi Multicultural Sorority and many, many more.

The Center for Latin American Studies Drives Students to Graduation, Professional School

*Formed in 1972, WSU's **Center for Latino/a and Latin American Studies** remains one of the oldest undergraduate programs focusing on Latino studies in the Midwest.*



Pamphlet for the Chicano-Boricua Studies Program, undated.

The Center for Latino/a and Latin American Studies formed at Wayne State in 1972 as the Chicano-Boriqua Studies Department and was originally an offshoot of Latinos en Marcha, a program designed to support the needs of working adults.

Partnering with various Latino/a community groups from its inception, today the Center is one of the oldest undergraduate programs focusing on Latino Studies in the Midwest and has longstanding success in improving student retention and graduation rates.

Notably, the Center hosts La Academia del Pueblo, which offers undergraduate students and others a rare opportunity to present their research in a conference format.

Reuther Brothers Embody WSU Students’ Ability to Work, Study, and Strive for More

*Working students **Walter and Victor Reuther** would later become prominent international labor organizers.*

“Non-traditional” students — students who work full-time, who have dependents, or who are starting or returning to education later in life — have long played an important role in the Wayne State community.



Snapshot of Walter and Victor Reuther, 1930s.

Two such students were Walter and Victor Reuther, a pair of brothers who came to Detroit to work in the factories and attend Wayne State in the 1930s.

The brothers would become prominent international labor organizers, Walter as president of the United Auto Workers Union (UAW) starting in 1946 and Victor as head of the UAW’s Education Department. Walter was a longtime advocate for worker education and was instrumental in the creation of the largest labor history archives in North America, the Walter P. Reuther Library.



Eugene Applebaum, a 1960 graduate of Wayne State, opened hundreds of pharmacies across the country through his company, Arbor Drugs. In 2001, he donated a large gift to Wayne State to develop the Eugene Applebaum College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences.



While teaching literature at Wayne State, **Walter Bergman** went to Alabama in 1961 as one of the first Freedom Riders. Ku Klux Klan members beat him so severely that he spent the remainder of his 100 years in a wheelchair. He was a co-founder of both the Michigan chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Michigan Federation of Teachers.



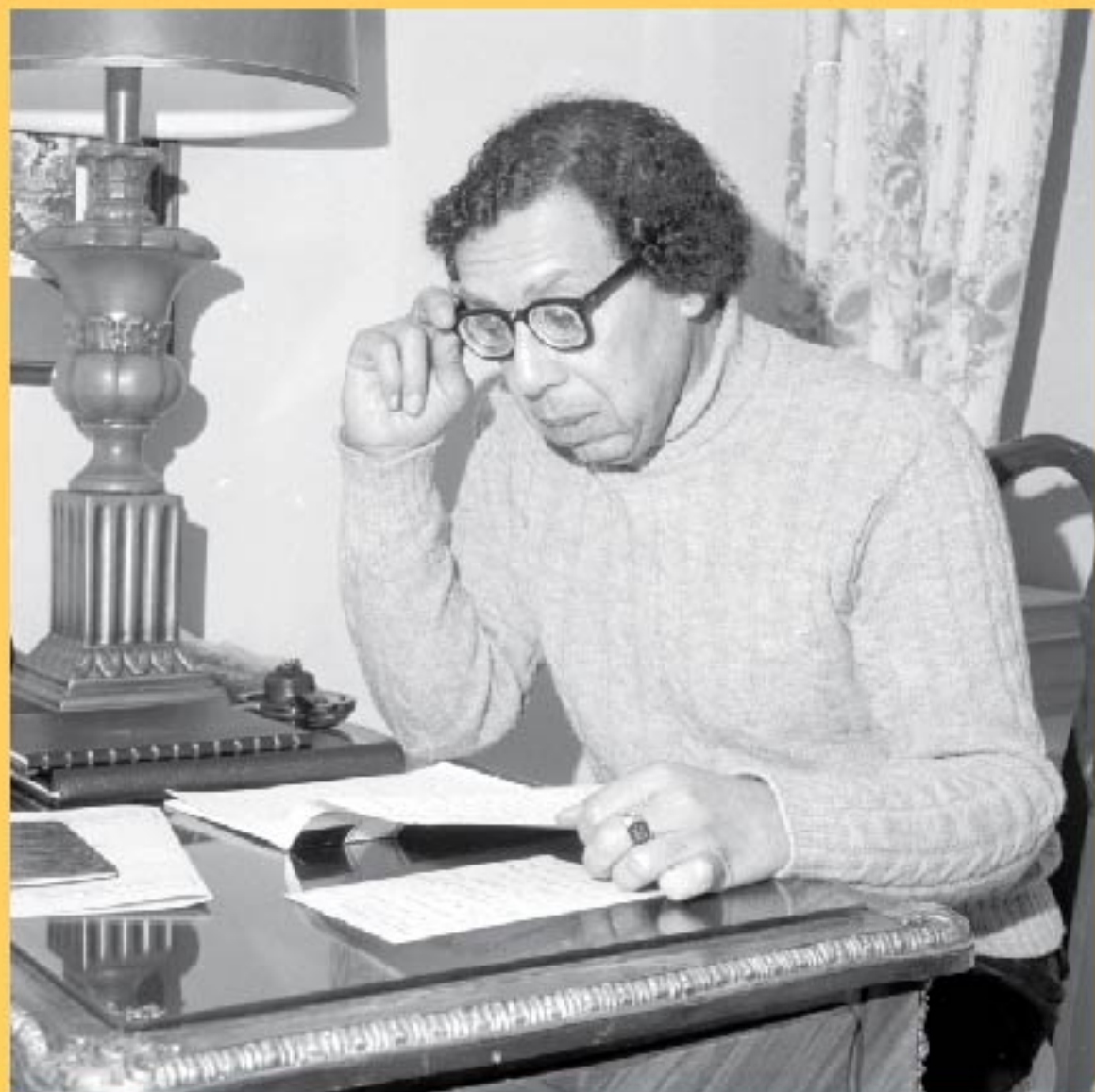
Cora Brown, a 1948 graduate of the Wayne University Law School, was the first African American woman to serve in the Michigan State Senate. During her two terms (1952-1954, 1954-1956) she championed legislation for equal employment and fair housing. She served as the special associate general counsel of the U.S. Post Office after she left the State Senate, a position she held for the rest of her professional life.



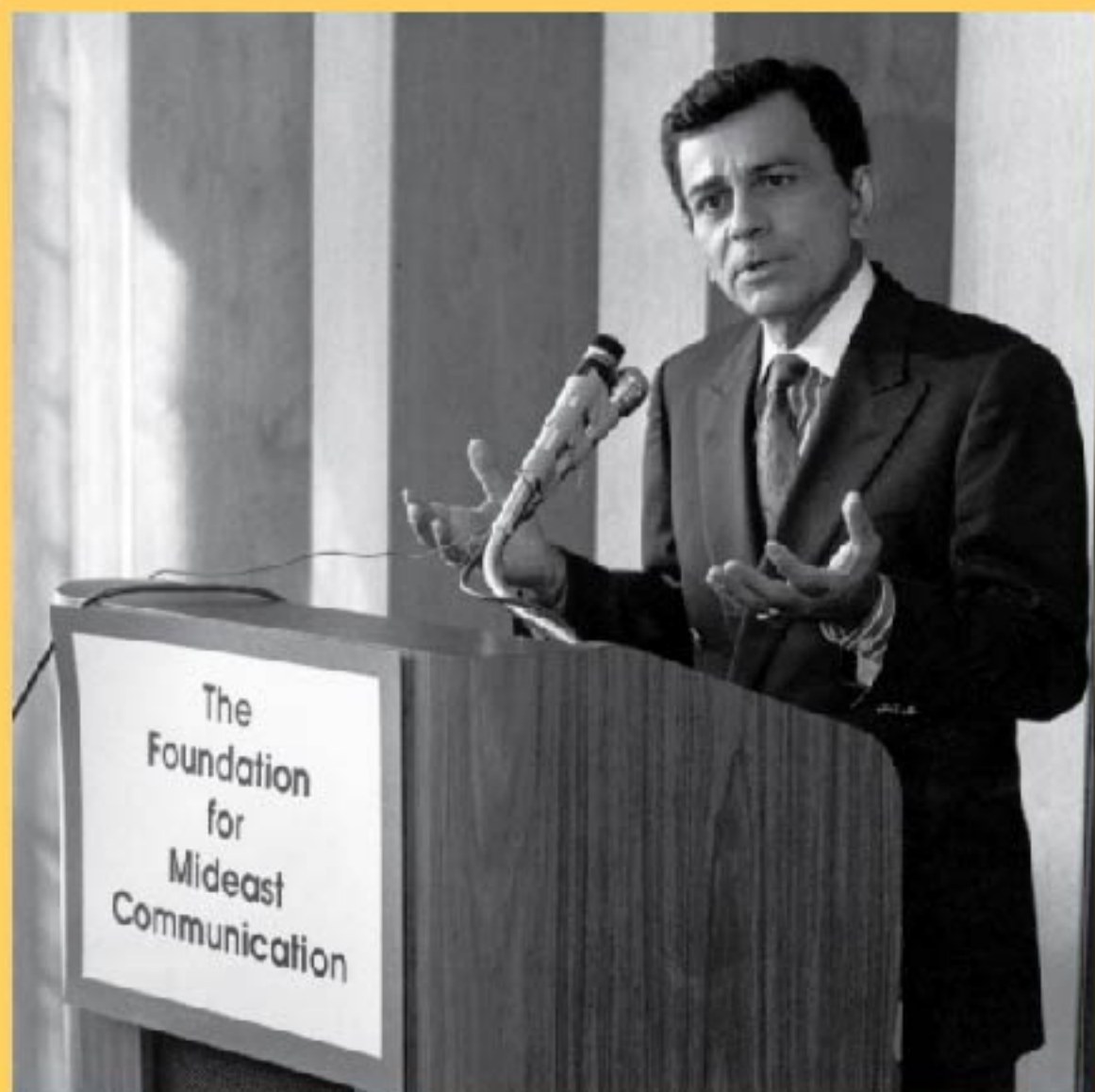
Bishop **Albert Cleage** (Jaramogi Abebe Agyeman) presided over Detroit's Shrine of the Black Madonna for more than three decades and greatly influenced city, state, and national politics. He is widely known for his role in the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s, and as a prominent voice of the Black Christian Nationalist movement. Bishop Cleage received a sociology degree from WSU in 1937.



