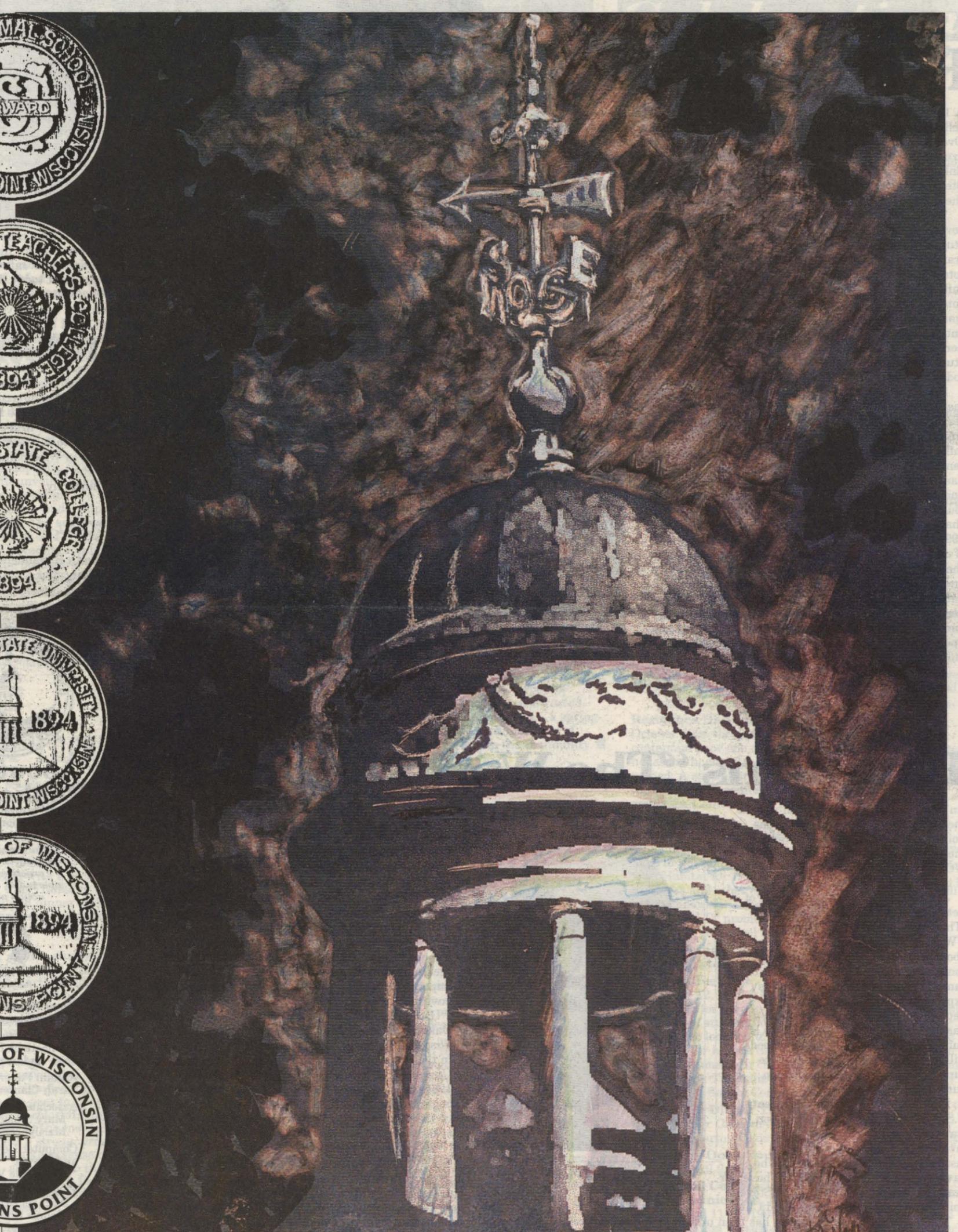


A POINTER ALUMNUS

CENTENNIAL 1994



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-STEVENS POINT
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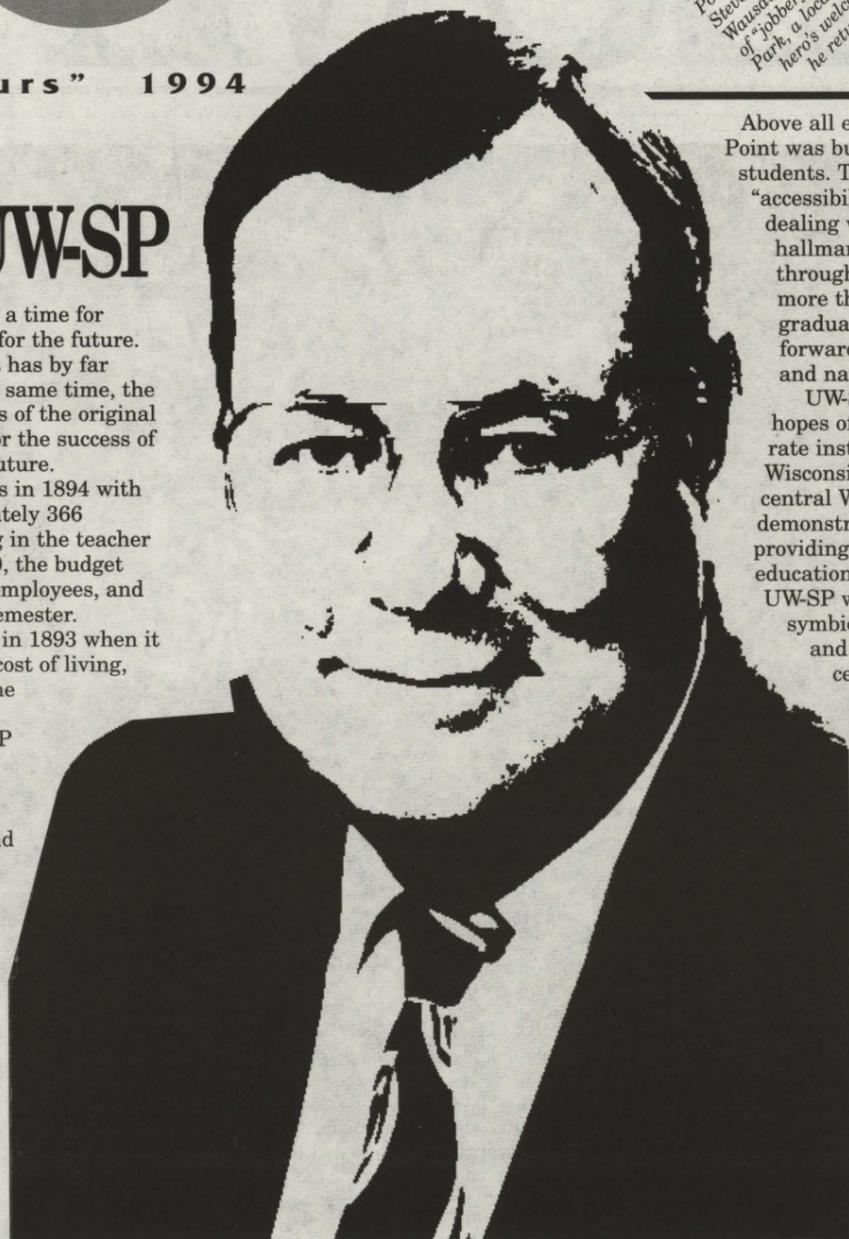
1894 "The World is Ours" 1994

Happy Birthday, UW-SP

A 100th birthday is a landmark event for any enterprise, a time for reflection on both the progress of the past and the hopes for the future. Over its 100-year history, the university at Stevens Point has by far exceeded the expectations of our founding fathers. At the same time, the linkages between past and present remain, and the ideals of the original Stevens Point Normal School at least partially account for the success of the institution, and for its potential and promise in the future.

The sixth Normal School in Wisconsin opened its doors in 1894 with seven energetic faculty, a \$26,000 budget, and approximately 366 students who paid no tuition for the privilege of enrolling in the teacher training program. Today the student body numbers 8,600, the budget totals \$85 million, faculty and staff include about 1,000 employees, and tuition for in-state undergraduates is about \$1,000 per semester. Interestingly, the advantages that favored Stevens Point in 1893 when it was chosen as the site for the new school—a reasonable cost of living, enthusiastic support from townspeople, accessibility to the northern part of Wisconsin, numbers of potential college students adjacent to the town—continue to benefit UW-SP today.

Since the Normal School opened its doors, the institution's emphasis on teacher education, on good teaching and on providing a "full course of instruction and training that fosters habits and forms ideals that will influence for good the student's whole career," have remained constant. At the same time, our curriculum has grown to include a wide range of majors, minors, and course offerings. Still, the prevailing values of our founders and the central Wisconsin community have shaped the directions of the expansion, so that in the 1990s the select mission of the university echoes that of our original charter in listing as one primary goal the provision of "a broad foundation of liberal studies and degree programs in the fine arts, humanities, natural science, and social sciences, imparting the heritage of human civilization, critical intelligence, and the skills necessary for a lifetime of learning and upon which education in the professional fields may be built."



Keith Sanders

Above all else, the Normal School at Stevens Point was built and has continued to serve its students. The institution's emphasis on "accessibility" and on the "personal touch" in dealing with students have been the hallmarks of the university's approach throughout its 100-year history. Presently, more than 50,000 individuals have graduated from this school and gone forward to benefit our community, state, and nation.

UW-SP has far surpassed the high hopes of its founders in building a first-rate institution of higher learning for Wisconsin's citizens. If the residents of central Wisconsin in 1894 had not demonstrated their strong commitment to providing the opportunity for higher education in the area, it is safe to say that UW-SP would not exist today. The symbiotic relationship between campus and community has thrived for a century, and I believe it will continue to flourish in the years ahead. On the occasion of our university's 100th birthday, I hope that all alumni share the pride and joy of accomplishment represented by the high-quality education our first century has brought to so many young people in Wisconsin, the nation, and the world.

Sincerely,

Keith R. Sanders

Keith R. Sanders
Chancellor

Paul Pens "The World Is Ours"

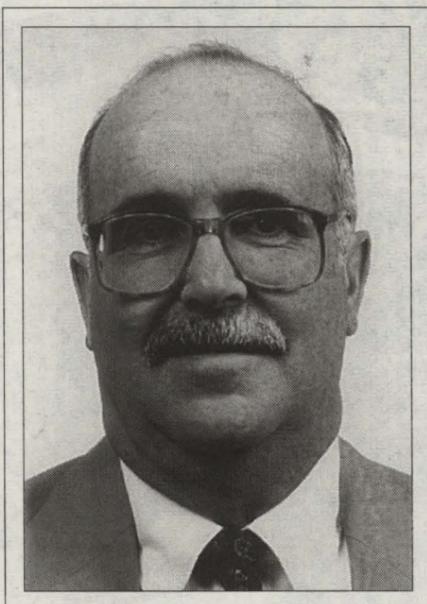
An historian who is in his 29th year at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point has written a narrative history of the institution, printed and bound by WORZALLA of Stevens Point in honor of the university's 100th anniversary.

Justus Paul, dean of the College of Letters and Science, is the author of "The World Is Ours: The History of UW-SP from 1894-1994." Numbering about 250 pages, the hardbound book, containing nearly 100 photographs of campus personalities and scenes, is expected to be available by mid-September. The publishing company has agreed to underwrite the costs of publication, so all of the sale proceeds will go to the UW-SP Foundation to support the work of the institution during its second century.

Paul, who is a specialist in recent U.S. history with an emphasis upon state and local politics, has been involved in studies on other area institutions. Graduate students who have worked with him at UW-SP have, for example, written histories of the Stevens Point Brewery and the Marshfield Clinic.

The centennial history project has been underway for several years. Paul was assisted with research of the university's early years by Liz Vehlow, a graduate student from Wausau. Additional help was provided by Professor Emeritus Carol Marion Wick, Archivist William G. Paul, and Ellen Gordon of the political science faculty. Financial support of some travel and related research expenses was provided by the University Personnel Development Committee.

Paul wrote full time in the summer of 1992, and has spent as much time as possible on it since then, including evenings and weekends last winter to complete the project. He says he would never have been able to finish the book without the support of his staff, including Associate Dean William Johnson and Assistant Dean Diane Gillo.



Justus Paul

In studying and retelling the university's history, Paul says he noted recurring themes and similarities between the approaches taken by different leaders. Problems dealing with change—enrollment bulges and declines, budget deficiencies, condition of facilities and personnel issues—have occurred and reoccurred at several points during the institution's first 100 years.

He says the university has prospered because of the leadership of visionaries who, for instance, sought to internationalize the campus or those who promoted early use of available technology. Also, the roles of those seeking to protect the world's environment provided the impetus for the creation of the university's major role in environmental education.

