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Chapter Four - 1941 to 1954

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1941-1954

Chapter Four



Left: Pacific President Emmett Gulley and student Roger Minthorne outside Herbert Hoover's boyhood home in the mid-1940s. Gulley was director of the Herbert Hoover Foundation, which bought the house in 1943 and later restored it as it was when Hoover lived there. Herbert Hoover and Roger Minthorne were first cousins, once removed. Henry John Minthorn was Roger's great uncle. Roger graduated from the College in 1947 and served on the Board of Trustees beginning in 1973. He became board chairman in 1989. (Roger's birth certificate spells the name without the "e", but during the 1930s a printer mistakenly added an "e" to Roger's father's name on some forms. Roger reports that his father thought the new spelling looked better, so it became permanent on that side of the family.)
Above: Minthorn-Hoover House in the 1980s.

LEVI PENNINGTON'S resignation activated those who yearned for a more explicitly Bible-centered, evangelistically oriented college. Many enthusiastically anticipated leadership that would thrust Pacific into the mainstream of the Holiness Movement.

Yet Pennington recommended and the board appointed as president Emmett W. Gulley, a Christian humanitarian who expressed his godliness by combating injustice and feeding the hungry.

Lifelong Quaker Emmett Gulley lived his first 23 years in the Friends communities of Haviland, Kansas; Greenleaf, Idaho; and Newberg, Oregon. Born in 1894 in Haviland, Gulley moved west with his family and attended Greenleaf Friends Academy. He graduated from Pacific College in 1917. After studying at Hartford Theological Seminary's

in 1917. After studying at Hartford Theological Seminary's School of Missions, Gulley spent five years as a missionary in Mexico under the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, then earned an M.A. from Haverford College.

After 1923, Gulley served four years as New York Yearly Meeting field secretary. He taught Spanish and sociology at Pacific College from 1928 until 1939 (including several years as physical education teacher and athletic director). He then took a temporary leave to join the American Friends Service Committee's war relief effort in Spain.

During the 1939-40 school year, Gulley superintended the AFSC refugee camp in Cuba. The next year he returned to his Pacific College position and became president on June 10, 1941.

Emmett Gulley disdained attempts to make the institution more like a Bible school than an authentic liberal arts college. Nevertheless, he tried to reconcile the College and Yearly Meeting. Gulley and Oregon Yearly Meeting Superintendent Joseph Reece spearheaded a successful movement to provide a bachelor of theology degree. They tried unsuccessfully to develop a "Friends Theological Seminary."

Fall Regular Student Enrollment, 1941-1953

1941—129	1946—161	1951—122
1942—116	1947—162	1952—108
1943—62	1948—155	1953—98
1944—89	1949—162	
1945—85	1950—157	

The Yearly Meeting assisted in the salary of Gervas Carey, a highly regarded former Friends University Bible teacher and Newberg Friends Church pastor. The College immediately doubled its Bible and Christian education offerings.

Gulley, the trustees, and other Yearly Meeting leaders targeted prospective Friends students. Ed Harmon, an Oregon Yearly Meeting pastor/evangelist and Pacific College student, became a part-time student recruiter. A women's trio—Marguerite (Barney) Brown, Kathleen Smith, and Elenita (Mardock) Bales—traveled with Harmon and his wife, Lois, a Pacific College English instructor, to churches and summer conferences.

The effort yielded positive results. Friends enrollment leaped to 62 percent Gulley's first year, then increased gradually to 74 percent in 1946. About 44 percent of Oregon Yearly Meeting's college students attended Pacific in 1943. Four years later the percentage had grown to 57. The enthusiasm of Yearly Meeting superintendent Joseph Reece, recruiter Ed Harmon, and several pastors attracted the Friends students.

Total enrollment jumped from 86 in 1940-41 to 129 the next year. Although World War II intervened, attendance soon rebounded despite a tuition increase from \$100 a year to \$150, and then \$170. A Veteran's Administration G.I. Bill contract helped boost enrollment to 161 in 1946-47.

