HISTORY OF THE UF DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

COMPiled AND EDITED BY SHARON C. BLANSETT

Division of Student Affairs
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
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Dedicated to all Student Affairs administrators past and present who contributed to this history through their hard work and dedication.
If *The History of the UF Division of Student Affairs* was simply a well-documented retelling of the challenges and accomplishments of the women and men who devoted their lives to improving the student condition, it would be an interesting book. But, it is much more than that. This fascinating story is told against the impact of wars, national politics, financial crisis, landmark legislation, and dynamic social change — occurrences that shaped our nation, our state, and our university.

How did the University of Florida maintain its student-focused reputation while becoming one of the most comprehensive land grant universities in America? One aspect was the evolution of the vibrant organization designed to enhance the student educational process. The cornerstone of Student Affairs at the University of Florida has always been the active involvement of student leaders, student volunteers, and graduate assistants working closely together with faculty and staff in the planning, funding, and decision-making of a great university.

Today, the University of Florida Division of Student Affairs is a strong, student-centered organization with resilience, compassion, and excellence in its DNA. We are truly standing on the shoulders of giants, who when faced with adversity, found creative solutions to not only endure, but to excel. You will read about people with the determination, courage, and shared vision of student success – qualities that have been the enduring hallmarks of the University of Florida.

You will enjoy this book. I especially recommend it to graduate students and young professionals entering the field. It will help frame your thoughts about the profession you are about to enter.

Thank you to everyone who contributed to this book, especially Sharon Blansett for her great work as editor of this continuing story.

Dave Kratzer
Vice President for Student Affairs
Summer 2015
INTRODUCTION

Much has been written about the history of the University of Florida (UF), but few sources have focused specifically on the history and evolution of Student Affairs.

This book chronicles the evolution of the UF Division of Student Affairs (UF DSA) and includes more in-depth histories of departments presently reporting to the Vice President for Student Affairs. The focus is specifically on Student Affairs as a profession and on UF historical events that relate to student life.

Information was collected in the UF Archives/Special Collections Department of the Library; on UF websites; from UF publications; from historical files in departments; and by interviewing former and present Student Affairs staff. Of particular interest were personal memoirs written by James Farr, Klein Graham, Robert Beaty, and Bill Rion as well as the transcription of Lester Hale’s interview that is part of the UF Oral History program. A resource list is included at the end of the publication.

Many Student Affairs staff past and present contributed to this publication by responding to requests for information and clarification and by reviewing drafts. As with any history project, occasionally dates in records varied and individuals’ memories of events, dates, and details did not agree. When this occurred, the most accurate information was determined or variations were indicated.

THE EARLY YEARS: UF COMES TO GAINESVILLE (1900 – 1927)

In many ways, the history and evolution of Student Affairs at UF mirrors the evolution of Student Affairs at other universities in the United States. In other ways, the history and evolution is unique to the politics of Florida, the student population, and the strong and exceptional academicians, administrators, and student leaders who left their individual marks on UF.

Colleges in colonial times existed to train a competent ruling class and train the clergy. They were elite, expensive, and for white men. Many were founded
by religious denominations. Later, there was a democratic shift in higher education with a focus on educating or molding the masses. The state university movement began after the Civil War and attempted to bridge the gap between free public education and opportunities for higher education. The Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890 established state land grant universities with a focus on teaching agriculture, mechanical arts, and sciences. Often the campus climate emphasized moral and religious education within an atmosphere of military-like discipline.

East Florida Seminary (EFS) was established in Ocala in 1853. EFS would later be combined with the Florida Agricultural College. The Florida Agricultural College was established in Lake City in 1884 as a land grant college. In 1903, the Florida Legislature changed the name of the Florida Agricultural College to the University of Florida. In 1905, the Buckman Act consolidated all state-supported schools to four institutions: one for white males (UF), one for white females (FSU), one for Black students (FAMU), and the school for the deaf and blind now called the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind in St. Augustine. UF moved to Gainesville after William Reuben Thomas, Gainesville Mayor and former professor at the East Florida Seminary, offered the donation of 517 acres of land, $40,000, and free water to the Florida Legislature with the stipulation that the University of Florida be built in Gainesville. The First United Methodist congregation in Gainesville supplemented Thomas’ deal by offering an additional $30,000 to purchase the existing East Florida Seminary property in Gainesville. Epworth Hall, a former

*Florida Agricultural College Cadet Band, Lake City 1904*

*Photo Credit: UF Archives Digital Collection*
East Florida Seminary residence facility, is part of the structure of the present First United Methodist Church in downtown Gainesville.

By Fall 1906, Andrew Sledd, the first UF President; twelve faculty; and 102 students moved UF from Lake City into two new facilities in Gainesville, Thomas and Buckman Halls. Faculty were in charge of all UF operations – academics, business operations, facilities, and student life. The President had the ultimate authority on all things.

Who were the early UF faculty and students? All were white males. Most early faculty were from the Florida Agricultural College in Lake City, the land grant institution. Land grant educational institutions were established to focus on the teaching of practical subjects in addition to the liberal arts, specifically agriculture and engineering. UF was non-sectarian but attendance at public worship at least once each Sunday was required. Students were also required to attend daily morning services conducted by the faculty. Students were required to live in residence halls. From an early UF handbook: “Under the leadership of its Dean, the faculty forms the governing body in matters of instruction and Discipline in its college.” One of the first standing faculty committees was “Discipline.”

Thomas and Buckman Halls were designed to be residence halls but housed the entire UF operations for a number of years. Thomas Hall housed administrative offices in the north section; classrooms, laboratories, an auditorium, a library, a dining room, and a kitchen in the center sections; and an agricultural experiment station in the south section. Buckman Hall housed students and had an infirmary, gymnasium, and living quarters for the Officer-in-Charge. The Officer-in-Charge was the faculty member who was the immediate supervisor of the general life of students. The incentive to take on this responsibility was free room and board, an attractive incentive to younger or unmarried faculty. President Sledd also lived for a time on the second and third floors of Buckman A, and Professor James Farr (Professor of English and later Vice President and Interim President) as well as Professor John R. Benton (Engineering) were Officers-in-Charge at various times. Professor L.W. Buchholz (Education) also lived on campus in Thomas Hall to provide counseling and guidance to students from 1924-1929, the time period leading up to the official appointment of the first UF Dean of Students.
Albert A. Murphree was appointed the second president of UF in 1909 and organized the colleges of Arts & Sciences, Agriculture, Law, and Engineering and established the Graduate School. In 1910, Orange and Blue were chosen as the official UF colors combining one official color from the Florida Agricultural College at Lake City (gold and blue) with orange. In 1909–10, the Senior Class began a yearbook named the Seminole. In 1911, the alligator was chosen as the UF mascot. The Florida Alligator began as a weekly newspaper in 1912 and was owned/controlled by the student body and advised by UF faculty. A standing faculty committee on “Publications” began in this time period. By 1912-13, there was a standing faculty committee on “Student Organizations.” Example organizations from this time period include: Literary Societies, Transit Club (Engineers), Teacher’s Club, Agricultural Club, Fraternities, Military Organizations, Glee Clubs, Orchestra/Band, Debate, Dramatic Club, German Club, Athletics Clubs (football, baseball, gymnasium), and the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA).

When the U.S. entered WWI (1917-18), UF enrollment dwindled as students and faculty enlisted in the service and the remaining students were displaced to local boarding houses to make way for the training of soldiers. The campus population dwindled further as over one-third of the campus community contracted the Spanish influenza.

THE STUDENT YMCA AT UF (1900s TO 1927 AND BEYOND)

In 1844, the first Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) was founded in London, England, to improve the spiritual condition and living situations of young men moving from rural areas to the industrialized cities to find employment. A main goal of the organization was to provide a safe “home away from home.” The movement spread worldwide with the first U.S. YMCA established at the Old South Church in Boston in 1851. Some YMCAs also offered evening classes in liberal arts and vocational education. By the 1950s, YMCAs operated 20 colleges in U.S. cities, many that later became independent institutions of higher learning. The first “student YMCA” was established in 1856 at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee. Student YMCAs on college campuses focused on the leadership development of college students with an emphasis on spiritual, moral, and ethical growth.
According to the 1915-16 UF Handbook, “a branch of the YMCA has existed at UF since the opening of the institution.” President Sledd chartered the UF Student YMCA. Soon after, the UF Student YMCA was “flourishing with the support of Lake City churches.” The UF Student YMCA moved with UF to Gainesville in 1906.

Early student YMCA programs were run by volunteers. Until 1916, the Student YMCA “secretary” (director) on the UF campus was a student. YMCA members were recruited and paid dues. UF Student YMCA members included UF presidents, faculty, students, alumni, and members of the Gainesville community. UF Student YMCA Advisory Boards included faculty. President Sledd, President Murphree, and Interim President Farr served on UF Student YMCA advisory boards. UF Student YMCA members were responsible for the organization of most of the student activities occurring on the UF campus. William Nelson, the first full-time YMCA secretary at UF, was hired in 1916. Though not a UF employee, he lived in Buckman Hall with his wife. Nelson left for WWI in 1917. Reverend George White was the next full-time UF YMCA secretary.

President Murphree first recognized the need for “adequate student activities facilities” on the UF campus at the close of WWI. In 1922, White worked with President Murphree to initiate a fundraising campaign for a YMCA Student Activities Building Fund. They received pledges from the Florida State YMCA for support and assistance and from YMCAs in Daytona, Miami, St. Petersburg, Tampa, and two Synods of Presbyterian Churches in Florida. Williams Jennings Bryan, a friend and admirer of President Murphree, also helped with fundraising. The original fundraising goal was $150,000 – 200,000. During the fundraising drive, $80,000 was collected with the rest in pledges. After paying campaign expenses, $55,000 was netted. The depression and inflation prevented the follow-up on the collection of pledges. The banks failed during the Depression, and the UF YMCA Student Activities Building Fund was reduced to about $40,000. This fund remained on deposit in the bank until 1934. In 1934, then UF YMCA General Secretary J.E. Johnson applied for a New Deal Works Progress Administration (WPA) project using the $40,000 as the sponsor’s contribution. The project was approved and the original Florida Union (the south wing of what is now Dauer Hall) was built in 1936. The second floor of the Florida Union was set aside as the UF Student YMCA section of the building.
White was also responsible for the purchase of part of the present Lake Wauburg property. At that time, Camp Wauberg (name later changed to Wauburg) was 20 acres of land, water, and a house. The property title was in the name of George White, Trustee (General Secretary of the YMCA). White resigned in 1924 to return to the ministry.

In 1925, Johnson hired Robert Beaty (future UF Dean of Students) and Elizabeth Skinner Jackson to be UF Student YMCA Assistant General Secretaries. Skinner Jackson, a YMCA employee, also served in the capacity as a “dean of women” from 1925-27. Before 1925, women were only allowed to attend summer sessions. In 1925, the Florida Legislature allowed women of a “mature age” to enroll during regular semesters in UF programs not offered at the Florida State College for Women. However, women were not officially admitted to UF until 1947. Realizing the future value of Camp Wauburg as a recreation area for UF students and fearing it would be sold, Beaty, Beaty’s wife, and Skinner Jackson lived on the Camp Wauburg property from 1926 – 28 to make the area available to students.

What was the UF Student YMCA’s relationship with UF at this time? The relationship is best described as symbiotic. The UF Student YMCA was a private sectarian organization; however, UF faculty, staff, and students were active leaders and members. In 1925, students voted down a $2.50 fee to support the UF Student YMCA General Secretary salary citing UF funds; membership dues from students, faculty, staff; donations from Gainesville churches; and support from the state and national YMCA organizations as other possible sources of support for the UF Student YMCA General Secretary’s salary, retirement fund, and travel. By 1933-34, the UF Student YMCA budget mentions that the General Secretary’s salary was paid by UF, but the Assistant/Associate salaries were supported by the YMCA budget.

UF YMCA programs and activities were precursors to many of today’s Student Affairs departments. In 1925, the headquarters of the UF Student YMCA was a temporary WWI barracks located on the UF campus near the site of the present Farrior Hall. In his memoirs, Beaty states that the barracks was one large room 60 x 40 foot with office space in one corner. The YMCA built a lean-to onto the barracks to be used as a kitchen and conference room. All UF student activities were planned and took place in this barracks. At that time, there were only
two other assembly areas on campus, the University Auditorium and a small hall in Peabody Hall. Example YMCA programs from this time period included Bible study groups in residence halls, fraternities, and rooming houses led by faculty, staff, and local laymen. The YMCA also sponsored speaker series that represented a variety of religious, social, and economic topics. The UF Student YMCA was involved with student housing. One of Johnson’s first duties was finding off campus housing for students including an inspection program. He also helped with issues in campus housing. One of Beaty’s duties as a Student YMCA Assistant and later Associate General Secretary was to advise the YMCA student government. He described the YMCA cabinet as composed of students representing every section of the UF student body. The UF Student YMCA cabinet was the policy making and program coordinating group of the YMCA and the precursor to today’s Student Government. Beaty worked with freshmen and organized what became the Freshmen Friendship Council. The main purpose of the group was to assist first year students in the transition to college, a precursor to present-day orientation programs. From Beaty’s memoirs, “During Mr. Johnson’s career, the student YMCA secretaryship attempted to do for students on the campus what has since been expanded into the student personnel program, including a student union building and services.” J.E. Johnson was the last UF Student YMCA General Secretary and served from 1924 to his death in 1943.
In 1925-26, President Murphree felt there was the need for a UF administrator to act as an advisor to incoming freshmen. According to Beaty, “All faculty desired to be helpful, but . . . to fill this need, Mr. B. A. Tolbert was appointed Freshman Advisor and Associate Professor of Education in 1927.”

THE FIRST UF DEAN OF STUDENTS, YMCA TRANSITIONS

Student academic success and successful transition to college were the driving forces behind the appointment of the first Dean of Students. During Murphree's tenure, UF enrollment grew from 109 students to 2,200. He prided himself on knowing all students by name. Murphree strongly encouraged faculty participation in the governance of UF and formed committees to oversee curriculum, student affairs, and public relations. President Murphree died suddenly in December 1927.

After President Murphree’s death, Vice President James Farr served as interim president until the arrival of John J. Tigert in September 1928. According to Beaty, President Tigert felt there was still little direction or supervision of students in their activities on campus. Tigert came to UF after serving as the U. S. Commissioner of Education and had observed deans of men or deans of students at other universities who were directly responsible for student life and activities on a full-time basis. He appointed then Freshman Advisor/Professor of Education B.A. Tolbert as full-time Dean of Students with the following duties: advise all students; provide personal guidance to all students; be responsible for social programs, extracurricular, social affairs, and fraternities; be responsible for student employment; and be responsible for student discipline. Tolbert agreed to the appointment with the stipulation that he have the authority to make policies, rules, and regulations for students. Tolbert also requested a rank equal to that of other deans in administrative offices. President Tigert agreed.

Tolbert’s first Dean of Students Office was a one-room office in 106 Peabody Hall. His first staff was a part-time student secretary, Manning Dauer. (Dauer later became the head of the UF Department of Political Science. The Florida Union building was renamed for Dauer in 1975.) Tolbert soon discovered that most of what the UF Dean of Students was supposed to do was already being done by the UF Student YMCA staff — counseling and advising students; providing financial aid in the form of part-time employment and scholarships; locating rooming
and housing accommodations; and organizing social and recreational activities. President Tigert also had concerns about the UF Student YMCA's relationship with UF. He felt that it was illegal for the state to subsidize a sectarian organization on a state college campus. According to Beaty, President Tigert’s view of the UF Student YMCA was also influenced by his previous experience overseas as a YMCA Secretary with the American Expeditionary Forces. According to Beaty, during WWI President Tigert “found himself in disagreement with the operation of some of the YMCA personnel.” In addition to running YMCA operations in large cities and Student YMCA operations on college campuses, the YMCA had provided morale and welfare services to U.S. soldiers since the Civil War. During WWI, this included providing canteens and “huts” for recreation and religious services and raising more than $235 million for relief work. The WWI YMCA canteens were the precursor for the United Service Organizations (USO). By 1941, the YMCA with five other national voluntary organizations founded the USO. The other organizations were the Salvation Army, the Young Women’s Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Services, the National Travelers Aid Association, and the National Jewish Welfare Board. There was no further explanation of President Tigert’s personal views about the YMCA.

In 1928, Tolbert approached then UF Student YMCA Associate General Secretary Beaty to offer him a new position, UF Assistant Dean of Students. President Tigert reinforced Tolbert’s offer to Beaty by sharing pending changes he had in mind for the UF Student YMCA. UF Student YMCA General Secretary Johnson encouraged Beaty to take the UF position as he was not certain of the future of the Student YMCA on the UF campus. Beaty accepted the Assistant Dean of Students position and continued his YMCA Associate General Secretary duties during a transition period. President Tigert skirted concerns about UF’s relationship with the UF Student YMCA by creating a new UF department — Bible Instruction — and hiring then UF Student YMCA General Secretary Johnson as the UF faculty member in charge of religious activities including religion courses and courses in the Bible. During the transition that ended the Student YMCA role at UF, Johnson’s various titles were Student YMCA General Secretary, Student YMCA General Secretary, and Professor of the Bible, Acting Director of the Union, and Director of Religious Studies. By 1940, Beaty spoke of “one religion professor (Johnson) for 2,989 students who also acts as General Secretary of the Student YMCA.” Johnson died in 1943; there is no mention of a UF Student YMCA General Secretary after this date.
When New Dormitory (Sledd Hall) opened in 1929, Dean of Students Tolbert established a residence hall staff system, a precursor of the present system using Resident Assistants. Each section had a designated upperclassman called a “monitor” who provided leadership. The president of the student body was “head monitor.” Monitors were not paid. Monitors were appointed from students twenty-one years of age or older. By 1939, building dedication materials for Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree Halls described the five residence facilities (Buckman, Thomas, Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree) as “housing 1,100 residents, about one-third the all-male student body.” The residence facilities were administered by a Director of Residence, his staff, a student monitor for each of the sections, and an advisory committee on residence composed of three members of the faculty.

By the late 1930s, President Tigert described the Dean of Students Office as growing from one small office in Peabody Hall with one full-time staff member and one part-time staff member to four large rooms in Anderson Hall with two full-time staff and several student assistants. Duties included working with individual students in need of guidance and self-help; working with faculty in selling the student personnel viewpoint; advising student government; working with students living in dormitories, rooming housing, and fraternities; advising honorary societies; providing for freshmen wellness; enforcing student by-laws; providing for student social activities; arranging for student placement after graduation; dealing with student automobiles; and arranging for student scholarships and loans.

The UF Student YMCA student employment programs and private scholarships as well as a loan program that Tolbert initiated in the 1930s were precursors to the Student Financial Aid department which was part of the Division of Student Affairs until 2011. When the Depression hit, Tolbert lobbied the administration to support a loan program to enable students leaving UF for financial reasons to stay. He proposed six-month term loans in the range of $35 – 50. The state authorized the sale of $2 UF “scholarship license tags” with monies beyond the cost of the tags going toward the loan fund. By 1934, $300 had been raised, enough to initiate the loan program. Under the leadership of Hubert Carl Schucht, UF Student Body President 1936-37, student organizations continued to raise money towards the fund. By 1958, the loan fund had grown to $30,000. After Tolbert’s death, the loan fund was named the Tolbert Memorial Loan Fund.
Today, the B.A. Tolbert Memorial Fund is one of the UF emergency short-term loans administered by Student Financial Affairs. From 1928 – 1960, financial aid was one of Beaty’s specific duties. In fact, in his memoirs Beaty stated that his greatest contribution at UF was helping students to finance college.

Beaty taught sociology classes in addition to his UF Student YMCA and Assistant Dean of Students duties. Summer 1934 and Summer 1935, Beaty worked on his advanced degree in sociology at the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill. His goal was to become a sociology professor as he felt there was no opportunity for advancement at UF from his Assistant Dean of Students position. In 1935-36, President Tigert granted Beaty a leave of absence to become the National Youth Administration (NYA) Director for Florida. The NYA was a Depression-era agency that provided work and education for 16 to 25 year-olds as part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). According to Beaty, “thousands of young people were salvaged for society by the NYA work program. High school students were able to attend school who otherwise would have been denied this privilege. Over 3,000 students at UF alone went through school on NYA work scholarships.” Beaty returned to UF in 1936 but continued supporting NYA activities as “elected permanent chair” in Florida until 1943 when the NYA closed at the outbreak of WWII.

Summer 1937, Beaty’s plan was to return to UNC-Chapel Hill through the 1937-38 academic year to complete his doctorate degree; however, in mid-July, Dean of Students Tolbert suffered a fatal heart attack. By this time, Beaty had completed the coursework and gathered material for his dissertation. When he returned to Gainesville for Tolbert’s funeral, he spoke to President Tigert about completing his sociology degree and returning to UF as a sociology professor. Beaty had been promised the sociology department chair position in two years after the current department chair retired. President Tigert convinced Beaty to accept the Dean of Students position on an acting basis for one year. Beaty continued his employment in various Student Affairs positions until 1960. According to Beaty Towers building dedication materials from 1967, Beaty personally knew and assisted thousands of UF students and was popular with students, faculty, staff, and administrators. He initiated the publication of the original F Book in 1925. When Beaty retired, he was asked to lead the annual loyalty campaign for the Alumni Association. He continued this commitment on a year-to-year basis through 1964.
The surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, occurred December 7, 1941, and led to the U.S. entering WWII. Many UF students immediately volunteered for military duty and did not return to UF to take final exams. Due to the circumstances, they were given credit for the work that they had completed.