Born in Missouri, the author has lived in Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. After coming to Wisconsin to teach at Wausau High School for two years in the early '60s, he returned to graduate school at the University of Nebraska where he received a Ph.D in 1966, the same year in which he returned to the state to begin teaching at UW-SP. He became department chair in 1969, served until 1986 when he became acting dean of the college, then was named dean in 1987.

His previous publications include his dissertation, a study of conservative Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska, and the editorship of a book by fellow historian Rhys Hays. He is co-editor with Barbara Dotts Paul, an associate professor at the UW-SP library, of "The Badger

State: A Documentary History of Wisconsin." In addition, he has authored 11 articles in professional journals and numerous book reviews and abstracts of historical journal articles.

Paul suggests it is often possible to learn lessons for the future by studying the past, including the examination of institutions such as universities. He says he has gained valuable insights into the issues facing higher education and common themes which relate to all higher educational institutions. He hopes that those who read it will be enlightened about UW-SP's past but also gain some knowledge of the complexities of higher education in its broader context.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the book, should contact the Foundation Office at 346-3812. ■



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One of the original faculty, Garry Culver, complained about the heat as he held science classes in the unventilated third floor classrooms of Old Main. He took his students on the first fieldtrip to Yellowstone Park in 1900 and convinced President Pray to buy an expensive \$50 telescope.

Centennial Unveilings Scheduled

The Centennial Committee has scheduled several commemorative unveilings of plaques, signs, sculpture and namings during the highpoint of centennial activities in mid-September. At the time of this publication, it is anticipated that all of these dedications will be approved by the Board of Regents.

On Friday, Sept. 16, following convocation, the university will unveil a plaque in honor of former chancellor and governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus, in appreciation of his leadership, vision and advocacy on behalf of UW-SP. The engraved plaque containing a picture of Dreyfus and a written salute to him will be hung in the University Center Concourse near the entrance to the bookstore.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 17, at 10:30 a.m., a new bronze-lettered granite sign bearing the replica of Old Main's cupola, will be unveiled on the front lawn. The marker, designed by UW-SP art and design students of Professor Robert Stowers, will be accompanied by similarly styled concrete signs marking buildings and residence hall complexes throughout campus.

Dinner Theatre Planned

"Onward, Ever Onward: A Centennial Celebration," highlighting people and events during the university's first 100 years, will be staged as a musical dinner-theatre production on the evenings of Thursday through Sunday, Dec. 8, 9, 10 and 11 at UW-SP.

Tickets priced at \$20 per person are on sale at the Arts and Athletics ticket office, (715) 346-4100. The dinner and performances in the University Center Laird Room will begin with a cocktail hour at 6 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 on Thursday through Saturday, with cocktails at 4 and dinner at 5 p.m. on Sunday. During this year's centennial celebration, the productions will replace the annual Madrigal Dinner traditionally held in December.

Following dinner, student actors, singers and dancers will perform in a script written by Thomas F. Nevins and directed by Arthur Hopper of the theatre and dance faculty. The event will be coordinated by Karen Sannes of the dean's office, College of Fine Arts and Communication. Susan Gingrasso will direct the dancers and William Lavonis will be in charge of the music.

Featuring songs, dances and slides from various periods in the university's history, the series of vignettes will dramatize significant moments, both "good and rough," from the past to the present. Nevins says the script will reveal colorful happenings, not recreate a "stodgy" history of the institution. The campus always has maintained a strong, progressive reputation combined with a keen sense of family and community involvement, according to the writer. While creating the script, he consulted with Dean Justus Paul, author of a forthcoming book about UW-SP's history, and has been assisted with research by Charles Clarke of the history department.

The play will feature illustrious people involved with the school since its opening in 1894, such as Presidents Pray, Sims, Dreyfus and Marshall, up to the present leader, Chancellor Keith Sanders. Also, events such as the establishment of the natural resources and home economics programs will be highlighted.

A cast of student performers will play a number of roles. The set and the costumes will be simple and uncomplicated in order to further emphasize the people who have contributed to the development of UW-SP, Nevins says.

Hopper says the theatre and dance department is pleased to be able to make such a creative contribution to the centennial celebrations at UW-SP. ■

A centennial fountain, called the Iris Fountain, is being constructed and will be completed for unveiling at 11:15 a.m. It will be located in the plaza area which has been created by University Women between the University Center and Old Main. A combination of trees, about 250 perennial plants and the fountain will eventually complete the beautification project.

At 2:15 p.m. that afternoon in the lobby of the Albertson Learning Resources Center, a piece especially commissioned in honor of the centennial by Native American artist James Frechette Jr. of Rhinelander, will be added to the display of his works. He is the creator of a one-of-a-kind collection of hand-carved wooden figures representing the culture, history and political structure of the clans within the Menominee tribe. In addition to the smaller clan figures, eventually there will be a centerpiece set of six larger figures portraying the clan's council.

At 3:30 p.m., the 24-acre lake at Schmeckle Reserve will be named Lake Joanis, in memory of the longtime CEO of Sentry Insurance. In 1975-76, under Joanis' leadership, the company spent about \$1 million digging the hole to use for fill when its corporate headquarters, adjacent to campus, was constructed. The removal of fill created, at the same time, a spring-fed lake which has been and will continue to be of great benefit to the university and to the community. ■

Casino Event Set Next Year

UW-SP alumni are invited to join the enthusiastic crowd of about 600 Big Band fans who dance for scholarships at the Indian Crossing Casino at Waupaca's Chain O' Lakes every year in mid-June.

Entertaining both dancers and a seated audience is UW-SP's Big Band Express, made up of faculty, student and alumni musicians. All proceeds from the event go to the university's Jazz Studies Scholarships. Tickets are \$15 per person.

About \$14,000 has been raised via the 1992 and 1993 casino events. This year another \$7,000 was donated by participants; 12 musicians benefited from the scholarships including local students Stephen Kung and Tom McComb.

"Big bands on their way from Chicago to Minneapolis played here live for 35 years and now for one magical evening we bring that music of the '30s, '40s and '50s back to the Casino," Professor Robert Kase promises.

He added that, "The university and especially the Jazz Studies Program is indebted to all who come to dance to our music. We have awarded 32 music scholarships using the proceeds of the three performances."

The UW-SP Jazz Studies scholarship committee sponsors the event. The committee members are: Terry and Sarah Woodford, Appleton; Dan and Mame Heaney, Neenah; Pete and Chris Nelson, Waupaca; Jerry and Nancy Salan, Waupaca; and Leon Jr. and Mary Kay Schmidt, Wisconsin Rapids.

Stevens Point committee members are Chancellor Keith and Carol Sanders of UW-SP, Bob and Marilyn Worth, Anne Schierl, John and Gail Prais, and Bob and Mary Williams.

For additional information or to be placed on the event's mailing list, contact Schierl at 344-8443 or 258-7108. ■

Sept. 17, 1894—The first day of classes is held for the new school with 152 students in the normal program, 49 in the preparatory department and 165 children in the model school. President Theron B. Pray leads operations in a building that cost \$49,000.

1899—Arnold Gezell of Alma receives his diploma here and goes on to become one of the world's foremost child psychologists, spending most of his career on the faculty of Yale University. Several other graduates of the first few years are to become college professors and Normal School presidents in Wisconsin and Normal Margaret Ashmun, class of 1897, will establish a studio in New York City and wins acclaim as an author of books for young women. Joseph D. Beck of Viroqua, class of 1897, is to become the only Pointer alumnus in the school's first century to be elected to the U.S. Congress. He is a labor reformer and foe of Prohibition.

Celebration CALENDAR

Centennial Weekend

Convocation

Friday, September 16, 1994
10:30 a.m., Quandt Fieldhouse—Former Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus, speaker at the fall convocation, will "kick off" the centennial celebration of special events.

Centennial Breakfast

Saturday, September 17, 1994
9:00 - 10:30 a.m., front lawn of Old Main—Continental breakfast for special guests and dignitaries.

Centennial Opening Ceremonies

9:45 a.m., front lawn of Old Main—Brief introduction by Chancellor Keith R. Sanders.

Community Bell Ringing

9:55 - 10:05 a.m., community of Stevens Point—Church and school bells throughout Stevens Point will ring in celebration of the university's anniversary.

UW-SP's First Days

10:15 - 10:30 a.m., front lawn of Old Main—Brief address with historical overview of the first opening exercises of the first day at Stevens Point Normal School, September 17, 1894. Special guests are descendants of the first freshman class.

Centennial Unveiling Ceremonies

10:30 a.m., front lawn of Old Main—Unveiling of new campus sign on front lawn. 11:15 am. Unveiling of Iris Fountain south lawn of University Center. 2:15 p.m., lobby of LRC—Unveiling of Frechette sculpture. 3:30 p.m., Schmeckle Reserve, lake area—Unveiling of "Lake Joanis" memorial.

Luncheon for Past Chancellors and Spouses

Noon - 2:00 p.m., Allen Center—Special lunch to honor past chancellors and prominent alumni, retired faculty and staff and other friends of the university. \$10.00 per person. Contact: University Relations, 346-2481.

Centennial Festival

5:00 p.m. - midnight, Centennial Plaza and Reserve Street—Street party featuring music, dancing, food festival and presentations from community groups.

Residence Hall Open Houses

October 1994 through May 1995—Each month of the centennial year one or two residence halls will hold open houses in honor of the person for whom the hall is named. A special program and hospitality event will include family members of the honoree and past residents. Contact: Julie Zsido, 346-2611.

Labor of Love

Monday, September 5—Residence Life Programs will implement a program for residence hall students to give back to the community. Activities will include working with Habitat for Humanity, food collection for the homeless and other special programs. This activity will be a companion to the community "SHOW PURPLE SHOW GOLD" promotion through the distribution of purple and gold lapel ribbons.

Homecoming 1994

Saturday, October 1, 1994

Parents' Weekend

November 12, 1994—A major family weekend celebration for parents and families of athletes, student leaders and student body. Residence Hall Naming Ceremonies location to be announced. A house naming ceremony for houses (floors) in the residence halls who choose to name their "house" in honor of a person (living or deceased). The halls included in this are Steiner, Hansen and Smith. Contact: Julie Zsido, 346-2611.

Centennial Dinner Theatre:

Onward Ever Onward—December 8-11, 1994—Dinner theatre featuring vignettes of UW-SP's 100 year history.

University Open House

Sunday, April 9, 1995

Centennial Celebration of the Arts and Communication, May 1-6, 1995

May 5-7 and 11-13, 1995—Programs featuring art and communication presentations orchestrated through the College of Fine Arts and Communication. A special program, *Danstage*, features dance and music from 1894 to 1995.

Spring Commencement Time Capsule Ceremony

May 20 & 21, 1995—The spring commencement program will have a futuristic theme, "looking toward our second 100 years." In addition to a special speaker, the program will include a time capsule ceremony.

Alumni All-Class Reunion

June 4-11, 1995—A variety of reunion receptions, program and a special Emeritus Faculty Pointer Hostel will be featured on the UW-SP campus.

1902—A new academic program in domestic science, later to be known as home economics, is established here and is one of few of its kind nationally. Bessie May Allen will arrive in 1913 to lead this important specialty offering nearly 40 years.



Edward Miller



Physical training was required for all students at Stevens Point Normal and unofficial sports conferences were set up. The other normal schools were "astonished at the way in which this young upstart school was winning games."

Futurists Predict UW-SP's Second Century

As UW-SP celebrates its first century of excellence, staff and students look forward to meeting the next several years of opportunities and challenges. Since the year 2000 is rapidly approaching, we thought it would be enjoyable and informative to have some university leaders share their prognoses of the future.

Edward Miller, chair of the Faculty Senate, says UW-SP has no choice but to prepare for the 21st century if we are to teach our students to have the skills and knowledge to compete in a technologically advancing world.

"However, making the necessary changes in the way we do things will be stressful and costly," he warns, "especially with the demand of ever-more sophisticated equipment. And significant change is often difficult for people to deal with."

Among the burgeoning expenditures Miller foresees for the university are costs related to information retrieval such as accessing the information superhighway. As a frequent user of Internet, he sees changes taking place at the present in the way information is obtained. Currently most materials available on the Internet are free or at small cost, but charges for many types of information will increase and use of the Internet may be metered rather than the current flat charge. In addition, more sophisticated software in various disciplines and more complex scientific instrumentation will be a major expense, Miller predicts. Unfortunately this comes at a time when support for higher education by states has declined.

Ironically, rather than depersonalizing the classroom, the professor has found that computers help to form closer relationships among faculty and students. "Use of technology must be taught, and because of this, students and their instructors are interacting more than ever at UW-SP."

In order for the university's future to be bright, continues the political scientist, a well-thought-out, long-range institutional plan is essential. Miller believes

revisiting the university's strategic plan, as a campuswide group will do this year, is an integral step in establishing administrative and curricular priorities in an era of shrinking budgets. When planning for the future, he urges faculty colleagues to first view needs from a university perspective rather than from a specific program's viewpoint.