THE COLLEGE REQUESTED a special \$25,000 Yearly Meeting donation in 1944. An Oregon Yearly Meeting committee—Carl Byrd, Paul Cammack, Harlan Smith, Dillon Mills, Richard Kneeland, and Clark Smith, chairman—reported having “prayerfully and carefully” investigated the matter and concluded:

“In view of the splendid progress made by the college in the past few years in spiritual values, in academic standards, and in financial stability, the committee is recommending that the loan and gift be made by the Yearly Meeting to the amount of \$25,000. The committee believes that it will be an effective method of bringing about closer cooperation between the Yearly Meeting and Pacific College.”

Nevertheless, grave internal problems remained. The issues that separated Oregon Yearly Meeting from Five Years Meeting continued. Progress toward evangelical goals only strengthened those Friends who feared “modernistic” trends. With momentum on their side, they set about to free their College from spiritually subversive influences.

They became disappointed, however. While recognizing some movement toward their goals, they felt the administration impeded rapid progress.



They analyzed the situation accurately. Although a sincere agent of reconciliation, Emmet Gulley could never endorse the overtly revivalistic trend. Nor could the conservative local leaders ever fully accept the president's humanitarian philosophy. Given the era's tendency toward polarization, eventual impasse seemed almost inevitable.

Gulley's long association with the American Friends Service Committee, from which Oregon Yearly Meeting withdrew over doctrinal differences in 1938, symbolized the problem. Only one year after the OYM-AFSC division, Gulley temporarily left his Pacific College teaching post to join the Service Committee's work in Spain and Cuba. Two other administrators during Gulley's presidency—Vice President Laurence Skene and Academic Dean Lewis Hoskins—also associated with the AFSC, making them equally suspect. When the more revivalistic wing decried tardy progress toward their goals, they easily found a scapegoat in the college administration.

The anti-Gulley movement accelerated in 1945. At the midyear ministerial conference early that year, the pastors of Oregon Yearly Meeting recommended that the trustees consider terminating Gulley's presidency. At the next board meeting, the president responded by offering his resignation. The trustees persuaded him to reconsider, however.



Faculty in mid-1940s. Front row, from left: Perry Macy, Genevieve (Belz) St. George, Herschel Thornburg, Mary Sutton, Ed Harmon, Alice Roberts, Laura Doble, Charlotte Macy. Back row: Burton Frost, Roy Clark, Roy Knight, Gervas Carey, George Moore, Emmett Gulley, Laurence Skene, Russel Lewis, Oliver Weesner.

Encouraging closer cooperation, the board appointed Charles Haworth, Harlan Smith, and Allen Hadley to study the relationship between the College and Yearly Meeting. That spring the committee returned a discouraging report. At the June 1945 Yearly Meeting session, the college board withdrew the \$25,000 gift request.

Yet at the corresponding Yearly Meeting sessions, the official visiting committee commended the school for its "deep spiritual tone in many of the college activities." President Gulley wrote an optimistic annual report, noting that "Pacific College wishes to be of great service to Oregon Yearly Meeting and the kingdom of God and wishes to maintain at all cost a real Christian educational institution. To this end we seek divine guidance and blessing."

Gulley emphasized the "remarkable unity and cooperation between faculty, student body, Board, people in the Newberg community and the Yearly Meeting," and expressed appreciation for constituent prayers. He did note that one Yearly Meeting group had expressed dissatisfaction with his administration, but did not elaborate. The college board accepted the report "with appreciation."

Nevertheless, the next day President Gulley resigned. The trustees accepted, but gave him "a unanimous vote of confidence." The board minutes do not give the specific reason for the resignation, but the *Newberg Graphic's* next issue included:

"It was understood that Gulley's resignation came at the request of a small group of ministers and others of Oregon Yearly Meeting and of the Friends Church during recent sessions.

"While Gulley had stressed the necessity of having a Christian educational institution, some demanded that they make the school even more evangelistic, it is said."

