

The College

Mission Statement

Ripon College prepares students of diverse interests for lives of productive, socially responsible citizenship. Our liberal arts curriculum and residential campus create an intimate learning community in which students experience a richly personalized education.

Vision

Ripon envisions itself as a venerable, prosperous, and widely respected liberal arts college that is proud of its history and confident about the future.

An intense engagement with and concern for the academic, artistic, and personal development of students have defined Ripon since its founding on the Wisconsin frontier and will always be enduring characteristics of the college.

Vigorous and healthy growth will place Ripon in a distinctive class of intentionally sized, intellectually vibrant, and civic-minded colleges. Ripon will attract students, faculty and staff of excellent character, great potential and high quality, and the college will be increasingly appealing to its alumni. Ripon will interact conscientiously with the local community and will extend its reach to the nation and the world at large.

Ripon College will command broad interest, recognition, support, and respect. A burgeoning spirit of optimism and opportunity, accessibility and possibility will emanate from the college and will inspire it to imagine – and to do – great things.

Core Values

We are committed to:

Serious Intellectual Inquiry

A standard of academic excellence fosters scholarly and artistic achievement and promotes lifelong learning.

Integrity

Ethical conduct guides the college. Decisions and actions reflect the principles of honesty, fairness, candor, respect, responsibility, trust, inclusiveness, and openness.

Diverse Community

Differences of perspective, experience, background, and heritage enrich the college. Relationships are sincere, friendly, welcoming and supportive.

Stewardship

Ripon College is a responsible steward of its mission, traditions, and resources.

Service

Service within and beyond the campus enables effective governance, encourages community engagement, and creates leadership opportunities.

Statement on Cultural, Ethnic, and Racial Diversity

Cultural, ethnic, and racial diversity is vital to the liberal arts mission of Ripon College.

Thus, alongside our commitment to understand and appreciate the western and Judeo-Christian traditions that our society has historically adhered to, we also are committed to understanding and appreciating the enriching differences of other intellectual and cultural traditions. Understanding of particular differences can and should enhance appreciation for the essential kinship of the human spirit which is particularly important in an age of global interdependence where powerful technology is available for both creative and destructive ends. Such understanding also serves to make each individual aware of the particularities of his or her own culture. Thus, awareness of and appreciation for such diversity is critical and should be reflected in all

of Ripon's curricular and co-curricular programs.

Ripon's commitment to cultural, ethnic, and racial diversity assumes three dimensions. First, such diversity is and should be a fundamental value and motivating principle explicitly acknowledged throughout the Ripon curriculum and promoted in all areas of the collegial enterprise. Second, the College is and should be devoted to recruiting and nurturing members of the College community who represent a diverse array of backgrounds. Finally, the College is and should be devoted to providing educational and developmental programs of direct and tangible value to members of the Ripon community from a wide variety of backgrounds.

These three dimensions are complementary and mutually reinforcing. As cultural, ethnic, and racial diversity are encouraged and expressed in the curriculum, in the composition of the human populations, and in all aspects of campus life, the Ripon College experience is enriched for all those who share in it.

History

Ripon College and the city of Ripon share a noteworthy history. Both have matured gracefully in the pleasant natural surroundings of central Wisconsin; both originated in the minds of visionaries and pioneers.

The first white people to settle the Ripon area were members of the Wisconsin Phalanx – 19 men and one boy led by young Warren Chase, who often called himself “The Lone One” or “The World's Child.” Inspired by the philosophy of the French utopian socialist Charles Fourier, as interpreted in the pages of Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*, the Phalanx set out from Kenosha to found a commune far from “the world of Jargon, Contention, and Confusion.” On May 27, 1844, they staked their

claim and began translating their motto – “Diligence, Vigilance, Perseverance, and Progress” – into the community of Ceresco, named for the Roman goddess of the harvest.

Before long, Ceresco was the home of more than 200 idealists of various sorts. Sharing labor and the fruits of labor, the settlers built a thriving community around two large buildings which housed all community activities. The Long House, in which meals were served and meetings held, still stands on the west edge of the city.

But Ceresco could not sustain its selfless idealism or its profit margin for more than seven years. Warren Chase, who had meanwhile helped to found the state of Wisconsin, wrote the epitaph for Ceresco in 1851: “It was prematurely born, and tried to live before its proper time, and of course, must die and be born again. So it did and here it lies.” In the same year, Ripon College was granted its charter from the Wisconsin legislature.