Although a supporter of professional programs, Miller cautions against UW-SP losing sight of its liberal arts tradition. He believes a truly educated person has been exposed to multiple disciplines such as history, government and the arts and knows how to speak and write clearly. He says we must also avoid dominance of the campus by a few programs, an imbalance that has limited other campuses.

In terms of the learning environment, Miller believes the most effective learning takes place in smaller, interactive groups, not with masses of students sitting in lecture halls being inactive repositories of information. True learning, he believes, is related to discussion and interaction among the students and the instructor.

In preparing for the university's future beyond the year 2000, Miller encourages the continued fostering of a strong liberal arts model, increased sharing of time and attention by faculty with students, support of professional development activities, and involvement of faculty in department-based student organizations. He believes the university needs to further develop campuswide lectures on public issues, developments in science, arts, and humanities that integrate knowledge. "There's a lot more to the makeup of a comprehensive university than individual classes strung together," he concludes. ■

Classified Future Looks Bright

There is the likelihood of a bright future for members of the classified staff, according to Mary Sipiorski, who has chaired a new campus committee representing classified employees during its first year of operation.

"Classified staff will get more respect, recognition and equality in the future because of the committee's efforts. With the chancellor's support, we are becoming involved with campus decision-making and our opinions are being considered more often. However, there also will be fewer classified positions because of the governor's hiring freeze and the downsizing of the campus.

"Classified workers, across the board, are dedicated and hard-working. They take their jobs seriously and will continue to do that. But if there are fewer of us, some things will not get done. For example, when departmental secretary positions are converted to nine months, some tasks will not be completed. In many areas such as registration, personnel, accounting, and the library, fewer people will be called upon to do more work, but this will be possible through the use of advanced technology."

Sipiorski believes classified workers such as custodial, maintenance and technical staff who have seen their numbers decimated in recent years may be better appreciated in years ahead because they will be a scarcer commodity—people will have to wait longer for them to complete work assignments.

"We also are anticipating the implementation of orientation and mentoring programs that will help new employees, including classified hires. A new statewide grid system for salary increases should help adjust some

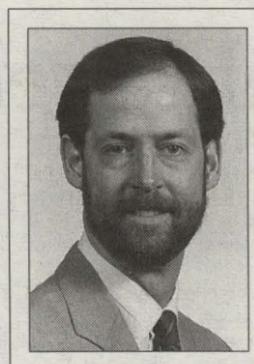
inequities that have developed over time and allow classified employees to receive more equitable pay increases with less red tape."

Sipiorski bemoans ballooning expenses for families of students and the higher standards for admissions demanded by the university's shrinking resources. "We may have a more highly qualified student body, but fewer young people will have the opportunity to pursue a higher education."

As an assistant printing manager and catalog editor, Sipiorski also is concerned about the university's consumption of paper. She says she doesn't foresee new technology decreasing the amount of paper generated on campus. "Newsletters are cropping up all over thanks to advances in desktop publishing. Newsletters and direct mailings are used by campus units to reach off-campus audiences. In addition to increased fund-raising efforts, there are listings of courses, surveys by grant-funded projects and mailings sent out for numerous programs such as conferences and concerts. In addition to universitywide fund-raising efforts, individual colleges are contacting alumni for money. All of these campaigns use great volumes of paper—I don't see these trends diminishing," she observes. ■



Mary Sipiorski



John Zach

Academic Staff in Demand

Academic staff member John Zach, a counselor with the Career Services office, provides an additional point of view on the subject of a liberal arts education. While he agrees

with Miller about its importance, he also sees the need for students to hone their skills in preparation for the workplace. As one of the people who tries to help graduates find employment, Zach says students need more hands-on, job-related experiences and career planning in order to become more employable in a tough job market.

A well-rounded education is desirable, but students and their parents have an additional goal to have education contribute to obtaining rewarding employment upon graduation," he says.

He predicts that the future will continue to bring demands for people with higher education plus technical skills and training.

"Our students need to be prepared by coordinating their classwork with experience in the workplace," he says. "Students who complete internships, have applied what they have learned and have developed refined thinking skills, will be the ones to be hired."

"One of our art and design students who was promoting the addition of sophisticated software to the campus network, spoke in front of the Faculty Senate last semester. She said the main reason she was hired for summer employment was her ability to use advanced computer software. The addition or integration of technical training is crucial for many of these students," Zach says.

In addition to mastering computer skills, Zach sees the demand for other career development increasing because of anticipated changes in the workforce. People will be changing jobs, "re-careering," older and more nontraditional students will be entering the job market. Many of these people will be returning to school.

Areas that will be "hot" in the future, according to Zach include those with a demand for problem-solving skills such as environmental fields, working with the elderly, and dealing with complex communication—obtaining, sorting and analyzing vast quantities of information.

The new emphasis on advanced technology, applied learning and vocational training will increase the demand for academic staff on campus, he predicts. For example, a satellite television course that was broadcast last semester called for a crew of nine people to coordinate lights, cameras, sets, and serve as floor director. The same is true for computer systems, service and training. Many of these technicians will be academic staff.

According to Zach, the good news for the future is that academic staff will be given many positive opportunities to contribute outside the classroom, but questions remain about long-term job security. "There has to be some compromise by people in a rapidly changing world, but employees deserve a reasonable degree of job security, financial rewards and benefits," he says. Collective bargaining for academic staff doesn't seem to be in the cards until public school, vocational, and university teachers all join forces to press for bargaining rights, Zach maintains.

The counselor says he is hopeful for the near future that contracts for many academic staff employees will be extended beyond a one-year time frame so valued university employees will have greater job security and less uncertainty about their futures. ■

February 1906—Despite having strong faculty and community support, President Provis asked by the Board of Regents to resign. The school chief had been at odds with local attorney C. D. McFarland, who served on the state board. Mary D. Bradford, a faculty member and one of the leading women educators in the state at the time, was incensed by the firing. She resigned in protest, soon to be followed by three critic teachers in the model school program.



President John Sims (standing in back row) and his faculty taught a variety of training courses to prepare students to teach in state graded schools, high schools, and country schools. Tuition was free.

Thoyre Foresees High-Tech Campus

"If you were to stand on the steps of the College of Professional Studies building in the year 2004, our campus would look much the same as it does today," predicts Vice Chancellor Howard Thoyre, one of the university's top prognosticators. "The differences will be inside the buildings in the classrooms of the future."

Thoyre forecasts a promising tomorrow for distance education through television broadcasting and computer systems. He anticipates interactive classes being broadcast from UW-SP throughout the state and beyond, but he also sounds a note of caution about the expense of outfitting classrooms and training faculty to embrace the new technology. A member of a UW-System distance education task force and chair of System's Academic Policy Issues Committee, he has been integrally involved with distance education planning.

For the high-tech classroom of the future to become a reality, Thoyre emphasizes the need for cooperation between institutions, both public and private, plus a strong commitment academically

and financially, to implementing the needed equipment, service and training. He believes such changes are essential for UW-SP to remain viable in the next century. "Our campus cannot afford to be out-of-touch with the world around us. More than ever, participants in higher education must have access to information from around the globe," Thoyre warns.

The vice chancellor speaks enthusiastically about traveling the electronic superhighway, obtaining and imparting information through systems such as Internet and using television and audio hookups to reach people who can take classes in their own communities. The new technology will allow UW-SP to better serve nontraditional students, professionals on-the-job, physically challenged people, and others who prefer not to come to campus.

In addition, advanced technology can be used to improve the quality of UW-SP's instruction by augmenting classes with interactive lectures by international experts in which students and speakers can see, ask questions, and interact with each other just as if they were in the same room.

The vice chancellor views UW-SP's collaboration with school districts and the business community as a positive byproduct of implementing distance education and an

effective way to draw on campus, community and global expertise.

"The growing utilization of technology won't change, in any significant way, the complexion or the size of the campus itself, however. We will always have on campus a significant number of high school graduates who want to leave their hometowns and experience the social and extracurricular activities of college life," Thoyre predicts.

He also interjects a note of caution about getting "swept up with the new technology. Policies must be developed for its use and care must be taken to meet the needs of students and faculty on campus, he warns." Since only about 30-40 percent of the faculty will be dedicated to using the technology in their classrooms by the year 2000, Thoyre urges the academic community to remember that a large percentage of teaching will continue to be done by faculty receiving only a little help from technology. ■



Howard Thoyre



Keith Sanders

Sanders Takes Proactive Stance

When Chancellor Keith Sanders peers into his crystal ball, he sees several strengths and many challenges in the university's future.

According to Sanders, the institution's strong points include a solid liberal arts base, an excellent faculty, bright students, a good curriculum, and a willingness to make constructive changes.

Two changes he foresees being implemented within the next few years include focusing curriculum in the areas of environmental literacy and ethics, which Sanders says will help to "make us unique and identify who we are." Previous trends such as the computerization of the campus (the chancellor likes to refer to UW-SP with its 2,200 workstations, as "the best computer environment in the Midwest"), and making internal sacrifices in order to fund competitive salaries will continue as a way of life.

"Most of our future challenges will be budgetary," he continues. "Trying to do more with less has become our motto in the past few years. Now with \$1 billion of property tax relief in our state's future, we know that part of the money will have to be deallocated from UW System campuses. At UW-SP we are trying to view this as an opportunity to sacrifice the breadth of some of our offerings in order to enhance the quality."

"A 'Call to Meeting' will be held at the end of this summer to examine how well we have implemented seven universitywide priorities, plus other objectives and activities, which were identified during a 1989 planning process, 'An Action Agenda for the '90s.' My guess is we have done pretty well, especially in the areas of enhancing

faculty positions and salaries while decreasing administrative positions."

The chancellor believes a smaller university can be a better university, but "smaller" does not refer to the student population. Between now and the year 2000, demographers are looking at a statewide increase of about 10,000 additional college-age students of which the UW System will be asked to find room for 31 percent. That translates into an additional 360 freshmen for UW-SP.

Despite the student population increases, Sanders' leaner, more efficient campus of the future will have smaller classes, fewer majors and minors, fewer administrators, but more faculty members. Students will be required to take less time to graduate. The chancellor sees a renewed interest in the teaching mission of universities throughout the country, a trend which will be mirrored at UW-SP.

Assets which our leader sees for the years ahead are the geographic location of the campus, its outstanding job placement record, successful alumni, well-developed shared governance and a reputation for being quietly aggressive, proud and entrepreneurial.

"We don't sit around waiting for the phone to ring," Sanders quips. "We openly confront our challenges. We don't stay idle and let outside events overcome us. We do as much as we can to foresee the future and change constructively." ■



David Staszak

Graduate Programs Have Full House

David Staszak, dean of graduate studies, doesn't anticipate the number of graduate students at UW-SP will change significantly in the next several years. "Our master's programs have been capping enrollments for years, he says, because of the high level of interaction demanded between faculty and students at the graduate level and the hours of advising and individual attention required. Under the traditional liberal arts model, our resources for delivering services to graduate students have long been finite," Staszak says.

Some areas such as education and natural resources are solving this dilemma by subscribing to a professional development model. They are creating collaborative programs with schools and agencies outside the university to help train students. "For instance," the dean continues, "teacher education programs such as math and computing, environmental education and human development, are using a Master Teacher concept in which designated teachers within school systems are hired to help train their colleagues. Only highly skilled people with expertise in certain subject areas are authorized by the university to become instructors to their colleagues," Staszak says.

Ensuring quality versus providing access will continue to be an ongoing concern in the future, Staszak predicts, but the problems are not insurmountable. "We must come up with more creative, nontraditional ways to offer needed subjects, while at the same time, making sure they meet the university's curricular standards."

A national trend that is being duplicated at UW-SP, he continues, is the increasing proportion of women entering graduate programs. Many are pursuing somewhat nontraditional career paths, and, in response, universities are being asked to develop curriculum to meet those needs. Currently four new graduate programs are "in the hopper" at UW-SP, but have not been implemented. They will lead to master's degrees in professional writing, health promotion/wellness, history and environmental education.

In some ways, the prospects for these programs are grim because the only way to implement them would be through reallocation of resources. All of the current graduate programs are "bursting at the seams," he says, so there is no other area from which to transfer funds to support the new curriculum.

"There is a danger," Staszak says, "in placing undue emphasis on undergraduate education to the detriment of graduate programs. If graduate programs and student research projects are not supported and nurtured, there will be no future scholars or scholarly information to educate the next generations of students. The purpose of scholarly endeavor has always been to seek the new and reinterpret the old, and if this is not done because of budgetary cutbacks, it will lead to the stagnation of higher education," Staszak warns. ■

SGA Pres Optimistic

Alicia Ferriter of Stevens Point, a senior social science major and president of the Student Government Association, has many thoughts and opinions about the future of the university. The issues that concern Ferriter the most are ones that will have a long-term effect on the students, as well as the institution.