The next month, the trustees bowed to considerable pro-Gulley pressure from faculty, Yearly Meeting, and Newberg elements. They rehired the president for a five-year term, with Laurence Skene reelected as vice president. At the same meeting, the administration backed an attempt to remove the Yearly Meeting's veto and reduce its corporation nominations from 50 to 40 percent. However, the board rejected the initiative by an eight to four vote.

The next *Newberg Graphic* reported the board's confidence in Gulley policies and noted that he would continue the effort to make Pacific a strong Christian educational institution. The newspaper added that local businessmen, who had become more closely associated with the College in recent years, welcomed President Gulley's return.

Tension continued, however. Later in 1945 the college board approved a minute requiring faculty members to conform to Oregon Yearly Meeting's spiritual standards. At the same time, the board commissioned Paul Cammack to interview one faculty member "in regard to rumors that are being circulated by members of the Yearly Meeting." Although Cammack found the rumors of "unorthodox teaching" untrue, the board decided it would be unwise to renew the teacher's contract.

Constituents increasingly perceived the president as outside the Yearly Meeting's Holiness emphasis. Discontent mounted. Some students disdained Gulley's response to their request for on-campus revival meetings: He told them Pacific was an educational institution, not a camp meeting.

Meanwhile, the trustees added evangelical stalwarts Herschel Thornburg, Roy Clark, Roy (Pop) Knight, Charlotte Macy, and Ed Harmon to the faculty. The president's caution notwithstanding, the 1945-46 school year saw a renewed emphasis on evangelistic efforts. Pacific College participated in week-long campaigns led by Nathan Pierson, Carl Byrd, and J. G. Bringdale (the latter in cooperation with Newberg Friends Church). The school emphasized deputation, with several student groups regularly serving the region's churches.

During the summer of 1946, 25 Pacific College students at Twin Rocks youth camp signed a petition calling for "more frequent spiritual chapels" and "administration and faculty who will take the lead spiritually, socially and educationally." The document, submitted to the board and to Oregon Yearly Meeting Superintendent Joseph Reece, also requested that student body representatives attend the November board meeting. The board decided to invite all the college students to express their concerns.

Fifty-five students, one third of the student body, attended that decisive meeting. They reported the need

for more spiritual vitality. Further, they rather idealistically called for accreditation and an increase of Ph.D.'s on the staff.

During the subsequent discussion, President Gulley explained that he had contacted a number of Ph.D.'s but found none willing to come. Lack of funds to pay acceptable salaries and the lack of doctorates on the staff hindered accreditation, the embattled president reported.

After Board Chairman Hervey Hoskins dismissed the students, a heated discussion ensued. Faculty and board factions charged that Gulley's presidency kept financial support and some Ph.D.'s from the school. Someone predicted that if Gulley resigned, five or six Ph.D.'s would accept contracts almost immediately and donors would underwrite salary increases to \$2,400 for the M.A. and \$3,000 for the Ph.D.

Emmett Gulley then announced his willingness to step down. After much debate, the board voted six to five to accept the resignation, to take effect the following June.

Gulley presented a written statement at the next board meeting, which included:

"Current controversy among Pacific College supporters revolves around the relative position of religion in the school. There is a demand among the board members that the Quaker institution be made more evangelistic, while the President has maintained, during his administration, that Pacific College should be primarily an educational institution with the Christian point of view."

Financial Secretary George Moore observed that no one should impute ulterior motives to those representing either side of the controversy. He emphasized the need to train Christian public school teachers, businessmen, and professional workers. "It is not our intention to make Pacific a seminary," Moore added. "We believe that it is possible for a college to be aggressively Christian, and at the same time maintain the highest type of scholarship which will stress the evangelical note."

Within one month of Gulley's resignation, 29 students, eight faculty members, and 46 townspeople unsuccessfully petitioned the board to reconsider. The professors (Laurence Skene, Mary Sutton, Rachel Aldrich, Galen Miller, Perry Macy, Lindell Hockett, George Berreman, and Russel Lewis) submitted another petition the following month, again without satisfaction.