During her first year as a Wayne State Student, **Cynthia Goyette** participated in the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo as a part of the Women's Swimming Team. Her relay group won the gold medal in the 4 x 100m relay, setting a new world record in the final event. Goyette graduated from Wayne State University in 1973 with a degree in textiles and fashion merchandising.



In 1976, **Robert Hayden** became the first African American to serve as the Library of Congress' Consultant in Poetry, now known as Poet Laureate. During the Depression, he attended Wayne State University (then Detroit City College) and left in 1936 to begin working for the Federal Writers' Project.



For decades, millions of Americans looked forward to *American Top 40* and *Casey's Countdown* hosted by Wayne State alum **Casey Kasem**. While Kasem earned his degree in Speech Education from Wayne State University, he often worked as a child's voice on radio programs such as *The Lone Ranger*.



Philip Levine is Poet Laureate of the United States, recognized for his evocative work on his hometown of Detroit, his immigrant family roots, and working in the automotive industry. He studied Poetry at Wayne State.



Photo courtesy NASA

Jerry Linenger is a NASA astronaut and former shuttle pilot. NASA selected Linenger to embark on Shuttle Discovery in September 1994 and as U.S. resident of Russia's Mir Space Station, between January-May 1997. Linenger earned his MD from Wayne State University in 1981.



Della Reese grew up in Detroit's Black Bottom neighborhood and attended Wayne State for a time before suspending her studies to support her family financially. After working several odd jobs, she made a name for herself in music and television, hosting her own show in the 1970s and appearing in dozens of other roles including *Touched by an Angel*. In 1987, she was nominated for a gospel music Grammy Award for Best Female Soloist.



Lloyd Richards started as a pre-law student at Wayne University, but found that acting was his true passion. As a student, he worked in the University's Radio Department. After a brief break from his studies to serve in World War II, Richards completed his education and later moved to New York to pursue theater. There, he directed *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry, the first Broadway production written by an African American woman. After decades on Broadway, Richards became the dean of Yale University's Drama School and artistic director of its Repertory Theater.



Sarah Ryley won the 2017 Pulitzer Prize for public service, the most prestigious award in journalism, for her series exposing the New York Police Department's widespread abuse of eviction rules to force mostly poor people of color from their homes over alleged criminal activities. Ryley graduated from Wayne State's College of Fine, Performing, and Communication Arts in 2017.

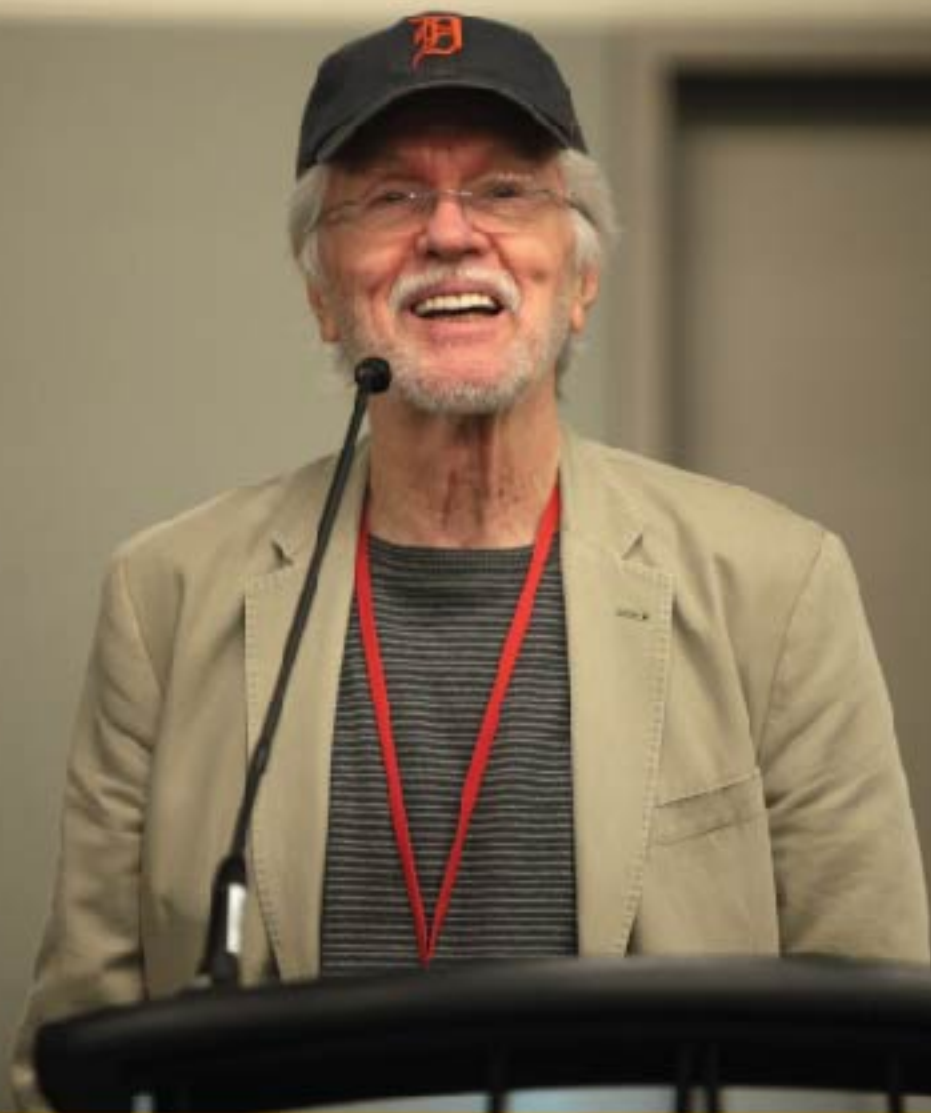


George Shirley graduated from Wayne State with his Music Education degree in 1956 and went on to become the first African American tenor to perform leading roles with New York's renowned Metropolitan Opera, the first African American member of the U.S. Army Chorus, and the first African American appointed a high school music teaching position for the Detroit Public Schools.



Photo courtesy Kim Metso

Sixto Rodriguez, seminal Cass Corridor musician and activist, is the subject of the Oscar winning documentary, *Searching for Sugarman*. Rodriguez earned his Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy from Wayne State in 1981 and an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters in 2013.