Rising tuition costs are a major concern for students.

"With the huge increase in tuition, the quality of and access to our education is going to be affected. The 6.9 percent increase in tuition will affect the number of students that are able to attend UW-SP," she warns.

"However, on a more positive note, I think the quality of our student body is getting better. Students are coming here with goals set and they are striving to reach those goals. The increase in tuition presents a challenge to those students that really want to be here, and that is one of the reasons why our student body is of a higher quality."

As the newly elected president of the Student Government Association, Ferriter has high hopes for the upcoming centennial year. "SGA has renewed excitement and energy. I think we have a good grasp on the issues concerning the students," Ferriter continued. "The elected senators and executive board have a history of involvement, but there is also some new blood that will help us get a better perspective on the issues that concern the student body."

Ferriter also discussed her frustrations regarding the apathy of some of our students. "The opportunities for student involvement on this campus are abundant, but it seems as though I only see a strong commitment from the same people involved every year in student activities. I hope the centennial festivities bring out some new faces and decrease those feelings of apathy among our students."

Another concern of Ferriter's, in regard to the future of the university, is the potential for overworking the faculty. "Faculty members are asked to research, advise, attend meetings, sit on committees, and above all teach." Ferriter believes that if this keeps up, our students will suffer in the classroom. Faculty members are not superhumans, they need time to prepare for classes, just like the students. Ferriter said, "We are here for a reason, and that is to get an education. Let's not forget that."

The student president has some strong opinions when it comes to the recent changes UW-SP has seen in its curriculum. "Whether it's 'credits to degree' or 'time to degree,' there seems to be an obsession with getting out faster," Ferriter said. "We need to redefine whether that will benefit the students or just the university."

Overall, Ferriter feels optimistic about the future. "With the high quality of students, faculty, and administration, we should have no problems in dealing effectively with the issues and concerns that face this university," she concludes. ■



Alicia Ferriter

Summer 1906—John Francis Sims, a teacher and institute conductor at the River Falls State Normal School becomes Mr. Pray's successor. Though he has received no formal higher education, he is considered a national leader in rural education.

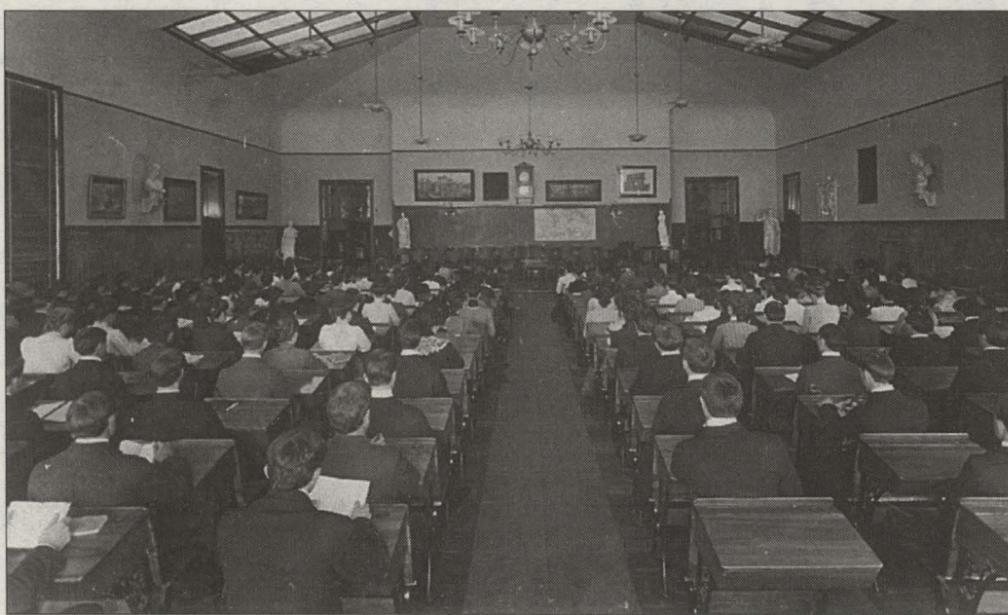
1915—Nelson Hall is constructed as the second dormitory in the State Normal School system. It is named for George Nelson of Stevens Point, an attorney serving on the Board of Regents.

Sept. 13, 1918—Though World War I is nearing an end, the Board of Regents votes approval of a Stevens Point campus. About 100 men are signed up on Oct. 1, but by the time recruits number is 62. The soldiers, who are considered full-fledged members of the regular Army, serve until Dec. 20, 1918, earning \$30 per month.

1926—President Sims dies in a Milwaukee hospital and is succeeded by Dr. Robert Dodge Baldwin, a graduate of Princeton, Columbia and Cornell Universities. He is an education professor at Cheney State Normal School in Washington.

Spring 1926—Clifford Thompson of the Iowa-Scandinavia area graduates and eventually becomes an attorney after completing a law degree at Marquette University in Milwaukee. His dam to fame, however, is in his height. Billed as the World's Tallest Man, he is reputed to be eight feet and seven inches, but the Guinness Book of World Records states he is seven feet and five inches. Years from now, his classmates would say the latter dimensions were more accurate. Thompson's death would occur in 1955.

Summer 1926—The school has a new name, Stevens Point State Teachers College, but it is soon known as "Central State."



Daily general assemblies of the student body were required under President Sims. Many seniors dreaded having to present their original "rhetoricals" to the group.



Originally more popular with women than men, the new game of basketball was the first organized team sport for women at SPN. This 1914 team was quite successful in unofficial intermural competition.



Besides athletics, music and oratory were popular extracurricular activities. The cast of the 1924 play, "To the Ladies," posed for an early Pointer photographer.



Life at SPN was not all serious. Good times were part of campus life as well. The two most common "problems" requiring discipline were beer drinking and "unchaperoned activities."



Home economics courses including sewing were so popular that the east wing addition to Old Main was called the "home economics wing" with the entire first floor allotted for its classes.

UW-SP's Birth Was A Lively One

When the delegation arrived, Byron B. Park, a local lawyer and judge who served as a member of the Normal School Board of Regents from 1892 to 1895, and his wife and two children were placed in a waiting carriage. The horses were unhitched and several young men of the city took turns pulling Park's carriage through the streets. At the public square, John H. Brennan delivered the welcoming address and congratulated Park on behalf of the entire county for his success in obtaining the school site for the city. In reply, Park stated that it was a great honor for him and that this was the happiest day of his life. But, he gave full credit for the successful bid to the people of Stevens Point, especially those who had gone to Madison to fight for the city's bid for the normal school site.

Needless to say, not all of central Wisconsin was in such a festive mood. Wausau was, not surprisingly, distressed over the decision. *The Wausau Pilot Review* reported editorially that "in all justice, gratitude, policy, and good sense, the Regents were bound to locate one of the schools in this city," but instead they chose Stevens Point, "a city with a moral reputation which stinks worse than the Milwaukee River." *The Wausau Torch* charged that the choice was made through "jobbery and corruption, wire working, politics, and bribery." *The Torch* concluded that it seemed that it would have been hard for the regents to "make a worse decision." *The Wausau Central* proclaimed that the board's action "exhibits as plain as day that the vote on both schools was secured by bribery." *The Central* blasted the regents' choice and stated that the moral character of Stevens Point was so poor that "it would even be risky to locate a penitentiary there." The paper chastised those regents who had voted to locate the school in Stevens Point and urged

them to "publicly make known their situation and clear themselves of the outrageous scandal... a scandal for which any honest, decent, self-respecting man would be commended if he openly disavowed any connection therewith."

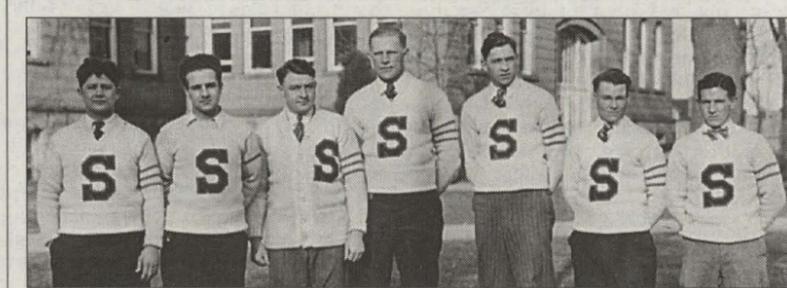
The "twin cities" of Grand Rapids and Centralia (which later merged to become the city of Wisconsin Rapids) received the news of the selection of Stevens Point with more equanimity. They, also, had been among the early suitors seeking the normal school site. *The Centralia Enterprise and Tribune* reported that the selection met with "general satisfaction in the twin cities," while the *Wood County Reporter* noted that although the twin cities would have welcomed the site, the one chosen would be "convenient for Normal pupils from the Twin Cities to attend..." The paper concluded that although disappointed, "we gracefully yield the palm to our more fortunate rival and extend congratulations."

With the initial victory celebration behind them, efforts turned toward fulfilling the city's commitments to provide land and financial support for the new school. Plans were made for the delivery of the money secured from the city and the county. Because of the failure of banks throughout the nation in the depression which had begun in 1893, the state treasurer, who was wary of banks, demanded that the commitment be delivered in cash to his office in Madison. A committee consisting of Ed McDill, Andrew Week, George Rogers, and Byron Park was given the responsibility for making the delivery. Armed with revolvers and \$50,000 in cash, the group set out for Madison. They stopped once, in Portage, to count the money and from that city took a train to Madison where a deputy met them and escorted them to the treasurer's office. By midnight, the cash had been counted, turned over to the regents, and a receipt given. ■

—Justus Paul



Coaching football in the 40s was a challenging task for George Berg because of the shortage of men. Conference competition was suspended in 1943 but resumed on a limited basis in 1945 when President Hansen announced the resumption of homecoming activities.



Senior members of the 1928 "S" Club were sports champions Greg Charlesworth, Jack Rezatto, Bill Albrecht, Tiny Bannach, Ben Weronke, Scotty McDonald, and George Chesrown.

Spring 1927—The first recipients of bachelor's degrees from the institution are sisters Genevieve and Mayme Cartmill of Plover, both majors in home economics education. The ceremony in which they are honored is the first one in which school graduates wear caps and gowns.

1930—Growing dissatisfaction by the faculty with President Baldwin's attempts to raise their educational levels and by members of the community over mediocre successes of Pointer sports teams lead President Baldwin to his decision to resign and become professor of educational administration at West Virginia University.

1930—Frank S. Hyer, who served here from 1904 to 1915 as principal of the model school and normal school institute conductor, transfers from the presidency of Whitewater State Teachers College to the presidency of "Central State."

1931—Peter J. Michelsen, a Norwegian-born musician who received some of his education in his homeland under the tutelage of the famed composer, Edvard Grieg, joins the "Central State" faculty to develop its music program.

Feb. 27, 1933—The Pointer basketball team led by its popular coach, Eddie Kotal, stuns sports fans across the state by defeating the Badgers of UW-Madison, 28-24, in a non-conference game at Wisconsin Rapids.

1935—Gilbert Faust, 21, joins the faculty, beginning what is to become the longest stint of any employee in the institution's history—50 years. Starting as a laboratory assistant in the chemistry department, he will serve much of his career as registrar.



Between February 1943 and May 1944 about 1,200 soldiers spent from five to 20 weeks on campus as part of the Army Air Corps 97th College Training Detachment. Their presence earned the school about \$80,000.



Twins were much in evidence on campus in the early 50s. These are (back row) John and Richard Bruha, Leona and Charlotte Forth; (front row) Gene and Robert Paulson, Jean and Joan Mews.



Nurse Mary Neuberger and Dr. F.A. Marrs provided medical services to Central State Teachers College students for almost 20 years.



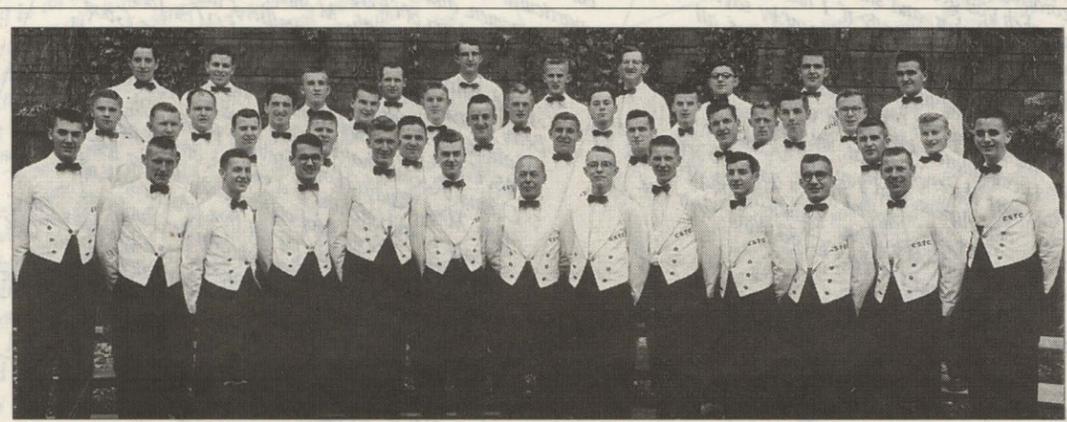
Regular radio programming was initiated in 1939 by Gertie Hanson after WLBL moved its studio from the Whiting Hotel to campus. Here Robert H. Rifleman participated in a "Radio Workshop" program in the early 40s.