During WWII (1941 – 1945), student enrollment dwindled at UF from nearly 3,300 students in 1940 to a low of 588 enrolled students in 1943 (UF Institutional Research Historical Enrollment). At this time, many of the all-male student body were at war or in the military. According to former Director of Off Campus Housing Carl Opp in a guest column in the *Independent Florida Alligator* from the mid-1970s, during WWII nearly all sections of the Murphree Area residence halls were occupied by military detachments. UF leased one house and six fraternities to accommodate “civilian” students. At one time, up to 1,000 students lived in these off campus accommodations and were transported by bus back and forth to campus.

WWII ended in 1945. Following WWII, UF experienced rapid enrollment growth caused by the influx of WWII veterans returning to campus on the Servicemen’s June 1930 procession of graduates

*Photo Credit: UF Archives Digital Collection*
Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the G.I. Bill. Enrollment jumped to 6,334 by 1946 and 8,778 by 1947. The UF campus and the Gainesville community were not prepared for UF enrollment to double from a pre-war enrollment of 3,300. In addition to the increase in students, the post-WWII UF campus community expanded to include the spouses and children of veterans.

To address the rapid enrollment growth, the initial plan was to erect temporary facilities on campus or to rent and manage existing facilities in Gainesville for five to ten years until permanent facilities could be built or until the enrollment growth stabilized. In many cases, the temporary facilities were former military buildings and served as classrooms, offices, and student housing. There are examples of many of these “temporary” facilities that were still in use in the mid-1970s — nearly thirty years later! One of the most famous temporary facilities was Flavet III, temporary housing for veterans that was constructed from abandoned WWII military buildings in 1947. Flavet is a contraction for Florida Veteran. This facility was in use as veteran housing and/or graduate and family housing through 1973 when Tanglewood Village was purchased.

Changes in student demographics required changes in student services and in the way classes were taught. Returning veterans were in a hurry to complete their degrees and move forward with their lives. They approached higher education more pragmatically and more maturely than typical eighteen-year-old freshmen. They had “lost” three to five years of their lives to war. Many had seen combat and traveled outside of the southeast United States to other countries. Many were married. Many had children. These students brought new and different needs to address that often involved emotional, mental, financial, and physical challenges. Plus, there were shortages of faculty, housing, classrooms, cafeterias, and recreational facilities.

**UF BECOMES COED, SORORITY AND FRATERNITY ROWS ARE CREATED, AND THE “STUDENT PERSONNEL” POINT OF VIEW IS EMBRACED**

The GI Bill further opened opportunities for higher education to the general population — including women veterans interested in being admitted to UF. Female spouses of UF students were also interested in being admitted to UF. Add these numbers to the women who took classes at UF in the summers before 1925 and women “of a mature age” taking classes not offered at FSU during the
academic years since 1925, and the pressure on the Florida Legislature to make both UF and FSU coeducational came to the forefront of Florida politics. In 1947, 500 women were formally admitted to UF.

While Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were being built, UF leased off campus housing for women. Common complaints about these accommodations were that they were overcrowded, excessive rent was charged in comparison to the men’s campus residences, there were poor study conditions, and there were no public area or large group meeting rooms. The Women Students’ Association (WSA) formed Spring 1948 “to promote the welfare of women on campus; to deepen the sense of individual and collective responsibility; and to promote loyalty to all college activities and organizations and to uphold high social and academic standards among university women students.” One of their most visible activities was producing Coedikette, a handbook for incoming freshmen women that provided information on campus life, organizations, and conduct rules. For example, women had strict dress codes and curfews. Women had to live on campus in university-approved housing or in sororities.

Fraternities were chartered early in the life of UF. In much the same manner, from the moment women were admitted to UF, they began the effort to charter sororities. President Tigert and the Board of Control determined that sororities would be admitted on the basis of enrollment increases. But in what order and where would the sororities be established? A committee was appointed to review suitable housing. There were no suitable houses near campus and a scarcity of land. Plus, rental rates near campus immediately increased as UF enrollment grew. In his memoirs, Beaty noted that the city government was interested in selling a tract of land south of the original PK Young Lab School (now Norman Hall) to get it on the tax rolls. He described the land as “13.1 acres of almost a jungle wasteland.” Interim President Hume and Beaty appeared before the Gainesville Commission to make a request for this piece of property for UF use related to recreation, dormitories, or sororities. By Commencement June 1949, the city presented UF President J. Hillis Miller the deed to this land. George Baughman, UF assistant business manager, financed “small dormitories” to be built for sorority houses via the Federal Housing Administration, and Sorority Row was created. A plan similar to the Sorority Row funding plan was adopted for Fraternity Row at the west side of campus on the Pinkoson property in the 1950s to assist fraternities with building fraternity houses. Five sororities were initially
installed in 1948. Six more sororities were installed in 1949. By September 1966, there were 13 sorority chapters, all in new houses built on revenue certificates.

Prior to his retirement Summer 1947, President Tigert reorganized the Dean of Students Office. He believed that not enough was being done concerning “student personnel” problems. He arranged for an external review of student services which resulted in a thirty-page report citing the need for additional facilities and personnel. President Tigert’s response to the external review report was to add a “professionally-trained Dean of Students.” Then Dean of Students Beaty became Dean of Men and the first Dean of Women, Marna Brady, was hired Fall 1947. By April 1948, Dr. Max Wise was hired as Dean of Student Personnel. The Dean of Men and Dean of Women positions as well as other student services departments reported to Dr. Wise. For the most part, the Dean of Student Personnel position was a precursor to what would eventually become the Vice President for Student Affairs position. Dr. Wise had recently completed his doctoral work at Columbia University majoring in student personnel services in the College of Education. Per the 1948 UF Constitution, the duties of the Office of the Dean of Student Personnel were “to administer a program of orientation of new students in conjunction with the Registrar, the University College and the student government organizations; to act as chairman of the Committee on Residence Halls & Off-Campus Housing; to act as coordinator of

Photo Credit: UF Archives Digital Collection

Presidents of the first five national sororities at UF: Margaret Anderson, Alpha Omicron Pi; Sylvia Shaw, Chi Omega; Jo Laura Craft, Alpha Delta Pi; Mary Frances Helms, Delta Delta Delta; and Mrs. Elizabeth Conant Deen, Kappa Delta
student employment; to act as chairman of a committee for social functions and 
social life; to act as chairman of a committee on scholarship and loans; to advise 
with the Director and Board of Managers of the Florida Union in developing and 
administering a social, educational, and cultural program for the Union; to advise 
with fraternities and the IFC; to counsel students in their adjustment to university 
environment; to cooperate with university authorities in handling all misconduct 
of students; and to work with all boards and committees administering student 
activities.” In 1951, these departments reported to Wise: Union and Student 
Activities; Housing; Speech & Hearing; Psychological Services; Adapted & 
Corrective Exercises; Reading Lab & Clinic; University College (Lower Division); 
Dean of Women; Dean of Men including Loans & Scholarships; and Discipline.

In 1955, Dr. Wise returned to Columbia University for a teaching position. Beaty 
told then President Reitz that he would not be an applicant for the Dean of 
Student Personnel position as he planned to retire in 1960. President Reitz’s 
response was that Beaty would be appointed Dean of Student Personnel and 
a search would begin for the Dean of Men position. Dr. Lester Hale was offered 
the Dean of Men position but was on a leave of absence from UF to teach at 
Ohio University and could not secure a release from that contract until 1956. 
Beaty served as both Dean of Student Personnel and Dean of Men from 1955- 
56. Hale had been employed at UF off and on since 1935. He had served UF as 
a professor of speech as well as professor of theater and was the founder/first 
director of the UF Speech & Hearing Clinic. He had also served as Acting Director 
of the Union from 1943-45 when Johnson died. Hale had a lifelong ambition to 
be in the ministry and a high interest in the welfare of people and working with 
people. Leaving academe for Student Affairs administration was enticing to him. 
As Dean of Men he worked with fraternities, residence halls, and counseling 
students. In 1960, Beaty retired as Dean of Student Personnel and Hale became 
Dean of Student Affairs, a title change made by President Reitz.

**UF Racially Integrates**

The Buckman Act (1905) specified that UF “shall admit no person other than 
white male students.” In 1920, S.D McGill, a Black attorney from Jacksonville 
wrote to UF expressing interest in a College of Law extension course. He was 
referred to Florida A&M University. In 1949 Virgil Hawkins and William T. Lewis 
were denied admission to the UF Law School. Several suits were then filed seeking
to desegregate UF graduate schools, starting a nine-year legal battle. Between 1946-1958, 85 Black students who applied to UF were denied admission. In 1958, Hawkins withdrew his application to the UF Law School in exchange for the desegregation of UF graduate and professional schools. In 1958, George Starke, a WWII Air Force veteran, became the first Black student admitted to the UF Law School. He initially attended class under police protection; he withdrew from UF after three semesters. The first Black female student was admitted in 1959. The first UF Black law student graduated in 1962. In 1962, UF admitted seven black students including the first black student to complete an undergraduate degree.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, and sex. This legislation forced social changes to occur more quickly than they were normally proceeding, especially in the South. The initial integration of UF proceeded peacefully. However, by 1968 campus unrest fueled by both peaceful and militant anti-Vietnam War demonstrations and civil rights protests had peaked nationwide. The general consensus was that the UF administration had not done enough to encourage Black student enrollment and the hiring of Black faculty and administrators. In response to this, President Stephen C. O’Connell convened an Action Conference in May 1968 to discuss student concerns that included students, faculty, and administrators. From this conference, an Advisory Council was formed with similar membership to continue the dialogue. General progress was made in regard to the university’s
policy on controversial speakers and issues concerning housing policies and student counseling. An African American Studies program was established in 1969. However, the efforts to increase Black enrollment and aid in the transition of Black students to the UF campus lagged behind expectations. UF Black students continued to feel alienated at UF, a historically white campus. By Fall 1970, there were only 343 Black students out of a total enrollment of 22,253 students at UF, or about 1.5% of the enrollment. April 1971, a sit-in demonstration led by Black Student Union student leaders was staged in President O’Connell’s Office to protest UF policies regarding minorities. This became known as the “Black Thursday” sit-in. This sit-in demonstration resulted in the arrest and suspension of 66 Black students. President O’Connell refused to grant amnesty to the involved students, which resulted in approximately one-third of the Black students and several Black faculty leaving the university in protest. When O’Connell retired in 1973, Black student enrollment had rebounded to 1,000, or about 4% of the enrollment.

STUDENT RIGHTS AND AN END TO IN LOCO PARENTIS

When O’Connell became UF President in 1967, Hale’s Dean of Student Affairs position became Vice President of Student Affairs. In 1969, the Dean of Women position was “dissolved” and the Dean of Men became of the Dean of Students with the duty “to supervise men, women, and foreign students.” Then Dean of Women Dr. Betty Cosby was reassigned to the Vice President Office to conduct research. A new sub-office on student conduct was created.

Hale was known as a strict disciplinarian during the turbulent 1960s and early 1970s. During this time period, student protests on Civil Rights issues, the Vietnam War, and student rights vs. in loco parentis were common on college campuses including UF. Prankish behavior like panty raids and bonfires intensified to more serious causes and behaviors. Often students were joined by non-student activists which escalated situations. This was also the time period that John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert Kennedy were assassinated. UF hired the first university attorney and ombudsman. The late 1960s was the advent of coed housing at UF (defined first as men and women living in different residence halls in the same residence area then as men and women living in different wings or floors of the same building). This was also the time period that the men’s and women’s student associations merged to
form Student Government, and student curfews were abolished for all students except freshmen women. By 1973, the student newspaper was suspended from campus and became the Independent Florida Alligator. These changes marked the end of the university acting in loco parentis, in the place of parents, toward a philosophy of student rights and responsibilities. This was the time period that federal legislation was passed that supported student rights like Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in all areas of education and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) that transfers certain rights with respect to educational records including control over disclosure to students at age 18.

In his oral history interview, Hale expressed frustration in the students’ change of attitude towards the administration from friendly to adversarial. He believed that the university’s right to exercise authority over students was something that could have been debated in open forums or brought before the Board of Regents without going through the “rebelliousness and the trauma that shook the University to its foundations.” When asked if he had outlived his time, Hale responded that he was the best transition person for this time period. “There was not a single building burned. There wasn’t anybody shot and killed. There wasn’t
a single day of school lost. There wasn’t a disruption that we couldn’t live with, and for that I’m thankful.” Hale timed his resignation as Vice President of Student Affairs to occur as President O’Connell retired. Hale resigned as Vice President in 1972 and retired from UF in 1973. He spent his last year at UF conducting a research project on counseling and academic advisement with a committee of 50 faculty, students, and administrators under the Office of the Vice President of Academic Affairs. Their charge was to lead the development of a personal and career counseling system. Hale was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1973 and devoted the rest of his career “in giving full-time to church work.” John M. “Jack” Kinzer served as Interim Vice President for Student Affairs until C. Arthur Sandeen arrived at UF in 1973.

MID-1970s TO 1990: NEW STUDENT AFFAIRS CHALLENGES AND A LOSS OF INNOCENCE

Student Affairs staff continued ongoing education and support of student rights, affirmative action, and social justice initiatives. The mid-1970s to 1990 brought new challenges related to tight budget times as well as the need to focus on student alcohol education and crisis response to traumatic events on an unprecedented scale as UF affirmed its commitment to academic excellence. Student Affairs staff faced fiscal challenges that correlated with state and national economic downturns. The global oil crisis and national recession of the 1970s forced then President Robert Q. Marston to layoff faculty and staff and look to additional funding sources for UF other than state monies.

UF Student sit-in outside UF President O’Connell’s office 1970
Photo Credit: UF Archives Digital Collection
He committed to development campaigns that raised UF’s private funding from $6.9 million to $30 million during his tenure. Student Affairs staff joined the campus-wide ongoing commitment to seeking private funding through development campaigns that continue today.

In the mid-1970s, college student alcohol use and attitudes were the focus of Student Affairs staff nationwide. UF Dean of Students Tom Goodale served on the editorial board of the *Whole College Catalog About Drinking*, a publication that shared research findings about the drinking practices of American college students and provided educational materials about alcohol education, including use and abuse. UF Student Affairs staff secured grant monies from the Florida Department of Health & Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) to form the Campus Alcohol Information Center (CAIC) at UF. CAIC was the forerunner of BACCHUS (Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students), a registered UF student organization that was founded on the UF campus by Goodale and Gerardo Gonzalez in 1975. Gonzalez, a Student Affairs graduate assistant at the time, created the organization’s name/acronym and advised the student group. BACCHUS, then a UF student organization, incorporated as a Delaware not-for-profit organization in 1980 with Gonzalez as its first President and Chief Executive Officer. The organization began offering alcohol education support services and materials to 30 campus chapters nationwide. Gonzalez left BACCHUS in 1986. The BACCHUS organization merged with GAMMA (Greeks Advocating for Mature Management of Alcohol) to form The BACCHUS Network™. The BACCHUS Network™ affiliated with the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA) in 2013 and now has over 340 members.

Grant monies to support alcohol education programs for UF students from the DHRS, the Florida Department of Community Affairs, and the U.S. Department of Education Funds for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE) continued through the late 1990s. Grant monies were used to support full-time and graduate staff who trained student peer educators and to support alcohol education programs like DARE (Drug and Alcohol Resource Centers) and R.I.D.E. SAFE (Reduce Intoxicated Drivers with Education). By the mid-1980s, CAIC had become the Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center (CADRC). Assistant Dean of Students Liz Broughton directed CADRC until 1997 when FIPSE grant monies ended and alcohol education programs moved from the Division of Student Affairs to the Student Health Care Center Health Education Department.
President Marston laid the groundwork for UF’s admittance to the Association of American Universities (AAU) that occurred during President Marshall Criser’s tenure in 1985. Marston created an Eminent Scholars program, increased research programs and funding of research, and started other programs to attract National Merit Scholars and prominent faculty to UF, all measurable criteria for AAU membership. Membership in AAU is selective and limited to universities with outstanding academic, scholarship, and research programs per established criteria. This emphasis on academic excellence continues today through the launch of the 2014 UF Preeminence Campaign and ongoing efforts toward Top Ten public university status. Increasing academic excellence and the admittance to AAU drove the increase in admission standards for UF students. It was during this time period that UF began selectively admitting students with very high academic standards in a manner that supported a commitment to academic excellence within a diverse community that is part of the UF culture today.

The NCAA football scandals involving high profile athletic programs came to a head in the mid-1980s. Under President Criser’s and Sandeen’s leadership in cooperation with University Athletic Association administrators, UF successfully weathered these scandals and ensured ongoing NCAA compliance, strong athletic programs, and academically successful UF student athletes. The overall goal was to graduate student athletes in higher percentages and provide a university experience for student athletes that was comparable and equitable to non-athletes. To that end, at the 1991 Convention the NCAA adopted a ruling eliminating all athletic residence halls on university campuses by August 1, 1996. The Springs Residential Complex was built in part to assist with the reassignment of male student athletes to residence facilities when Yon Hall athletic housing in the football stadium was closed in 1995. Previously, the Department of Housing and Residence Education housed overflow male athletes from Yon Hall and women athletes in various residence halls. Today, student athletes are housed in various residence halls campus-wide and are active members of their campus communities.

Sandeen had a vision for a one-stop student services complex that would bring several university departments providing student services together in one location. This vision was realized in 1990 in a renovation to Peabody Hall that added the Marshall Criser Student Services Center. The Office for Student Financial Affairs, Office of Admissions, and the Registrar’s Office moved from
various locations to Criser Hall and connected with the Dean of Students Office and the Counseling Center located in Peabody Hall. From 2010-2015 Peabody Hall housed the Dean of Students Office, a satellite office for the Counseling and Wellness Center, Off Campus Life, Multicultural and Diversity Affairs, and the Center for Leadership and Service. When the expansion and renovation of the Reitz Union was completed in Fall 2015, another shift of Student Affairs departments occurred. GatorWell Health Promotion Services moved from the Counseling and Wellness Center to the Reitz Union. The Center for Leadership and Service and the Multicultural and Diversity Affairs offices moved from Peabody Hall to the Reitz Union. The Institutes of Black Culture and of Hispanic-Latino Cultures (La Casita) continue to provide services at their neighboring University Avenue locations.

President John Lombardi arrived at UF Spring 1990. In late August, five college students — Sonja Larson, UF student from Deerfield Beach, FL; Christina Powell, UF student from Jacksonville, FL; Christa Hoyt, Santa Fe College student from Archer, FL; Manny Taboada, UF student from Carol City, FL; and Tracy Paules, UF student from Miami, FL — were brutally murdered in off campus housing facilities within one to two miles of the UF campus over the period of about one week. These murders were dubbed the Gainesville Student Murders by the national media that descended in droves to campus and stayed for weeks. Students and parents panicked. Thousands of students fled Gainesville for the safety of home in fear that another Ted Bundy serial murder situation was developing. The entire Gainesville community responded to the tragedy by offering immediate aid and support services to students and parents and by establishing strong communications including rumor control. Classes were cancelled for several days with no academic penalty. In this pre-cell phone era, phone banks on trailers offering free long distance were placed on campus. Students were encouraged to call home as often as needed. Free counseling was offered community-wide, and free short-term alternative campus housing was offered through church communities in sanctuaries and in homes of church members and on campus. Housing staff prepared 300 spaces in residence hall lounges and “relaxed” guest/visitation policies for off campus students seeking safety in numbers with friends in campus housing. Memorial services were held for Sonja, Christina, Christa, Manny, and Tracy. Formal memorials were established on campus near Library East and in the center divide of SW 34th Street near campus. An informal
memorial on the SW 34th Street graffiti wall was created by students in 1990 and is diligently protected and repainted by today’s students. Under President Lombardi’s and Sandeen’s leadership in cooperation with strong leadership from Santa Fe College and the Gainesville/Alachua County community, UF and its host community survived a crisis that threatened the safety, stability, and future economic success of the whole community. Sandeen credited the strength of the Student Affairs staff, the cooperation of multiple agencies, open communications, and UF administrators’ availability to the media and other publics with the successful recovery of the community. This success included established yet flexible crisis protocols including provisions for handling the media, rumor control, sensitivity to the needs of victims, communication with victims and families, and follow-up assessment of crisis protocols by staff.

The spree of murders stopped. Most of the thousands of students who fled the UF campus in panic returned to continue their education as the community-wide task force with assistance from federal agencies continued the police investigation. A community seeks and needs closure to a crisis or tragedy, and justice is sought in the memory of victims. Often closure and justice are not forthcoming. Nine long months passed before Danny Rolling was publicly named as a suspect in the Gainesville Student Murders and jailed. Rolling pled guilty in 1994 during jury selection for his trial and was sentenced to death. Rolling was executed in 2006, sixteen years after the murders. The Gainesville Student Murders had closure and justice, the UF and Gainesville community grew stronger, but a loss of innocence was felt in the community.
1990 – 2000: A NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, STUDENT COMPUTER REQUIREMENT, AND ENROLLMENT GROWTH

In 1996, the football team won their first UF NCAA national championship. Other campuses celebrating national championships often erupted in riots causing injuries and property damage. Under the guidance of Sandeen, UAA administrators, and UFPD with other local law enforcement officers, much planning went into the campus and community celebration of this accomplishment. Several more NCAA national sports championships have been celebrated since 1996. The UF and Gainesville community is the role model for how a community comes together to safely celebrate national sports recognition and accomplishments.