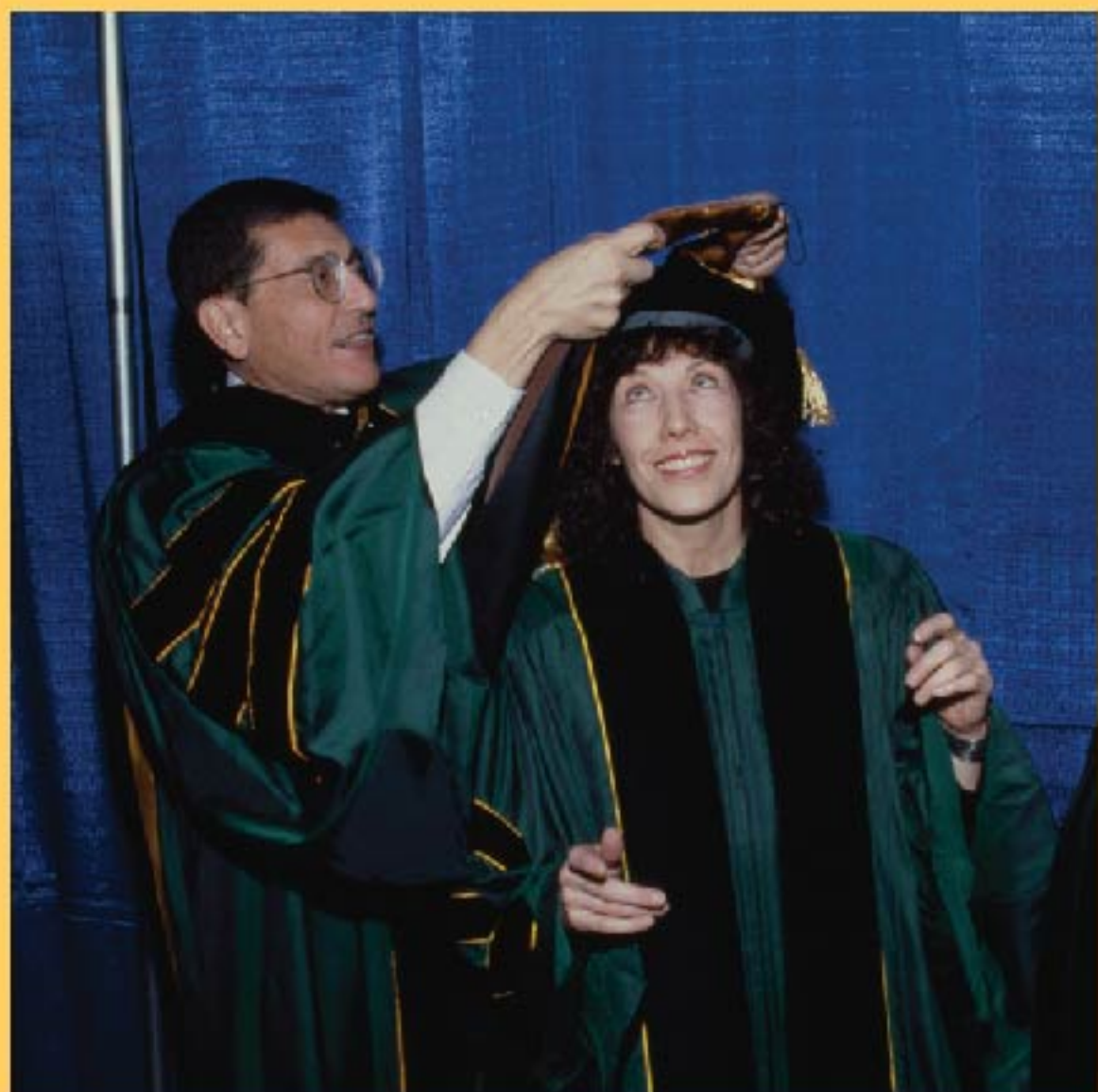
Tom Skerritt discovered acting as a Wayne State student and has enjoyed a prominent and longtime film and television acting career. He is best known for his appearances in *Top Gun*, *MASH*, *Alien*, *Up in Smoke*, and *Picket Fences*.



Helen Thomas was the first female member of the White House Press Corps and the United Press International's first female White House Bureau Chief. Over the years, she became known as "the First Lady of the Press." Thomas graduated with an English degree in 1942 from WSU.



Rashida Tlaib is the first Muslim woman to be elected to the Michigan House of Representatives in 2008, representing the 12th District (Detroit). She earned her Bachelors of Arts in Political Science from Wayne State in 1998.



Lily Tomlin began her time at Wayne State as a premed student and was inspired to pursue a comedy career after she enrolled in Theater classes at the University. Today, she lists dozens of well-known comedic and dramatic roles in television and film and leverages her notoriety to advocate for various activist causes. Wayne State awarded her an honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts in 1988.



Lorenzo Wright was a track and field powerhouse, member of the gold medal winning 4×100 meter relay team at the 1948 Olympic Games, and later a coach and administrator for the Detroit Public Schools.

In all, **Sidney Blackmer** appeared in more than forty Broadway plays, two hundred movies, and numerous television dramas after his training through Wayne State's Bonstelle. Fans may recognize him for his numerous portrayals of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Actor **Chad Everett** appeared in dozens of films and television shows during his 40 years in the industry, including Medical Center, The Singing Nun, and Mulholland Drive. Everett earned his Communications degree from Wayne State in 1960.

George Seaton was a distinguished American film director, producer, screenwriter, playwright and theatre director. His big break came playing the Lone Ranger, broadcast on WXYZ from the (now Wayne State-owned) Maccabees Building.

Actor **Jeffrey Tambor** received his Masters Degree in Language and Theater from Wayne State and later taught theater at the University. Today he is best known for recent roles in Transparent, The Larry Sanders Show, and Arrested Development, though he made a splash in Wayne State's production of Julius Caesar in 1968.

Gretchen Valade is a business mogul, philanthropist, and supporter of the arts. She founded Mack Avenue Records, the primary sponsor of the Detroit Jazz Festival, and owns the Dirty Dog Jazz Café. In 2015, she donated \$7.5 million to Wayne State University to create the Gretchen Valade Jazz Center, which will operate out of Hilberry Theatre.

Sonya Tayeh is a successful dance choreographer, best known for her appearances as a jazz/contemporary choreographer and guest judge on the popular television show So You Think You Can Dance? She received her Bachelor in Fine Arts from Wayne State University.

Newsman **Hugh Downs** is best recognized for his work on 20/20, though his career spanned nearly 60 years, starting in radio in the Detroit area during his time at Wayne University from 1940 to 1941.

Wayne State student **Margaret Woodbridge** was part of the first Olympic United States Women's Swimming Team in Antwerp, Belgium in 1920. Her relay group won the gold medal in the 400 meter freestyle, and she earned an individual silver medal in the 300 meter freestyle. She continued swimming throughout her life and was inducted to the International Swimming Hall of Fame in 1989 as an "Honor Pioneer Swimmer." She is also the great-granddaughter of William Woodbridge, acting Governor of Michigan and namesake of Detroit's Woodbridge neighborhood.

After earning his JD from the Wayne State Law School, **Tod Ensign** worked as an activist lawyer and organizer who started the nonprofit Citizen Soldier, a GI and veterans rights advocacy organization based in New York City.

While attending classes at Wayne University, **Sylvia Granader** participated in the Civil Air Patrol Program. After her graduation from the University in 1941, she served in World War Two as one of the first women in history to fly American military aircrafts. She was recognized in 2009 with the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor.

The **James and Patricia Anderson** Engineering Ventures Institute's mission is to stimulate and promote entrepreneurship and innovation among the faculty and students of Wayne State's College of Engineering, where Jim Anderson is an alumnus.

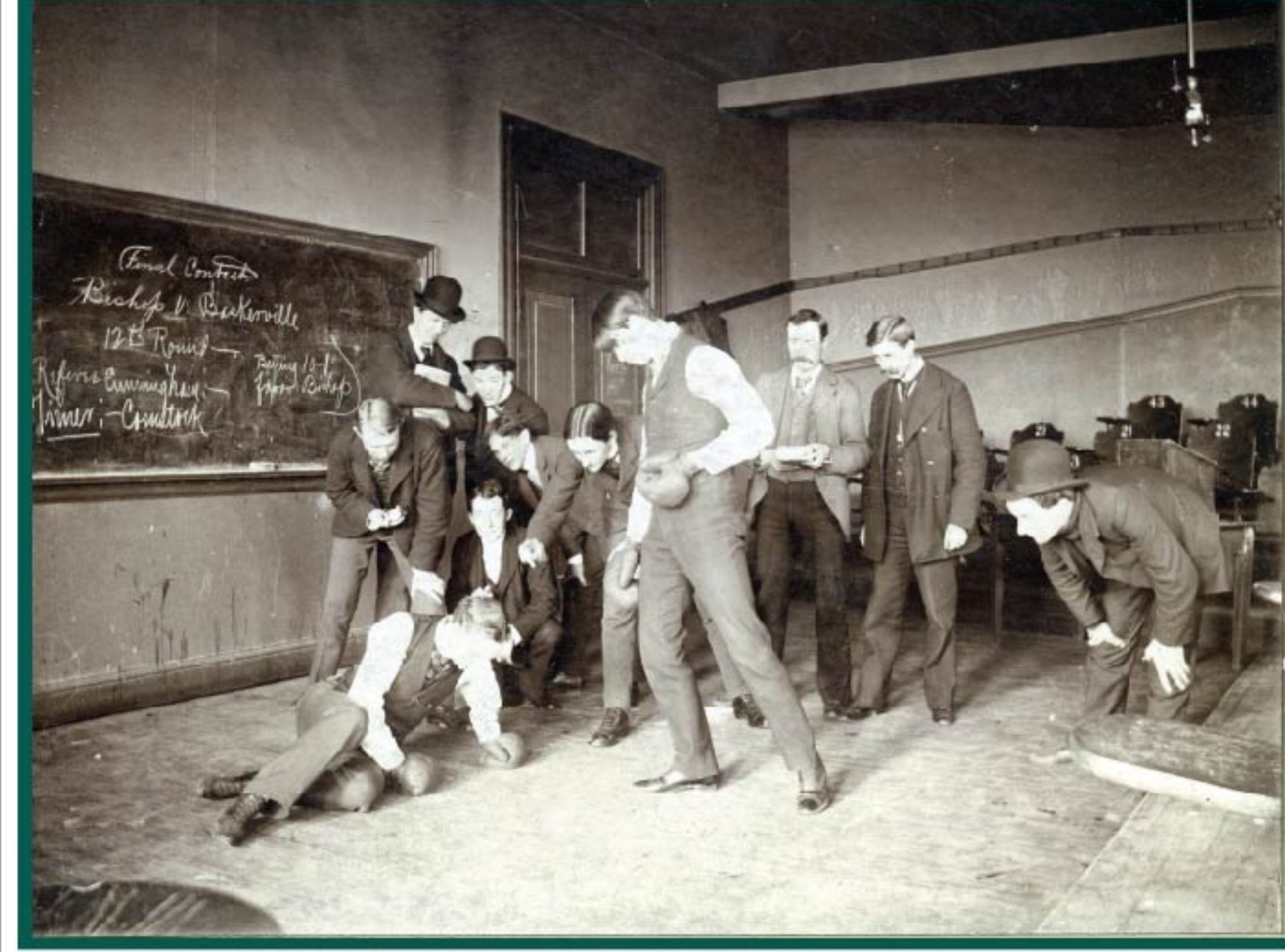
Dan Gilbert is founder and chair of Quicken Loans Inc., the nation's second largest mortgage lender. He is also seen as one of the key figures in Detroit's current downtown redevelopment. Gilbert received his law degree from Wayne State University.