The library was housed in Old Main until 1954.



No homecoming parade, like this one in 1950, was complete without the appearance of the marching band led by Peter Michelsen who served the school from 1931 until 1955.



Norman Knutzen (center, bottom row) celebrated his 20th year as leader of the Men's Glee Club by taking them on the campus bus to Miami, Fla. to sing under the auspices of the National Association of Federated Music Clubs.



Home economics students were busy moving into the new Home Management House at 1103 Main St. after it was purchased in 1952 when the Sims Cottages had to be torn down to make way for a new library.



girl"
Rudy?
or OCS and

Tuesday am.
Dearest Rudy—
Your letter arrived in Pike's mail bag just a little while ago—I watched him come up the street and wondered if that pack he was carrying had any for me. And it did! Thank you. Queer, isn't it, Rudy, to think how many people handle our letters en route? Sort of removes the personal touch to have our conversations handled by dozens of "middle men." doesn't it? But still, I don't know what I'd do without 'em.

Nov. 9, 1944
News from the CSTC front: Merve and Irene have sold the Eat Shop—darn. We miss them awfully. They are taking a couple months' vacation, I guess. At present, I'm working in the Eat Shop nightly until the new people get started. Sort of adds to my already strenuous days, but that's all right—I take iron tablets now. Shelp me. I'm going to build up enough hemoglobin so that I can give blood to the Red Cross.

Saturday, Nov. 11
Dearest Rudy—
The Gigs ride again—and not around the tennis court, either. Mickey [Meredith Mykleby, '44, Mrs. Jack Kelsey, Abbottsford] & Martha arrived in Point this afternoon, and so tonight Gerrie, Janet, Mary Lou, Martha, Mickey and Vi are going bowling. We haven't been out all together like this since last New Year's Eve. Do you remember New Year's Day last year, Rudy? So do I—and it's nearly a year ago. Later... It's five minutes after midnight, and we just got in. It was so grand to together again. And we talked about the 97th as per usual. Martha is still waiting for her call to the Waves. Once when one of us called her "Miss Stock, please." "Apprentice Seaman Stock, honey. I wonder when this war's Armistice will come. At eleven o'clock today, when all the whistles blew. Pat and I came to our feet and faced the East so quickly that we both remarked about it later—just as if we had rehearsed it. And when we turned to look at each other, we both had tears in our eyes. I guess we were both praying.

Sunday, 10 Dec. 21:30
Dearest Rudy—
I wish you were listening to the Hour of Charm. They're playing the Concerto with the melody of "Tonight We Love." Remember, in the "Song of Russia?" Mmm. Well, now it's certain where my brother is—he's in the 77th, and you've no doubt heard where they are? God help them—it's all I can say. Oh, Rudy—he will be all right, won't he? He has to be!
We have the dorm all decorated for Christmas. There are trees in the living room, dining room, and rec room. On the dining room buffet is a group of candles and snow. Stars and greens on the mirror. In the hall we have angels, holly, and candles. But no where—just no where is there any mistletoe! We put some up over the dining room door last year—did you know that? Lots of the fellows stood hopefully under it.
Have you heard the song, "The Very Thought of You"? I like it. Liked the movie it was in. Good night, honey—sweet dreams.

Thursday, Dec. 15
The birthday party for all December babies was Tuesday evening. I had to cut the cake. When we blew out the candles, we wished a unanimous wish that the end of the war would be in 1945. What's that song about "Wishing Will Make It So"? I don't think wishing has much to do with it, though.
We've been hearing from Marilyn again. I told you, didn't I, that the 77th had established a beach head on Ceyte? Interesting by way of propoganda—the news of their landing was announced on Pearl Harbor Day. According to Marilyn's letter, they landed around Nov. 27. I'm glad they held the news, though—this way we knew he was okay right after we knew he must be in the fighting. Our Glee Club is presenting its Christmas Concert Sunday and Monday nights. That's the current news around here, period.

Tuesday, Jan. 16
Hi, Lieutenant Darling—
I think you'll get this on Friday morning [OCS graduation], hence the salutation. And this is the day we've been waiting for since that first Monday I was here at school, and you called from McCoy to say you were on your way. It was absolutely perfect talking to you tonight. I don't think we said much that made sense, but so what? Do you know we talked eight minutes! It's \$3.80, but don't let that bother you—its taken care of. I'll be thinking about you hard on Friday, and if ever bars were pinned on by remote control, yours will be! I have to say good night now. It's after midnight, and I had an exciting day.
Love always, Vi

In six days I'm happy about the mail situation. I didn't bring me anything and I was getting bluer and bluer. I'm sky-blue pink with purple dots and (which means I'm happy) because I had three letters. Rudy Horn—you ought to know him—he's nice. I'm due to and on account of we worked on the Pointner at last night. Did I tell you I'm news editor this year? I'll do a copy now and then, if you like. I'll finish this later—I love it.
Advanced Writing from Celand M. Burroughs does not demerits! He's making us write a one-act play. After that he couldn't write one himself. I'm going to base mine on my life. It will be an all girl cast, and all about men. Naturally. The leading girl is to go out to work staying with kids, then she comes in late. Meantime her boyfriend comes home on her whereabouts, and they all live happily ever after.
There were two officers in the dorm today to check the property belonging to the army—the big dishwasher, refrigerator, etc. I didn't like 'em. They looked around just the way the officers did before the 97th arrived. I didn't like them, either—then. And I vowed I would hate every soldier who put his G.I. shoe into the sacred feminine portals of Nelson Hall. How I changed! Have to study now. Good night.

1938—President Hyer retires and is succeeded by Dr. Phillip Falk, a UW-Madison graduate whose experience includes the superintendency of several public school districts in southern Wisconsin.

1939—After serving only the fall semester, President Falk announces his decision to leave his position to become superintendent of the Madison city schools. In an interview 41 years later, he said his decision was prompted by his wife's desire to be closer to her physician in Madison.

May M. Roach

May M. Roach served the university for more than 40 years. She attended Stevens Point Normal School in 1905 and 1906 and joined the faculty in 1914. In addition to her work in the field of rural education, she also taught English. It was said that she had few peers in enthusiasm and drive for rural education. Together with President William Hansen and Fred Schmeckle, she played a role in the development of the conservation program for which she later received recognition in 1972. Professor Roach was active in numerous civic groups and was a director of Wisconsin Headwaters Inc., a non-profit group devoted to development of north central Wisconsin. After her retirement in 1956, she helped with university fundraising and actively participated in numerous campus events. Professor Roach devoted much of her life to her school, her church and her community and continues to be remembered as one of the most colorful and beloved personalities in the institution's history.

Herbert F. Steiner

Herbert F. Steiner was a 1910 graduate of Stevens Point Normal School. He returned to his alma mater in 1919 to teach in the history department where he served as chairman. Before coming to Stevens Point, he had experience in rural and state graded schools and had been Superintendent of Schools in Mauston. In 1926 he was named Dean of Men, a post he held until the 1953-54 school year. Professor Steiner was active in the community in civic organizations and in athletics at the high school level. For many years he was a member of the rules committee of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association. He was described by others as possessing a rare gift of humor, always having an open door to his students, and he was noted for the drama of his classroom lectures.

John C. Thomson

John C. Thomson, an executive with Sentry Insurance Company in Stevens Point was described as a "researcher and scholar." He made many outstanding contributions to higher education in Wisconsin as a member of the State University System Board of Regents from 1960 to 1965 and of the State Coordinating Committee for Higher Education. He also served as the first elected president of the University Foundation. Mr. Thomson, who was born in Kansas City, Missouri, began working for Sentry Insurance in 1935 as a claims adjuster and for the last 16 years of his life, he was Vice President of Personnel. Shortly after his death in 1966, an editorial in the *Stevens Point Daily Journal* noted that he was concerned with the nature of things to come, and the manner of preparing for them. "His thoughts went beyond our immediate selfish concerns to envision an improved society for generations yet unborn."

Charles F. Watson

Charles F. Watson accepted an offer from Stevens Point Normal School in 1913 to head the Geography Department and coach football and track. His teaching career spanned more than four decades. In addition to his teaching and coaching duties, he served in additional administrative positions which included the directorships of the intermediate and junior high school education division and on two separate occasions as acting president of the school. On a national level, Professor Watson served on a committee involved with the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and was a delegate from Wisconsin to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington D.C. In 1968 at the dedication of Watson Hall, he was described as a "teacher, visionary, outstanding athlete, a man ahead of his time." He retired in 1946 and died in 1954 at age 77.

Vi Lindow and Rudy Horn were married on May 31, 1946. After graduating from UW-SP, they both taught school for several years before he completed a master's degree at UW-Madison and joined Sentry Insurance in 1955. Their son, Gregory, graduated from UW-SP in 1970. The Horns live in Stevens Point at 3221 Dan's Drive.

1939—President Falk's successor is E. T. Smith, who has served "Central State" as a history professor since 1909, with a master's degree from the University of Chicago. But he was not in good health and dies one year later.

Fall, 1940—William C. Hansen, superintendent of the Stoughton schools and holder of bachelor's and master's degrees from UW-Madison, becomes the first alumnus of this school to be chosen as its president. The 1911 recipient of a certificate to teach from here will serve as the president for 22 years, longer than anyone in the school's first century.

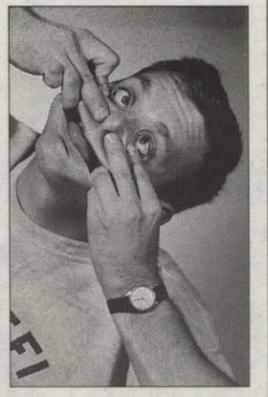
1941-1945—World War II takes a tremendous toll on the institution. The student enrollment drops from 775 in the fall of 1940 to 225 in the fall of 1944. On Feb. 27, 1943, the first 350 participants in the 97th College Training Detachment of the Army Air Force arrive for course work and other preparation, with residence in Nelson Hall. By the time the program ends in June of 1944, a total of 1,200 men undergo special instruction here. In the flight training phase, two instructors and two students die in two different local plane crashes.

1945—Dorothy Davids, a Stockbridge-Munsee Indian from Bowler, receives a degree here, becoming what is believed to be the first member of a minority group to be graduated from the school. In 1957, Jerry Vance of Beloit will become the first black American to receive a degree here, and in 1990, the first Hmong graduates will be Tou G. Xiong and Zer Yang, both of Wausau, and Shane Tawer of Oshkosh.

1946—A conservation education major is approved by the Board of Regents the first of its kind nationally. Fred Schneekle has been teaching courses in this field nearly a decade and will lead development of the program until his retirement in 1959.



Organized efforts to increase educational opportunities and promote cultural awareness of minorities including Native Americans, the largest minority group in the university's service area, began in the late 60s with the establishment of the PRIDE office.



The Siasefi's were the "anti-fraternity" fraternity on campus. Known for their outrageous homecoming floats and other pranks, no one in the University Center believed this student when he ran in announcing that President Kennedy had been shot.



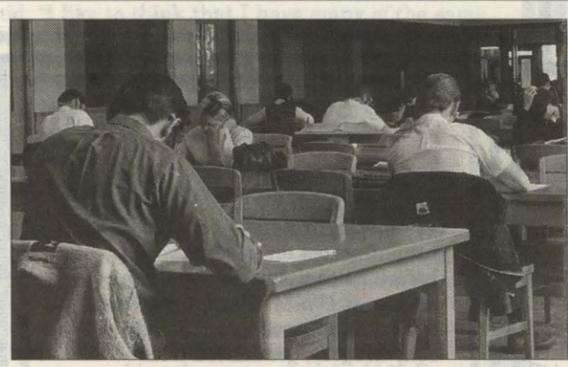
With enrollment at 1,188 in the fall of 1955, the entire faculty could assemble for a group picture on the lawn of Old Main. By 1972 there were 9,300 students on campus and faculty and staff numbered about 600.



Winter Carnival was held every year throughout the 60s complete with a torch lighting ceremony, ice carving competition, king and queen, tug-of-war, and other cold weather events.