In 1997, President Lombardi instituted the Student Computer Requirement. Access to and ongoing use of computers were required for all UF students to complete degree programs. Making this a UF requirement allowed the cost of computers to be included in financial aid formulas. What seemed innovative in the mid-1990s is now considered to be a routine, common educational requirement of all students from kindergarten through college. College students were not the only ones required to become computer literate; faculty and staff had much to learn as well. Student Affairs staff began efforts to provide student services electronically during this time period. This high tech/high touch effort continues to grow and expand including social media outreach, online forms, online learning, and online student services.

President Lombardi had a vision to grow UF enrollment from around 35,000 students to 50,000. His aggressive enrollment plan progressed steadily; however, the infrastructure to support this enrollment growth lagged behind including adequate staffing as well as adequate classroom space, recreational space, and housing. Lombardi left UF in 1999. By 2000, UF enrollment was 46,000, the fourth largest university in the nation. Students represented all counties in Florida and all 50 states. UF offered 100 undergraduate degree programs and over 200 graduate degree programs. Departments reporting to the Vice President for Student Affairs during this time period were the Career Resource Center; Counseling Center; Dean of Students; Division of Housing; J. Wayne Reitz Union; and Student Financial Affairs.
2000 – 2015: TRANSITIONS AND CHANGE

In 1999, President Lombardi left UF, and Sandeen retired as Vice President for Student Affairs after 26 years of service to join the faculty in the UF College of Education. Charles E. Young was hired as interim president, but when the search for a UF president continued beyond a year, Young was named president and served through 2003 when Bernie Machen was hired. Former UF Dean of Students James Scott returned to UF from Georgia State University to become Vice President for Student Affairs in 1999. In 2003, Scott passed away, and Mike Rollo, Associate Vice President for Student Affairs, served as Interim Vice President. In 2004, Recreational Sports moved from the College of Health and Human Performance to Student Affairs. Also in 2004, Patricia Telles-Irvin was hired as Vice President for Student Affairs.

Fall 2005, President Machen approached Telles-Irvin to design a new financial aid program for first generation college students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Telles-Irvin worked with Karen Fooks, Director of Student Financial Affairs, to design a proposal that provided full grant and scholarship financial aid packages to first generation college freshmen who were Florida residents from families making less than $40,000 annually. The UF Board of Trustees endorsed the proposal, and the Florida Opportunity Scholars Program began Summer 2006. The program is now called the Machen Florida Opportunity Scholars Program and supports around 1,200 scholars per semester. The program is financially supported by the President’s Office, the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, the State of Florida, and private donors.

President Machen continued UF’s commitment to sustainability that President Lombardi made in 1990 when Lombardi signed the Talloires Declaration, a pledge to make environmental education and research a central institutional goal. In 2001, UF adopted Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) criteria for all major new construction and renovations projects. Examples of Student Affairs facilities built with LEED criteria include the Counseling & Wellness Center, the Southwest Recreation Center, Corry Community Center, and Cypress Hall. Student Affairs committed to UF’s sustainability initiatives by forming departmental green teams and by convening the Division of Student Affairs Sustainability Committee. This committee created division-wide goals which are tracked and assessed on an ongoing basis. At this time, efforts are directed towards reducing campus-wide waste.
Research funding and capital campaigns also grew under President Machen’s leadership. Annual research funding grew from $470 million to $641 million in 2013; a recent capital campaign raised $1.7 billion. In 2010, Machen led UF in joining Gainesville Community members to develop the Innovation Square initiative including the Innovation Hub technology incubator approximately two blocks from UF on the site of the former Alachua General Hospital. During this time period, the UF Innovation Academy, a spring/summer academic year program, and UF Online, a program to offer undergraduate degree programs totally online were developed. Student Affairs staff were tapped to design support services for both programs. Machen continued UF’s efforts to reach Top Ten status including a UF Preeminence Plan that received approval and funding in 2013. Machen retired from UF in 2014. Dr. W. Kent Fuchs became UF’s president in January 2015.

During her tenure, Telles-Irvin reorganized Student Affairs. Additional administrative positions were added to the Office of the Vice President. In 2008, the Center for Leadership and Service, Multicultural and Diversity Affairs, Off Campus Life, and Student Legal Services were moved from the Dean of Students Office to report directly to the Office of the Vice President. Changes were implemented in the Reitz Union Office of Student Activities with the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Affairs and the advising of Student Government moved from the Dean of Students Office to Student Activities. Leadership programs and community service moved from the Office of Student Activities to the Dean of Students Office. External departments were involved in DSA organizational change as well. Student Mental Health, a unit in the Student Health Care Center (SHCC) Division of Health Affairs, was consolidated with the Counseling Center to become the Counseling and Wellness Center. At the same time, GatorWell Health Promotions was moved from the SHCC to Student Affairs. Spring 2010, the Counseling and Wellness Center and GatorWell Health Promotions moved to a newly constructed facility on Radio Road. In 2011, Student Financial Affairs moved to Academic Affairs, joining the Office of the University Registrar and the Office of University Admission in the newly-formed Division of Enrollment Management. Telles-Irvin left UF in 2011. Dave Kratzer, Associate Vice President for Student Affairs, served as Interim Vice President then in 2012 was hired as Vice President. In 2011, additional internal re-organization occurred affecting the reporting structures of several units, and the Department of Student
Activities and Involvement was created as a DSA department separate from the Reitz Union reporting to the Office of the Vice President.

**TODAY: CONTINUED GROWTH, INNOVATION, AND A COMMITMENT TO STUDENTS**

The vision of the UF Division of Student Affairs is to “exemplify the professional hallmarks of student affairs best practices for creating educational environments where students develop as leaders, embrace diversity, and become lifelong contributors in a global society.” The mission is “Student Affairs actively contributes to the university’s academic mission, provides comprehensive student services, and educates all UF students. Student Affairs enriches student learning through leadership, service, engagement, and self-discovery resulting in a well-qualified, healthy, and broadly diverse citizenry and workforce.” The stated values are excellence, leadership & service, exploration & creativity, respect for self & others, diversity, and well-being. Key strategic areas for long and short term planning include student learning and engagement; global understanding and diversity; communication and collaboration; service delivery; and resources.

Focus areas at present include targeting underrepresented students for enhanced services; supporting student services for students enrolled in the UF Online e-campus; continuing diversity and social justice training and programs for the community; and supporting the transition of three major construction/renovation projects — Reitz Union, Cypress Hall, and Infinity Hall — that came online in 2015. Underrepresented groups have been identified as international students, graduate and professional students, veterans, first-generation-in-college-students, distance learning and e-campus students, and students with disabilities.

The renovation and expansion of the Reitz Union involves constructing an approximately 123,500 square foot addition to the existing building and renovating approximately 92,000 square feet of the existing building. The projected cost of the project is $83 million. This cost includes approximately $50 million as a bond paid by Student Activity and Service Fees; $6.7 million from a performance contract with Trane Industries; $18.4 million in Capital Improvement Trust Fund (CITF) monies; $5 million from Student Affairs reserve funds.
funds; and $5 million from departments with renovation projects in the Reitz Union.

Cypress and Infinity Halls are residence halls. Cypress Hall was constructed on east campus near the existing Yulee Area residence halls. This 255-bed facility was constructed to increase the number of beds available to undergraduate student including those with higher levels of physical disability support needs. The $22 million projected cost was funded by a bond sale to be repaid from rents generated from the facility. Infinity Hall is a partnership between UF and Signet Enterprises. This 308-bed facility is in the Innovation Square area and was privately funded at approximately $23 million.

The re-organization of Student Affairs continued under Kratzer. During this time period, the Vice President for Student Affairs position shifted from reporting to the President to reporting to the Provost. Spring 2015, GatorWell Health Promotions moved from reporting to the Director of the Counseling & Wellness Center to reporting to the Executive Director for Recreation and Health Promotion Services. Summer 2015, Travel and Recreational Programs (TRiP) under Student Activities and Involvement merged with the Outfitter under the Reitz Union to become the Center for Outdoor Recreation and Education reporting to the Executive Director for Recreation and Health Promotion Services. The newly combined services moved from the Reitz Union to a building near the Southwest Rec Center. Offices presently reporting to the Vice President for Student Affairs are the Career Resource Center; Center for Leadership & Service; Counseling and Wellness Center; Dean of Students Office; GatorWell Health Promotion Services; Housing and Residence Education; Machen Florida Opportunity Scholars Program; Multicultural & Diversity Affairs; Off Campus Life; Recreational Sports; Reitz Union; Student Activities & Involvement; and Student Legal Services. In-depth histories of these departments follow.
OFFICE OF THE VP FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS LEADERSHIP

DEAN OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

Max Wise 1948 - 1955
Robert Beaty 1955 - 1960

DEAN OF STUDENT AFFAIRS/ VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS

Lester Hale 1960 - 1972
John M. Kinzer 1972 - 1973 Interim
C. Arthur Sandeen 1973 - 1999
Helen Mamarchev 1999 Interim
James Scott 1999 - 2003
J. Michael Rollo 2003 - 2004 Interim
Patricia Telles-Irvin 2004 - 2011
David Kratzer 2011 Interim
David Kratzer 2012 - present

INTRODUCTION
In 1951, UF began the rapid expansion from a student body of 8,177 men and 601 women to nearly 50,000 students. Employers from business, industry, education and government were clamoring for new college graduates to join their organizations as they attempted to keep abreast of the demand for goods and services depressed by the World War II economy of 1941-1947.

In the early 1950s, employer representatives would contact individual professors to begin the recruiting process for students. The professors would in turn recommend students for screening and employment interviews. This type of college recruitment and selection existed through WWII when college enrollments and employer needs for college graduates were low. After WWII, employers needed qualified college graduates to fill growing needs. Old recruiting methods were inadequate and time-consuming.

President J. Hillis Miller charged Dr. Max Wise, Dean of Student Personnel, to form a committee to solve recruitment issues. The college placement organizational structure that Miller wanted to create at UF originated in England. Placement offices at English universities were called “appointment offices.” Their primary purpose was to assist in the selection and placement of graduating students in government service positions. Most early placement services at U.S. universities were involved primarily in the placement of teachers.

With a model to mirror, UF established the Placement Service Office in 1953. In July 1953, Maurice E. Mayberry, a UF College of Business Administration graduate, was selected as the first placement officer. The committee settled on
the title “Placement Officer” instead of “Director” with concern that “Director” might offend administrative staff and faculty who already held the title.

Mayberry requested and received funding to visit and benchmark established placement programs in the southeast: Duke University; Florida State University; the Universities of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland; and Georgia Technical Institute. It was from these trips and subsequent consultations with career placement pioneers nationwide that the philosophical groundwork was laid for the intricate program existing at UF today.

The first placement “office” was a spare desk located in an office in Tigert Hall. The Placement Service Office then moved to Building H, the oldest temporary building on campus located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Union Road and Newell Drive, directly across from the University Auditorium on the site now occupied by Turlington Hall. Although Building H was considered a “temporary building,” it was constructed of brick and was originally built as an electrical engineering laboratory. During World War II, Building H was the University Post Office. The Placement Service Office moved into one-third of the building and shared the remainder with the University News Bureau.

In its first year of operation, the total operating budget for the Placement Service Office was less than $10,000 and 24 companies were hosted.

**SEEKING CREDIBILITY . . . AND A CENTRALIZED PLACEMENT OPERATION**

President Miller’s dream of a centralized placement operation providing all students equal access to potential employers took years to build. Individual faculty, subject area departments, and colleges were reluctant to relinquish control over the placement of their students. The authority of the Placement Service Office was initially limited to the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences. Career services across campus grew over a period of years by creating a credible, academically oriented operation.

The first step toward establishing a centralized placement operation was the creation of an employer database. The original database consisted of more than 500 3-by-5 inch cards hand typed with the name and address of an employer; the name, title and telephone number of the company representative; colleges
and academic majors in which the company was interested; and any additional information considered appropriate. Sharing the information in this database with academic departments was the incentive needed for Mayberry to gain access to classrooms and student professional organizations to present programs about placement services, job-hunting, and employers. Student response was immediately positive and overwhelming while faculty response was mixed.

The second step toward establishing a centralized placement operation was a public relations campaign that targeted students, faculty, and employers. Supplementing this campaign was the personal and professional relationships fostered between Mayberry and other placement officials around the country. As a result of Mayberry’s efforts in building relationships, placement officers from other universities referred their “excess” employers to UF.

The final step toward establishing a centralized placement operation was the development of a comprehensive student database. During outreach programs in classrooms and at professional student organization meetings, seniors completed information forms providing their names, local addresses, colleges, academic majors, class level, and projected dates of graduation. This information was then hand typed on 3-by-5 inch index cards and kept in the Placement Service Office where they were readily available to employers.

In 1955, Mayberry negotiated an agreement with the Colleges of Engineering, Business Administration, and Agriculture. Employers seeking students in disciplines relating to two or more colleges would work through the Placement Service Office to coordinate student interview scheduling. Employers seeking students in disciplines relating to only one college would deal directly with the college to coordinate student interview scheduling. As a result of this agreement, the number of employers that expressed a desire to have their interview schedules coordinated solely through the Placement Service Office increased and the colleges’ confidence in centralized placement also improved.

The transition of placement authority from the colleges to the Placement Service Office occurred gradually over a period of years. In 1963-64, the Colleges of Agriculture, Business Administration, and Engineering transitioned control of placement services to the Placement Service Office. As a result of these actions, the President’s Placement Committee recommended that
the “University Placement Office” be officially recognized as the centralized placement operation for UF. At that time, Mayberry’s title of “Placement Officer” became “Placement Director.” In 1967, the College of Education transitioned placement services to the University Placement Center. By Summer 1967, all college placement activities were centralized with the exception of the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Health-Related Professions, Pharmacy, and later the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Eventually the Career Resource Center transitioned from a placement model to a recruitment services model by providing employers the benefit of recruiting talented candidates from UF.

**Finding Adequate Space to Serve Students**

In 1966-67 during the final stages of construction of the new student union, President Reitz changed the original plans in order to dedicate 2,500 square feet of space to placement services. The University Placement Center moved from its original site in Temporary Building H to its new home in Suite G-22 of the new student union (later named in honor of President Reitz). In 1981, the Career Information Library, student interview sign-up activities, and service activities were moved to the basement in Suite B-1, while the executive, counseling, and computer programming operations were located directly above in Suite G-1 on the ground floor. In 1990, an expansion of the G-1 office occurred by enclosing about 1,400 square feet of open patio space. In 1996, a further expansion of the office’s space resulted in approximately 15,700 square feet of consolidated services.

**Becoming the “Career Resource Center”**

By 1971-72, the University Placement Center’s scope had broadened to include career planning services. The office became the Career Planning and Placement Center. Subsequently the Center absorbed programming from other colleges such as the Cooperative Education Program from the College of Engineering. In 1975, the office’s name officially changed to the Career Resource Center (CRC) to reflect the three closely related roles of responsibility: career planning, experiential education, and placement. Other activities in the 1970s – 1990s included ongoing pilots and upgrades of computer software and hardware to automate services; targeted services to minority students and women; career
day and placement programs; the creation of a credited course in career planning; increased career planning and counseling services; and the creation of a library of materials.

By 1990, the Career Resource Center hosted 893 companies and conducted over 13,000 interviews under Mayberry’s leadership. After 39 years of service to UF, Maurice Mayberry retired as the Center’s director in 1991. Mayberry is remembered as a pioneer in the career services field. Upon his retirement, Mayberry was immediately granted Director Emeritus status by President John Lombardi. Dr. Wayne Wallace, became the Center’s second director in 39 years.

THE NEW MILLENNIUM

Improving technologies was a departmental goal, and during the first few years of the new millennium, the office made significant upgrades to meet students’ needs in the digital age. NACElink, an online portal that offered three complimentary services (job listings, interview scheduling, and resume referral) was launched in 2002. NACElink was highly regarded as a tool that would revolutionize career services. UF was one of only 27 institutions in the country to participate in the launch of NACElink. Just a year following the launch, the CRC established Gator CareerLink, a customized version of the NACElink system. In that first year, over 8,300 jobs were posted in the system for UF students and alumni.

The Annual Report was another effort where the Center took advantage of using technology to better communicate the Center’s message. After years of distributing printed versions, a “go green” initiative was supported with the publishing of the report. A modern, interactive format using Flash technology was used to display the Center’s annual data. This new version of presentation garnered recognition from career service centers around the country interested in duplicating the effort.

During the new millennium, the breadth of the Center’s educational programming also expanded. The Sharpening My Interviewing to Lure Employment (S.M.I.L.E.) program was created in 2002 to actively engage students in the art of interviewing. An immediate success, nearly 250 students registered to attend just one of the sessions in the program. Another program, Building Relationships through Internship Development with Gainesville Employers (B.R.I.D.G.E.), an
internship collaboration between the CRC and the Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce, was launched the same year to highlight the local opportunities for full-time and internship employment. The B.R.I.D.G.E. effort was successful with a consistent high level of participation from both students and employers.

**LEADING THE PACK**

Focus on adjusting key programs; developing new partnerships; and investing in technology were key to departmental goals near the end of the decade. By 2009, both online and in-person career planning appointments were operationalized and successful, and the center was intentional in recruiting new employers to assist students in finding employment during the economic downturn. The efforts for delivering innovative and quality programming were not overlooked. The Princeton Review recognized the Career Resource Center as #1 in the “Best Career Services” category for 2010 and again in 2012. The prestigious designation led to heightened awareness of the CRC and how the Center served its students and alumni in preparing them for their careers. Several media outlets, such as the Today Show and CNBC, recognized the CRC as a top career center in the country.

In April 2011, Dr. Wallace retired as the Center’s director. As director, he helped the Center evolve from an organization of individual teams to a cohesive group with mutual overall goals and was key in gaining the Center both national and international exposure.

**INNOVATION AND CHANGE**

Dr. Heather White, Associate Director for Career Networks, served as Interim Director upon Dr. Wallace’s retirement. She was appointed permanently as the third Director of the Career Resource Center in December 2011. Dr. White is one of 14 career services professionals under Dr. Wallace’s tenure that were hired as career center directors nationwide.

The 2010 decade at the CRC brought innovation and change. Staff initiated several initiatives to reflect the change in career services and the needs of the millennial student. A shift to a career coaching model was established, and Dr. White instituted the 80/20 model where both the Employer Relations (formerly Career Networks) and Career Development teams, focused 80% of the time on their respective focus areas and 20% of the time on the other group. This
allowed for staff on both teams to have a cross section of influence on the Center’s goals. In addition, the liaison model was revised to better serve the colleges and strengthen relationships across campus. The focus on relationship building helped the center expand its reach while also providing a platform to communicate the value the center provides to the university.

In 2013, the “Partner Program” was launched as a revenue enhancer for the Center. The program’s benefits were designed to help employers expand their brand on campus through innovative programming such as hosting customized workshops and serving on panels hosted by the CRC.

Career Showcase, the center’s premiere career fair, saw record student attendance three semesters in a row. In Fall 2012, a record was set with 8,014 students and alumni attending. The record was quickly shattered in Spring 2013, with 8,610 students and alumni participating in the event. In Fall 2013, the fall attendance record was snapped with 8,058 attendees. The significant rise in student and alumni participation at Career Showcase transitioned to over 9,000 students interviewing for employment during the 2012-2013 academic year, which was a testament to increased hiring efforts by companies and organizations.

Spring 2013, the CRC underwent a facelift to create a modern environment for students, employers and staff. Six monitors were added along the main corridor to display digital ads promoting the Center’s partners and events. Four monitors were added in the interview modules waiting area in 2013. Other facility updates included the library being reconfigured to add three additional offices; updating the Employer Resource Room with modern furniture and amenities; reupholstering the chairs that students use in the main corridor and library; and having the wall at the Center’s entrance painted a warm blue.

TELLING THE STORY

In an era where big data is ever important to tell a story, the CRC in conjunction with the Office of Institutional Planning and Research and the Registrar’s Office launched UF’s first graduation survey. The goal of the exit survey was to assess students’ educational and employment plans following graduation. The first survey was disseminated in April 2011 and was optional for students to complete. An impressive 50 percent of graduating seniors completed the inaugural survey.
Due to the initial success of the response rate, the University required survey participation as a component of the graduation application process beginning with the August 2011 graduation class. The survey results have proven to be extremely valuable as a method of telling the Gator Story and supporting increased inquiries regarding accountability measures to such entities as the Governor’s office, the Board of Trustees, and campus stakeholders.

In 2013, the Center created the CRC Snapshot, an annual report for each college based on student usage and employer participation for each respective college. College deans and administrators were able to review data specifically about students enrolled in their college pertaining to career planning topics; job postings for their respective students in Gator CareerLink; salary ranges based on major; principal activities upon graduation; and more. The snapshots provided incredible metrics and helped to further build relationships with several faculty and staff in various colleges.

**MEETING STUDENTS WHERE THEY ARE**

With the advent and growth of social media and emerging technologies, the Center’s staff re-evaluated programming and marketing efforts. With LinkedIn
being the world’s largest professional network and students coming into UF with established online identities, the career development team created programming to address these needs. Programming highlighting professional branding, online job searches, and developing a LinkedIn profile quickly became popular and relevant workshops for the millennial student. The CRC’s social media channels were also used as a significant form of communication promoting the Center’s events and other resources useful for students and alumni. The effort was recognized and Jobbrander.com named the CRC #12 in career services social media in 2013.