The founding of the College hastened the absorption of the Ceresco Commune by the city of Ripon. The city had been founded in 1849, when Captain David P. Mapes (whose steamboat and worldly fortune had recently sunk in New York's East River) trudged out to Wisconsin, looked over the land adjacent to Ceresco, and decided that it was the perfect place to start building a new life. Ripon was named for the cathedral city in England where the seventh-century ecclesiastical statesman and scholar Wilfrid of Ripon conducted a school which influenced almost every great university in Europe. For two years, a rivalry flourished between Mapes and Chase over the future of their adjacent communities. But after it became clear that Ceresco's days were numbered, the pioneer spirit of competition gave way to the pioneer spirit of cooperation, and Ceresco was eventually absorbed by Ripon. When Mapes began

laying plans to attract responsible settlers to the area by founding a college on the highest hill, Chase became a founding father.

Legend claims that Mapes staked out the College's first building (now East Hall) in a gentle snowstorm on November 23, 1850. Two of Ripon's earliest settlers helped him: John Scott Horner, former governor of the Territory of Michigan and owner of the land Mapes turned into a city; and Alvan Bovay, prominent abolitionist lawyer and later the guiding spirit behind the founding of the Republican Party. The state legislature granted a charter for the institution (then called the Ripon Lyceum) on January 29, 1851, and construction of East Hall started that spring.

The school could not become a full-fledged college, however, until it had prepared the young people of the area for college-level work. Thus it opened as a preparatory school in June 1853, with 16 young women in attendance and a faculty of one. The following September, 66 young men brought the enrollment up to 80 for the first year. In September 1863, while most young men were fighting in the Civil War, the first real college classes opened with a new president (the Reverend Dr. William E. Merriman, a graduate of Williams College and Union Theological Seminary), six new students, and a new name: Ripon College. The first class to go through Ripon College — four women — graduated on schedule in June 1867. In 1868, formal ties with the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, established 11 years earlier, were severed.

During the 19th century, both the curriculum and formal codes of conduct reflected the mixture of rather stern frontier morality and classical concepts of citizenship which motivated the College's founders and early leaders. Students rose together at the sound of a morning bell at 5:30. Each was required to furnish his

or her own fire and to attend worship services twice on Sunday. The first formal debate was held in 1857, when students considered a resolution that "a bad education is worse than no education at all." Resolutions for later debates were to free all slaves and to grant suffrage to women, but no one could be found to take the negative of those questions. In 1873, tuition was \$8 per term.

Ripon's first six presidents had clerical backgrounds. Dr. Edward H. Merrell, a graduate of Oberlin College and Oberlin Theological Seminary, became the College's second president upon Merriman's retirement in 1876 and served until 1891 during a period of rapid expansion in the physical plant and the student body. Merrell's affiliation with the College actually dated from 1862, when he became principal of the preparatory department and professor of languages.

Dr. Rufus Cushman Flagg, a widely respected biblical scholar and Congregational minister with a flair for financial management, served from 1892-1901. Dr. Richard Cecil Hughes, a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher of psychology, served from 1901-09 and was instrumental in designing and implementing a college curriculum at Ripon for the 20th century. During Hughes' tenure, preparatory classes were greatly reduced and most of the subjects making up a modern liberal curriculum were established.

Ripon's fifth president, Dr. Silas Evans (Class of 1898), however, is generally considered the father of the modern Ripon College. During his long period of service (1910-17 and 1921-43), Ripon entered a new era marked by the growth of the student body, the sharpening of academic standards, the bolstering of the College's financial position, and the addition of numerous extracurricular programs.

In the early 20th century, performing groups and organizations, athletic teams and conferences, and extracurricular pro-

grams of various sorts became prominent features of most American colleges. Ripon was one of the first of its kind in the Midwest to develop attractive programs of these sorts — in fact, the first student newspaper in Wisconsin (*College Days*) had already been established at Ripon in 1868. In 1924, the College recognized both social and academic Greek-letter societies. Ambitious programs were developed in debate and forensics (Pi Kappa Delta, national recognition society in forensics, originated from a local society founded at Ripon College in 1912, and one early member was Spencer Tracy '24; the National Forensics League was founded at the College in 1925 and is still located in Ripon); music (the Glee Club conducted a tour of 25 cities in 17 days in 1924); dramatics (John Carradine appeared as Mephistopheles in the 1951 centennial production of *The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus*); and athletics (Carl Doehling's football team defeated Amos Alonzo Stagg's University of Chicago team in 1928, and three Ripon track men participated in the 1924 Olympic trials).