Student-produced television programming was introduced on campus in 1968 and operated out of one tiny room on the second floor of the library.



The library, which opened in 1954 and was supposed to serve the campus for 50 years, was already outgrown in 1964 when these students studied in the reserve reading room.



On May 22, 1967, about 1,000 people (mostly students) marched down to the Whiting Hotel to confront Gov. Warren Knowles about his support for raising the legal beer drinking age from 18 to 21. The "beer riot" ended with a bonfire at Main and Division Streets and some "minor" damage.



With ever-expanding enrollment, facility use was stretched to the maximum. Wear and tear on the building was evident as these students attended class on the third floor of Old Main.

1951—"Central State" is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Endorsement of the institution's academic enterprise is important to offset the embarrassment it experienced in 1936 when the same organization denied "Central State's" first request to be accredited.

1951—The institution is now Wisconsin State College.

1951—With authority to grant bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees, the school expands its curriculum beyond courses for future teachers by establishing the College of Letters and Science with Warren Card Jenkins as dean.

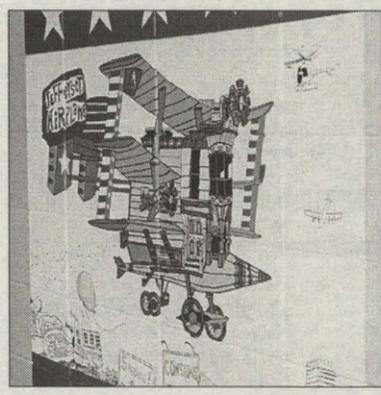
Summers of 1955, 1956 and 1957—Green Bay Packers spend six weeks training on campus football facilities as part of their pre-season activities.

1955—The enrollment goes over the 1,000 mark for the first time in the school's history. It jumped from 932 in 1954 to 1,188 this fall.

1959—Monica Bainter becomes chair of the Department of Physics, the only woman at a public college or university in the country heading such a program. Through the remainder of her career, which will continue another two decades, she will become an important advocate for providing women with opportunities in the study of science. She also will become a controversial state figure for her role in advancing the development of nuclear power.



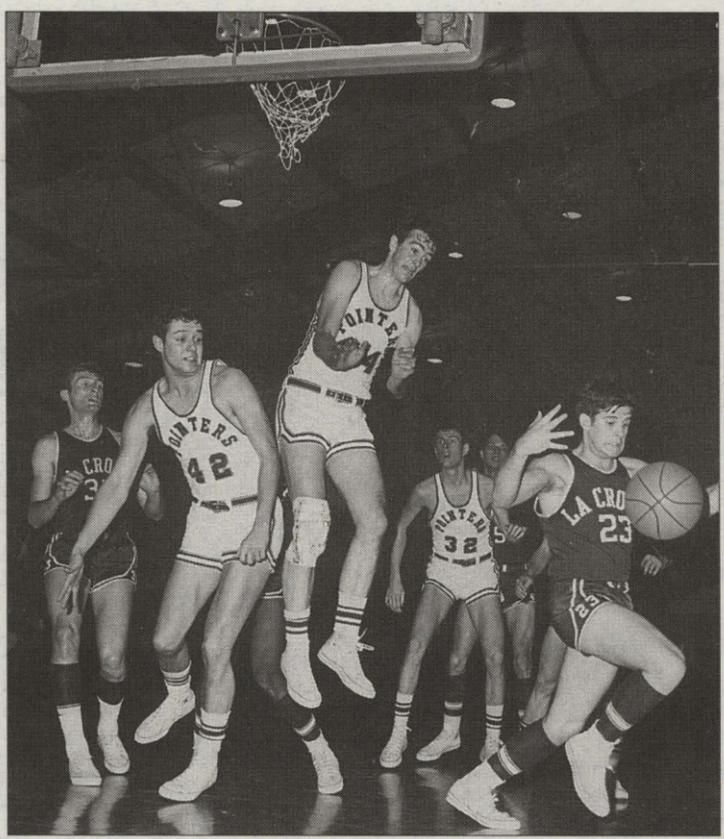
Communication student Marsha Lindsay took a break from her university studies to serve as Alice in Dairyland in 1971. She and Miss Stevens Point, Shawn Granger, also a UW-SP student, chat with Chancellor Dreyfus during a homecoming reception.



Long, narrow residence hall walls were often embellished with student artwork in the 70s.



The central Wisconsin community enjoyed summer theatre offerings in the new Fine Arts Center including the 1972 production of "Dracula" starring local teacher Anton Anday.



The Pointer basketball team under the coaching of Bob Krueger was conference champ in 1968-69.



The gymnasium of the former campus lab school was remodeled in 1977 to become the new home of University Telecommunications.



A residence hall.



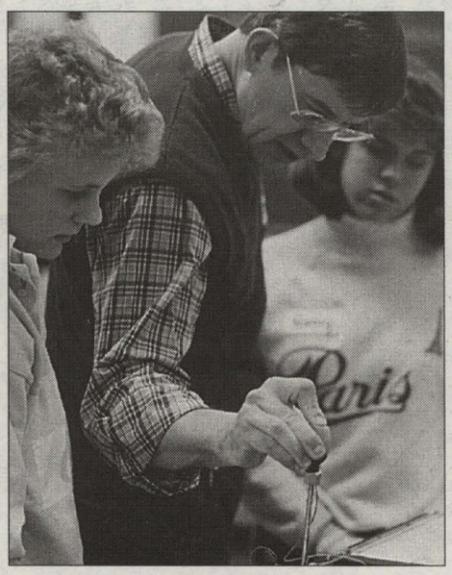
Upwards of 2,000 students descended on the community of Gleason for a weekend in April 1970. Formed spontaneously by the students, the "Gleason Betterment Society" went there to check out the town, visit with the residents, and have a good time.



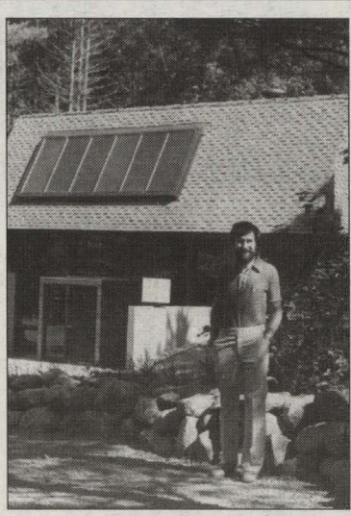
Reluctantly approved by the faculty and denounced by the student senate, the Army ROTC unit began its work on campus in September, 1968. Housed in Nelson Hall, it was the target of a student sit-in in March, 1970.



The campus lab school got a new name in 1972 when it was dedicated to honor alumnus Arnold Gesell who developed theories for early childhood education. By 1977 the building had been remodeled for use as the Communication Arts Center.

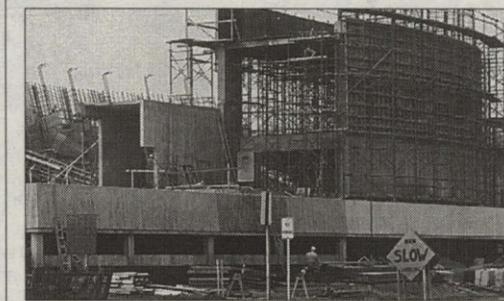


Recruiting the best qualified students while meeting the restrictions of enrollment management quotas became the challenge for the 80s and beyond. The Biology Department, through the efforts of faculty members such as Kent Hall, has been exceptionally successful in meeting these goals.

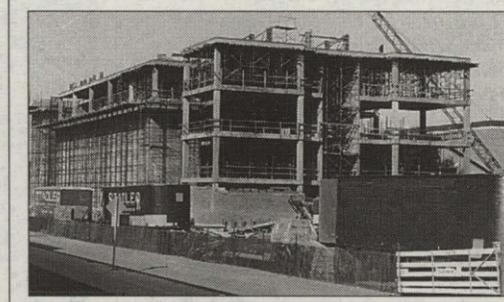


Rick Wilke, now associate dean of the College of Natural Resources and nationally recognized environmental education leader, came to UW-SP in 1976 as the first resident director of the new Central Wisconsin Environmental Station located at Sunset Lake in eastern Portage County.

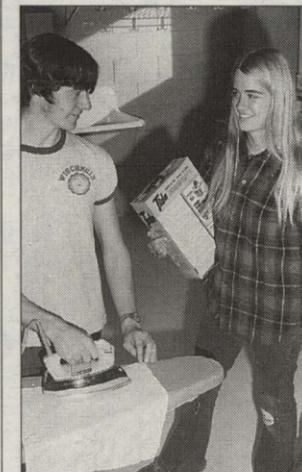
To meet the needs of mushrooming enrollment, construction was a constant part of campus life throughout the 60s and early 70s. The pressures of expansion caused tension between the community and campus, but this was offset by the positive economic impact of the growing university.



The Fine Arts Center
The College of Natural Resources



The School of Communicative Disorders started out with a few speech courses in the early 60s but grew to full programs in speech pathology and audiology by 1967. A graduate degree was added to comply with state mandates in the early 70s.



"The times, they are a-changing." Two students met in the laundry room of Hansen Hall in 1971, the first co-ed dorm at the university.

1959—The bachelor of music degree is approved for the school, the first one in the Wisconsin State College System.

1960—The first graduate courses, leading to a master's degree, are offered on campus during the summer session.

July 1, 1962—President Hansen turns over reins of the institution to Dr. James H. Albertson, executive assistant to the president at Ball State Teachers College at Muncie, Ind. Dr. Albertson holds an Ed.D. degree from Stanford University.

July 1, 1964—Wisconsin State College—Stevens Point becomes one of the Wisconsin State Universities.

1964—A new School of Fine Arts is established with Robert Cantrick as dean.

1964—A Stevens Point woman enrolled in the graduate program of the institution makes state history by being appointed by Gov. Warren University System Board of Regents. Mary Williams is the first student to be a regent.

March 23, 1967—President Albertson, who has led an education mission since January to the U.S. Agency for International Development, is killed when his plane smashes into a rain-swept mountain near Saigon. The seven other members of his group die with him. Gordon Hoferbecker, who has been serving as acting president since early this year when President Albertson departed, will continue in his leadership role until October.

May 22, 1967—Upset by prospects that the beer drinking age in Wisconsin may be changed from 18 to 21, about 1,000 university students stage a "beer riot" in the downtown area. After confronting Gov. Warren Knowles at the Whiting Motor Hotel, the group starts a bon fire at the intersection of Main and Division Streets and loots a beer truck of 100 cases of its contents.



The north campus underwent a giant face lift in 1975 when Chancellor Dreyfus arranged for Sentry Insurance to dig a lake in Schmeckle Reserve which allowed them to use the dirt for landscaping purposes at their new international headquarters.



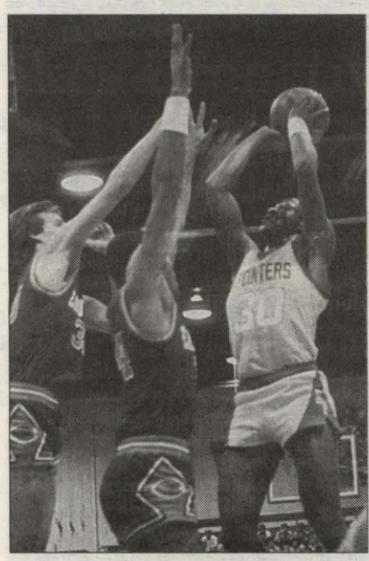
Lee Sherman Dreyfus ended his colorful tenure as chancellor at UW-SP when he took the oath of office on the front steps of Old Main from Judge James Levi to become governor of Wisconsin in November, 1979.



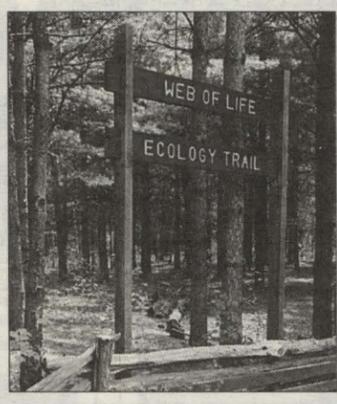
Over a thousand young musicians and their families continue to gather at UW-SP every August for the Suzuki summer institutes begun by Margery Aber in the late 60s.

Professor Christine Thomas of the College of Natural Resources, who calls herself "her father's only son," sponsors programs to get women introduced to nontraditional outdoor activities.

WWSP-90FM radio quickly became famous for its annual Trivia contest, now listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest.



Dick Bennett's coaching and Terry Porter's playing made headlines in the 80s. Women's sports were also making strides with championship teams in several sports including the NCAA Division III national basketball championship in 1986-87.



The Schmeckle Reserve Visitor Center opened on the north edge of the 200-acre natural area in 1985. The Center offers programs for the public, maintains trails and signage through the park, and houses the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame.