**CAREER READINESS**

Due to economic changes over the course of the decade and the role of career services in connecting industry with the University, career services became a more prominent and vital entity on university campuses throughout the country. Many universities now considered career services to be critical to their missions and incorporated career-focused services, values and purpose into the institutional culture. Given the heightened emphasis on employment outcomes and accountability in higher education, the CRC revisited its approach to intentionally prepare students for the job market and strengthened efforts to connect with demands of industry.

The National Association of Colleges and Employers (NACE) released the top skills desired by employers: the ability to work in team structures; making decisions and solving problems; planning, organizing, and prioritizing work; selling and influencing others; and more. It was important for the Center to address career readiness to ensure students’ preparedness for post-graduation. In May 2014, Dr. White met with the Council of Associate Deans to begin the conversation of preparing UF students based on what employers desired. To ensure that the Center’s goals aligned with the external initiatives, Dr. White changed the office’s structure and focus areas in June 2014 to holistically meet the needs of UF students. The Career Development and Employer Relations team implemented new functional areas which included Career Exploration and Education; Professional Development and Experience; Employer Development and Experience; and Recruitment Services.

The focus area for the Career Exploration and Education restructure was managing the Center’s strategy and operations for students regarding self-
exploration (values, interests, personalities, and skills); focusing on outreach and education for targeted populations (ex: 1st year students, diverse populations, graduate students, etc.); overseeing career planning for the office; managing the Career Ambassadors and front desk staff and facilitating staff training; and managing the CRC’s outreach plan (promotions, tabling, tracking and assessment). The Professional Development and Experience functional area’s responsibilities included managing the Center’s strategy and operations for students regarding professional development and experiences; developing and delivering programs to educate students on career readiness competencies and measures; overseeing industry education; and leading the Center’s efforts to enhance relationships for professional development and experience.

The Employer Relations team’s new functional areas included the Employer Development area and the area of Experience and Recruitment Services. The Employer Development and Experience focus area was created to manage the Center’s strategy and operations for new and inactive employers to connect with the University for recruitment of students; to oversee the Center’s employer education functions and events; manage operations of Gators Hiring Gators, local incubator relations, etc.; and to lead the Center’s efforts to enhance relationships for professional development and experience. The Recruitment Services area is responsible for managing the Center’s strategy and operations for recruitment and centralization of University recruitment areas; overseeing employer services such as job postings, interviews, career events, and information sessions; developing and delivering the Center’s virtual/online engagement and services for students and employers; and managing the Gator CareerLink system.

**NEW LOOK**

By 2014, the CRC was serving over 74,000 students annually on site and had outgrown its space. The Reitz Union expansion and renovation project had begun but did not include the Career Resource Center. However in October 2014, the UF Capital Improvement Trust Fund (CITF) Committee approved $5.1 million (up to $7 million) to be used toward the future renovation and expansion of the Career Resource Center. The initial project plan called for increasing the Center’s space from 15,900 to 22,900 square feet. The UF Board of Trustees and
Board of Governor’s subsequently approved the project to go forward January 2015.

**LEADERSHIP**

Maurice Mayberry 1952 - 1991  
Wayne Wallace 1991 - 2011  
Heather White 2011 - present
The Center for Leadership and Service (CLS) evolved from the volunteer student organization, Gators Involved in Volunteer Endeavors (GIVE), in 1992. GIVE’s mission, to increase volunteerism at UF through group community service projects, resulted in a steady increase of service projects and student participants. An analysis of GIVE’s activities in 1997-1998 revealed the program’s effectiveness in stimulating group service projects. However, GIVE was less effective at providing a volunteer clearinghouse for UF, a service that was in demand.

The Office of Student Activities established the TreeHouse in 1998 to serve as the campus clearinghouse for volunteerism. An assistant director of student activities was assigned to oversee the TreeHouse and its staff of student volunteers. Its mission was to foster an atmosphere of giving and community on the UF campus through involving volunteers in civic leadership. In 2000, TreeHouse was renamed the Office of Community Service (OCS), to reflect more accurately its function as the volunteer service center on campus.

Some of the major responsibilities of the office included volunteer development, community relations and outreach, service learning, and providing opportunities for community involvement. Long-range goals, objectives, and implementation steps were drafted at this time to guide the development of the OCS. In 2005, the Office of Community Service was bound for further change. The physical office location was moved from the Office of Student Activities to the Dean of Students Office as part of the new Center for Leadership and Service. The organizational change stemmed from the recognition of the need for an office that brings the related components of service learning, student volunteerism, and leadership development into a coherent, inclusive experience for students. In 2009, the CLS became its own department and was no longer a part of the Dean of Students Office. Summer 2010, the CLS moved to Peabody Hall. Spring 2016, the CLS moved to new space in the Reitz Union.
**TODAY**

CLS provides the structure and resources to prepare students to become productive citizens and assume roles of leadership and service in a culturally diverse and increasingly complex society. The CLS fosters lifelong service and civic participation by engaging the UF community with its greater community in action, change and learning. The CLS was founded on basic concepts of integration between leadership education and programs; community service and service learning; and community engagement.

The CLS also provides educational programs, workshops and conferences; coordinates community service, leadership, and service learning opportunities for students; develops reciprocal relationships with the community in order to best serve all parties; and serves as a resource for faculty and staff on these topics. Ideally, the scope of the CLS will expand to also conduct research and provide pedagogical workshops for faculty.

**LEADERSHIP**

Collette Taylor  1998 - 2006  
Tracey Reeves  2007 - 2012  
Joshua Funderburke  2012 - present

*Photo Credit: UF Center for Leadership and Service*
Counseling and Wellness Center

EARLY HISTORY

The UF Counseling and Wellness Center (CWC) is one of the oldest counseling centers in the country, established in 1931. According to the recollection of emeritus professor of psychology Dr. Richard Anderson written on the occasion of the counseling center’s 50th anniversary, the beginning came about quite fortuitously:

Dr. Elmer D. Hinckley, the newly appointed 27-year-old head of the Psychology Department, was invited to give a talk to a fraternity group and chose to expound on the ways in which the insights of psychology could benefit university students. By good fortune, a state senator heard the talk, was impressed by Dr. Hinckley’s thesis, and persuaded his colleagues in the 1931 Legislature to enact a bill creating the Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene at the University of Florida. The project was launched with much good will, a bit of shared space in 110 Peabody Hall, and no funds. In fact, the Bureau started in the fall of 1931 as an overload on the schedule of two genial members of the Psychology Department, and for almost 20 years it remained a part-time assignment of selected faculty in the Department.

In spite of these meager beginnings, the Annual Report for 1931-32 documents a remarkably productive first year...The Bureau offered the student body of 3,000 assistance with choice of vocation and counseling for emotional problems... (Anderson, 1982).

The Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene’s location moved in conjunction with Psychology Department offices from Peabody Hall to the Administration Building (now Tigert Hall) and later to Building E (a temporary post-war military building). To address the high student attrition rate common at the time, in 1935 UF formed a General College for first and second year students with an increased emphasis on student counseling to help alleviate the adjustment problems confronting students. The General College was re-named...
University College in 1945. In 1950, the Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene was moved administratively to the lower division college with the director reporting directly to the dean. The Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene acquired a new name in 1959 — the University Counseling Center. In 1965, the University Counseling Center moved to a new location as a self-contained wing on the third floor of Little Hall, named after the first dean of the University College. The facility was designed as a state-of-the-art counseling center assuring students easy access to a comfortable and confidential dedicated space. A separate wing on the third floor housed University College administrators and faculty who served as academic counselors. Frequent referrals were made from the academic counselors to the University Counseling Center as students were expected to declare a major and gain admission to an upper division college in their sophomore year, before they attained a specific number of academic credits. The “60 hour rule” was a source of significant stress for those students who were undecided on a major or unable to gain access to an upper division college since their status at UF could be in jeopardy.

As UF expanded in the post-World War II and Korean War years, psychological and vocational counseling services flourished to meet the new demands. The appearance of returning veterans, married students, and female students followed later by students of color created a more multicultural atmosphere on the formerly all-white male campus.

TURBULENT TIMES

The late 1960s and 1970s marked turbulent times and social change. The University Counseling Center staff understood the spreading student mistrust of traditional institutions and created alternative professionally staffed “walk-in” services in order to reach out to disenfranchised students. These walk-in services were created to enhance existing traditional counseling services offered by the University Counseling Center. Pioneering alternative services dealing with substance abuse issues began for students. Obstacles to help-seeking were minimized to the extent possible. Students were encouraged to drop in without appointments during appointed walk-in days to see a counselor with expertise in the area of drug abuse. They were required to complete limited initial paperwork. The Women’s Walk-In Counseling Service began in 1973 with feminist therapist staffing. This service was a leader on the UF campus regarding status of women
issues and was among the first to openly address issues of sex discrimination and sexual assault/abuse experienced by female students. A Minority Walk-in Counseling Service followed a year later with additional emphasis on out-of-office activities in order to successfully reach students of color. The University Counseling Center initiated a peer counseling program to proactively work with the first wave of Black students enrolled at UF. Staff not only assisted in programming to facilitate campus racial integration but also provided group leaders for student interaction groups when Gainesville integrated its racially separate high schools. A Couple’s Walk-In Clinic was also established in 1973 to provide conjoint counseling to couples who may not otherwise seek services for troubled relationships. This was a time when traditional gender roles were still very prominent and a potential source of conflict for women and men exploring broadened roles.

During this period, the humanistic psychology movement flourished as reflected in the University Counseling Center’s group counseling offerings that expanded to include brief encounter groups and weekend mini-marathons. Increased gender awareness was reflected in changes in career counseling. In sync with national changes in vocational psychology, the staff stopped using tests which showed separate profiles for men and women with stereotypic interests and career patterns. Up until then, the most frequently used vocational interest inventory had bubble answer sheets colored pink for women and blue for men. The interpretive career profiles came back separately as well (e.g., nurse and interior designer were possible career options for women while doctor and architect were possible career options for men.) Nationwide, counselors protested this overt sexism, and the test was overhauled to provide a single version to be taken by all students.

**THE 1980s AND THE UNIVERSITY COUNSELING CENTER’S 50TH ANNIVERSARY**

In the 1980s, the term “counseling” was being usurped by all kinds of enterprises. To distinguish the unique functions of the University Counseling Center, explicit modifiers were added, resulting in a new name — the Psychological and Vocational Counseling Center. However, despite the use on official documents and letterhead, few people actually referred to the office by this new name; most simply called it the “Counseling Center.” By the end of the decade, the
official name was formally changed to the simpler and more easily accessible Counseling Center, a name that endured another 20 years.

As the campus population diversified and grew in numbers, the demand for direct services increased as well often without additional commensurate resources. At the same time, the need for crisis intervention, outreach, and consultation activities expanded. Over the years, UF continued to grow in size and complexity. New challenges in mental health services emerged, and creative solutions were developed to address them. Several strategies were devised to address growing waiting lists of students requesting counseling, an issue mirrored in counseling centers across the country. The Counseling Center moved towards brief or time-limited therapy, an increase in the use of small group treatment, and a greater awareness of human resource management. Self-help audio tapes, first created in 1978, were enhanced for students to phone in and listen to a variety of topics.

In 1980, the Counseling Center obtained accreditation by the International Association of Counseling Services, the accrediting body for university and college counseling centers. The accreditation process, which occurs every four years, assures regular self-study and external review by peers, and adherence to the highest standards of service delivery.

Spring 1982, the Counseling Center celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding with a reunion of past interns and faculty from around the country; an “Elmer Hinckley Fun Run” named after the Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene’s founding director; and a day of professional continuing education open to the campus. Special outreach programs were organized for students campus-wide. The student workshops included: Male-Female Relationships; Exploration of Personality Types and Work Environments; Assertiveness in Relationships; Coming Out: Counseling Gay Students; Couples Communication; and Staff Development for Residence Hall Advisors. The continuing education for professionals included nationally recognized experts presenting on: Current Issues in Student Affairs; The Meanings of Sex; Black Student Development; Aggressions; The Increase of Violent and Acting Out Behavior; and The Impact of Changing Sex Roles. Although the formal conference program was organized over 30 years ago, the content remains remarkably current. It reflects a long-term commitment by Counseling Center faculty to address cutting edge issues in college student mental health.
THE 1990s AND ONWARD

The Counseling Center has always played a central role in responding to critical events on campus. At no time was this more evident than in 1990. The fall semester began with the traumatic and brutal murders of five students within a few days in locations close to campus that terrorized UF, Santa Fe Community College, and the Gainesville community. Counseling Center counselors responded throughout the crisis, providing on-site crisis intervention, outreach, counseling, and consultation. It was a time of close collaboration between various UF units as well as mental health providers on and off campus, the Alachua County Crisis Center, victim advocates, clergy, law enforcement, and other community leaders. The exceptional cooperation and teamwork was an important unifying factor and essential to helping the process of community healing. Three months prior to this tragedy, the UF Trauma Response Team (previously called the Death Response Team and now known as the Crisis Response Team) was formalized as a multidisciplinary group that involved coordination among UF, Santa Fe, and Alachua County responders. This team became a national model emulated by many other colleges throughout the country. The crisis response role became highly visible again during the 9/11 tragedy as the Counseling Center staff worked together with others to help the campus deal with the traumatic events, handling grief, fears, and anxiety and facilitating positive coping and resilience.

In the 1990s, Counseling Center began a more formalized partnership with the Department of Housing and Residence Education (DOHRE) that continues today. Complex situations were increasing in campus housing resulting in housing staff members responding to situations outside of their scope of training and knowledge areas. This led to an enhanced need that the Counseling Center filled. The first was the development of the Counselor in Residence (CIR) role, today known as the Crisis Intervention Consultant role (CIC). Originally, the CIR served in a part time role with the Counseling Center and part time with the DOHRE. This counselor lived in campus facilities and was responsible for responding to crisis incidents on site in the residence halls, for providing consultation to housing staff members, and for providing training to student and professional staff members. Today, the CIC team includes three advanced counseling graduate students and is overseen by a Counseling Center faculty member who provides clinical supervision, consultation, and training.
The Counseling Center also partnered with the DOHRE through the creation of the Residence Life Liaison Program (RLLP) that provides a collaborative working relationship through consultation and educational services to enhance the learning and community life experiences for students living within the university’s residence life environments. Annually, Counseling Center faculty and interns volunteer to collaborate with staff in single student and graduate and family residence life areas on campus. Today faculty meet with their assigned colleagues on the housing staff to develop a covenant of understanding and schedule of activity (e.g., workshops, training of staff, and situational consultation) appropriate to the distinct needs of that living community and availability of faculty resources.

In 1991, the Counseling Center returned to Peabody Hall. By this time, Peabody Hall was listed on the National Registry of Historic Places and was newly renovated to accommodate various Student Affairs units as part of the long-planned and eagerly awaited Criser-Peabody Student Services complex. By the time of the move, the Counseling Center had outgrown the Little Hall space; some offices had to be shared; and group meeting rooms had become insufficient. Following the move, the Counseling Center staff enjoyed beautiful offices on the third and fourth floors of Peabody, assuring clients confidential space away from the busy foot traffic on the lower floors. The Counseling Center was conveniently close to the Office of the Dean of Students and Student Financial Affairs, permitting excellent referrals back and forth, and abutted the popular student green space, the Plaza of the Americas, and several library buildings. Offices were outfitted with the latest technology, wired for computers and videotaping. The fourth floor held several large rooms to accommodate the expanded group counseling program so that several group offerings could be offered concurrently. Financially, the Counseling Center budget was largely moved from state funding onto the Student Health Fee. This had a significant impact as it provided more substantial support allowing the Counseling Center to grow and add much needed resources to serve the ever growing student body.

The multicultural counseling movement was an important influence for counseling in the 1990s, and several UF Counseling Center faculty were nationally acknowledged leaders. The Counseling Center became known for contributions in this area, which in turn permitted the successful recruitment of new faculty, interns and residents who themselves represented incredible diversity among
our counselors. The expertise in this area also allowed the Counseling Center to work with students, individually and in groups, as well as faculty, staff and administrators to create a welcoming environment for the increasingly diverse student body. The Counseling Center developed signature programs like ASPIRE; International Initiatives; peer programs to reach out to first generation students; and the Diversity Lunch Series which brought together students, faculty, and staff for shared multicultural learning and engagement in difficult dialogues.

The Counseling Center addressed other campus climate issues, too. A campus-wide program was initiated to prevent suicide. Faculty, staff, and student groups were engaged in “gatekeeper” training to become aware of suicidal symptoms, to learn how to talk with students about concerns, and to refer those who needed professional assistance or crisis intervention. When UF decided to provide sexual harassment education and prevention training to all employees, Counseling Center staff were directly involved in all sessions, promoting awareness of the psychological harm to students, faculty and staff who had experienced harassment. Consultations and workshops were provided to academic units on request as specific issues were uncovered by students speaking out about their experiences.

**ACADEMIC CONNECTIONS AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**

The Counseling Center has strong academic roots. As noted earlier, the Counseling Center began as part of the Psychology Department and then was a unit within University College. As a result, all Counseling Center staff held faculty status and were expected to go through the promotion and tenure process. In 1976, University College was dissolved, and the Counseling Center became a unit within the Division of Student Affairs (DSA). The move to Student Affairs created an administrative home for the Counseling Center more in keeping with major counseling centers across the country. It enabled increased cooperation and coordination with various other Student Affairs units, working together for the benefit of students. Advantageously, the Counseling Center director became a direct report to the Vice President for Student Affairs. In keeping with other DSA personnel, initially new Counseling Center professional hires were classified as Administrative and Professional (A&P). However, to better reflect the job duties and to ensure parity with existing Counseling Center faculty members, the A&P lines were converted to Clinical Faculty lines in an agreement worked out by the Provost, the chair of the Psychology Department, and the Director of the
Counseling Center. The agreement later was approved by the chair of Counselor Education as well. From that time forward, all new hires at the Counseling Center were classified as Clinical Faculty.

The Counseling Center has a long history of training professional students in counseling and clinical psychology and counselor education at the practicum, internship, and post-doctoral levels. The training program has become a highly evolved, structured and sequential set of supervised experiences with clinical and didactic components. In 1982, the Counseling Center’s pre-doctoral internship in professional psychology was accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA). The Counseling Center became the first APA accredited counseling center training program in the State of Florida and the Southeast and among the earliest in the country. Counseling Center faculty also had an essential role in the re-organized APA accredited UF Counseling Psychology Program; this close relationship continues today.

Today, faculty teach the pre-practicum and first two practicum classes for all counseling psychology graduate students. Trainees at all levels from the counselor education graduate program also participate. At the pre- and post-doctoral level, trainees are selected in a highly competitive process from a national and international pool of students who are completing capstone requirements for their doctoral degree or professional licensure. In addition, faculty have also taught academic courses in the Departments of Psychology, Counselor Education, Behavioral Studies, and Women’s Studies; the First Year Florida Program; and the Study Abroad Program in Florence, Italy.

**CONSOLIDATION WITH STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

In 2009, UF announced a reorganization of mental health services for students. The reorganization combined the Counseling Center with the Student Mental Health Center, formerly located within the Student Health Care Center and reporting to the Department of Community Health and Family Medicine. Additionally, GatorWell Health Promotion Services (GWHP) began reporting to the Counseling Center director. Staff at the Counseling Center were classified as Clinical Faculty whereas staff at the Student Health Care Center were classified as TEAMS employees. In recognition of problems that could result from two classifications for staff in the same unit with similar job descriptions but different opportunities for promotion and raises, an agreement was formed with the support of the Vice President for Student Affairs to reclassify all staff in

**HISTORY OF THE UF DSA**
the consolidated unit as Clinical Faculty. Today, all permanent professional staff are Clinical Faculty status with affiliate status and promotion through either the College of Education (School of Human Development and Organizational Studies in Education) or the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (Department of Psychology). The Counseling Center changed its name to the Counseling and Wellness Center (CWC) to reflect this reorganization and commitment to the total development of students by reducing psychological problems through enhancing mental health, well-being, quality of life, and optimal functioning.

In May 2010, a new facility was opened on Radio Road to house the Counseling and Wellness Center and GatorWell Health Promotions. This state-of-the-art, three-story, LEED Gold Certified building was designed with individual offices, multiple group rooms, and conference rooms equipped with cutting edge technology and equipment. Upon news of the relocation of mental health services to the edge of campus, university faculty and staff requested that a centralized satellite location remain for students in crisis. To assist with this request for crisis services, the Counseling and Wellness Center established the Crisis and Emergency Resource Center (CERC) located on the 4th floor of Peabody Hall to provide emergency walk-in crisis stabilization for students who are in distress or consultation for concerned faculty, staff, friends, or family.

**TODAY**

The CWC is staffed by 38 senior clinicians, 14 support staff, 3 IT staff, 5 doctoral psychology interns, 1-2 counselor education interns, along with 15 practicum and advanced practicum students. In addition, the facility is shared with a psychiatry department staff of 7 psychiatrists, 3 nurse practitioners, 1 psychiatric nurse, and 6-8 psychiatric residents and fellows.