Dr. Evans' two tenures were separated by the presidency of Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, formerly president of Emporia College in Kansas. Culbertson, a brilliant public speaker and student of law and divinity, was hampered by illness during his four-year term. Dr. Clark Kuebler, who succeeded Evans after his second term, served from 1944-55 and strengthened the College's national reputation by conducting lecture tours across the country and by establishing a Ripon chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the most prestigious of all academic honor societies.

Dr. Frederick O. Pinkham, a graduate of Kalamazoo College and Stanford University, presided over the expansion of Ripon's physical plant during his tenure from 1955-66. He also was instrumental in establishing the Associated Colleges of the Midwest (a consortium of 13 outstanding liberal arts colleges in

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Colorado) of which Ripon is a member.

From 1966-85, Ripon's president was Dr. Bernard S. Adams, a graduate of Princeton, Yale, and the University of Pittsburgh. Under his leadership, Ripon expanded and revised its curriculum, adding numerous individual courses, several overseas programs, and a department of anthropology and sociology. Also during these years, the educational program became more flexible and the student body more diverse in terms of socioeconomic background. The physical plant was also enhanced through several large construction projects.

From 1985 to 1995, Ripon's 10th president, William R. Stott, Jr., a graduate of Georgetown and Columbia universities, provided leadership of the College. Through means of a successful \$13 million capital campaign, and raising more than \$33 million in a second campaign, President Stott nearly tripled the endowment, rehabilitated many of the residence halls, integrated student services into its own newly renovated facility, and reestablished the classics and religion as features of the traditional Ripon liberal arts education. Under his leadership, a fine arts wing was added and a rehabilitation of Farr Hall of Science was started.

Paul Byers Ranslow, former executive vice president at Pitzer College in Claremont, California, served as Ripon's 11th president from 1995 to 2002. Bringing more than 22 years of higher education administrative experience and an Ed.D. degree from Harvard University, he directed an updated comprehensive planning process. During his tenure, Farr Hall of Science and Smith Hall were renovated, new athletic fields were constructed, and significant improvements in technology and computing resources were made. In 2001 enrollment surpassed 900 students for the first time in more than 20 years.

David K. Williams, Ripon's vice president for development from 1990-2002, served as interim president in 2002-03. Holding a B.A. from Beloit College and a M.A. in German from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he was guided by a clear understanding of the mission and vision of Ripon as a liberal arts college. President Williams made it his goal to ensure a smooth transition, and he achieved that goal by providing a firm hand and steady leadership.

The Rev. Dr. David C. Joyce, then president of Union College in Kentucky, was named Ripon's 12th president taking office in July of 2003. Dr. Joyce served for seven years as president of Union College, an 850-student regional liberal arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church. Then Dr. Joyce, 50, brought decades of higher education experience to the Ripon presidency. He had been vice president for advancement at Otterbein College in Ohio and held a similar position at Pfeiffer University, his alma mater, where he also served as campus minister for four years in the early 1980s. In his career, he had also been assistant dean for development at The Divinity School at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, campaign director for the Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church and assistant dean of students at Elon University in North Carolina.

Dr. Joyce holds a bachelor's degree in psychology from Pfeiffer University, a master of divinity degree from Yale University, a master's degree in psychology from North Carolina State University, and a doctorate in human resource development from Vanderbilt.

Since taking office, President Joyce has overseen significant campus improvements. The former Hughes House has been completely renovated and now houses the Evans Welcome Center at Hughes House. Great Hall has been restored to

its original size and it, along with part of the first floor of Harwood Memorial Union, the lower level of Pickard Commons, and classrooms in Todd Wehr Hall have been thoroughly renovated. The campus bookstore has been moved into a newly designed space in Pickard Commons, and a Starbucks Coffee outlet has been added in the lower lobby of the Commons as well. The Terrace, a restaurant/coffeehouse, at Bovay Hall has been completed, an all-campus exercise facility has been built there as well, and new apartment-style residences have been built. Finally, the College has acquired three other buildings in downtown Ripon forging a tighter link with the Ripon community. Ripon College was recently designated a Leadership College by the Bonner Foundation of Princeton, NY, in recognition of the strong commitment to community service and civic engagement, a strong thematic commitment of the current president.