Fund-raising initiatives took on increased significance as state funding began to decline in the 80s. Here staff and students conduct a phone-a-thon during one of the first UW-SP Foundation "Traditions in Action" campaigns.



The English Language Institute, established in 1983 and now called the English for Foreign Students Program, provides basic English instruction to foreign students.



Fine Arts offerings and performing groups, like this Dance Midwest troupe in 1982, continued to blossom in their new facility with the help of faculty such as James S. Moore, former artistic director of the Royal Swedish Ballet.



Professor Richard Schneider's long-awaited mural composed of 286,000 two-inch tiles was installed on the south face of the College of Natural Resources Building in 1982.



The east and west wings of Old Main were razed in 1979 but the original core was saved, renovated, and reoccupied as an administrative building in 1980.

Presidents



Theron B. Pray

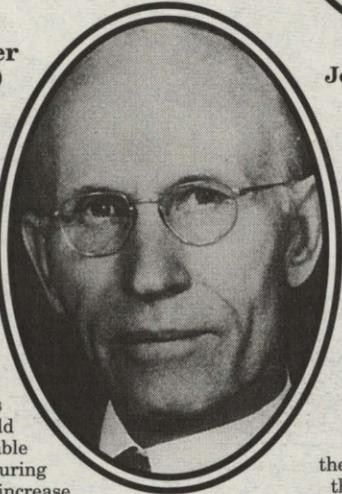
Theron B. Pray (1894-1906)

Theron B. Pray was the first president of the Stevens Point Normal School. He was a native of New York state and a graduate of the University of Chicago. President Pray came to Stevens Point in May 1894 and worked all summer amid the

confusion and noise of construction as Old Main was completed, literally around him. When the doors opened on Sept. 17, 1894, he welcomed 201 students. Over his 12-year tenure, he built a faculty of fine teachers who were scholarly as well as productive. In 1906 the Board of Regents asked him to resign. Although the board gave no reason for the request, decreasing enrollment may have been a factor. Some believed personal animosity may have been involved. He died in 1920 at age 71.

Frank S. Hyer (1930-1938)

Frank S. Hyer, a Ripon College graduate and president of Whitewater State Teachers College, had served previously on the faculty at Stevens Point as principal of the Training School. He came with extensive knowledge of the school, and he was well-respected for his leadership qualities. Elementary education was a major interest of President Hyer, and he placed much emphasis on that area of the curriculum. The people he had surrounding him were described as "practical minded." His aim was to produce teachers who could go out into the field and do a creditable job. Although his tenure was during difficult economic times, there was an increase in enrollment due to a scarcity of jobs. In 1931-32, the school hit a record high enrollment with the largest incoming class in the school's history.



Frank S. Hyer

William C. Hansen (1940-1962)

William C. Hansen was the first alumnus of the school to be named president. For 22 years he worked to improve the quality of education at his alma mater. He was the longest tenured president in the history of the school. During this time, the enrollment and faculty tripled. President Hansen addressed both the academic and physical needs of campus. In 1953 there were three majors offered. Ten years later there were 22. A benchmark of his leadership was the establishment of a conservation education major, the first to be offered in the nation. Long-needed buildings were constructed, among them the Science Building, the first \$2 million structure on campus. After his retirement from the school in 1962, President Hansen served as a senator in the Wisconsin State Senate and on the Stevens Point Board of Education for a number of years.



William C. Hansen

Philip R. Marshall (1979-1989)

Philip R. Marshall, the first leader with an academic background in science, was the executive vice president at Eastern Washington State University at Cheney. Chancellor Marshall believed that a strong sense of community and commitment was essential to the quality of higher education. He worked toward improving faculty salaries on campus and throughout the University of Wisconsin System. During his presidency, the university moved to the forefront in the development of computing for both students and faculty. His belief that "every teacher is a teacher of writing" led to the establishment of the



Philip R. Marshall

Writing Across the Curriculum program for all students. Chancellor Marshall had a keen interest in athletics and wellness, and together with students, faculty and staff, he was instrumental in getting a Health Enhancement Center, later dedicated in honor of him and his wife, Helen, opened in 1990. He left the chancellorship in 1988 but returned to teach chemistry for several semesters.

September, 1968—Despite significant opposition within the faculty and student body, an Army ROTC program is begun on campus.

September, 1969—Pauline Isaacson, who has attempted for several years to gain approval for the establishment of an International Studies Program, sells the idea to the school's new president. This month, the first contingent of students leaves for a semester in England, led by faculty members Alan Lehman and David Coher. The program is a first in the Wisconsin State University System and is to be broadly expanded, with study sites in every part of the world.

May 7 to 10, 1970—Several hundred students participate in a sit-in at Nelson Hall, which is the home of the ROTC program, to protest U. S. involvement in the Vietnam War. The group is led by Scott Schultz, president of the Student Government Association, who will be elected as Stevens Point's mayor less than two decades from now.

1970—President Dreyfus establishes two new colleges, Natural Resources and Professional Studies, with John B. Ellery and Arthur Fritschel as deans, respectively. Daniel Trainer will arrive in 1971 to head the College of Natural Resources.



John Francis Sims (1906-1926)

John F. Sims became the second president of Stevens Point Normal School in 1906. Although he was not a graduate of any normal school or university, he was still a respected Wisconsin educator. He became a teacher, as one could in his day, by passing an examination. President Sims was steadfast in his sympathies for the individual and was well-loved by many faculty and students. During his tenure, the normal school won the right to become the chief agency in the education of teachers for both grade and high schools. He played a national role in the fight to prohibit child labor and in the movement to improve rural education.

John Francis Sims

President Sims died in May 1926 as Stevens Point Normal was about to become Stevens Point Teachers College.

Phillip H. Falk (1938-1939)

Phillip H. Falk was chosen as president after he caught the attention of the selection committee of the Board of Regents while serving as Superintendent of Schools at Waukesha. He was 41 and the youngest of all of the 10 state teachers college presidents. From the start, President Falk emphasized the need for faculty with appropriate degrees. He made a study of the quality of Central State's educational program, but because he was at the school for only one semester, he was unable to implement changes. His study later was used as a guideline by others for upgrading the college. President Falk resigned in 1939 to become Superintendent of Schools in Madison, where he felt there was greater opportunity for educational service.



Phillip H. Falk

James H. Albertson (1962-1967)

James H. Albertson assumed the presidency at age 36 as the youngest of the 10 Wisconsin State College presidents. He promoted an "environment of learning" for students, and was eager to improve all that was a part of that environment, which included the establishment of a Student Affairs Division. President Albertson believed the question of what to teach and what to learn was a major issue to be addressed. He called for a reappraisal of the entire undergraduate curriculum and restructured the faculty and administrative organization of the college. During his five-year tenure, there was greater growth in enrollment than in all of the previous 68 years. In 1966 President Albertson was chosen to head a team of educators for a study of Vietnamese public higher education. On March 24, 1967 he and his colleagues were killed in a plane crash near Danang.



James H. Albertson

Keith R. Sanders (1989-

When Keith R. Sanders accepted his appointment as chancellor, he commented that his style was to serve as an "advocate for education." Soon after arriving in June of 1989, he spearheaded the preparation of a long-range plan for the institution, "An Action Agenda for the '90s," that established campus goals for the 21st century. With the state's fiscal level of support for the UW System declining, he responded by helping launch a \$5 million capital fund drive and working to increase the number of grants and contracts, which have almost doubled. Chancellor Sanders' efforts to improve the academic image of the university have resulted in a review of curricular programs, establishment of distinguished professorships, enhancement of cultural diversity, increased external partnerships with area businesses and schools, supplemental campus programs and internationalization. To improve the physical image of the campus a major capital expansion is underway, and improvements in the aesthetic appearance of UW-SP's environment have been undertaken.



Keith R. Sanders



Robert Baldwin

Robert Dodge Baldwin (1926-1930)

Robert D. Baldwin, a former professor of education at Washington State Normal School at Cheney, held degrees from Princeton, Columbia and Stanford. It was he who dubbed the school "Central State," and it was during his first year that the school began awarding degrees at graduation. During his tenure, he strengthened the academic program, the faculty became involved in decision making and budget planning, and the physical plant was expanded. President Baldwin became a national leader in rural education. Under his leadership, the new Training School, which provided students with practice and laboratory experiences, opened in 1930. President Baldwin resigned in 1930 and later joined the faculty at the University of West Virginia.

Ernest T. Smith (1939-1940)

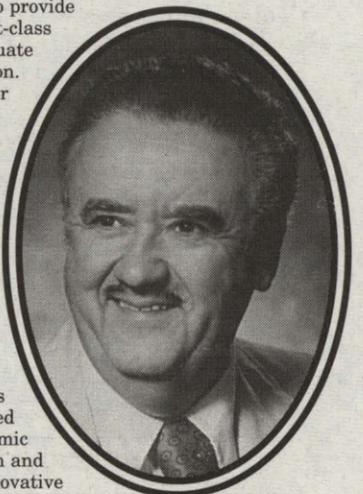
Ernest T. Smith, who had been at the institution since 1909, was named president in August of 1939. A respected senior faculty member in years of service, he was the first president to be promoted directly from the faculty. President Smith taught history and also served as a director of the high school division. Several of his widely-used history textbooks were published by the University of Chicago Press. As the threat of war approached, a Civilian Pilot Training program with a Ground School was set up on campus. Enrollments started a downward trend as men began to enter service. President Smith's tenure was cut short when he died suddenly after a two-week illness. Shortly before his death, he together with others, was successful in efforts to reinstate the home economics major which had been eliminated in 1939.



Ernest T. Smith

Lee Sherman Dreyfus (1967-1977)

Lee S. Dreyfus viewed the university as an instrument of change with its primary role to provide a first-class undergraduate education. Chancellor Dreyfus, who had a background in speech and radio-television at UW-Madison, urged the faculty to embrace the new "media for learning," which he saw as television and later the computer. He arrived on campus in the midst of the rapid expansion of higher education that was taking place in Wisconsin and across the nation. He carried out a major academic plan of reorganization and called for innovative programs, several of which were geared toward increasing educational opportunities for minorities. Chancellor Dreyfus was one of the original proponents of the merger of the two state university systems which took place in 1971. He took a leave of absence to run for governor in Wisconsin. He won the election and took the oath of office in January of 1979 in front of Old Main.



Lee Sherman Dreyfus

October, 1971—Wisconsin State Universities become part of the University of Wisconsin System. President Dreyfus is a lone high-ranking educational official in the state who supports Gov. Patrick Lucey's plan to merge its two university systems. President Dreyfus says the marriage of the schools is the best way to achieve parity in state financial support.

Sept. 7, 1972—The university's new Faculty Senate, a representative meeting with Professor Frank "Pat" Crow as chairman.

1973—The sixth undergraduate major in paper science in the United States is established in the College of Natural Resources.

August, 1976—Cardinal Karol Wojtyla delivers an after-dinner speech in the University Center to members of a Polish heritage club. Two years later, he will be elected pope, taking the name John Paul II.

Jan. 1, 1979—An outdoor ceremony on the snow-covered lawn of Old Main is held to swear in Lee Sherman Dreyfus as governor of Wisconsin. Dreyfus has been on leave as chancellor since the spring of 1978, campaigning for public office as a Republican. John B. Ellery is serving as acting chancellor and will hold the position until the fall.

January, 1979—Acting Chancellor Ellery announces establishment of a Native American Center that will assist Indian tribes with special professional needs.

September, 1979—Philip Marshall, executive vice president of Eastern Washington University in Cheney, is chosen as the 10th chief executive of the university. He holds a doctorate in chemistry from Purdue University. His career on campus will be marked with aggressive campaigning to raise faculty salaries.

1982—Judy Goldsmith, a 1963 graduate, is elected national president of the National Organization of Women. Two years hence, she is to be actively involved for NOW in the presidential race of Walter Mondale, Democratic candidate. She will influence Mondale's selection of Geraldine Ferraro as his vice-presidential running mate.

October, 1982—The university dedicates a mosaic mural on the Natural Resources Building that was made with the assistance of a computer and is reputed to be the largest piece of art of its kind in the world. The work by Professor Richard Schneider took seven years to complete, from the start of planning.

October, 1982—A \$1.75 million federal grant is approved for the university to assist in its ambitious plans to make the institution a model in computing. The money will help defray costs of a network that will link the entire campus, eventually making it possible to access libraries and other institutions outside the area.

August, 1984—For a second time, Dr. Shinichi Suzuki of Japan, who developed the Suzuki form of talent education, participates in an annual institute for teachers, children and their parents on campus, where his methods have been pioneered by Margery Aber. UW-Stevens Point has become known as a national center for Suzuki programs under Professor Aber's leadership.