Detroit entrepreneurs, **Mike and Marian Ilitch**, are Wayne State University's all-time largest donors, strengthening the Department of Surgery at the School of Medicine in 2014, creating the Ilitch Chair for Surgical Innovation and established a fund to support research and development in surgical technologies. In 2015, Wayne State announced a \$40 million gift from Mike and Marian Ilitch to build the Mike Ilitch School of Business.

Student Activities



Greek life has long played an important role in the lives of students, offering opportunities to explore social and professional relationships and furthering Wayne State's urban mission by engaging in community service projects and fundraising activities. Seen here, sorority and fraternity members line up in floats outside of the Detroit Institute of Arts, c. 1940s.



The College of Medicine's "Class Rush" became one of the earliest student traditions at Wayne. The activity involved various physical competitions between upper and lower classmen, as seen here in this boxing match from the 1890s.



Student dances or "formals" were popular activities during the first half of the 20th century, and the J-Hop dance, sponsored by the Junior Class, was one of the largest. Wayne's early dances, concerts, and other events with large attendance had to be held offsite due to space concerns and were often held at the Masonic Temple. Seen here, 1937 J-Hop attendees pose for a photo as they line up for the "grand march."



"Class Rush" changed to "Field Day" around 1914, and the event subsequently moved from the College of Medicine campus to Belle Isle. The open spaces of the city park were meant to tone down the activities, but instead inspired raucous contests of strength that included tugs-of-war, pole climbing, and pushball games. The tradition moved into the College of the City of Detroit with the College of Medicine, and reached its popularity in the 1920s and 30s. The games were put to an end by the 1950s.



The funeral for Old Man Winter is a Wayne State tradition started in the 1980s to welcome spring with a procession through campus. The mock New Orleans-style send off for winter typically involved a bevy of "pallbearers" and "mourners." One student, representing Spring, tosses flowers, and another, representing Winter, rests in a coffin on loan from Mortuary Science. They are accompanied by the music of Wayne State's Jazz Band.



Throughout its history, Wayne State has hosted hundreds of student organizations, some of whom focused their activities on issues of equality and social justice. The Association of Black Students are noted for their work in this area. On May 21, 1970, they sponsored two rallies on campus to share information and raise funds for students killed by police at Jackson State College. Afternoon classes were cancelled to honor slain students and enabled students to attend the rallies. Seen here, Dr. Noah Brown, director of the Student Support Services Program (Project 350), poses with two students from Jackson State who spoke at the rallies and WSU students involved in the fundraiser.



Early students were mostly local residents and didn't need on-campus accommodations. Wayne State did not develop dorms until 1946 when returning veterans increased housing demands. The first dorm was housed in the upper floors of the Student Center, located on the corner of Cass and Warren in the building formerly known as the Webster Hotel.



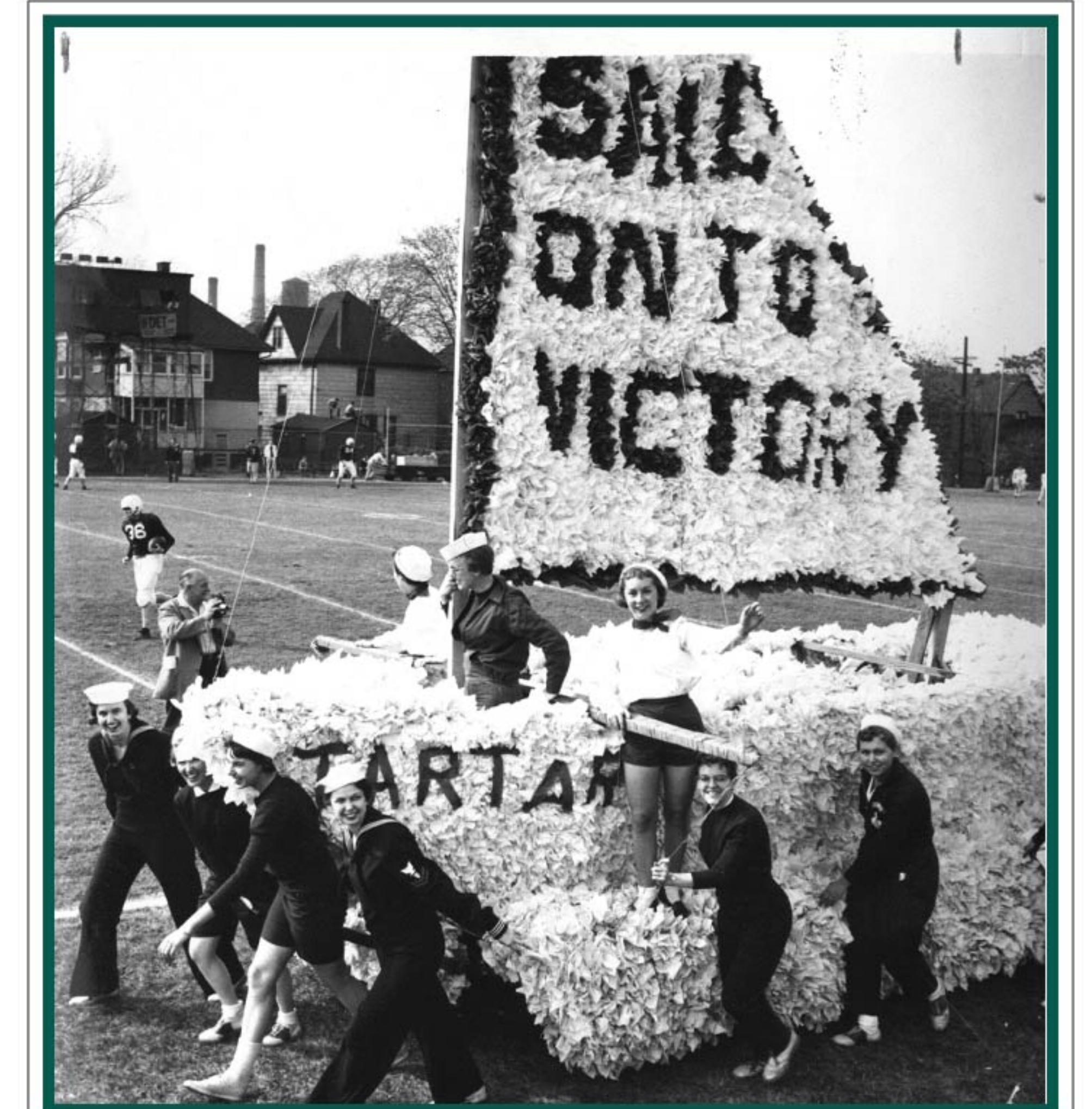
Student activism has a long history on campus, and as one might imagine, the 1960s and early 1970s proved exciting times to be on campus. Demonstrations, rallies, and "teach-ins" were all activities that allowed students to develop their social and political consciousness and express their opinions in a public venue. Seen here, students participate in a "teach-in" on campus to celebrate the first Earth Day on April 20, 1970.