Such is the history of the College and the city of Ripon. Today, the community is home for more than 7,000 citizens, several industries, and a modest business community. The College enrolls about 950 students each year, and its buildings enhance a rolling, tree-covered campus of 250 acres. The surrounding central Wisconsin area is farmland and resort country dominated by nearby Green Lake. Many of the signs of Ripon's early history, however, are still prominent, and some are still in use. A few of the signal oaks which guided pioneers through the area a century ago can still be identified along the roads leading into town. The Long House of the Ceresco Phalanx still stands, so does the Little White Schoolhouse — now a national landmark — in which the Republican Party was founded in 1854. The College's three original brownstone buildings are still in use as well, flanked by the architecture of recent years.

Campus Buildings and Facilities

Anderson Hall. One of the Quads, Anderson Hall is a residence hall for upper-class men and women. From 1958-2004 it was called Smith Hall. This facility was renovated in 2001.

Ashley Courts. Dedicated in September 1996, Ashley Courts commemorates the long and outstanding service of Robert P. Ashley, Professor of English (1955-82), Dean of the College (1955-74), and men's varsity tennis coach (1955-64).

Bartlett Hall. Built in 1888, Bartlett had mostly served as a residence hall throughout its history. During 1987-88 the building was completely renovated and is now part of the College Union and houses student services and student organization offices. It is named for Sumner Bartlett, husband of the principal donor, Mrs. Lucy Bartlett of Oshkosh.

Bovay Hall. One of the Quads, Bovay was opened in 1965 and is a residence hall for upperclass men and women. It is named for Alvan Bovay, one of the founders of the College. The facility was renovated between 2003 and 2006.

Brockway Hall. One of the Quads, Brockway was opened in 1958 and is a residence hall for upperclass men. It is named for William S. Brockway, who in 1851 pledged to buy the largest share of stock in the College, and for whom the College itself was named until 1864. Brockway was renovated in 2006.

Campus Apartments/430 Woodside Avenue. Built in 2006-07, this apartment-style residence hall offers upperclass housing.

Carnegie Library. Built in 1905, this building was made available to the College in 2006. Located in this building are the offices of the President, Dean of Faculty, and the Office of Community Engagement. This facility was partially renovated in 2006.

Ceresco Prairie Conservancy. The Conservancy is being restored to a natu-

ral prairie ecosystem as part of a 20-year cooperative cost-share agreement and related management plan with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. A 3.5 mile system of public, recreational trails traverses the conservancy, which also includes the Patricia Underkofler Kegel 1956 Environmental Classroom and the Stott Wetlands Trail.

Collaborative Learning Center. In 1999, a college-owned house was converted from faculty housing into the Communicating Plus Center. In 2006, the building was renamed the Collaborative Learning Center. This center is still the home of the Communicating Plus Curricular Program. See page 24 of this *Catalog* for more information on Communicating Plus.

East Hall. The original campus building, East Hall was begun in 1851 but not completed until 1863. It was also thoroughly renovated in 1882 and in 1980. For several years it was the only building on campus and has housed virtually every academic and administrative function at one time or another. It now houses faculty offices, classrooms, and the Kresge Little Theatre. In 1972 the State Historical Society placed an official Wisconsin Historical Society Marker near the entrance to East in recognition of the College's three original structures (East, Smith, and West halls). A plaque in the theatre also commemorates the first debate sponsored by the National Forensics League, which was held therein.

Evans Hall. One of the Tri-Dorms, Evans was built in 1939 and is a residence hall for women. It is named for Silas Evans, president of the College from 1911-17 and from 1921-43.

Evans Welcome Center. Built during William E. Merriman's presidency in 1863, it changed hands when Merriman left in 1876. It was later acquired by Ripon President Richard C. Hughes and served as the home of the president

of the College from 1901-66. Renovated in 2005, this building is now used as an admissions welcome center.

Farr Hall of Science. Built in 1961, Farr contains faculty offices, laboratories, a science library, an auditorium, and classrooms. Renovation of Farr Hall, and a new addition were dedicated in the fall of 1997. It is named for Albert G. Farr, Ripon College trustee from 1897-1913.

Francis Field. Dedicated in June 1995, by Ripon trustee Patricia Parker Francis and her husband Robert, Francis Field serves as the home of Ripon's men's intercollegiate baseball team.