By March, eight teachers had resigned, some apparently in protest. Donors had withdrawn library construction contributions totaling \$4,000. Immediately after Gulley's resignation, Ferd Groner wrote: "Since you have resigned as president of Pacific College I have withdrawn my support and have changed my will..." Gulley estimated the canceled bequest at \$250,000.



Home economics class in the Wood-Mar basement. Jean White, Professor Helen (Willcuts) Street, Betty (Street) Hockett, and Margaret (Dickson) Magee. (Unidentified young lady seated.)

Most of the Yearly Meeting endorsed the board's action, however. By March of 1947, Oregon Yearly Meeting constituents had pledged \$15,000 in an attempt to attract faculty with doctorates.

In his final report the following June, President Gulley reviewed his six-year administration, noting that the endowment had been increased by \$125,000, accreditation was anticipated "in the very near future," and "the standing of Pacific College both among the supporters of the institution, the school men of the Northwest and the people of this community was raised to one of the highest peaks in the history of the college." Gulley then expressed profound regret for what he saw as action that would prevent further progress.

THE COLLEGE FACED MANY additional problems, mostly financial. Enrollment declined sharply during the war, and the board had difficulty paying the bills. In 1943 the school could not even afford to hire a janitor.

Early in his term, President Gulley projected a living endowment campaign. He made two fundraising trips to the East Coast, one with Levi Pennington, the other with Lewis Hoskins. Newberg Friends Church gave the campaign a significant start, pledging over \$1,500 for each of the following five years.

In 1944 the college administrators proposed visitations to local Friends churches. They hoped to raise \$100,000 for salaries, a gymnasium, and debt retirement. The campaign started well, but foundered in the College-Yearly Meeting controversy. The next January, a discouraged Gulley wrote to Levi Pennington regarding Friends in eastern United States: "I can well believe that a good deal of

The Four Flats. Dick Cadd, bass; Ron Crecelius, lead; Norval Hadley, first tenor; Harlow Ankeny, baritone.



knowledge of the difficulty here spread east—chances of gaining help there greatly lessened.”

The year before Gulley took office, the school had 82 students, with annual tuition at \$100; in 1947, 161 students remitted \$170 tuition fees. Even with this increase, the students paid only 40 percent of their educational costs. Therefore, the board decided to raise 1947-48 tuition to \$200; as costs increased, however, the percentage the students paid went down even more.

The College rescinded in 1944 its depression-induced practice of paying only 60 percent of the stated faculty salaries. The board set a firm \$1,050 minimum, rising to \$1,800 for department heads “when funds are available.” Two years later the trustees proposed a \$1,800 minimum, with \$400 additional for summer involvement in study, research, travel, or work for the College. Lack of funds killed this dream, however.

DURING WORLD WAR II several Pacific College students performed military service; others, probably a minority, served as conscientious objectors in Civilian Public Service camps. Refusal to obey conscription preceding the war led to the arrest of one professor, Edwin A. Sanders. According to the *Oregon Journal*, he would have

been 4-F anyway, but he refused to register and the Selective Service System charged him with draft evasion.

“The conscription act flouts my whole philosophy,” Sanders proclaimed. On December 7, 1940, a federal court convicted and sentenced him to one year in a work camp. The College provided active support and unsuccessfully sought his release. The following September the Yearly Meeting sent him “a carefully formulated message of love and sympathy.”

Few College and Yearly Meeting men took such a firm position, however. Available evidence suggests that nearly two thirds accepted combatant military service. As in World War I, freedom of conscience reigned.

FOR STUDENTS AND FACULTY, Pacific College embodied a participating community. Just as the entire group picked prunes together in 1929, the populace of the 1940s and 1950s picked up filberts to aid the College. Arthur Roberts, graduate of 1944, later recalled one such community experience:

“For many years the College had a tradition of two campus cleanup days. Everyone got into the act, even the fussy dean of students, Mr. Diment. Malingerers lost face. We raked the lawns, hauled away trash, swept the furnace room (four-foot slabs of wood provided heat in Wood-Mar) and we cleaned windows with newspaper. This was a new one for me. For some reason I associate this method with the chemist, Professor Skene. Usually our labors were rewarded by some kind of goodies, cookies and apples, perhaps. This egalitarian approach had its values. Work was a social leveler, although there weren’t many wealthy students. No government aid was available, either, to use for paying work-study assignments.”