**CORE VALUES IN CHANGING TIMES**

Over the years since its inception, the CWC moved six times, changed administrative affiliation three times, been known by five names, and led by nine directors and three interim directors. There have been many cohorts of students, each impacted not only by individual, familial and cultural issues, but also shaped by the campus climate as well as the social-political events. Some of the change is notable and remarkable, yet some things remain the same. While the wording may be slightly different than years past, the CWC’s mission statement reflects the core values that have always influenced the work of staff:
The Mission of the Counseling and Wellness Center at the University of Florida is to facilitate the total development of students by reducing psychological problems and distress and by enhancing mental health, well-being, quality of life, and optimal functioning, through the delivery of high quality, culturally sensitive services to UF students and the larger campus community. Our primary focus is on providing brief, confidential counseling aimed at helping students succeed academically and interpersonally.

Counseling and Wellness Center data collected since the 1960s indicates considerable consistency in the most frequent concerns presented by UF student clients: depression and loneliness; stress and anxiety; relationship issues; career, major choice and future goals; and academic progress. However, nationwide trends today reflect a college student client population that is presenting with increased severity of concerns. Compared to the 1931 Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene, there is less testing and more individual, couples and group counseling; campus outreach; crisis intervention; and trauma response. New technology is embraced and harnessed to expand accessibility and services to the growing campus and virtual campus communities. In evidence based programs, technology is used as an adjunct to counseling or as part of self-paced, interactive interventions. The webpage has become an important and integral resource for imparting information about the CWC, for supporting student wellbeing, and for assisting students in how to seek help.

Proactive outreach programs include prevention and health promotion activities. Extensive consultation occurs with faculty, staff, administrators, parents, students, and student groups. Counseling and Wellness Center faculty have primary responsibility in mental health service delivery. Their work is enhanced by other activities including professional training, teaching, research, scholarly writing, and professional organization leadership roles at the local, national, and international levels that befit a counseling center located at a Research 1 university. CWC staff work collaboratively with faculty, staff and administrators, campus departments and student organizations to best serve UF students. Staff is committed to infusing multicultural sensitivity in all aspects of programs, with multicultural defined in the broadest, most inclusive way.

The CWC faculty address present day problems while recognizing the importance of the past and the future in shaping choices. Working as change agents, faculty
engage with students in processes which optimizes the present and support their development as responsible, empathic, and resilient citizens. Since 1931, the CWC has been dedicated to supporting the academic mission of UF and the Division of Student Affairs and to enabling students to lead and influence the next generation and beyond for economic, cultural, and societal benefit. The CWC is fortunate to continue this legacy by providing effective services to students supporting academic achievement, optimal personal growth, and effective interpersonal skills within an environment that demonstrates respect for human differences and fosters successful development.

**LEADERSHIP**

- Elmer D. Hinckley 1931 - 1950
- Justin E. Harlow, Jr. 1951 - 1961
- Milan J. Kolarik 1961 - 1963 Interim
- Harvey T. Martin, Jr. 1963 - 1965
- Harry Grater, Jr. 1965 - 1972
- Milan J. Kolarik 1972 - 1980
- James I. Morgan 1980 - 1981 Interim
- Jaquelyn Liss Resnick 1994 - 2008
- Sherry A. Benton 2008 - 2014
- Shari Robinson 2014 – 2015 Interim
- Ernesto Escoto 2015 - present
Dean of Students Office

The Dean of Students Office (DSO) has undergone a complete transformation in structure since its founding days; however, the overall functions and services have remained the same, with student development continuing to be the primary function of the office. The Dean of Students Office has adapted to new trends, new political structures, and new types of students within higher education — the key to successfully carrying out the mission of the office and the institution.

Many of DSO’s current functions and services originated in the offices of Dean of Men and Dean of Women. The Dean of Men’s Office was established in the 1920s while the Dean of Women’s Office was established in 1948, the year after the institution officially became coeducational. The first Dean of Women was Dr. Marna Brady, and at the time, Mr. Robert Beaty was the Dean of Men.

Many of the functions and services of both offices were related to the expectation that UF would serve in the place of the parents (in loco parentis) when dealing with students. Staffs of both offices also advised student groups such as fraternities and sororities, student government, and service and honorary organizations; coordinated new student orientation; provided short term counseling; and handled student crises. Another important function was coordinating judicial processes. In addition, the staff of the Dean of Women’s Office was responsible for advising the Women’s Student Association, the student group responsible for enforcing rules and regulations that applied specifically to women students on matters such as curfews and dress codes.

In 1966, Dr. Marna Brady retired as Dean of Women. Her successor, Dr. Betty Cosby, served as the second and ultimately the last Dean of Women. At this time, Dr. Frank Adams was the Dean of Men. During Dean Cosby’s tenure, significant changes directly affecting women occurred, most notably the abolition of the dress code, the elimination of curfews, and the elimination of other rules specifically designed for women. In the late 1960s, in loco parentis was replaced by increased student rights and demands. Changes in the world and in higher education as a whole would soon bring major changes to UF and to the Dean of Men’s and the Dean of Women’s Offices.
In 1969, the Dean of Men and Dean of Women offices merged to create the Office of Student Development. Dr. Adams became Dean for the Office of Student Development while Dr. Cosby was named Assistant to the Vice President for Student Affairs. Also, in an effort to change student’s perceptions of the office, all judicial functions were removed from the office and turned over to a local part-time attorney who served as the Director of Student Judicial at the time. This director reported directly to the Vice President for Student Affairs. Two additional programs were added to the Office of Student Development in the late 1960s — programs and services for international students and the Institute of Black Culture.

In 1973, Dr. Art Sandeen was appointed Vice President for Student Affairs. Dr. Sandeen reorganized the DSO. With Dr. Tom Goodale in the major leadership role of Dean for Student Services, the Office of Student Development’s name was changed to the Office for Student Services. Most of the services and functions of the office with Student Judicial Affairs rejoined the Office for Student Services. An Assistant Dean for Minority Affairs was also added during this timeframe.

In the early 1990s, programs and services for international students were transferred to Academic Affairs, and the Institute of Hispanic/Latino Cultures was added to the Office for Student Services. The Disability Resource Center was part of the DSO and resided in Peabody. Fall 1998, the name of the office
was changed to the Dean of Students Office. The functions and services as during prior changes within the office remained fairly consistent. The DSO was responsible for university awards and scholarships, advising the Women’s Leadership Conference, and myriad other responsibilities. In the early 2000s, Sorority and Fraternity Affairs moved to Student Activities and Involvement and the Center for Leadership and Service moved to the Dean of Students Office. In the mid-2000s, the Dean of Students Office responsibilities included Student Judicial Affairs, New Student Programs, Multicultural and Diversity Affairs, the Center for Leadership and Service, Disability Resource Center, Off Campus Life, Student Legal Services, and medical withdrawals as part of the services offered. In 2008, Vice President for Student Affairs Dr. Patricia Telles-Irvin made organizational changes and moved the Center for Leadership and Service, Multicultural and Diversity Affairs, Off Campus Life, and Student Legal Services to report directly to the Office of the Vice President. That same year, Student Judicial Affairs became Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution reflecting a philosophical change focusing on educational sanctioning and the use of alternative dispute resolution.

**TODAY**

Today, the Dean of Students Office includes the Care Area, the Disability Resource Center, New Student & Family Programs, Student Conduct & Conflict Resolution, and the Collegiate Veterans Success Center. Much of the expanded programs and services are in response to changing demographics and significant higher education issues. For example, the Care Area was created as part of the university-wide U Matter We Care Program which was begun in response to the 20 student deaths (6 by suicide) that occurred in 2010. U Matter We Care creates a shared responsibility among all UF community members to recognize signs of distress and the person or information about the person in distress to a helping resource. The Care Team was created to work with students in distress from a social work perspective. The Care Team is whole person focused, compassionately invasive, and involves families and others in support of students’ successes. As of 2014, there are four professional staff members in the Care Area working with students.
In 2013, the Career Resource Center and Student Activities and Involvement were added to the Associate Vice President and Dean of Students supervisory responsibilities.

**LEADERSHIP**

L.W. Buchholz 1924 - 1929
(Buchholz was a Professor of Education who lived on campus to counsel freshmen.)

Benjamin Tolbert 1927 - 1928
(Tolbert was an Assistant Professor of English and Freshmen Advisor.)

Benjamin Tolbert 1928 – 1937
(Dean of Freshmen/Dean of Students)

Robert Beaty 1937 – 1960
(At various times, Dean of Students and/or Dean of Men. From 1955 – 1960, Beaty was Dean of Student Personnel, a precursor title to the Vice President of Student Affairs title.)

**DEAN OF WOMEN**

Marna Brady 1948 - 1966
Betty Cosby 1966 - 1969

**DEAN OF MEN**

Lester Hale 1957 - 1960
Frank Thompson Adams 1961 - 1969

**DEAN FOR STUDENT DEVELOPMENT**

Frank Thompson Adams 1969 - 1974
DEAN OF STUDENTS (2000 - 2007)

Tom Goodale 1974 - 1981
James Scott 1981 - 1993
Tom Hill 1993 - 1997
Julie Sina 1997 - 2001
Eugene Zdziarski 2001 - 2007

ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT/DEAN OF STUDENTS

Eugene Zdziarski 2007 - 2008
Paige Crandall 2008 - 2010 Interim
Jen Day Shaw 2010 - 2011

ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT/DEAN OF STUDENTS

Jen Day Shaw 2011 - present
Since its inception in 1972, GatorWell Health Promotion Services (formerly the Health Education Department) has undergone significant growth in size and scope; an administrative move from the Student Health Care Center to the Division of Student Affairs; and a relocation from the Infirmary to the Counseling and Wellness Center. During the past 42 years, the full-time staff has grown from one to 11. In January 2016, the office will move to the Reitz Union. Despite these administrative and location changes, the department’s mission has remained the same: To educate, encourage, and empower UF students to make informed choices about their health and to create a culture of health at UF.

Maggie Tucker, RN, MS, served as the first Health Educator on the UF campus, hired by Dr. Wilbur Coggins in 1972. Tucker joined the American College Health Association and formed the Student Health Advisory Council through the UF Student Health Service (now the Student Health Care Center). The Council was later renamed the Student Health Outreach Team (SHOT). Tucker reviewed other campus health education programs and then formally established the UF Health Education program which included working extensively with Student Government and conducting programs on campus four nights a week. Upon the Student Health Service being Joint Commission accredited, Tucker was tasked with the responsibility of coordinating the Quality Improvement Program. In addition to this task, Tucker continued to plan and implement Health Education programs and hired Jane Wood to assist. In the early 1980s, Sharon Knight was hired to coordinate supervision of the Health Education Department, and Tucker’s full-time responsibilities then shifted to coordinating the American Heart Association CPR Training Center.

According to the 1982 - 1983 Annual Report, the Health Education Department was located under the UF Student Health Service with the focus of facilitating student attainment of optimal health and fostering the professional development of students pursuing careers in health education. Specifically, the Health Education Department goals included disseminating health-related information to UF students in a way that would encourage students to make
informed choices about personal health and maintain a healthy lifestyle through the adoption of healthful behavioral practices and promoting the field of health education and facilitating the development of health education-related skills in students pursuing careers within the field of health education. Further objectives included conducting a student health needs survey; monitoring student health concerns and interests; implementing health promotion programs addressing evident student health concerns; producing health education information materials; advertising health education programs; conceptualizing and implementing additional special projects; evaluating existing and new health-related programs; planning, providing, and supervising a semester-long field experience in health education for health education majors; and promoting cooperative health education efforts with other health-oriented personnel and projects both on and off campus.

During fiscal year 1982 - 1983, the department expanded from one full-time Health Educator, Sharon Knight, to include a part-time graduate assistant, Charles (Chuck) McDuffie, to meet demands and provide students with more comprehensive health education information. Knight, who served as the Director of the Health Education Program through 1987, was a Registered Nurse with an M.S. in Health Education and a doctoral student in Education studying Educational Media and Instructional Design. McDuffie was a doctoral student studying Health Occupations Education. Susan Hambleton, a doctoral student in Counselor Education, and Kerry Chancey, both joined the program part-time under Knight’s tenure to initiate and supervise a peer education program. At that time, much of the work of the Student Health Services-based Health Education Department was focused on sexuality education and women’s health as well as physical activity stress management and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Graduate and undergraduate interns contributed significantly to the health education programs that were offered.

The Health Education Department doubled in size from one to two full-time professional staff in 1991. Joanne Auth was hired in January 1987 as a Senior Health Educator to replace Knight and McDuffie as they both graduated and left UF, and Jane Emmerée was hired in August 1991. Auth and Emmerée were responsible for implementing campus-wide health promotion programs, supervising several peer education groups, and meeting with students individually on many health topics. Auth formed and coordinated two peer
groups: AIDS Peer Educators (in response to campus fears and uncertainty about HIV/AIDS) and Shady Gators (skin cancer prevention). Emmerée took over coordination of the eating disorders peer education group S.A.V.E. (Society’s Attitudes and Values about Eating) from the Counseling Center. From 1991-1997, Rae Maren, Director of Nursing at the Student Health Care Center, directed the Health Education Department. At the end of Maren’s tenure, Jane Cullen assumed the role of Director of Nursing and Health Education.

In the mid-1990s, the Health Education Department added nutrition therapy services to its mission. In 1996, Hannah Stahmer, a Registered Dietician, was hired to provide free nutrition counseling to students and outreach and education in the areas of nutrition and eating disorders. Janis Mena, also a Registered Dietician, was hired in 1996 to join Stahmer in providing comprehensive nutrition counseling, presentations and other outreach efforts.

In 1997, the Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center (CADRC) moved from the Division of Student Affairs to the Health Education Department when U.S. Department of Education Funds for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE) grant funding ended and its director, Assistant Dean of Students Liz Broughton, transferred to the College of Education. Andy Miller, a health educator, assumed the directorship of CADRC within the Health Education Department and provided programming for alcohol and other drugs. In 1998, Auth, Emmerée, Miller, and peer education students planned and implemented the long-sustained “GatorWell” Health Hut Program utilizing peer educators to disseminate information on key health issues at various locations throughout campus. The first recruitment of student “wellness educators” to staff the Hut was held at the end of Fall 1998 with training and campus programming and outreach beginning in January 1999. Emmerée served as the first coordinator of the Health Hut program, followed by Michael Schmoyer, a doctoral student who worked briefly with the Health Education Department in 2000.

In January 2000, Emmerée left the department to pursue her doctoral degree at UF, and two additional health educators were hired, Tavis Glassman (April 2000) and Tina Baker (August 2000). Baker was charged with the coordination of the Health Hut Program following the departure of Schmoyer. Glassman was hired to replace Miller (who left in 1999), whose position included overseeing the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center (CADRC). Shortly after Glassman
was hired, Jeremy Kinnard a recent graduate with a Health Science Education bachelor’s degree was hired to assist Glassman, and to oversee the state funded college student tobacco prevention program which included supervising two student workers. When Kinnard left in 2002 to return to school, Maureen Miller was hired and charged with increasing efforts in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug programming. Melanie Brede, a Registered Dietician, was hired in 2002 to work with Stahmer and Mena to continue to provide individual nutrition counseling and health promotion outreach. In 2002 - 2003, the opportunity to collaborate with Housing and Residence Education staff resulted in two GatorWell satellite locations at Springs Complex and Jennings Hall to enhance the Healthy Living-Learning Communities among residents at both residence halls. In addition to her other responsibilities, Baker was tasked with coordinating programming at both satellite locations. Auth retired in 2003.

In the early 2000s, it was determined that, instead of continuing to report to the Director of Nursing, the Health Education Department was in need of a permanent director with formal training in health promotion. Interviews were conducted and Dr. Jane Emmerée was hired Spring 2003 as the Director of the Health Education Department. Fall 2003, Stahmer resigned and several new staff members were hired including Vladimir Oge, Jamie Fisher, and Eunshil McKenna. Oge and Fisher provided comprehensive sexual health programming; during her two years with the Health Education Department McKenna, a Registered Dietician, provided part-time nutritional counseling services. Fall 2005, Karin Kratina, a Registered Dietician specializing in the treatment of those with eating disorders and Lisa Roth, also a Registered Dietician, were both hired part-time to meet the demand for nutritional counseling. The professional staff of the department now consisted of one director; five full-time health promotion specialists; and one full-time and three part-time Registered Dieticians.

In 2004, the department began to engage in consistent and continuous strategic planning and professional development sessions after a comprehensive review from consultants at the American College Health Association. Paula Swinford and Karen Moses, both seasoned college health promotion directors and ACHA leaders, provided key recommendations that would guide the department’s efforts for the next few years. In 2005, the Health Education Department decided to re-brand all of the programming and services provided by its professional staff as GatorWell Health Promotion Services to reflect the
Department’s distinct identity and to solidify its staff as the leaders in college health promotion. In 2006, Emmerée’s preference to serve as a health educator rather than an administrator led her to step down from the Director position to a health promotion specialist position. Oge served as the Interim Director for several months before leaving to take a job at another institution. In late 2006, Fisher also left her position. In lieu of these staff changes, Valerie Prince, a recent graduate with a B.S. in Health Science Education, was hired full-time in 2006 for one year to provide sexual health programming and to assist with the coordination of the GatorWell Health Hut Peer Education Program.

Upon Oge leaving, Dr. Phil Barkley, the Director of the Student Health Care Center, served as the Interim Director of GatorWell until a successful search resulted in the hiring of Dr. Shirley Haberman in February 2007. In June 2007, Samantha Evans was hired to fill the role of providing comprehensive sexual health programming and also became the coordinator of the GatorWell Health Hut Program. Brede left her position in 2007, and Liz Lagasse (Registered Dietician) was hired part-time to work with Mena, Roth, and Kratina to meet the demand of nutrition counseling student appointments and nutrition and eating disorders outreach. Upon completion of his doctorate, Glassman left in August 2008 taking a position at another institution.

In 2009, GatorWell Health Promotion Services was included in a larger restructuring and merger between Student Mental Health (also within the Student Health Care Center) and the Counseling Center (in the Division of Student Affairs). This merger resulted in both GatorWell and Student Mental Health being moved under the auspices of the Division of Student Affairs on July 1, 2009. The Student Health Care Center currently reports to the UF College of Medicine. Student Mental Health and the Counseling Center were merged into one department known as the Counseling and Wellness Center. GatorWell, now a separate department, and the newly merged Counseling and Wellness Center were moved into a new building at the edge of campus on Radio Road in Spring 2010. At the time of the merger, the Director of GatorWell was assigned to report to the Director of the Counseling and Wellness Center and to serve on the Division of Student Affairs Vice President’s Council. With GatorWell’s move to the Division of Student Affairs and considering the clinical nature and desired continuity of care and service to UF students, it was decided that the nutrition counseling services would remain at the Student Health Care Center.
Thus, Mena remained with the Student Health Care Center full-time, and Roth, Lagasse, and Kratina ended their time in 2010. This decision allowed GatorWell to strengthen its focus on implementing population level health promotion programs and initiatives aimed at not only changing individual student health behaviors, but also striving towards changing the campus environment.

Upon the restructuring, Shannon Delaney was hired in April 2010 to provide health promotion programming centered on healthy eating and body image. Another health promotion specialist, Joi Alexander, joined GatorWell in July 2010 to coordinate the residential outreach program at GatorWell’s satellite locations. In 2011, Baker left her position and Sara Martin was subsequently hired. In April 2012, Haberman retired from the Director position. Maureen Miller was appointed as the Interim Director of GatorWell until July 2012 when she was selected as the permanent director. In August 2012, Delaney left her position to relocate to another state, and Natalie Rella was hired in March 2013.

In January 2013, the STRIVE (Sexual Trauma/Interpersonal Violence Education) peer education program was moved from the Counseling and Wellness Center to GatorWell. This move fit with GatorWell’s desire and need to enhance interpersonal violence prevention efforts and has allowed the STRIVE Program
to develop a strong, focused mission, and powerful goals and objectives. In 2013, Dr. Julia Rae Varnes was hired to fill the need for alcohol, other drugs, and violence programming, the role served by Maureen Miller prior to being promoted to department director. Varnes also served as the temporary STRIVE coordinator until funding was secured for a new health promotion specialist solely dedicated to interpersonal violence prevention efforts. Rita Lawrence was hired February 2014 as the Interpersonal Violence Prevention Coordinator, which includes the oversight of STRIVE. Varnes left her position in August 2014, and in November 2014 Alicia Baker was hired as a health promotion specialist to focus on alcohol and other drug prevention programming.

**TODAY**

GatorWell is comprised of a director, seven full-time health promotion specialists, a full-time graphic artist, a program assistant, a senior clerk, and approximately 20 part-time student staff both undergraduate and graduate. In 2015, the Director of GatorWell began reporting to the Executive Director of Recreation and Health Promotion Services, and GatorWell offices moved to the Reitz Union after the completion of the renovation and expansion of the building.

**LEADERSHIP**

**HEALTH EDUCATOR**

Maggie Tucker 1972 - early 1980s

**COORDINATOR, HEALTH EDUCATION**

Sharon Knight early 1980s - 1987

**DIRECTOR OF NURSING AND HEALTH EDUCATION**

Rae Maren 1987 - mid 1990s
Jane Cullen mid 1990s - 2003

**DIRECTOR OF GATORWELL**

Jane Emmerée 2003 - 2006
Vladimir Oge 2006 Interim
Phil Barkley 2006 - 2007 Interim
(Dr. Barkley was SHHC Director)
Shirley Haberman 2007 - 2012
Maureen Miller 2012 - present
Housing and Residence Education

Residence facilities have been the heart and pulse of the campus community since Buckman and Thomas Halls opened in 1906. Since then, hundreds of thousands of students have called UF residence facilities “home” for at least part of their college careers.