Summer, 1985—Treehaven, the university's new natural resources field station near Tomahawk opens with a summer camp for about 200 juniors. The 900-acre facility is a gift from Jacques and Dorothy Vallier of Mequon and Tomahawk, who also have been among several contributors of major funding for construction of new buildings at the site. The field station will be operated throughout the year for a variety of university and public programs.

September, 1986—Fall enrollment of 9,554 is a record in the institution's history.

March, 1987—The women's basketball team defeats the women of Concordia College of Moorhead, Minn., 81-74, for the NCAA Division III national championship. It is the first time a Pointer athletic squad wins a national title.

Dec. 13, 1987—The Pointer football team plays to a 16-16 tie in the NAIA Division II national championship in Seattle against Pacific Lutheran College of Washington State. Two months later, the honor is forfeited when it is learned that two members of Coach D.J. LeRoy's team were ineligible players.

June, 1989—Keith Sanders, an expert on political communication who served as dean of the College of Communication and Fine Arts at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, assumes duties as the 11th chief executive of the university. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

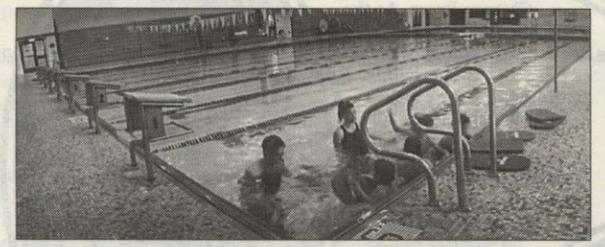
October, 1992—Terry Porter, a star of the Portland Trailblazers and two-time National Basketball Association All Star, is among the inductees into the Pointer Athletic Hall of Fame. A star of NAIA District 14 teams in the early 1980s, he is the most successful professional athlete in the school's history. In the 1940s, Pointer grad Ted Fritsch gained fame on the gridiron as a member of the Green Bay Packers.

March 27, 1993—The Pointer hockey team wins its fourth NCAA Division III national championship, defeating UW-River Falls in overtime.

1992—The National Science Foundation awards the university \$1.2 million—one of the largest grants ever received here—to prepare 1,800 state educators to teach about environment in all areas of the curriculum.

Summer, 1992—Lawrence Eagleburger, who attended "Central State" in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and holds a "Distinguished Alumnus Award" from this institution, brings prestige to his alma mater by serving the last half year of President Bush's administration as U.S. Secretary of State.

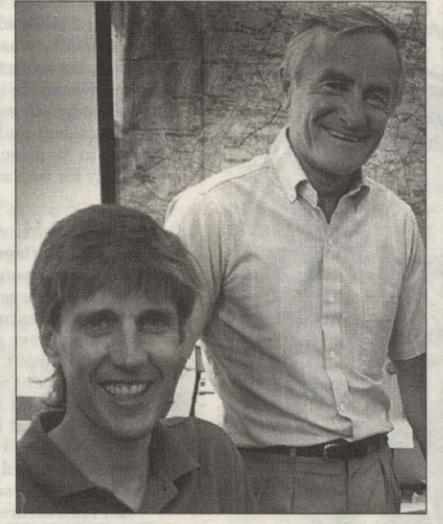
November, 1991—Rich Wilke, associate dean of the College of Natural Resources, is chosen by the Environmental Protection Agency as one of the first 11 members of its new National Environmental Education Advisory Council. Two months later, he is chosen as its top award of the North American Association for Environmental Education for "lifetime achievements." He is only the fifth person to be so honored by the group.



Opened in 1990, the partially student-funded Health Enhancement Center bolsters athletic programs and continues our tradition of wellness.



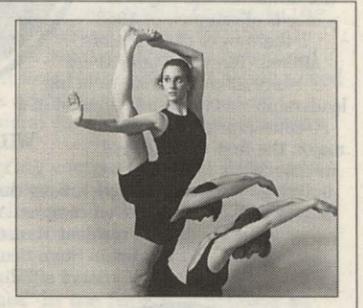
Professor Ray Anderson cuddles two bear cubs in 1983 while students examine the cubs' mother. Ongoing faculty research of this nature helps bring publicity and grant money to the university.



International Programs, now led by Bob Bowen (standing) and his assistant Mark Koepeke, continues to send students abroad to Europe, Asia, Australia, and Central America.



In these times of fiscal austerity, faculty such as Joy Blake of the Division of Fashion and Interior Design have become creative in their grant-writing efforts to be able to fund their personal research projects.



Begun as a teacher preparation school granting teaching certificates to students with little more than one year of training and an eighth-grade education, UW-SP begins its second century offering more than 50 baccalaureate majors in programs across the academic spectrum from computer information systems to theatre and dance.



Composting, solid waste recycling, and producing ethanol from agricultural and municipal wastes have been the research focus of College of Natural Resources distinguished professor Aga Razvi.



"Design for Diversity" and efforts to reach minorities will continue to be a focus for UW-SP's second century. Melvyn Rousseau, alumnus and director of Educational Support Programs, helps with preparation for the annual soul food dinner.



Classified employees Gerald Burling, Rich Riggs, Sharon Simonis, and Joyce Blader received national recognition for the program they developed to recycle campus wastes.

Pointer Hostel June 8-10 1995

Relive the past, experience the present and see the future of the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. This three-day, two-night program will celebrate the UW-SP Centennial during Centennial Reunion Week '95. It's open to all alumni and friends of the University. Program possibilities and activities include (check those of interest to you):

- The Arts
- Classroom 2001
- UW-SP History
- Science
- Theatre/Dance
- Education
- Nature
- Roundtable discussions w/students

Other program suggestions: _____

Interested in Pointer Hostel? Please ☒ and ☐ by October 1, 1994 to:
 University Relations UW-Stevens Point
 213 Old Main Building
 Stevens Point, WI 54481
 Or call 715-346-2481...FAX: 715-346-2561
 (program/registration/cost information to follow)



University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

Alumni Relations

Stevens Point, WI 54481-3897 (715) 346-3811

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Gordon Faust

Dear fellow alumni:

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Alumni Association Board of Directors has made a commitment to UW-SP that we're certain will interest you!

At its 1993 summer meeting, the directors pledged to support the university's first-ever capital campaign with 100% individual giving participation.

Their decision to direct that support to the building of an endowment to support alumni activities was a natural next step. So, we are now in the process of establishing the UW-SP Alumni Endowment.

An endowment of this kind is common in universities—and it's essential if we are to ensure alumni relations activity well into the next century. Those dollars will allow your Alumni Association and Alumni Office to continue reaching out to alumni and friends throughout Wisconsin, the country and the world; while assisting us in carrying out the mission of alma mater.

How can you help? First, consider a gift. It can be an outright gift; it can be a life insurance policy naming the Alumni Association beneficiary; it can be a designation in your will; it can be shares of stock. Second, consider friends, family and other alumni who might find this endowment of interest. Ask them to make a gift to this campaign—and to the Alumni Endowment.

The gift of a retired UW-SP employee, Syble Mason, now deceased, was our beginning. Now we ask you to help us as we make it grow.

If you have questions about this program, or any programs offered for alumni of UW-SP, please call the Alumni Office at (715) 346-3811. Thanks for your support of the UW-SP Alumni Association!

Best wishes,

Gordon Faust '58, President
UW-SP Alumni Association

Donate to Time Capsule

All members of the university community, particularly students and alumni, faculty and staff, and friends from the wider community, are welcome to submit items for possible inclusion in a time capsule. Items submitted should be culturally significant to UW-SP, chemically stable, and small enough to fit into a capsule that is four feet long.

Each submission must be accompanied by a certificate of authenticity with information detailing the object and the submitting person or organization. Certificates of authenticity will be available after September 1, 1994, in the Office of University Relations, 213 Old Main. For more information, call (715) 346-2481.

UW-Stevens Point Alumni Relations Staff

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UW-SP Alumni Association

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Karen Engelhard, Brant Bergeron and Pam Betro

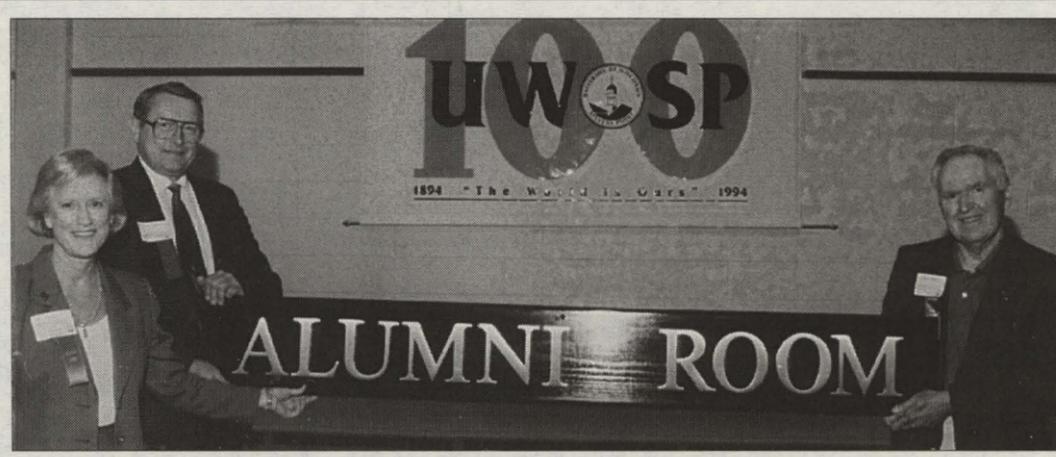
Alums Invited to Return

By Karen Engelhard

1994—a year we've been looking forward to—a year to celebrate the first 100 years of the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point.

100 years ago, at Stevens Point Normal School, goals were set. Those goals were met and new ones took their place. Each decade brought change and with it renewed spirit to make this institution better than the previous decade. We were successful! We did then, we do today, provide a first-class education for our students. UW-SP remains fully committed to its mission.

Many people have come together to plan a celebration in honor of those first 100 years—faculty, staff, alumni, students, friends, and most of them volunteers. Now, we need that final and most important ingredient - YOU! Come back, walk the hallways and grounds of this special place, visit with current students and staff; celebrate with us. Throughout the next year, you will find some event planned that was designed with you in mind and we look forward to seeing you there. Share some time with your alma mater. You'll be happy that you did!



A room in the University Center has been named for the 55,000 alumni of UW-Stevens Point. Karen Engelhard '59, Director of Alumni Relations; Gordon Faust '58, Alumni Association President; and Chet Polka '52, Alumni Association Vice-President unveiled the "Alumni Room" sign at Reunion Day, June 11th. The "Alumni" room will be officially dedicated October 29.

Calendar of Events

September 12, 1994

Sentry Insurance Employee/Alumni and friends Reception

September 16 & 17, 1994

UW-SP Centennial Celebration

October 1, 1994

Homecoming '94

9:30 - 11:00 AM Alumni/Friend

Coffee Hour Berg Gym Lobby

10:00 AM Centennial Homecoming

Parade UW-SP Campus

1:00 PM UW-Stevens Point vs.

UW-La Crosse Goerke Field

For football tickets, please call

715-346-4100.

(Alumni Swim Meet cancelled.)

Tau Kappa Epsilon 40th Anniversary Celebration

4:30 PM Hospitality, Wright Lounge, University Center

6:15 PM Banquet Alumni Room,

(formerly Wisconsin Room)

University Center

Following dinner Entertainment

Wright Lounge, University Center

6:00 - 9:30 PM Homecoming

Banquet/Hall of Fame Induction

Melvin R. Laird Room, University Center.

Join these Pointers as they are

inducted into the UW-Stevens Point

Athletic Karla Miller Flynn '87

Hall of David Geissler '86

Fame: Donald Herrmann '55

Kenneth Hurlbut '55

Arnie Schraeder '87

Bruce Weinkauff '74

Robert Engelhard

1986-87 Women's

Basketball Team

For registration information,
call 715-346-3811.

Sunday, October 2, 1994

9:00 AM Centennial Walk Green Circle Nature Trail. Join students, staff, faculty, alumni and friends of the UW-Stevens Point for this good "natured" event. The 10-mile walk will begin at Iverson Park and end at the Pfiffner Park Bandshell along the Riverfront. Cost is \$15 per person, which includes T-shirt, medallion, breakfast, lunch and the most beautiful walking route imaginable. Call UW-SP Campus Activities for registration information, 715-346-4343. **Registration deadline is September 23, 1994.**

October 13, 1994 Wausau Insurance Alumni Reception

October 29, 1994 Distinguished Alumni Luncheon/"Alumni Room" dedication

December 9, 1994 Chicago Area Young Alumni Reunion, Walter Payton's America's Bar

January 21, 1995 Alumni Basketball Game

June 4-9, 1995 Centennial Alumni Reunion Week

June 8-10, 1995 Pointer Hostel

Future Homecoming Dates

October 7, 1995 Homecoming '95

October 12, 1996 Homecoming '96