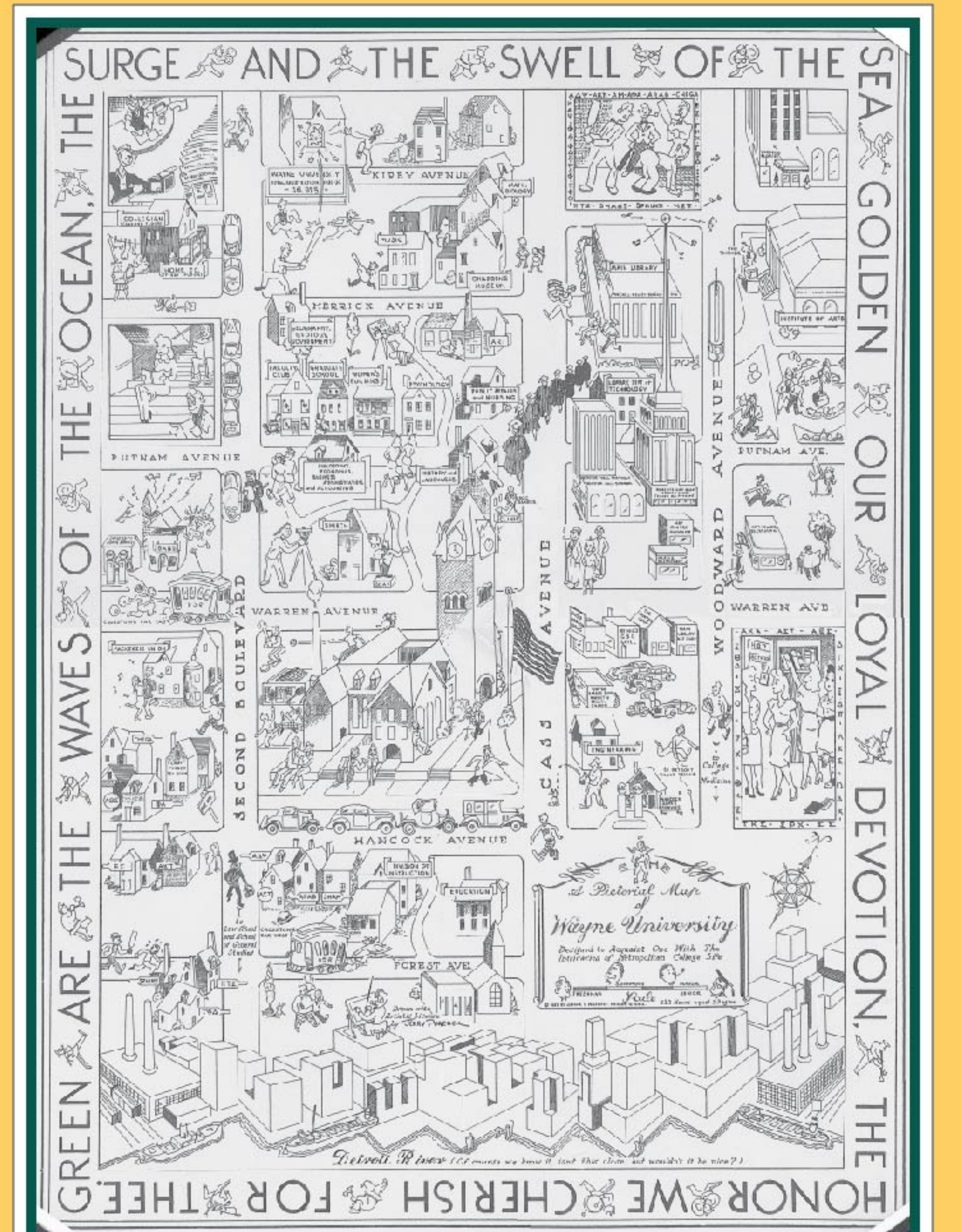
Of all the student clubs, the Men's Glee Club was, for many years, one of the most well known outside of the university. Started in 1945 by the late Professor Emeritus, Dr. Harry M. Langsford, the group toured and competed internationally on nine occasions and were awarded first prize (1968, 1981, and 1985) at the International Musical Eisteddfod, in Llangollen, Wales. This image shows the Men's Glee Club during their 1968 European tour.



During World War II, campus life changed dramatically. While many students and faculty left the university for military service or work in munitions factories, those who stayed behind faced rationing, shortages, overcrowded conditions, and air raid drills. Students shifted their leisure activities to war bond drives, Red Cross volunteerism, blood drives, and other charitable work that benefitted the war effort.



As with most schools, Wayne's homecoming game and parade was one of the social highlights of the fall semester, bringing students together in massive demonstrations of school spirit and creativity. The event occurred most years between 1935 and the early 1960s, and reemerged briefly in the early 2000s. This photograph was taken during the 1956 homecoming festivities.



Illustrated map of campus by Jerry Peacock, 1939.

Wayne State's urban location and largely local population created a student culture unlike many universities of its size. Traditionally, students have not lived on campus, forcing communities to form in different ways.

Student organizations, clubs, athletics, and university-sponsored activities have helped bring students together, and ensure that though students may only be on campus for part of their day, they are part of a vibrant and stimulating campus experience.

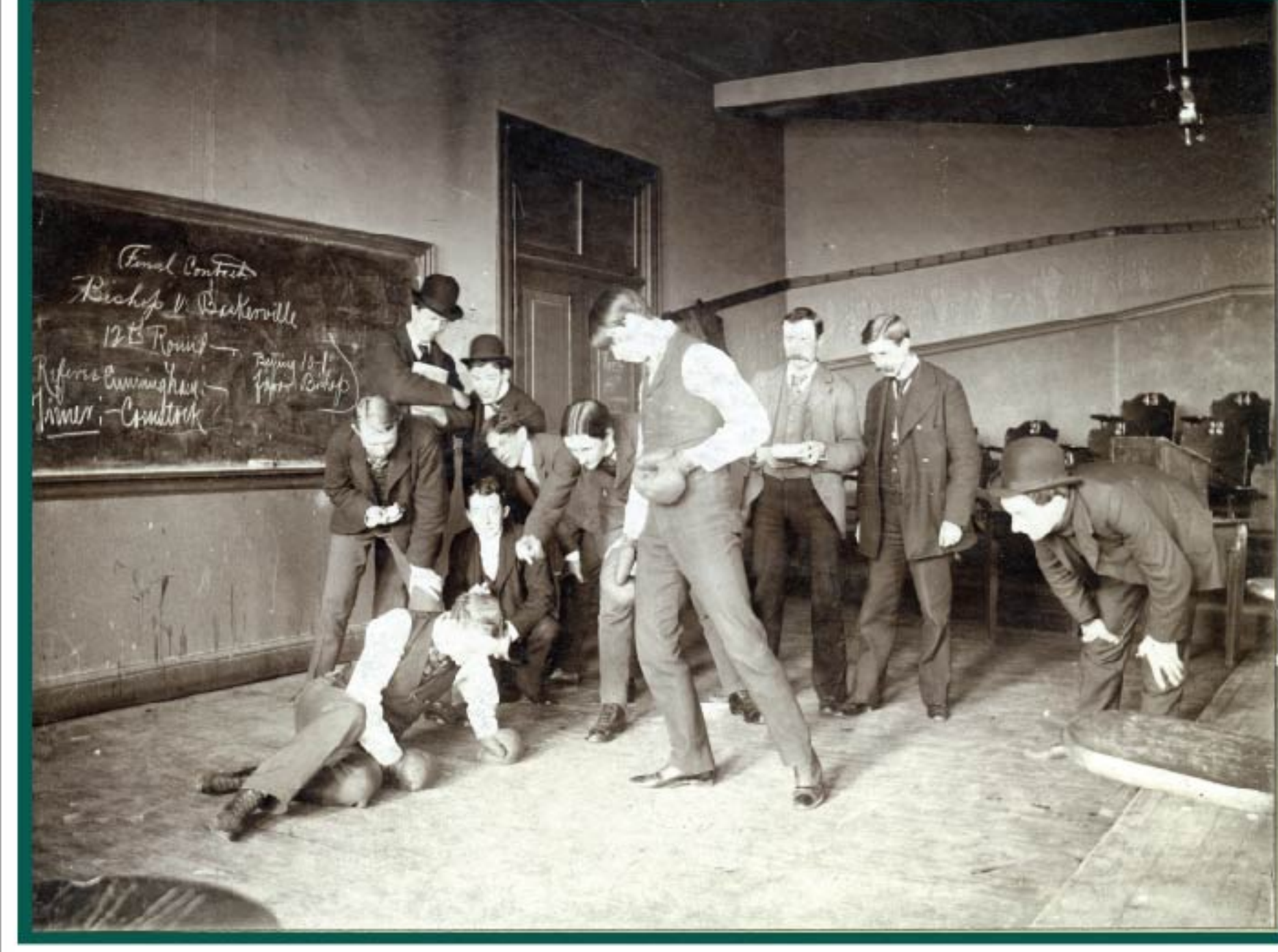


Wayne State's athletics program emerged in 1917 as part of the Detroit Junior College. Though it has never been a primary focus of the university, sports teams played an important role in the lives of students. Prior to the construction of the Matthei Building and its adjoining fields in 1967, athletics were hosted inside of Old Main, in Webster Hall, on local play fields such as Kelsey Field, or on Tartar Field, as seen here in the 1958 football team photo.