The College maintained an active cocurricular program. The chorus toured 1,500 miles in 1941-42, giving 18 concerts before 4,000 people. Following wartime curtailments, the school developed noteworthy music and deputization ministries throughout the Northwest.

Forensics achievements included Jack Willcuts’ oration entitled “Christianity vs. Nationalism,” which won at several regional tournaments. Norval Hadley won the state speech contest championship in 1947, and Priscilla (Doble) Jeffery took the after-dinner speaking state championship two years later.

“The Four Flats,” a quartet that twice won the Original All Northwest Barber Shop Ballad Contest, attracted major public attention. The group consisted of Norval Hadley, Ronald Crecelius, Harlow Ankeny, and Dick Cadd, with Roy Clark, Glenn Koch, and Randall Emry each participating on occasion. Following their graduation from the College, the



Basketball team in 1943-44. Front row: Everett Craven, Jr., David Thomas, Jack Willcuts, Terrill Repp, Allen Thomas. **Back row:** student coach George Bales, Arthur Roberts, Don Brash, Orrin Ogier, Quincy Fodge, Don Bowers.

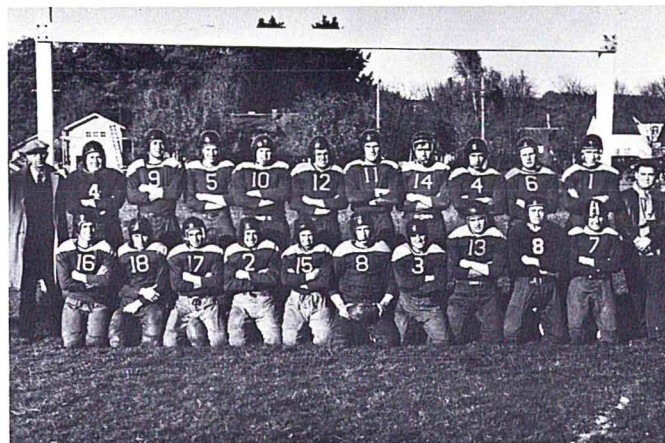
Four Flats represented Youth for Christ full time. Later, as the World Vision Quartet, they appeared with Bob Pierce, Billy Graham, and other evangelistic teams and made a trip to the Far East.

Beginning in 1950, the College sponsored an annual quartet festival that drew enthusiastic crowds of over 2,000 people. Eight radio stations broadcast the event. Roy Clark served as master of ceremonies, with the Four Flats often the feature attraction.

College publications report numerous other activities, including the annual May Day celebration, with Maypole winding and a baseball game; *Crescent* book reviews; a regular *Crescent* feature by history professor Mackey Hill entitled "The World Is My Campus"; Pacific Coast trips and retreats; special prayer and campus work days; an annual freshman initiation week; and a yearly freshman class presentation of skits, one-act comedies, and music for the entire student body.

UNDER STUDENT COACH George Bales, the 1943-44 basketball team won eight and lost four games in the only intercollegiate sport played that year. Football resumed with a six-man version in 1945, but the gridgers played only two games and lost both to Reed College. Robert Hurford captained the team.

Due to the lack of a gymnasium, the basketball team played at the junior high school in 1945-46, winning seven and losing five behind captain Arnold Booth. The 1947 *L'Ami* states that "a new inspiration to the fellows was the



1946 football team. Front row: Bob Cadd, Jim Moore, Jack Cadd, Bert Kiefer, Dick Cadd, Gene Smith, Melvin Veale, Verne Brightup, Dave Fendall, Wayne Antrim. **Back row:** Coach Kelsey Hinshaw, Glen Moor, Ben Franklin, Bob Armstrong, Bob Hurford, Rollo Upton, Art Cole, Earl Craven, Norval Hadley, Dale Parrish, Clare Smith, student manager Jack Martin.

new gymnasium." However, success required more than inspiration; the Quakers lost the first home game to Lewis & Clark College, 58-13, en route to a 4 and 14 record.