Harwood Memorial Union. Completed in 1944, Harwood formerly housed the dining hall and administrative offices in addition to many of its current functions. Renovated in 2007, the Union now contains a lecture hall, the Pub, game rooms, lounges, the mail center, the radio station, and student organization offices. It is named for Frank J. Harwood, member of the board of trustees from 1916-40.

Ingalls Field. Purchased in 1888 and sold in 1939, Ingalls still serves as the College's field for football and track. It is named for John G. Ingalls, a member of the Class of 1876, who was instrumental in acquiring the property for the College, and it is now owned by the Ripon Public School District. Extensive renovation of the track and field was completed in 1986. Renovation of the facilities was completed in 2004, with field turf being installed in 2008.

Johnson Hall. Built in 1962 and expanded in 1966, Johnson is a residence hall for upperclass women. It is named for H. F. Johnson and his wife, Irene. Mrs. Johnson was a trustee of the College from 1953-72.

Patricia Kegel Environmental Classroom. Developed in 1996 as an integral part of the West Campus Natural Habitat Preserve, this classroom provides space for environmental study in the midst of a

restored nature area. It is named for Patricia Underkofler Cochrane Kegel 1956, in honor of her lifelong dedication to Ripon and her love of nature.

Kemper Hall. Built in 1966, Kemper served as the College clinic until 1988. It now houses the College Computer Center. It is named for James S. Kemper, Chicago insurance executive and long-time member of the board of trustees.

Lane Library/Wehr Learning Resources Center. Lane was built in 1930 and named for the principal donor, Rollin B. Lane, member of the Class of 1872. Wehr Learning Resources Center was added in 1974 and named for Milwaukee industrialist Todd C. Frederick Wehr. Together, they house the College's book, periodical, and microfilm collections; reading and conference rooms; the archives; and processing areas.

Larson Courts. Serving as the College's outdoor intercollegiate tennis courts, Larson Courts were dedicated in October 1995, in honor of Charles L. Larson 1965 Professor of Physical Education from 1966-2005, and men's and women's varsity tennis coach. Coach Larson has been Ripon's most successful tennis coach.

Mapes Hall. One of the Quads, Mapes was opened in 1961 and renovated in 2003. This residence hall for upper-class men and women is named for the College's principal founder, David P. Mapes.

Merriman House. Built around 1940 by Ripon College and Phi Kappa Pi fraternity, Merriman is named for the first president of the College, William E. Merriman. It has always been the home of Phi Kappa Pi.

One Merriman Lane. Built in 1966, One Merriman Lane serves as the home of the president of the College.

S. N. Pickard Commons. Built in 1962, Pickard Commons is the campus dining hall. It is named for Samuel N. Pickard, chairman of the Ripon Col-

lege Board of Trustees for many years. Extensive renovations were completed in 1997-98 with the assistance of Marriott Educational Services. In 2005, the Bookstore was relocated to a renovated area in this building, and a Starbucks Coffeeshop was located in the lobby. A partial renovation was completed in 2008.

Physical Plant Building. Built in 2007, this building houses the staff of the maintenance, grounds, and housekeeping departments. The vehicle fleet is also managed out of this building.

Prairie Fields. Constructed in 1992 and further improved in 1996, this complex of fields contains a regulation soccer field, the football practice field and Tracy Field, the women's varsity softball field.

The Quads. Mapes, Brockway, Anderson, and Bovay Halls; residence halls for upperclass students.

C. J. Rodman Center for the Arts. Opened in 1972, Rodman houses Benstead Theatre, Demmer Recital Hall, a music library and resource center, a multimedia center, practice and listening rooms, a recording booth, art studios, rehearsal and dressing rooms, faculty offices, and classrooms. It is named for Ohio industrialist Clarence J. Rodman 1913. The 10,000 square-foot Thomas E. Caestecker Wing for the Fine Arts was added in 1992. It includes art studios, faculty offices, an art gallery, and an outdoor sculpture garden. It is named for Thomas E. Caestecker, a member of the Ripon College Board of Trustees from 1988-2002.

Howard Sadoff Field. Dedicated in 1961, the field has been the home of many Ripon College championship baseball teams. It has been used for varsity soccer games, and is now the site of intramural contests.

Marshall Scott Hall. Built in 1951 and expanded in 1966, Scott is a residence hall for men and women. Scott Hall underwent a complete renovation during

the 1993-94 fall and spring semesters. As part of the construction process, a new wing containing 22 residence hall rooms was added. Enlarged rooms, suites, and increased recreational space were provided by the renovation and expansion. It is named for Marshall Scott, a trustee of the College from 1932-1936.