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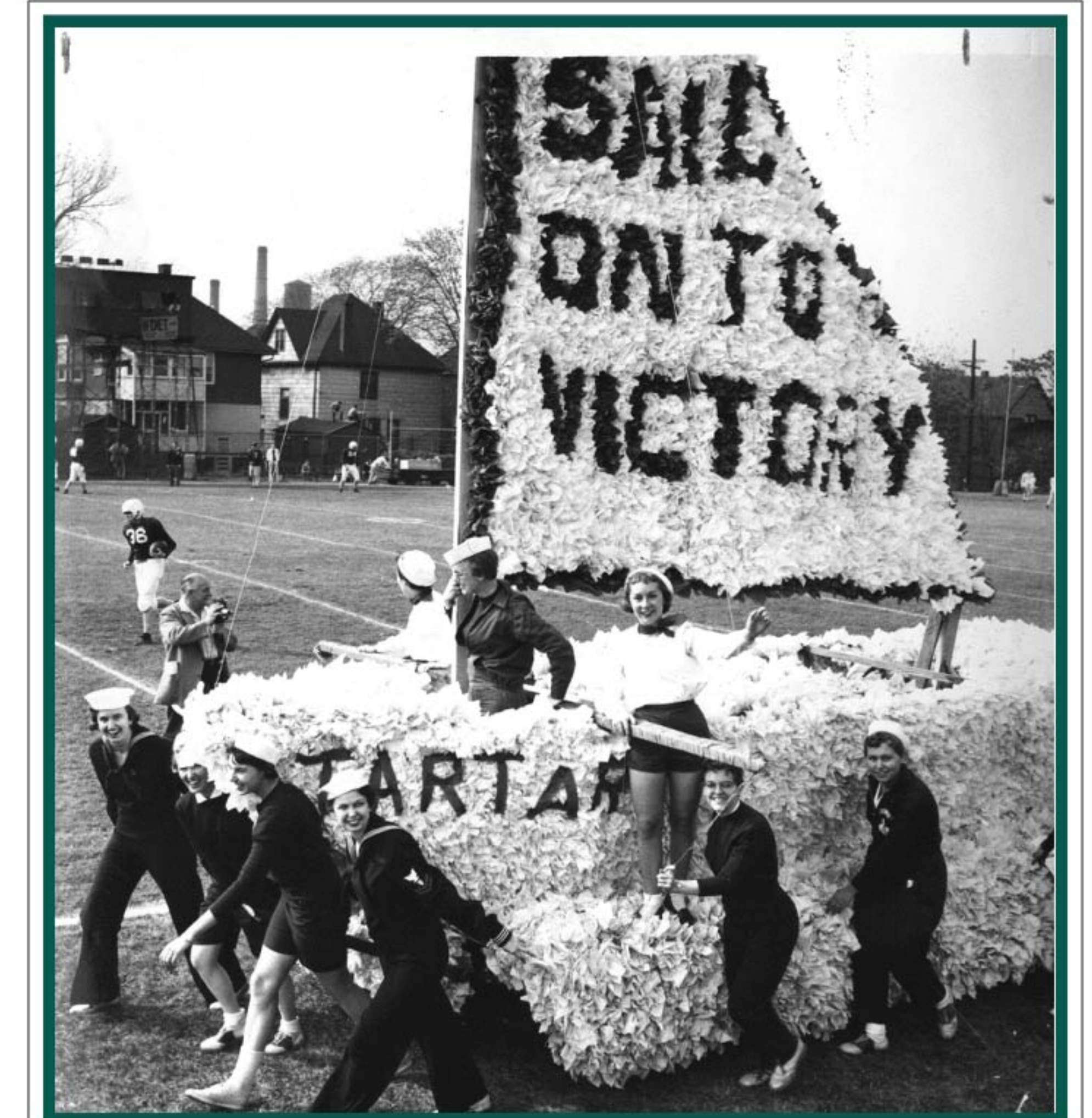
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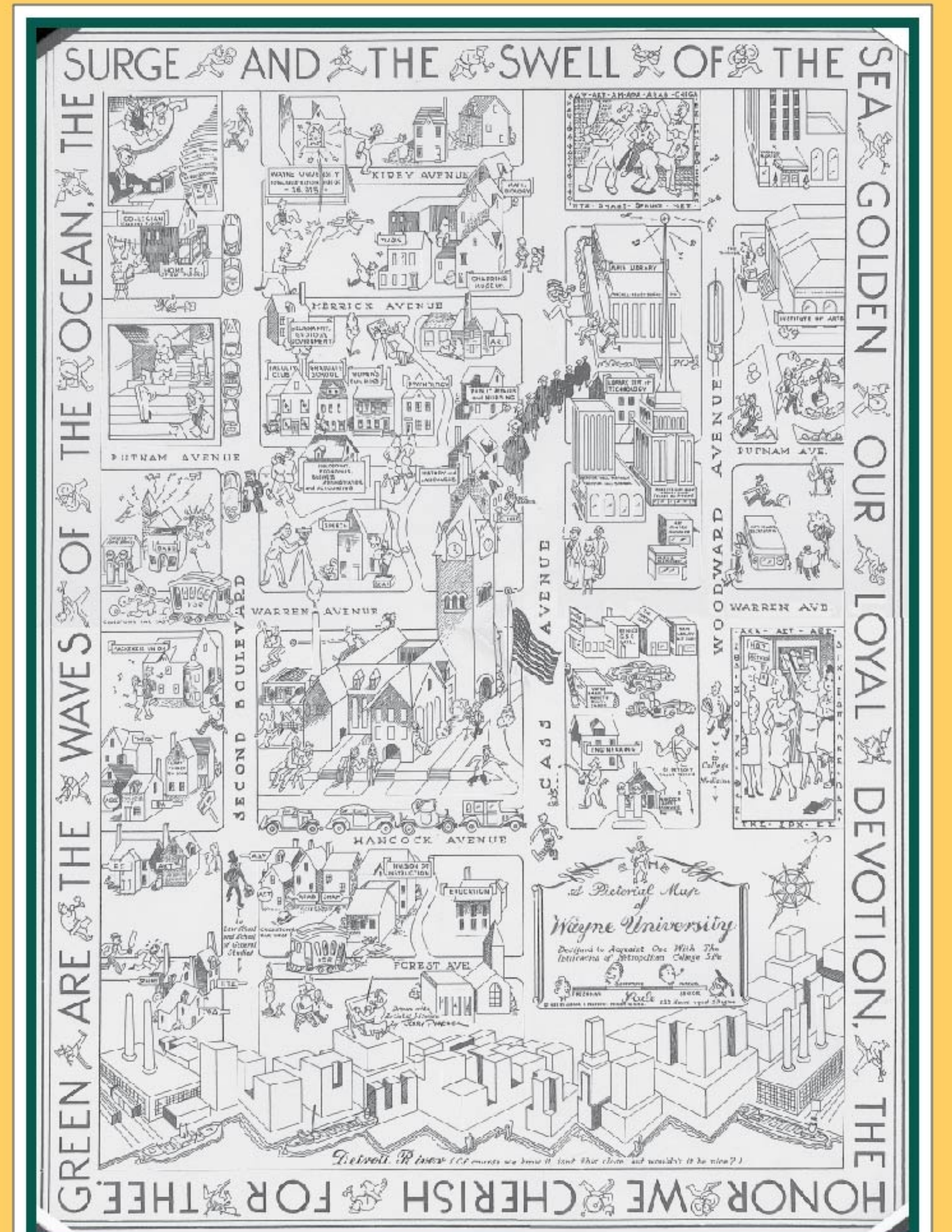