**THE EARLY YEARS: 1906 - 1942**

Buckman and Thomas Halls were the first two buildings constructed on the UF campus. Though each building was designed to be a residence hall, both buildings were used to house the entire operations of UF for a number of years. In addition to student housing, Buckman Hall contained an infirmary with six iron beds, gymnasium, and living quarters for a professor called the Officer-in-Charge. Thomas Hall housed administrative offices in the north section; classrooms, laboratories, an auditorium, a library, a dining room, and a kitchen in the center sections; and an agricultural experiment station in the south section. In 1913, UF constructed four additional campus buildings: the Agriculture Building (Floyd Hall), the University Commons Building (Cafeteria), the Language Hall (Anderson Hall), and the College of Education Building (Peabody Hall). By 1914, Thomas Hall was renovated for use as a residence hall.

*Yulee Area under construction 1949*

*Photo Credit: UF Archives Digital Collection*
In 1929, Sledd Hall was built. Fletcher and Murphree were built in 1939. The linking of Fletcher, Sledd, and Thomas Halls forms the shape of “UF” visible from the air. Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree Halls were dedicated on November 25, 1939. Dedication materials described the then five residence facilities as housing 1,100 residents, one-third of the (all male) student body in singles, two-room suites, and doubles. The facilities were “administered by a Director of Residence, his staff, a student monitor for each of the sections into which the halls are divided, and an advisory committee on residence, composed of three members of the faculty.”

**WWII AND WOMEN COME TO CAMPUS: 1942 – 1960**

During WWII, nearly all sections of the Murphree Area were occupied by military detachments. UF leased one house and six fraternities to accommodate “civilian” students. At that time, many of the all-male student body were at war or in the military. By mid-1945, the military detachments were gone from the Murphree Area and soldiers began to return to college. The residence halls were less than one-half full, so the decision was made to rent Murphree Hall suites to married couples. All suites on the lower floor in Murphree Hall were occupied by couples; single men lived on the fourth floor. One “coed” section was designated with single men on the upper floors and women on the lower floors. From 1924-1946, women were allowed to take classes not offered at Florida State College for Women (Florida State University) or attend summer classes at UF but were not officially admitted to UF until 1947.

Following WWII, UF experienced rapid enrollment growth as a result of the influx of WWII veterans returning to UF on the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the G.I. Bill and the admission of 500 women in 1947. The original housing strategy was to erect temporary facilities on campus or to rent and manage existing facilities in Gainesville to be used between five to ten years until permanent facilities could be built on campus or until the enrollment growth stabilized. These temporary facilities included former prefabricated military housing called “Flavets,” an acronym of “Florida veterans,” acquired to house families; Temporary Frame residence halls for men; Grove Hall, also a reused military building; Trailervet Village/Alachua Army Air Base/Stengel Air Field for men, married students, and staff; The King’s House, a leased facility for
men; and Lonilair & Michael Halls and Patrick & Pierce Courts, leased facilities for women.

Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls, the first residence halls for women, were built by 1950. Old Hume Hall was built to house men in 1958. Four additional men’s residence halls were built on west campus in 1950: Weaver, Tolbert, North, and South (now called Riker) Halls. Broward Hall was built in 1954 to house women. Rawlings Hall was built in 1958 to house women. Schucht Village (1958-1997) and Corry Village (1959) replaced Flavets I and II.


As UF continued to grow rapidly, the need for additional campus housing grew. In 1961, East, Graham, Simpson, and Trusler Halls were built on west campus for men while Jennings Hall was built for women on east campus. In 1967, Beaty Towers was constructed. Diamond Village (1965), Maguire Village (1972), and University Village South (1973) were built to house graduate students and families. Tanglewood Village, also graduate and family housing, was acquired in 1973, and Flavet III was razed.

The 1960s and 1970s brought other changes. Students demanded more personal rights and an end to *in loco parentis* policies. The shift to coed housing is one example of the types of personal rights and freedoms that students demanded and received during this time period. UF’s strategy of housing men on one side of campus and women on the other side to better monitor and control fraternization ended in 1963 when Graham Hall was designated the first women’s residence hall on west campus. In 1967, Old Hume Hall became coed by wings of the building. Also in 1967, Beaty Towers was coed by tower with Tower A designated for women and Tower B designated for men, the first men’s hall on east campus. All residence hall areas were coed by building within area or wing of building by 1972. From 1972 – 2004, all residence halls became coed by floor, section, suite, or apartment. Today, requests from students who require more restrictive living options based on religious, cultural, or personal preferences are handled on a case-by-case basis.
College students love technology. They want whatever is newest and fastest. They have a knack for incorporating technology routinely into their day-to-day lives. Computer access in UF residence halls grew from a 1985 dial-up pilot project for 40 residents living in the Fletcher Island Community to a high speed wired and wireless Ethernet service serving over 10,000 staff, residence hall residents, and graduate and family housing residents today. Housing and Residence Education (HRE) owns and maintains the Department of Housing Network, or DHNet, computer access network and provides IT support to Division of Student Affairs departments.

The growth of the campus housing program resulted in more Housing staff and the need for more office space. Over the years, the main Housing office was located in Thomas Hall, Murphree Hall, Tigert Hall, and Broward Hall. In 1967, the Housing and Residence Education Office was built on its present location at the corner of SW 13th Street and Museum Road as part of the Beaty Towers construction project. Expansions occurred in the 1970s, 1987, and 1995-96. A major revision of the Housing Office was completed in 2012.

MORE GROWTH . . . AND CHANGE: 1990 – 2010

In the mid-1980s, wait lists for undergraduate housing averaged 1,500 students, the housing lottery system resulted in turning away nearly 1,000 continuing residents wanting to live on campus each year, and the wait for available graduate and family housing apartments averaged 6–9 months. No campus housing had been built since 1973. To meet the demand for campus housing, Keys Residential Complex (1991), Springs Residential Complex (1995), Lakeside Residential Complex (2000), and the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall (2002) were constructed. Old Hume Hall was razed in 2000 and the site used to construct a new Hume Hall.

Springs Residential Complex was also constructed to assist with the reassignment of male student athletes to residence facilities when Yon Hall was closed in 1995. Yon Hall was a male student athlete residence hall operated by the University Athletic Association located at the stadium. At the 1991 Convention, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) adopted a ruling eliminating all athletic residence halls on university campuses by August 1, 1996.

In 1997, HRE administrators were approached by administrators from Shands about transferring Schucht Village property. All buildings but Building #271
were razed by Fall 1997 to build a four-story, 800-space parking garage for the hospital. Building #271 was renovated by Shands for use as transplant patient housing. In 2012, the remainder of old Schucht Village was razed to build mechanical support facilities for Shands.

After many years of surveying students and researching the use of (or lack of use of) landlines in residence halls and the growing reliance on cellphones or other services like prepaid phones and computer phone service, Housing administrators decided to remove landline phone service to student rooms in residence halls Summer 2007. Landline phone service remains to staff rooms and apartments and to graduate and family housing apartments. “House” phones with free local phone service are provided in residence hall area office locations. Staff continues to monitor technology and how students prefer to receive communication and conduct business which has resulted in more online services and mobile applications.

**STUDENT LIVING LEARNING COMMUNITIES THROUGH THE YEARS**

Housing and Residence Education faculty and staff have designed and facilitated out-of-classroom learning experiences for residents since 1906. The following is a brief history and description of student learning communities through the years.

**ACTIVE LIVING LEARNING COMMUNITIES (LLCS):**

**Crisis Intervention Consultant (CIC) Program:** A full-time Counselor-in-Residence, a Counseling Center faculty member, lived in Broward Hall from 1994-2001 and assisted with crisis management. In 1996, a live-on graduate student called the Crisis Intervention Consultant (CIC) was added. Today, this crisis support program evolved to a Crisis Intervention Consultant (CIC) Program with three live-on doctoral level graduate students sharing on-call crisis coverage under the clinical supervision of Counseling and Wellness Center faculty and under the administrative supervision of the Director of Housing for Residence Life and Education.

**Engineering LLC:** East Hall has housed the Engineering LLC since 2006, a collaboration with the College of Engineering.
Faculty-in-Residence: Faculty lived in the Murphree Area from 1906 through around the mid-1930s to provide leadership and direction to residents. The modern Faculty-in-Residence program was launched Fall 1986 in Old Hume Hall. Faculty-in-Residence programs promote out-of-classroom learning opportunities. Faculty-in-Residence and their families live in apartments within or adjacent to residence facilities. Today, faculty-in-residence programs are located on East Campus (Broward); West Campus (Lakeside); in the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall; and in Tolbert Hall (ROTC).

Fine Arts LLC: In 2005, Reid Hall became the Fine Arts Living Learning Community, a community in support of residents with majors or an interest in the fine arts. This program is a collaboration with the College of Fine Arts. In support of this community, Reid Hall offers studio space, gallery space, and practice hours in the evenings which permit residents to rehearse musical instruments in their rooms.

Wellness Communities/GatorWell LLC: The Beaty West 14th Floor was the Wellness Floor from 1996 – 2003. Today, GatorWell Health Educators keep office hours and provide wellness programming at Jennings Hall and Springs Residential Complex.

Global LLC: In 2006, Yulee Hall became the Global Living Learning Community, a community committed to global learning and sustainability initiatives.

Honors Housing: In the mid-1960s, Honors Housing by floor was offered in various locations including Jennings Hall and old Hume Hall. By 1979, Honors Housing was concentrated on two floors in East Hall and soon grew to be the entire building with overflow Honors Housing in Weaver Hall by the mid-1980s. In 2002, Honors Housing moved to the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall, a large facility designed and constructed to house this population.

Innovation Academy LLC: Innovation Academy LLC, a cohort of spring-summer academic year residents, has been housed in Beaty since Spring 2013. This program is a collaboration with Innovation Academy.

International House LLC: When Fletcher Hall opened in 1939, part of the building was called the Inter-American section and housed exchange students from Latin America and UF students learning Spanish. This
program was a collaboration with the Institute for Inter-American Affairs (now the Center for Latin American Studies.) The Fletcher Library was called the Inter-American Lounge. 1987-1991, the Deutsche Haus was located on a floor in Murphree Hall. In 2002, Weaver Hall became the International House at Weaver Hall, a collaboration with the International Center, to house international students participating in study abroad programs with traditional undergraduate UF students.

**Leader/Scholar LLC:** The Leader/Scholar LLC, the UF freshman year experience program, began in 1996 and is housed in Trusler Hall.

**Pre-Health LLC:** The Pre-Health LLC was initiated in 2010 in North Hall.

**ROTC LLC:** The ROTC LLC was initiated in 2012 in Tolbert Hall. This program is a collaboration with the Department of Military Science. In support of this community, Tolbert Hall offers a Maritime Skills Simulator Classroom, on-site faculty advising, meeting rooms, study groups, and tutoring/mentoring by upper class ROTC cadets/midshipmen.

**Returning Gators LLC:** The Returning Gators LLC, a sophomore year experience program designed for residents who completed the Leader/Scholar LLC, began in 2009 and is housed in Murphree Hall.

**Entrepreneurial LLC:** In 2015, Infinity Hall became the Entrepreneurial Living Learning Community. In support of this community, these businesses are affiliated with and located in Infinity Hall: MADE@UF, Warrington Center for Entrepreneurship & Innovation, UF A² Fab Lab, and mint STUDIO.

**Historic LLCs:**

**Career Exploration LLC:** Two floors of Graham Hall were the Career Exploration Living Learning Community from 2003 - 2014, a collaboration with the Career Resource Center.

**Community College Transfer Floor:** The Community College Transfer Floor was located on Beaty East 3rd from 1987-1992 and in Keys Residential Complex from 1992-1998.

**Community Service Section:** The Community Service Section was located in Fletcher Island, a small floor community in Fletcher Hall from 1997-2008.

**Computer Interest Section:** In 1985, a computer-interest section was created in Fletcher Island, a small floor community in Fletcher Hall. Rooms
were wired with direct access to the Center for Instructional and Research Computing (CIRCA). This project was a collaboration with Academic Affairs and was one of the pilot locations for what became DHNet in 1997.

**Cooperative Living Halls (Co-ops):** At student request, three residence halls were converted to cooperative living halls (co-ops). In exchange for lower rental rates, students living in co-ops completed routine custodial and maintenance duties. Reid Hall was a co-op from 1972-1990. Buckman Hall was a co-op from 1973-2003. North Hall was a co-op from 1974-2002.

**Scholarship Hall:** Yulee Hall was the Scholarship Hall from the 1980s to 2001. During this time, all Yulee rooms were designated “singles” for sophomore and above students with GPAs of 3.0+.

**A COMMITMENT TO FACILITIES**

HRE maintains over 2.9 million square feet of space in 159 buildings built between 1905 and 2015. Maintaining and renovating residence facilities in this age range presents ongoing challenges. Maintenance and renovation plans exist for each facility. Staff updates short and long range maintenance plans annually for each facility; the Housing Master Plan provides guidance related to long term strategic planning including funding.

Prior to FY 2002-03, the HRE budget included lump sum totals for routine and deferred maintenance projects and specified large projects to be paid for from “fixed operation outlay expenditures” or reserve funds. However, aging facilities needed more attention sooner than this budget strategy allowed. In FY 2002-03, the budget separated maintenance projects into general maintenance (routine) and special or capital projects (deferred maintenance). This also marked the year that information to students about rent increases specified how much of the increase covered operational costs and how much supported the Master Plan, which included an accelerated plan to upgrade and renovate facilities.

Running a city within a city of this size required more space to support operations. In 1999, a Specialty Shop was built in the Surge Area of campus to first store new furniture for Lakeside Residential Complex then consolidate maintenance specialty shops located in various residence halls and East Hall Supply Property/Records furniture storage to one location. The 14,700 square foot Specialty Shop has seven bays. After the new furniture was moved to Lakeside, bays 1-4 became the new locations for the Electrical Shop (previously in Yulee Hall), Cable
Shop (previously in Reid Hall), Refrigeration Shop (previously in Rawlings Hall), and Steam Shop (previously in Hume Hall), respectively. Bay 5 was set aside for storage of large maintenance materials like air conditioners, refrigerators, stoves, doors, fan coils, etc. Bays 6 and 7 were used by East Hall Supply Property/Records to store spare furniture. In 2001, a 15,050 square foot warehouse was added to the Surge Area to first store furniture for New Hume (2002) and then to house East Hall Supply Property/Records operations.

TODAY

Cypress Hall, a 255-bed residence hall, opened Fall 2015 in the Yulee Area. This facility addressed the increased demand for campus housing as well as providing housing facilities focused on supporting students with higher levels of physical disabilities. Today, HRE provides housing for approximately 8,100 students in single student undergraduate housing including 308 undergraduate spaces available at Infinity Hall, a public private partnership with Signet Enterprises that also opened Fall 2015 in the UF Innovation Square area. Approximately, 1,200 students, spouses, and children are housed in 972 graduate and family housing apartments. Additionally, HRE has an affiliation with The Continuum to provide another 571 spaces for UF graduate and professional students. Approximately 350 full-time staff and 430 part-time student staff and OPS staff are employed by HRE. HRE is an auxiliary operation. An auxiliary receives no state tax dollars or tuition/fee monies to fund operations and must generate income and manage a budget. HRE generates income by charging rent. The 2015 HRE budget was $56.5 million. Maintaining and renovating facilities built between 1905 and 2015 for the needs of today’s college students is challenging. On average, between $6 – 10 million annually of the budget is dedicated to general maintenance, special projects, and capital projects.

LEADERSHIP

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE 1906 - 1927

The Officer-in-Charge was a live-in faculty member.
DEAN OF FRESHMEN OFFICE
(DEAN OF STUDENTS) 1927 - 1936

President Murphree created the Dean of Freshmen Office in 1927. This office supervised residence hall operations. Prior to 1936, the halls were managed by a housekeeper, Mrs. Peeler. In 1936, a separate Housing Office was established.

DIRECTORS OF HOUSING

John D. "Jack" Butler 1936 - 1938
Dr. Harold C. Riker 1938 - 1971

(Dyckman Vermilye served as Interim Director for two years while Dr. Riker was serving in the military.)

James Hennessey 1971 - 1977
James C. Grimm 1977 - 2000

ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF HOUSING
AND RESIDENCE EDUCATION

Norbert W. Dunkel 2007 - 2011

ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS,
AUXILIARY SERVICES

Norbert W. Dunkel 2011 - present
Machen Florida Opportunity Scholars Program

In 2005, the State of Florida allocated funds for state universities to support first generation students by creating the First Generation Match Grant. Simultaneously, the UF recognized the growing need to support this student population as academically-talented yet extremely financially-needy students were being admitted to UF but were choosing not to attend because of the rising costs of higher education and the pervasive fear of debt. As such, President Dr. Bernie Machen tasked the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs with designing a new financial aid access and success program for first generation college students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. In early 2006, President Machen approved a proposal to provide full grant and scholarship financial aid packages to first generation freshmen who are Florida residents and from families who made less than $40,000 per year. The program, which was endorsed by the UF Board of Trustees, was named the Florida Opportunity Scholars Program (FOS) and was available to 400 first-time-in-college students enrolling for the first time in Summer 2006. In February 2013, the program was officially renamed the Machen Florida Opportunity Scholars Program (MFOS) after securing the program’s largest financial gift ($10 million) given by an anonymous donor in honor of President Machen and his commitment to the students and this program. The ultimate goal of the MFOS program is to support students earning bachelor’s degrees without accruing student loan debt.

Because of the full-grant and scholarship support awarded to students, the program is a costly endeavor. In the first year of the program, 400 first-year students were supported for a total cost of $2 million. Annual program costs have risen to $15 million to fund both returning students and a new first-year class every year since 2006. Financial support comes from private donations and the state match grant as well as university allocated funds. The current endowment is $35 million.

The MFOS program continues to receive support from former President Machen, Vice President for Student Affairs Dave Kratzer, Machen Florida Opportunity Scholars Program Director Leslie Pendleton, and donors as well as campus administrators, faculty, alumni, and students.
For the first three years of the program, MFOS was managed by a support committee of 7 campus administrators. In 2009, in order to achieve greater success and connection with the scholars, a Program Director was hired. Because first generation, low-income students require more than scholarship dollars to successfully navigate college, in addition to the $15 million annual scholarship budget, MFOS receives a programmatic budget of $30,000. The programmatic budget supports peer mentors for each MFOS student, financial literacy education, career preparation, and leadership development opportunities among other opportunities to build social connections. The 2014 – 15 budget included the addition of an assistant director and graduate assistant.

**TODAY**

The Machen Florida Opportunity Scholars Program supports low-income students who are first in their families to attend college. UF is committed to financially supporting academically-talented students who might not otherwise attend UF because of financial barriers. National studies have shown that students from low socio-economic backgrounds can be deterred from enrolling in a four-year college or university because of fear of debt and concerns that working while in school could hamper their chances for academic success. To date, the Machen Florida Opportunity Scholars Program has supported over 2,900 students since the program’s inception.

**LEADERSHIP**

**FLORIDA OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARS**

Committee of 7 Administrators 2006 - 2009

**DIRECTOR**

Leslie Pendleton 2009 – 2013

**MACHEN FLORIDA OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARS**

**DIRECTOR**

Leslie Pendleton 2013 - present
Multicultural & Diversity Affairs

Multicultural & Diversity Affairs promotes an inclusive campus community by creating environments in which students learn about themselves and diverse others, engage in meaningful inter- and intra-cultural dialogue, and enhance their leadership and commitment to social justice.

Multicultural & Diversity Affairs educates, empowers, and mobilizes students, campus and community partners, and creates cutting edge programs and opportunities in the areas of multicultural education, self-awareness, advocacy, intercultural understanding, and social justice with a commitment toward creating an inclusive, affirming and just campus community.

The roots of Multicultural & Diversity Affairs can be traced to when the Center for Latin American Studies was established in 1930, and the Chinese Club was created in 1948. The Institute of Black Culture was established in 1971 under the Dean of Students Office and later an Assistant Dean for Minority Affairs was added in the 1980s. In 1994, the Institute of Hispanic-Latino Cultures was added. In 2002, the Dean of Students Office developed Multicultural & Diversity Affairs to support all students and to unify diversity efforts. Five areas fall under the umbrella of this department: the Institute of Black Culture; the Institute of Hispanic-Latino Cultures; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Affairs; Asian Pacific Islander American Affairs; and Intercultural Engagement. The history of Multicultural & Diversity Affairs lies within the histories of each area.

Institute of Black Culture

In April 1971, the Black Student Union (BSU) submitted a list of demands to then president, Stephen O’Connell, calling for a number of programs and initiatives to improve the campus climate for Black students. The BSU leaders argued that many Black students were “excluded from meaningful social and cultural endeavors on this campus” and were in need of supportive resources. A Black Cultural Center was one of the student demands.

When the UF administration failed to act upon the student demands, a number of student protests and demonstrations were held, culminating in the occupation
of the President’s office on April 15, 1971. On this date dubbed “Black Thursday,” 66 students were arrested or suspended for occupying the UF President’s Office. When amnesty requests for the suspended/arrested student protesters were denied, the BSU held a rally on April 27, 1971, after which several Black students and some sympathetic peers submitted withdrawal slips in protest. Over the next few days, more than 100 Black students and their supporters withdrew from UF.