Shaler Hall. One of the Tri-Dorms, Shaler was built in 1939 and is a residence hall for freshman women. It is named for C. A. Shaler, businessman and sculptor.

Elisha D. Smith Hall. Completed in 1857, the Elisha D. Smith Hall was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1931; from 1903-1971 it was known as Smith Hall and from 1971-2004 as Middle Hall. The Elisha D. Smith Hall was the College's first residence hall, and it has also housed classrooms, laboratories, and art studios. It is now used for administrative offices, faculty offices, classrooms, and the print shop. An official Wisconsin Historical Marker near the entrance to East Hall recognizes the Elisha D. Smith Hall as one of the College's three original structures.

J. M. Storzer Physical Education Center. Opened in 1967, Storzer houses two full-sized gymnasiums (Aylward Hall and Wyman Gymnasium); indoor tennis courts; handball and racquetball courts; practice areas for baseball, golf, and archery; a weight room; an aerobics room; a dance studio; competition-sized swimming pool; and several locker rooms. It is named for John Storzer, longtime Ripon teacher, coach, and athletic director.

Stott Trails. The wetland and woodland trails in the West Campus Natural Habitat area were developed in the summer of 1996 in honor of Bill and Peggy Stott. William R. Stott, Jr. served as Ripon's 10th president from 1985-1995. Bill and Peggy Stott are avid friends of nature and wildlife.

Tri-Dorms. Evans, Shaler, and Wright Halls; residence halls for first-year women

built in 1939. These halls were completely renovated in 1986-87.

Todd Wehr Hall. Built in 1969, Wehr is the main classroom building on campus. It houses classrooms, faculty offices, seminar rooms, psychology laboratories, several computer laboratories, and a lecture hall. First-floor expansion and renovations in 2007 provided additional and updated classrooms. It is named for Milwaukee industrialist Todd C. Frederick Wehr.

West Hall. Completed in 1867, West has served as the library, residence hall, dining hall, and general meeting place at one time or another. It now houses faculty offices, classrooms, seminar rooms, a faculty lounge and kitchen, ROTC headquarters, and the Ripon College Museum. An official Wisconsin Historical Marker near the entrance to East Hall recognizes West as one of the College's three original structures.

Wright Hall. One of the Tri-Dorms, Wright was built in 1939 and is a residence hall for women. It is named for John W. Wright, a trustee of the College from 1910-1937.

Special Facilities

Information Technology Services

Ripon College Information Technology Services (ITS) provides extensive facilities to support the technological needs of students, faculty, and staff. Most notable are a very large file server, a Microsoft Exchange Messaging server, and a Web server. Students can utilize these servers from locations throughout the campus including their residence hall rooms. Students are given 100 MB disk capacity on the file server, sufficient to store PowerPoint presentations and other large files. ITS also operates a new hardware/software "Campus System" to support the administrative functions of the College.

A fast-ethernet (100 Mbps) network connects all academic buildings, administrative buildings, and student residence hall rooms. This network is directly connected to the Internet via 10 Mbps. Ripon College is a charter member of WiscNet, the non-profit association created to provide Internet access to non-profit institutions and organizations in Wisconsin.

Open-use computer resource centers are located across the campus. Video projection facilities are provided via fixed units in several classrooms and via several portable units which can be scheduled for instructional use by faculty. Scanners are provided at several campus locations.

ITS supports various software suites for classroom instruction, open use labs, and for a students' academic interests.

Technical support for students, faculty, and staff and management of the central and open-use facilities is provided by ITS staff and student assistants.

Library Resources

Lane Library was built in 1930 and expanded in 1974 with the addition of the Wehr Learning Resources Center. Lane currently contains more than 300,000 items, including books, government publications, videos, microforms, and periodicals. A federal depository since 1982, the Library receives approximately 15 percent of the materials published by the Government Printing Office, including many on-line titles. Lane Library became a depository for Wisconsin documents in 2002 and now receives around 1500 state publications per year. In addition to print resources, the Library houses a computer lab with a total of 21 workstations. The main floor of the library offers wireless internet access and an Information Commons with additional workstations.