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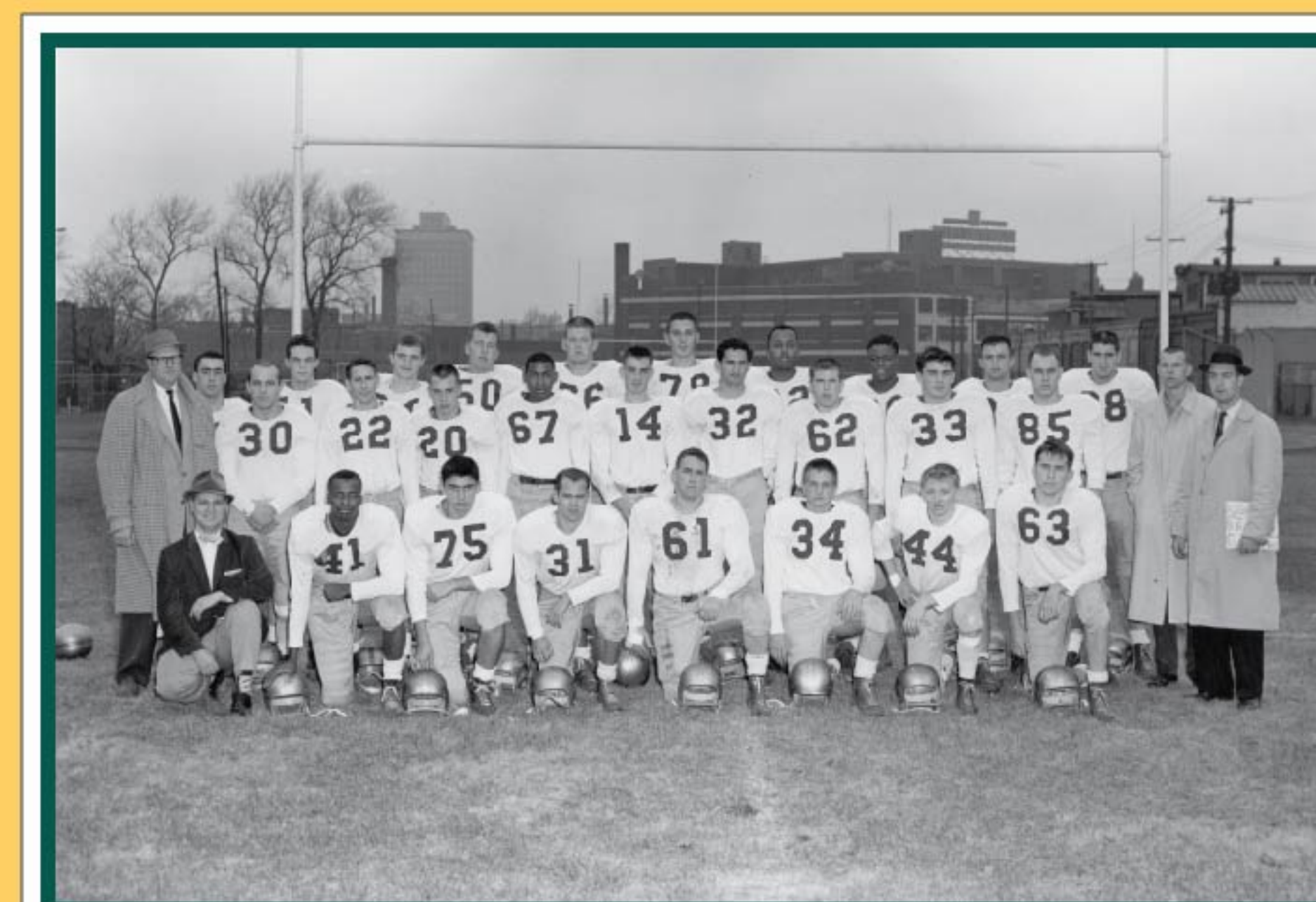
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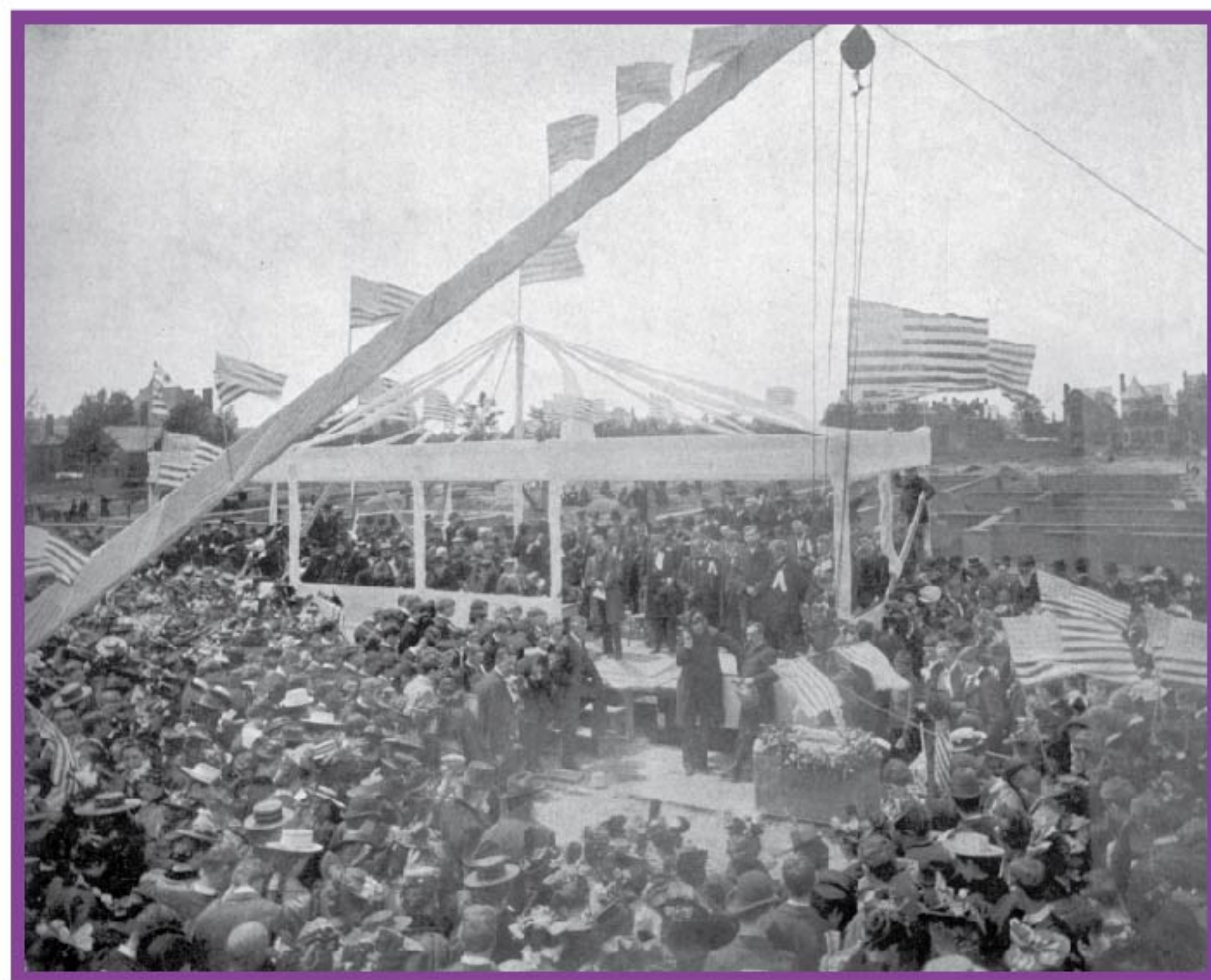