The student protests motivated the UF administration to act. Fall 1971, the Institute of Black Culture (IBC) was established. The IBC was officially dedicated on February 11, 1972. The IBC has been a home away from home for UF students. The IBC continues to function as a resource for all members of the UF community by providing educational, social, and cultural programming, cultivating student leadership, and building on its founding legacy of social justice.

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**National Step Show Tour 2005**

*Photo Credit: UF Student Affairs*

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**Leadership (Directors of IBC)**

James Carter 1971 - 1972
James “Pete” Daniels 1972 - 1973
Dr. William Simmons 1974 - 1994
Interest in supporting Hispanic-Latino cultures and students at UF had its roots in academia. The Center for Latin American Studies was established in 1930. When Fletcher Hall opened in 1939, part of the building was called the Inter-American section and housed exchange students from Latin America and UF students learning Spanish. The program was strongly supported by UF President Tigert and jointly administered by the Department of Housing and Residence Education and the Institute for Inter-American Affairs (now the Center for Latin American Studies). The Fletcher Library was called the Inter-American Lounge.

In 1971, the Cuban Student Federation was established becoming the first Hispanic-Latino/a student organization at UF. In the 1980s, the Union de Estudiantes Puertoriqueños Activos (UEPA) and other Hispanic Student organizations were established. During this time period, Hispanic-Latino/a student groups functioned independently or severed ties based on political differences. Also during this time period, the Association of Hispanic Faculty and Staff played a role in supporting Hispanic-Latino/a students including supporting the creation of the Institute of Hispanic-Latino Cultures which was dedicated in 1994.

The Institute of Hispanic-Latino Cultures (La Casita), a two-story house located at 1504 W. University Avenue across from Library West and Anderson Hall, offers study and lounge space, workshop and conference rooms, a book and video library, kitchen, a gender-neutral restroom, and an outdoor patio. All rooms in La Casita are available for campus and community meetings during operating hours.
LEADERSHIP (DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR HISPANIC-LATINO CULTURES)

Minerva Casanas-Simon 1994 - 1995
Ines Ruiz-Huston 1995 - 2002
Leticia Martinez 2002 - 2007
Natalia Leal 2007 - 2011
Dr. Eric Castillo 2011 - 2013
Dr. Olivia Garcia 2013 - 2015
Gabe Lara 2015 - Present

LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER AFFAIRS

The support of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender students at UF had many challenges historically. In 1956, the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee, called the Johns Committee after its first chairman Charley Eugene Johns, was established by the Florida Legislature to “investigate all organizations whose principles or activities include a course of conduct on the part of any person or group which could constitute violence, or a violation of the laws of the state, or would be inimical to the wellbeing and orderly pursuit of their personal and business activities by the majority of the citizens of this state.” The Johns Committee investigations initially targeted academics, civil rights groups, and suspected communist organizations. However in 1961, the Florida Legislature formally expanded the powers of the Johns Committee to include investigations of suspected homosexuals and the “extent of [their] infiltration into agencies supported by state funds.” According to Florida law at that time, all homosexual acts were crimes. Therefore, faculty and staff suspected of being homosexuals were at risk of losing their positions based on the “morality” clauses in their contracts, and students were at risk of being expelled for “illegal” activities. In 2003, the Supreme Courts’ Lawrence v. Texas ruling overturned state laws against homosexuality.

The Johns Committee actually began a covert investigation of suspected homosexuals in 1958, prior to its formal expansion of powers. Chairman Johns’ son was a UF student and believed that “effeminate instructors had perverted the curriculum” at UF. The Johns Committee had the power to subpoena witnesses
and take sworn testimony and often used secret informants who often reported innocuous activities like observations of people eating lunch together or wearing flamboyant clothing. Uniformed police were used to pull suspected homosexuals from classrooms and offices for interrogations. There was much criticism of the Johns Committee’s reason for existence as well as their investigative tactics which often disregarded individuals’ civil rights, but the committee was allowed to continue its investigations through the 1964 publication of its report *Homosexuality and Citizenship in Florida*. This controversial publication created a media backlash related to its graphic descriptions and photographs. The Florida Legislature stopped publication of the report and eliminated funding for the committee by 1965. After much pressure related to the state’s public records law, the Legislature placed a copy of the report in the Florida State Archives with all names redacted except for those of the committee, committee staff, and public officials not under investigation mentioned in the report. By this time, numerous UF faculty and administrators were fired and students were expelled based on these investigations. It would take many years for UF to recover and move forward from the negative impact of the Johns Committee investigations of the UF lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community.

In the 1980s, UF Lesbians and Gays (UFLAG) and the Gay and Lesbian Student Union (GLSU) formed. These groups formed in the height of the AIDS epidemic in the U.S. GLSU became a registered student group in 1991. In 1993, GLSU changed its name to LGBSU, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Student Union. In 2000, the group became the Pride Student Union.

In 1989, the UF Committee on Sexism and Homophobia formed which became the Gay Lesbian Bisexual (GLB) Concerns Committee. In 2000, the Gator Gay-Straight Alliance formed, and faculty/staff formed the Rainbow Alliance. These groups paved the way for the UF administration to add sexual orientation to the non-discrimination policy between 2000 – 2002. In 2002, the LBGT Campus Climate Report was published which lead to the hiring of the first LGBT Affairs Director within the Dean of Students Office. In 2010, gender identity and gender expression were added to the UF non-discrimination policy.

LGBT Affairs was a part of the Dean of Students Office. Today LGBT Affairs is within Multicultural & Diversity Affairs under the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.
LEADERSHIP (LGBT AFFAIRS DIRECTORS)

Tamara Cohen
2004 - 2006

Nora Spencer
2006 - 2009

AC Stokes
2009 - 2011

LB Hannahs
2011 - present

ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Prior to the 1990s, Asian American students formed several student support groups. In 1948, the Chinese Club was formed and later changed its name to the Chinese American Association in 1991. In 1973, the Vietnamese Student Organization was founded. In the 1980s, the India Student Association and Filipino Students Association were founded. The population of Asian American students on the UF campus was growing, and with this growth came the desire for additional support services.

In the early 1990s, students initiated a request for Asian American student resources at UF. In 1993, the Asian Student Union was formed. By the early 2000s, there was increased administrative support for additional support services led by Dean of Students Office staff. Three resource needs were identified: a resource center, a studies program, and a director.

On November 17, 2003, a student-organized and led rally at Turlington Plaza for Asian American resources was held. In 2004, an Asian American Studies certificate was created. In 2010, an Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) Resource Room was created and located on the fourth floor of Peabody Hall.

In 2011, the first APIA Director was hired. Prior to the hiring of an APIA Director, graduate students advised Asian American students and student groups. From 2002 – 2004, Ebru Korbek, a Multi-Cultural & Diversity Affairs graduate student worked closely with the APIA community. Then APIA-dedicated graduate assistants were hired including Natalia Leal (2005), Yuko Fujino (2006-2007), and Taketo Nakao (2007-2011). Also in 2011, the APIA Hall of Fame, End of Year Ceremony, APIA Leadership Development Institute, Lunch Series, and APIA Liaison Group were established. 2011 was also the first year that the Association of Asian Alumni was formally recognized.
LEADERSHIP (APIA DIRECTORS)

Leah Villanueva 2011-2013
Alexander Cena 2013-present

MULTICULTURAL AND DIVERSITY AFFAIRS

In 2006, Tamara Cohen was hired as Assistant Dean of Students and Director of Multicultural and Diversity Affairs. Cohen provided leadership to the MCDA team as well as provided additional support to Asian Pacific Islander American students until the hiring of a Director of APIA Affairs. In 2008, Multicultural and Diversity Affairs moved to report directly to the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. In 2010, Jarrod Cruz was hired as the Director of Multicultural and Diversity Affairs. Following an organizational review in 2011, Multicultural and Diversity Affairs was restructured to flatten the organization with all directors reporting directly to the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs. Also in 2011, Intercultural Engagement was created. In 2015, Dr. Lloren Foster was hired as the Executive Director of Multicultural and Diversity Affairs.

INTERCULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

Intercultural Engagement (IE) was added to MCDA in 2011 to increase opportunities for intergroup dialogues and discussions regarding multiple identities. IE has also addressed interfaith work and cross-cultural interactions.

TODAY

Multicultural & Diversity Affairs reports to the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs. In 2016, MCDA expanded to include a multicultural center in the Reitz Union in addition to the Institute of Black Culture and the Institute of Hispanic-Latino Cultures. Due to this expansion, Black Affairs was created which includes the Institute of Black Culture and the Black Enrichment Center in the Reitz Union. Hispanic-Latino Affairs was also created which includes the Institute of Hispanic-Latino Cultures and the Hispanic-Latino Engagement Center in the Reitz Union. Full-time staff includes an Executive Director; Director of Black Affairs; Director of Hispanic-Latino Affairs; Director of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Affairs; Director of Asian Pacific Islander American Affairs; Director of Intercultural Engagement & University Minority Mentor Program; Program Coordinators for both Black Affairs and Hispanic-Latino Affairs; and an Operations Coordinator. Four graduate staff as well as student assistants and student ambassadors also assist with operations and programming.
Off Campus Life

The Office of Off Campus Life was created in June 2004. This office was created from recommendations of the Town and Gown Task Force which included City of Gainesville staff, UF personnel, and Gainesville community members. The task force met in 2003 to make recommendations to both the City of Gainesville and UF on items that might be addressed to improve and maintain positive town and gown relationships. In 2004, the Director of Off Campus Life position was created and charged with the supervision and creation of the Office of Off Campus Life. Off Campus Life originally reported to the Dean of Students Office; in 2006 Off Campus Life changed reporting lines from the Dean of Students Office to the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs. The office and position now reports directly to the Division of Student Affairs.

TODAY

Off Campus Life (OCL) provides a wide array of resources, services, education, and support for students living off campus. Off Campus Life is committed to educating and assisting UF students in achieving positive off-campus living experiences. OCL’s resources, services, and support staff foster leadership and civic engagement to develop great student neighborhoods in Gainesville. Staff includes one director, two graduate students, and one student work-study employee.

LEADERSHIP

Nora Kilroy 2004 - present
Recreational Sports

THE EARLY YEARS . . . INCLUDING LAKE WAUBURG

The early history of the Department of Recreational Sports is hard to track because few records exist. However, there are records of intramural games being played at UF during World War I; records of sports clubs and intramural games headed by faculty in the College of Health and Human Performance in the 1940s; and records of the acquisition of property at Lake Wauburg.

In 1918, the University YMCA purchased 20 acres of land and water at Lake Wauburg as a recreation center for UF students. In 1928 Dr. John Tigert became president of UF, the University YMCA dissolved, and the Lake Wauburg land was deeded to UF. The University Union staff took over administration of Lake Wauburg (known then as Camp Wauberg) in 1936, and the official transfer of the property to UF occurred in 1938. Stipulations in the court order under which UF acquired the property in 1938 held that the property was for the use of UF students and could not be sold or transferred to any other party.

In 1939, a recreation center and a small residence were built on the property. Today both are renovated and currently in use. At that time, all costs for the administration of Lake Wauburg fell under the University Union budget. The Union sought funding support from the UF administration which was denied. Lake Wauburg was closed in 1970 due to a lack of funds and the deterioration of the facilities.

Lake Wauburg North reopened in 1974 under the administration of the Department of Intramural Athletics and Recreation. The reopening was funded by a reserve fee allocation which was matched by other funds from within and outside UF. UF President E.T. York agreed to provide routine Physical Plant services for maintenance. The North Park has been continually operated since 1974 with Student Government funding, assistance from the College of Health and Human Performance, and now the Department of Recreational Sports.

In 1962-63, UF Student Government acquired what is currently known as Lake Wauburg South Shore from the University Athletic Association. The University Athletic Association purchased the 72-acre (30.2 acres under water) parcel of land from a private citizen in 1958 to be used as a retreat facility, but no development of the land occurred.
Development of Lake Wauburg South Shore began in 1982 with Student Government funding of $225,000 through special request funds. Two large pavilions and a restroom facility were constructed along with extensive waterfront decking and docks. This area has been in continuous use since 1985.

Extensive renovations took place from 1998-2000. A large restroom with showers and changing areas was built in the North Park centrally located to the swimming area and open pavilion. A shelter for boats, equipped with a lifeguard observation tower, was built on the waterfront. The most popular improvement was the renovation of Cypress Lodge. Central heat and air-conditioning and a full service kitchen were added, and the recreation room was expanded. In order to support these new facilities, a new water and septic system was installed.

A new residence was built in the North Park for the Assistant Recreational Sports Director for Outdoor Recreation in 1999. A climbing wall and bouldering grotto were built at Lake Wauburg South Shore in 2001. The Alpine Tower and the Low Elements Challenge Course were also completed in 2001. The final piece of the UF Outdoor Team Challenge Courses was completed in 2013 with the addition of the High Ropes and Elements Challenge Course.

Lake Wauburg currently incorporates the two parks into one overall recreational facility primarily for student use. Almost 65,000 visitors use this unique recreational resource each year.

**1990 – 2001**

In 1990, the Student Recreation & Fitness Center Board of Directors was established and became the Recreational Sports Board of Directors in 1995. The responsibilities of this advisory board are to set priorities for the use of the facilities and charges for services; to propose policies and/or participate in discussion and review of policy changes; to make determination of the types of events that can be held; to review and recommend funding, staffing, and services of the facilities; to maintain a schedule of events and a yearly calendar, arranging for hours of use and scheduling of outside events; and to review and make decisions on requests to alter the facilities. In 1991, the Student Recreation & Fitness Center opened. Group fitness programs began in Florida Gym in advance of the opening of the new facility.

In 1994, the Southwest Recreation Center with three outdoor basketball courts and ten tennis courts opened and earned the NIRSA Outstanding Sports Facility
award. The Southwest Softball Complex was built as part of the complex and opened in 1995.

In 1998, the Southwest Fields and UVS Fields opened. Money from these projects paid for the renovations of the Cypress Lodge at Lake Wauburg and related water and sewage upgrades.

In 2001, the Southwest Rec Center expansion opened with the addition of a weight room and a multi-activity gym. The construction process for the expansion ensured that access and activity in the rest of the facility continued for student use.

**2001 AND BEYOND: BECOMING A STUDENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**

In 2003, David Bowles was promoted to Director. Bowles is the first non-faculty director. Broward Outdoor Recreation Complex opened in 2003 and earned a National Intramural Recreation Sports Administration (NIRSA) Outstanding Sports Facility award. Phase II of the Broward project included the addition of a gatehouse, restrooms, and storage. Two pavilions were added shortly thereafter.

Recreational Sports moved from the College of Health and Human Performance to the Division of Student Affairs in 2004. Also in 2004, Recreational Sports staff and the Board of Directors worked with student government to create a definition for Sport Clubs that was more competitive in nature.

In 2008, new membership categories were created. Non-registered students were charged for summer access; Previously Enrolled Student was a new membership category; and Faculty/Staff memberships were changed to Faculty/Staff/Affiliate memberships. Also in 2008, final approval was received for the $16.3 million expansion of the Southwest Recreation Center.

Southwest Fields 5 & 6 were transferred from the University Athletic Association to Recreational Sports in 2009. The RecSports In Motion Staff Development and Training Program was created.

In 2010, the Southwest Recreation Center underwent a major expansion and renovation. The project dramatically increased and improved the programming space for students; created new student development opportunities; and added more work space for full-time staff members. A Grand Opening ceremony with 200 in attendance was held in the lobby area August 2010. The Southwest
Recreation Center expansion project earned the National Intramural Recreation Sports Association (NIRSA) Outstanding Sports Facility award. The Massage Therapy and Small Group Training Programs began, and a new logo was created.

In 2011, the Intramural Sports and Sport Clubs programs merged to become the Competitive Sports Program.

**TODAY**

Since 2003, the Department of Recreational Sports has significantly grown in facilities, fields, and employees. Recreational Sports employs over 700 students, 17 graduate assistants, and 35 full-time staff members. Ten areas comprise Recreational Sports: Aquatics & Risk Management, Athletic Training, Competitive Sports, Facilities, Fitness, Lake Wauburg, Marketing, Massage Therapy, and Staff Development & Training. Administratively, the Department of Recreational Sports reported to the Vice President for Student Affairs until a reorganization of the Division of Student Affairs in 2011. This department is now under the supervision of the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs, Auxiliary Operations.

*High Ropes and Elements Challenge Course 2015*
*Photo Credit: UF Recreational Sports*
LEADERSHIP

CHAIR, DEPARTMENT OF INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS & RECREATION

Spurgeon Cherry  1946 - 1967

DIRECTOR AND FACULTY, COLLEGE OF HEALTH & HUMAN PERFORMANCE

Paul Varnes  1968 - 1981
Charles Williams  1982 - 1986
Moses “MB” Chafin  1986 - 2000
Glen Hanley  2001 - 2003
David Bowles  2003 - 2004

DIRECTOR
(REC SPORTS MOVED TO STUDENT AFFAIRS IN 2004)

David Bowles  2004 - 2015

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR RECREATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION SERVICES

David Bowles  2015 - Present
Reitz Union

The original student activities building, Florida Union, opened in 1936. The concept of a student union at the UF dates back to 1922 when a campaign was launched to raise funds to build a YMCA Student Activities building on campus.

In 1925, UF president Albert A. Murphree asked his close friend, William Jennings Bryan, a famed politician, lawyer, and orator, to serve as the chairman of the fundraising campaign for the new building. Jennings went on a speaking tour across the state of Florida, making 43 speeches to over 50,000 people. His efforts raised $40,000 and over $173,000 in pledges towards the building. The Great Depression, however, derailed fundraising efforts and most of the pledges were never honored.

As the nation recovered, UF’s third president, Dr. John J. Tigert decided to shift emphasis of the proposed student activities building from YMCA focused religious activities to general student activities. Even though initial contributions were donated towards a YMCA center, a local court ruled that the money could be used for general student activities purposes.

A grant of over $100,000 was procured from the Federal Government, with the stipulation that the remaining funds for the project would be raised by UF. In 1934, the UF student body voted to provide $15,000 towards the construction of the student activities building. Groundbreaking for the new building, which was expected to cost a total of $173,104, took place on April 19, 1934. The 30,000 square foot facility was opened in 1936 as the Florida Union. At the dedication, Dr. Tigert confirmed the appointment of D. R. “Billy” Matthews as the Union Director, a position he held until 1948.

In 1937, the first Board of Managers of the Florida Union was appointed to serve as the Union’s policy making body. The Board of Managers continues to exist today, consisting of students, faculty, and staff (majority students, and chaired by a student). The board plays a vital role in providing advisory input and feedback in the governance and day to day operations of the union.

The Florida Union building was designed to meet the needs of the approximately 2,700 all-male students enrolled at UF at the time. The building included meeting
rooms, offices for student organizations, a banquet and reception hall, lounge areas, an auditorium, a reading room, a game room, and a soda fountain. In a letter to President Tigert, Billy Matthews noted that the Florida Union served “to fulfill the needs of students that were in harmony with the University’s aim of education” and “to serve the University by cooperating in the field of conventions and public meetings that pertained to the general University program.” These purposes continue to be at the core of the Union mission to this day.

In 1938, the YMCA donated the Camp Wauberg property, which it owned, to UF. Maintenance and operation of the 20 acre property was assigned to the Florida Union. In 1971, responsibility for Camp Wauberg was transferred to the Department of Intramurals (now the Department of Recreational Sports). Later, the spelling “Wauberg” was changed to “Wauburg.”

In 1941, a 25,000 square feet addition was completed which nearly doubled the size of the Florida Union. The addition provided more meeting rooms, an arts & crafts center, auditorium, dining room, additional office space, and 15 guest rooms. Due to a lack of space in other parts of campus, some of the addition was used for other purposes such as faculty offices, classes and the campus bookstore for the next decade.

In 1948, William E. “Bill” Rion was named Director of the Florida Union. Later that year, the Union Board for Student Activities was established to coordinate student run recreational and social activities and provide leadership opportunities for students. The board was made up of student volunteers who coordinated a wide range of activities including bridge and billiard tournaments, parties, dances, smokers, coffee hours, activities at Camp Wauberg, and picture shows (motion and slides).

Following World War II, UF experienced a tremendous increase in its student population and many students were housed in temporary quarters at the nearby Alachua Army Airbase. In 1946, the Florida Union opened the Air Base Soda Shop to provide refreshments and recreational activities for students housed off campus. A soda fountain, daily newspapers, radio, piano, board games, cards, and dances were among the activities provided and designed to boost student morale and a feeling of loyalty to their Alma Mater. In 1947, the Florida Union expanded its footprint into a nearby temporary building to provide additional
recreational programs and social activities such as dancing classes, radio listening parties, and freshman orientation.

In 1951, the campus bookstore moved out and the Florida Union underwent a number of changes that included the addition of a photographic darkroom, music listening rooms, a browsing library, and an elevator. In addition, the first Student Organization Office was established to provide desks, filing cabinets, telephones, and typewriters for approved student organizations.

**A NEW UNION BUILDING: J. WAYNE REITZ UNION 1967**

As enrollment at UF continued to grow, the Florida Union was unable to adequately meet the growing needs of the campus community, which had exceeded 10,000 students. The Union’s meeting, dining, and recreational facilities were grossly inadequate. In 1951, a subcommittee of the Board of Managers was formed to explore the feasibility of a new Union building. As a result of this study, the student body voted to impose a fee of $1.50 per semester for a new Union building. In 1952, a New Union Planning Committee was formed.