Lane Library is a suitable location for many classes and group meetings, as

well as a great place for students to study and socialize. The Library is open more than 100 hours per week and librarians are available for personalized research assistance 8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

ROSLIN (Ripon's Online System for Library Information) provides access to the library's collection and Internet access to other library catalogs - world-wide. The library also subscribes to many online databases, several of which provide full-text access to academic journals and major newspapers.

Active membership in WiLS (Wisconsin Interlibrary Services) and the Fox Valley Library Council allow the Ripon College community interlibrary and reciprocal on-site borrowing privileges at a number of other area institutions.

In addition to Lane Library, Ripon College has two other resource centers on campus. The Rodman Center contains music and art slide collections. A curriculum resource center with K-12 textbooks, periodicals, teaching materials and multicultural curriculum resources is available in Todd Wehr Hall.

Accreditation and Affiliation

Ripon College is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Associations, agencies, or governmental bodies which accredit, approve, or license the institution and its programs should contact the office of the dean of faculty for review of relevant documentation. Its program in education is accredited by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. Ripon's chapter in the national scholastic honor society Phi Beta Kappa was chartered in 1952.

Ripon's historical ties to the Congregational Church are represented today in its affiliation with the successor ecclesiastical body, the United Church of

Christ. The College Church relationship is more to the total Judeo-Christian tradition than to a particular denomination. Ripon's membership on the Council of Higher Education of the United Church of Christ provides for cooperative and mutually non-subordinate relationships that enhance the programs of College and Church alike. Other colleges in Wisconsin related to the United Church of Christ are Beloit, Lakeland, and Northland.

Ripon College has established a formal exchange relationship with Fisk University, an Historically Black College located in Nashville, Tennessee. This agreement provides for exchanges of students, faculty, staff and administrators, as well as cultural, artistic, and athletic programs.

As a member of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, Ripon offers its students opportunities for off-campus study and research at centers in the United States and abroad. The association, formed during the academic year 1958-59, now includes Beloit, Lawrence, and Ripon in Wisconsin; Carleton, Macalester, and St. Olaf in Minnesota; Coe, Cornell, and Grinnell in Iowa; the College of the University of Chicago, Knox, Lake Forest, and Monmouth in Illinois; and The Colorado College in Colorado.

Other important affiliations are with the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, the Association of American Colleges, the American Council on Education, the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. These are national and state membership organizations that serve to sustain and advance higher education either nationally or regionally.

Governance

Ripon College is incorporated in the state of Wisconsin as an independent, privately endowed college governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. The faculty is governed through an elected committee system and in monthly meetings of the entire body. Ripon students participate in college governance by their representation on major committees, at faculty meetings, and on committees of the board of trustees. A graduating senior is elected annually by the student body to serve one year as a Special Graduate Trustee. The student senate is the formal channel for general expression of student attitudes and interests.

Free interchange of ideas is facilitated by Ripon's small size and the accessibility of faculty and administration.

The Ripon College Ethical Leadership Program

The Ripon College Ethical Leadership Program is an interdisciplinary and cross-campus program aimed at providing all students with the opportunity to examine ethical dilemmas faced by leaders and to explore ways in which these problems might be resolved. The Program includes the Certification Program, Outdoor Leadership Retreat, ELP-sponsored Golden Hours, Hot Topics in Ethics, Case Studies Seminars, "Auntie Ethica": Ethics Advice Column, Student Summer Internships, Ethics Bowl competitions, The Fisk University-Ripon College Annual Exchange, and an annual Ethical Leadership Conference on a topic of national and international concern. In addition, a number of courses in the curriculum include components devoted to issues related to ethical leadership.

The Ripon College Ethical Leadership Certification Program

The Ripon College Ethical Leadership Certification Program offers three types of activities leading to special certificates on graduation. The first of these is the Red Student Certification, open to all students during their sophomore year. To earn a Red Certificate a student must take one course with a declared ethical leadership component, play a leading role in a student organization, and attend and discuss eight designated ethical leadership events on campus with a special team of other Ethical Leadership students. The second certification is the Green Student Certification in Environmental Leadership, also open to all students during their sophomore year. To earn a Green Certificate a student must complete Philosophy 243: Philosophy and the Environment, one additional environment-related course, an approved course with an ethical leadership component, and participate in designated ethical leadership events or activities. The third level of activity is the Gold Certification, which is open to selected junior/senior level students. Requirements for the Gold certification include completion of a minor in Leadership Studies and a mentorship experience.

For more information contact Mr. Todd Parker, Associate Director of The Ripon College Ethical Leadership Program.