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Old Main



Construction of the building began on December 13, 1894 with materials including limestone quarried from the land surrounding the site. The cornerstone was laid in May 1895. The building cost \$573,345.13, most of which was paid for by state appropriations and an emergency building fund campaign.



Put to use before construction was even completed, the original building contained 103 classrooms, laboratories, offices, and space for 1,600 students. This image shows the building as it looked in 1900.



Within a few years, Central High School earned a national reputation as one of America's best and largest high schools. Seen here, a page from a souvenir booklet lauds the modern amenities.



Throughout its history, Old Main went through a series of alterations to adapt to changing needs. The first came in 1908 when an addition was added along Second Avenue to house a gymnasium, laboratories, and shops, changing the shape of the building from a "T" to an "H."



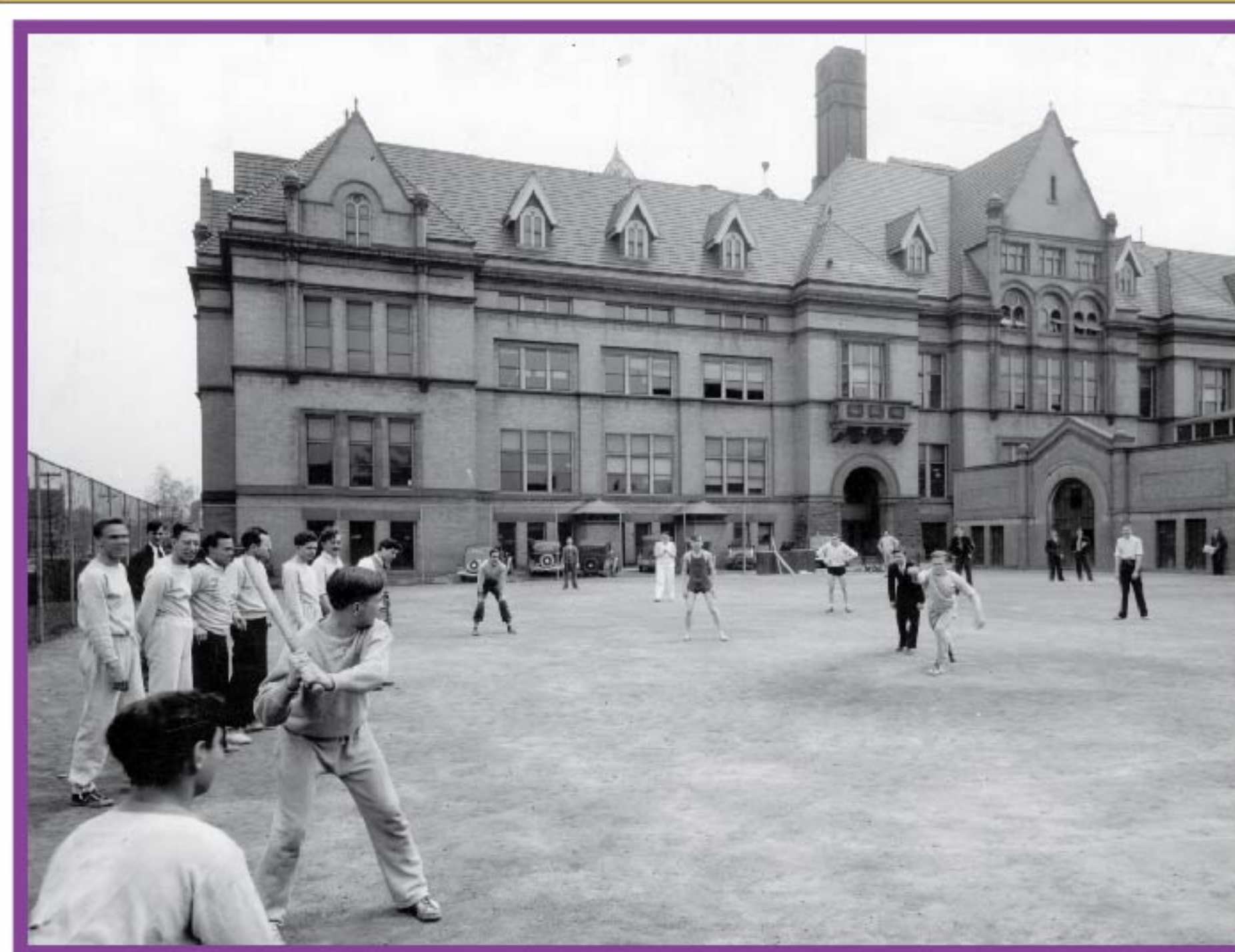
The building's transition from Central High School to the City College of Detroit offered up new opportunities for growth as space became available. Seen here, a view of the speech laboratory, c. 1930s.



Departments flourished along with enrollment numbers. By the time City College changed to Wayne University in 1934, crowded conditions, such as those seen in this image of an advertising class with Business Administration students, forced some classrooms to move outside of Old Main and into nearby residential buildings.



Additional temporary relief from crowding came in the form of a new addition along Warren Ave built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1937. The addition, seen here as the light area of brick, filled in one side of the "H" and added 25 rooms, including classrooms, a cooking room, small offices, specialized laboratories, and an addition to the library.



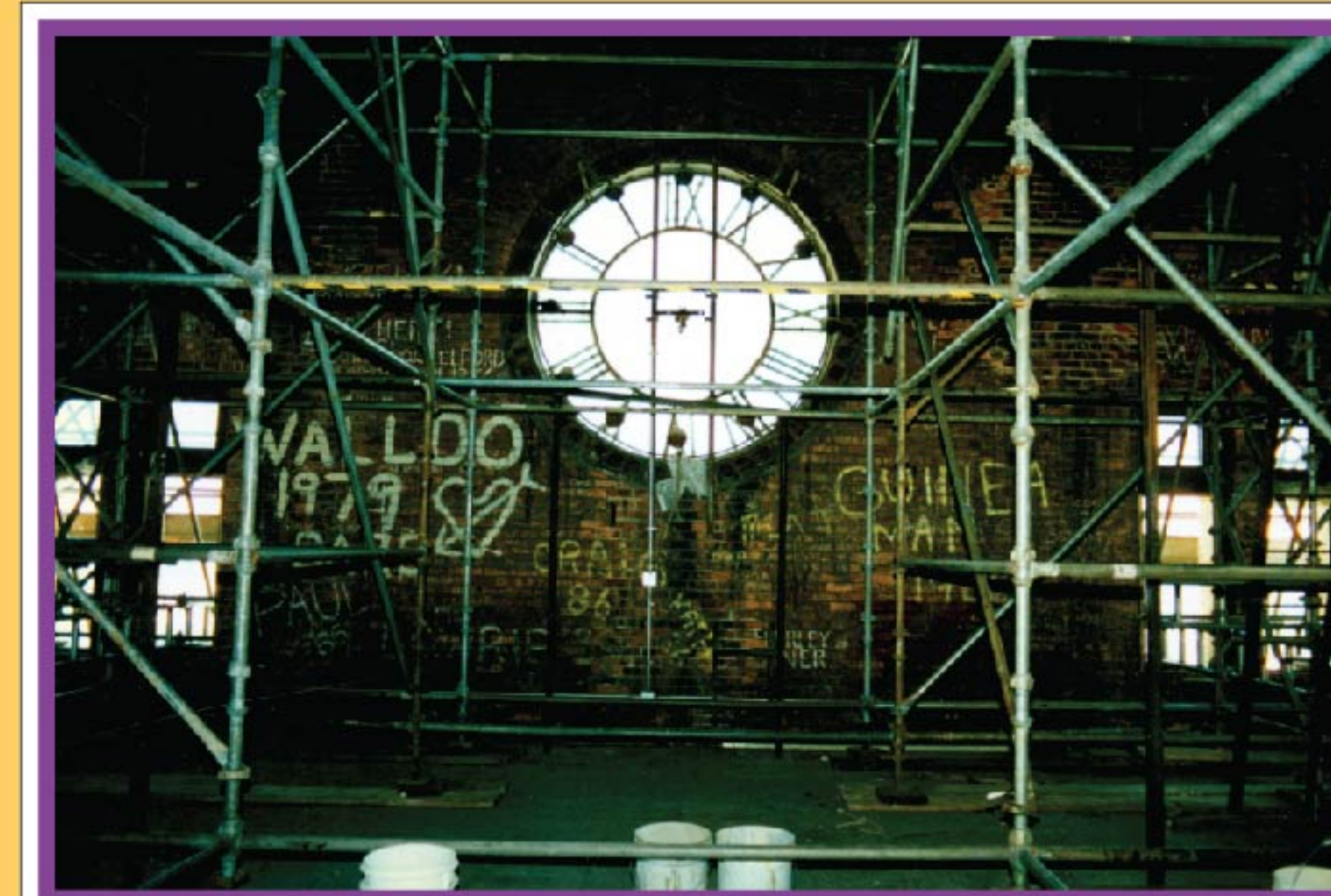
Old Main's exterior space was just as important to many students as its interior in the early years of the university. Many extracurricular activities found a home in the vast green spaces, particularly athletics. The area next to the powerhouse along Second Ave served as a practice field for sports teams until permanent athletic grounds could be established.



In 1941 a small one-story addition was added to the southwest corner of Second Ave in 1941 for the College of Engineering. Though the Engineering Building was completed in 1949, some departments stayed behind and the addition was greatly expanded between 1949-50.



Between 1946 and 1967, the university added 24 new buildings to campus at an approximate cost of \$37.2 million. These new buildings provided facilities for units originally housed in Old Main. By the 1960s, the building was used primarily for classrooms. Modernization efforts at this time included replacing worn maple flooring with tile, blackboards with "greenboards," as well as a replacement roof and elevators that did not require an elevator attendant to run them. In 1965 it was one of 46 buildings selected as "the best of what's left of Detroit's past."



100 years of heavy use took its toll on Old Main and by the 1980s extensive renovation was necessary to correct damage caused by years of deferred maintenance, plumbing leaks, a fire, and vandalism. Between June 1996 through January 1997, crews worked tirelessly to restore the building to its original appearance and replace electrical and mechanical systems. This restoration work was documented in a series of photographs by the University Archivist, Patricia Bartkowski, an example of which is seen here.

For many, Old Main is the signature building on Wayne State's campus, representing the history and growth of the university. Built between 1894-1897 by the architectural firm Malcolmson and Higgenbottom, it served first as Central High School, and expanded to include the newly formed Detroit Junior College in 1917. In 1923 the Junior College became the College of the City of Detroit (CCD), a precursor to Wayne State.

The building became known as the "Main Building" when CCD took it over in its entirety in 1926, a name that eventually evolved into "Old Main" as the campus expanded to include more lecture halls. Old Main served as the primary building for most of the colleges until the 1930s and is now home to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.