In 1958, more than 150 student organizations passed resolutions in support of the new Union. In 1959, Student Government unanimously passed an additional $10 per semester fee to support the new building project. In 1962, $5 million was allocated from the Florida Development Commission (which was funded by student fees from Florida universities) to proceed with the construction of the new Union facility. Groundbreaking for the building occurred on May 9, 1964. The new 267,070 square feet facility, built at a cost of $5.7 million, was opened on May 1, 1967, to serve a student population of 19,000. On June 4, 1967, the facility was named the J. Wayne Reitz Union in honor of Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, UF President from 1955 to 1967. The Florida Union building was renamed Dauer Hall and serves today as an academic facility.

The new Reitz Union offered multiple meeting rooms, a ballroom, student organization offices, a game room with bowling and billiards, expanded dining facilities, an arts and crafts center, a music listening room, and a browsing library. The original Reitz Union facility included the 460-seat Constans Theater; however, as use of the theater was mostly for programs coordinated by the Department of Speech (later renamed the Department of Theatre and Dance) and the Florida Players, it was later designated an Education and General building, and is no longer operated by the Reitz Union. Program activities were expanded to emphasize cultural enrichment and offered music, drama,
the visual arts, Madrigal Dinners, and non-credit courses. The building was decorated with major art pieces including art work and sculptures. Expanded meeting areas provided much needed assembly space for greater numbers of student organizations.

In 1986, Bill Rion retired after serving as the Union Director for 38 years. Rion had started working at the Florida Union as a student assistant in the soda shop, worked his way up to a student manager position, and was offered a full-time position upon graduating. Following his retirement, the Reitz Union Board of Managers voted to name the ballroom in Rion’s honor.

In 1986, Dave Kratzer was named Union Director. Shortly thereafter, the Reitz Union Program Council (RUPC) was formed to continue the tradition of involving students in choosing and implementing activities and programs at the Union. This council, later renamed the Reitz Union Board (RUB), continues to offer various types of programs including films, musical performances, art exhibits, late night programming and special events.

There have been several additions and renovations to the 1967 Reitz Union building over the years. In 1975, an unfinished area in the basement was converted to meeting rooms, and the Orange and Brew was built in what had been a storage room beneath the colonnade. In 1984, an outdoor terrace was added to the Orange and Brew. In 1991, meeting rooms were constructed above the Colonnade, a retail mini-mall was added to the south terrace area, and a one-story atrium addition was constructed on the west side of the building to expand the Career Resource Center. In 1992, a similar atrium was added to expand the Game Room. In 1994, a three-phase renovation and expansion project began. In phase I, the Cafeteria/Snack Bar was converted to a Food Court, and opened in August 1995. In 1996, a 17,000 square foot addition was built as the new home of the Career Resource Center. In 1998, the third phase of the project relocated the Arts and Crafts Center to the basement, added a new hotel guest desk at the west entrance of the ground floor, added a new stairway and entrance to the ground floor from the North Lawn, and a substantial renovation to the ground floor to create spaces for four new retail operations. In 2002, the 14,000 square feet Grand Ballroom was completed.

The UF Bookstore, Welcome Center, and parking garage complex were built adjacent to the Reitz Union and opened in 2003, including a Food Court expansion which created a connection between the facilities. The combined Reitz Union and Bookstore/Welcome Center complex encompassed over 513,000 square feet.
In 2004, Dave Kratzer left the union director position to become the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs, and in 2012, Kratzer became Vice President for Student Affairs.

In 2005, Eddie Daniels was named Executive Director of the Reitz Union. The organizational structure of the Reitz Union changed dramatically in subsequent years. In 2006, the Office of Sorority and Fraternity Affairs was moved from reporting to the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs to the Reitz Union. Shortly thereafter, the Center for Student Activities and Involvement was created to combine student activities, student involvement (including Student government), and sorority and fraternity affairs functions. In 2012, a reorganization within the Division of Student Affairs included recognizing the Center for Student Activities and Involvement as a separate department from the Reitz Union reporting to the Vice President for Student Affairs. At the same time, the J. Wayne Reitz Union moved to the supervision of the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs, Auxillary Operations.

“MAKEITREITZ”: A MAJOR RENOVATION/EXPANSION PROJECT

In 2009, because of growing concerns about aging infrastructure and extensive deferred maintenance issues as well as inadequate space to meet the needs of the then current student population, planning began for a major renovation/expansion of the Reitz Union building. The project, later to be labeled “MakeItReitz,” was initiated and advanced in large part because of active student support. The $83 million project was funded through a $50 million bond paid by Student Activity and Services Fees, $18.4 million from the Capital Improvement Trust Fund (CITF), $5 million from Student Affairs reserve funds, and $6.7 million from a performance contract with Trane Industries, and $5 million from departments with renovation projects in the Reitz Union.

The renovation/expansion project included a 123,500 square feet expansion, and renovation of 92,000 square feet of the existing building. The expansion and renovation project added a four-story central atrium to the building, provided additional student organization office, storage, and collaboration space, additional student lounge and study space, dance rehearsal studios for student groups, renovation of the Rion Ballroom, updated meeting rooms, a meditation room with ablution space, expanded food court seating, and a new Orange and Brew facility. As part of the expansion, the Center for Leadership
and Service, Multicultural and Diversity Affairs, and GatorWell Health Promotion Services moved from other campus locations to the union. The union also continues to house the Department of Student Activities and Involvement, Student Government, Student Legal Services, and the Career Resource Center. The addition brings the Union and Bookstore/Welcome Center/Parking Garage complex to approximately 594,000 gross square feet.

From the very beginning, the Union has been student-focused. As student needs have changed over the years, and with growth of the student population, the union has adapted accordingly. The Reitz Union continues to be an integral part of student life by serving as the home of Student Government and many student organizations, and providing a wide variety of services, programs, and facilities for all students and the broader university community.

![Gator Nights](image)

_Gator Nights_

_Photo Credit: UF Reitz Union_

**LEADERSHIP**

**DIRECTOR**

D. R. “Billy” Matthews  
1936 - 1948

William E. “Bill” Rion  
1948 - 1986

Dave Kratzer  
1986 - 2004

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Eddie Daniels  
2005 - present
Student Activities and Involvement

The Office of Student Activities and Involvement has a long history of student engagement and involvement. Bill Cross served as the Assistant Director of the Union and Director of Student Activities from 1967-1987. During his tenure, student organizations including Student Government and Florida Blue Key operated without much oversight from UF. Greek Life reported to the Office of Student Services (now the Dean of Students) and all of the programs in the Union were managed by the Reitz Union Program Office without much student input or involvement.

Dave Kratzer became the Union Director in 1986 and directed the Program Office to develop student groups that would provide programming in the Union. Laurie Woodward served from 1986 to 1990 to provide leadership in this endeavor. Bill Cross retired in 1987, and Myra Morgan was named the Director of Student Activities.

The first group that was organized in 1986 was the Reitz Union Program Council (RUPC). This group included Entertainment, Film, News, and Views, Orange and Brew programming and GORP (which later became TRiP), Arts, Special Events, and Hospitality. In 1989, a Publicity Committee was created, and UF College Bowl Team, a function of the Union since 1952, joined the Program Office. In addition to RUPC, the Office of Student Activities also included the Arts and Crafts Center, Spinal Tech, GIVE, and the advising functions for Homecoming/Gator Growl, Student Government Productions, and Accent.

In 1990, community service became an integral part of the Office of Student Activities. Through GIVE (Gators Involvement in Volunteer Endeavors) students had the opportunity to engage in meaningful community service. The previous service group SAMSON had been dormant for many years. In 1996, Lohse Beeland was named Director of Student Activities. Over time, the Office of Student Activities grew to include RUPC, College Bowl, TRiP, Spinal Tech, Florida Alternative Breaks (FAB), Leisure Courses, the gallery, the Arts & Crafts Center, student organization registration and advisement, and campus permitting. The Program Office and the Office of Student Activities received the
National Association of Campus Activities Excellence in Programming award in 1993 and 1999. In 2002, an electronic management and data collection of student organization registration, event permits, and other historical student organization information was developed.

In 2005, a number of changes were implemented that dramatically changed the focus of the Office of Student Activities. The Office of Fraternity and Sorority Affairs and the advising of Student Government moved from the Dean of Students Office to Student Activities. Leadership programs and community service moved to the Dean of Students Office. In addition, the Office of Student Activities (OSA) under the direction of Beth Waltrip and the Center for Student Involvement (CSI) under the direction of Chris Cupoli were formally separated as independent entities reporting directly to the Director of the Reitz Union. OSA focused on Gator Nights, RUB, event permitting and advising while CSI focused on IDEAL, TRiP, and student organization registration and management.

Dr. Nancy Chrystal-Green was hired in 2008 to consolidate the different functional areas OSA, CSI, and Greek Life. The Center for Student Activities and Involvement was under the direction of the Reitz Union and consisted of Student Activities, Arts and Crafts Center, Reitz Union Program Board, Gator Nights, Sorority and Fraternity Affairs, Travel and Recreation Program, and Student Involvement.

In 2011, the Department of Student Activities and Involvement was created to focus on four main areas: Student Organization and Campus Events; Travel and Recreation Program; Student Government; and Sorority and Fraternity Affairs. The Reitz Union Program Board; Entertainment; Gator Nights; and the Arts and Crafts Center remained under the direction of the Union. In 2012, the Program Coordinator for Student Government was added, and the Gator Connect data management system was created.

**Today**

Today, the Department of Student Activities and Involvement consists of Sorority and Fraternity Affairs; Student Organizations and Campus Events; and Student Government. The office has direct responsibility for advising 75 registered student organizations and works closely with over 300 student government funded organizations. The staff help coordinate over 6,000 student events annually that are sponsored by 1,000 student organizations.
The Office of Student Activities has evolved over time to meet the needs and interests of UF students. The focus on student learning and exploration continues in the future.

**LEADERSHIP**

**DIRECTOR OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES**

William G. Cross 1967 - 1987  
Myra F. Morgan 1987 - 1996  
Lohse Beeland 1996 - 2005

**DIRECTOR OF CAMPUS PROGRAMS**

Beth Waltrip 2005 - 2011

**DIRECTOR OF STUDENT INVOLVEMENT**

Chris Cupoli 2005 - 2007

**DIRECTOR OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVEMENT**

Nancy Chrystal-Green 2008 - present

**BRIEF HISTORIES OF . . .**

A history of Student Activities and Involvement would not be complete without mentioning the following student organizations: Student Government (SG), Fraternities and Sororities, and Florida Blue Key. The historical information about these organizations included below was summarized from organization websites and historical files kept by advisors.

**STUDENT GOVERNMENT (SG)**

From 1909 to 1919, UF students elected class officers. In 1920, a constitution was written to form the Student Body Association. The Student Body Association was created in part to provide budget oversight and monitoring of the various student organizations that had formed since UF moved from Lake City to Gainesville. The Student Body Association included a President, Vice President, and Secretary (later called Secretary/Treasurer). The Student Body Association included a Budget Committee with three elected students, two
faculty, and the Student Body President serving as the ex officio chair. At that time, each registered student was assessed a $20 student activity fee. The 1920 constitution created a governing body for the entire campus; however, it did not replace class officers who continued their roles for several years.

By 1925, the Student Body Association was called the Executive Council and consisted of 18 members at-large serving as both the executive and lawmaking body. The Student Body President presided over the Executive Council but had no other powers. In 1928, the first UF Dean of Students was appointed. Up to then, UF student governments were advised by faculty or YMCA administrators. Advising duties transitioned to the Dean of Students Office. In 1940, the powers of the Student Body President were defined further when the executive branch and cabinet were created. In 1962, the legislative council was created. The legislative council became the Student Senate in 1969. The term “Student Government” came into use in the 1960s. In the 1960s, each college was given at least one delegate with additional delegates determined based on a proportional system. The proportions changed over the years and delegates from campus housing areas were added.

Today, the Student Government administers the allocation of the Activity and Service Fee. For the 2014-2015 fiscal year, UF students paid $18.19 per credit hour into the Activity and Service fee resulting in an $18,735,300 budget, one of the largest student government budgets. SG administers the allocation of these fees which are divided into four main categories: Reitz Union, Recreational Sports, SG, and the Department of Student Activities and Involvement. Today, SG is advised by Student Activities and Involvement administrators.

**FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES**

UF has one of the largest sorority/fraternity systems in the U.S. with 62 chapters (39 with houses) and over 7,100 active members. Fraternities were among the first student organizations formed at UF.

**INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL (IFC)**

Fraternities have been part of what would become UF since 1884. The Florida Agricultural College was established in Lake City in 1854. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Alpha Tau Omega fraternities were chartered at the Florida Agricultural
College in Lake City in 1884. In 1903, the Florida Legislature changed the name of the Florida Agricultural College to the University of Florida. In 1903, Zeta Beta Tau was chartered. In 1904, the Kappa Alpha Order and Pi Kappa Alpha were chartered. UF and the established student organizations including these fraternities moved to Gainesville in 1906. SAE and ATO are recognized as the first UF fraternities still in existence by UF Sorority & Fraternity Affairs. IFC formed at UF in 1916. Today, IFC governs 25 fraternities with over 2,500 active members.

**PANHELLENIC COUNCIL**

Women were admitted to UF in 1948. They immediately expressed interest in chartering sororities. Five sororities were initially installed in 1948 with six more following in 1949. By 1966, there were 13 sorority chapters.

The first campus housing for women (Yulee Area) was completed in 1950. From 1948 – 1949, there was no campus housing for women. Women were required to live in UF-supervised off campus properties. There were no sorority houses, and sorority women wanted sorority housing. A UF committee was appointed in 1948 to review suitable housing. An opportunity became available to buy the land now known as Sorority Row from the City of Gainesville. By Commencement 1949, the city presented UF President J. Hillis Miller the deed to this land. George Baughman, UF assistant business manager, financed “small dormitories” to be built for sorority houses via the Federal Housing Administration and construction began on Sorority Row. A similar plan was adopted for Fraternity Row at the west side of campus on the Pinkoson property in the 1950s to assist fraternities with building fraternity houses.

The Panhellenic Council formed at UF in 1948 as the governing body for sororities. Today, the Panhellenic Council governs 16 sorority chapters, each with chapter houses, with over 3,000 active members.

**NATIONAL PAN-HELLENIC COUNCIL (NPHC)**

The National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC) governs historically Black Greek-letter organizations. The first Black student was admitted to UF in 1958. In 1972, Kappa Alpha Psi became the first chartered Black Greek-letter organization on the UF campus. The NPHC formed at UF in 1993. Today, NPHC governs seven organizations — 3 fraternities and 4 sororities.
MULTICULTURAL GREEK COUNCIL (MGC)

The Multicultural Greek Council (MGC) governs culturally-based fraternity and sorority chapters. Lambda Theta Phi became the first culturally-based organization on the UF campus in 1995. The MGC was founded at UF in 1999 by members of the Lambda Theta Phi Latin Fraternity, Lambda Theta Alpha Latin Sorority, Sigma Lambda Beta International Fraternity, and Sigma Lambda Gamma National Sorority. MGC organizations formed in support of a wide variety of cultures, for example Latino, Asian, South Asian, and Multicultural. Today, MGC governs 14 culturally based organizations — 7 fraternities and 7 sororities.

FLORIDA BLUE KEY (FBK)

Florida Blue Key (FBK) was founded as a student leadership fraternity tapping the “best and brightest” UF students in 1923 to host a Dad’s Day weekend of events. Dad’s Day events included attendance at a UF home football game. The Dad’s Day weekend events were successful and evolved into what is now called Homecoming. From 1924 on, all UF Homecoming events have been organized by FBK. In 1929, the first Annual Florida Blue Key Homecoming Banquet occurred.

In 1935, FBK membership voted unanimously to not affiliate with the Blue Key National Honor Society — or any national organization. In 1936, FBK incorporated under Florida law. In 1943, Florida Blue Key activity suspended during WWII. UF enrollment dropped significantly as students left college to join the military. After the war in 1946, FBK was reactivated by ten members returning to UF to complete college. Other major milestones for the group include the first Black student elected to membership in 1970 and the first women elected to membership in 1974. In 2007, Florida Blue Key Alumni chapters were established in Jacksonville, Orlando, Tallahassee, and Tampa.

Today, election to membership in FBK is highly sought by UF student leaders. In 2014 – 2015, there were nearly 200 active FBK UF student members and 6,200 FBK alumni. Per the FBK website, there are around 50 UF buildings named after FBK alumni. FBK continues to organize UF Homecoming events and other high profile campus-wide events.
Student Legal Services

Student Legal Services is a professional legal office that has provided legal assistance to UF students since 1977. Funded by Student Government through Activities and Service fees, Student Legal Services is a pre-paid legal service for full-time UF students.

In 1977, Student Government leaders initiated the proposal to create and fund an office to support the legal needs of students at UF. This program is an example of the types of programs that students were requesting following the student rights movement of the 1960s – 1970s. The proposal was supported by the UF administration. Dean of Students Tom Goodale and law professors joined SG student leaders to form a search committee to select the first director, Leonard Grill.

Grill was hired in September 1977. Grill was living in Ohio and had been a practicing attorney for a few years. He had recently passed the Florida Bar and was interested in moving to Florida. Student Legal Services began offering services to students in November 1977 after Grill received Florida Bar approval for UF to provide “group legal services.”

UF Student Legal Services was one of the first programs of its type on a college campus. Grill modeled the UF program on existing programs at the University of Indiana-Bloomington and the University of Northern Illinois. Today, a national Student Legal Services listserv reports 250-300 active SLS offices in the United States as well as programs in Canada, England, Germany, Australia, and China.

In 1977, Student Legal Services was one attorney and one support staff member with an annual office budget including salaries of between $30,000 and $40,000. Typical services provided included landlord-tenant issues, the dissolution of marriage, and non-criminal traffic issues. Today, the UF SLS budget request to SG is nearly one-half million dollars including salaries for four attorneys and two support staff.

Student Legal Services has always been located in the Reitz Union; however, the location of the office within the Union and the amount of allocated space has varied over the years. The location of the offices on the third floor of the Reitz Union is stable now, but technically each year SLS must go through the annual
space allocation and budget process and provides annual statistical information related to services provided to justify the ongoing need for the program.

Administratively, SLS staff reported through the Dean of Students Office until a reorganization of the Division of Student Affairs in 2008. The office is now under the supervision of the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs.

**Today**

Student Legal Services is staffed by four licensed attorneys and provides students a full range of typical legal services including advice and consultation; drafting of letters and legal documents; conferences and settlement negotiations with adverse parties; legal research, review and interpretation of legal documents; drafting and filing of legal documents; and some representation in court. Notary services are also available. Court representation is limited to Alachua County and provided for uncontested or step-parent adoptions; uncontested dissolution of marriage without children or real property; landlord-tenant cases; name changes; and the sealing or expunction of criminal records. Advice and assistance is provided for consumer matters such as defective products and services, warranties, contracts, credit, identify theft; property damage; insurance; traffic citations; criminal traffic; criminal charges; preparation of affidavits; powers of attorney; and living wills.

Preventing legal problems through education is a primary goal of Student Legal Services. Staff educates students on their legal rights and responsibilities through lectures, workshops, presentations, and the distribution of information and materials on a variety of legal issues.

All full-time UF students are eligible for free legal services. Student Legal Services cannot provide assistance with claims involving UF, the State of Florida, or any of its agencies; disputes between UF students; matters the attorney believes to be clearly frivolous, without merit, or would otherwise violate the rules regulating the Florida Bar; or disputes in which the amount in controversy is under $150.00 or exceeds $15,000.

Student Legal Services offers internships, volunteer experience, and employment opportunities for students interested in careers in the legal profession.
LEADERSHIP

Leonard Grill    1977 - 1989
Larry Givens    1989 - 2000
Dainty Cleary    2000 - 2012
Jon C. Adcock    2013 - present
During the early years of financial aid, the primary funding for educational costs consisted of state and federal loans, a small number of college awarded scholarships, and scholarships provided by private sources. Faculty, YMCA personnel, and later staff in the Dean of Students Office were all involved in assisting students with finding resources to attend UF.

In 1965, the Office for Student Financial Affairs (SFA) became an official department on the UF campus. The first Director of SFA was Ira Douglas Turner. He directed a staff of 8 full-time employees. The SFA Office was 23 Tigert Hall. In 1969, UF disbursed $9,034,357 in aid to 17,960 students. During the mid-1970s, there was tremendous growth in federal, state, and institutional aid programs. By 1976, UF disbursed $21,926,745 in aid to 27,723 students — nearly tripling the amount disbursed in 1969. In 1979, SFA moved to Anderson Hall. In 1981, disbursements totaled $53,939,872 in aid to nearly 34,000 students. Mr. Turner retired in 1988.


**LEADERSHIP**

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<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ira Douglas Turner</td>
<td>1965 - 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karen L. Fooks</td>
<td>1988 - 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Wilder</td>
<td>2012 - present</td>
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Resource List


Criser Student Services Center at the University of Florida, Gainesville, FL


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Also available in the UF Archives: UF Yearbooks (The Seminole) and UF Undergraduate Catalogs, Graduate Catalogs, University Records, and other historical documents.