The 1947-48 school year included a heavy sports slate, with the 11-man football team going two and four under student coach Earl Craven. The basketball quintet won only one game (Reed) of a 25-game slate. Norval Hadley was GFC's top scorer.

The women's basketball squad won five and lost four, with Dorothy Barratt scoring 132 points. Gladys Engle and Gertrude (Haworth) Ankeny served as team captains.

Local businessman and former professional player Barney McGrath coached the baseball team without remuneration from 1942 through 1955. Pitchers William Hayes and Darwin "Cub" Grimm stood out.

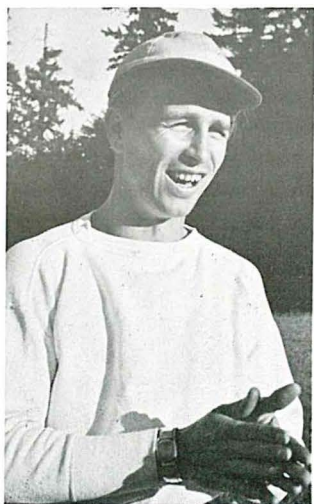
George Bales, a Newberg High School state wrestling champion and GFC graduate, returned in 1948 and for six years produced successful football teams.

The 1949 gridiron eleven, one of the best in GFC history, won four, lost two, and tied one. The following year, fullback Harold "Spud" Ankeny scored 56 points and gained 712 yards on 122 carries enroute to a four-and-four team record.

Bales' basketball squads consistently finished near the top of the Metropolitan Collegiate Conference. Led by Waldo Haworth's 240 points, the 1949-50 Quakers went five and three in the Metropolitan Collegiate Conference.

The next season the Balesmen won 14 and lost seven behind all-conference forward Nigel Shockey and team captain Gene Hockett.

George Bales, one of the most successful coaches in GFC history.



1950 Gold "Q" officers: Leona (Harmon) Lyda, Marjorie (Larrance) Weesner, Betty (Street) Hockett, Margaret (Weber) Winters, Gladys (Carolyn) Engle.

The 1951-52 team, composed of Nigel Shockey, Elmer Kendall, Bill Field, Gerald Lemmons, and Verne Martin, won the championship and ended the season with a 16-8 record. Shockey, an all-conference forward, averaged 20 points a game to lead the league. After a victory over Reed College that year, the 400-pound victory bell, which had hung since 1885 in the Hoover Hall tower, crashed from its moorings—from unaccustomed overwork, students claimed. Overall, Bales' basketball teams won 71 and lost 52.

Fullback Dick Zeller emerged from this era as one of the best football players to don the Old Gold and Navy Blue; among his accomplishments was a 41-yard punting average in 1954, ranking him third in the nation behind two National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) kickers. That year Verne Martin received the Robison "outstanding senior athlete" trophy for his sparkling four-year basketball and baseball career. In addition to its own sports program, the College for a time served the area by organizing and hosting an elementary school basketball tournament.

MEANWHILE, LEADERS TRIED to improve the school academically. Recognition by the United States Bureau of Educational Standards had been a magnificent accomplishment in 1925. It opened the door to significant progress. In subsequent years, however, a regional accrediting agency, the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, emerged. Pacific did not meet its standards, so lost recognition as an accredited college. President Gulley submitted a preliminary inquiry to the Northwest Association in 1944, but it discouraged formal application, citing the significant debt (although \$18,000 was repaid that year), inadequate salaries, absence of a gymnasium, and lack of Ph.D's.

Most colleges accepted Pacific College transfer credits anyway. The State Department of Education gave teacher education graduates emergency certificates. In the midst of the 1947 turmoil, however, the Newberg school district dealt the College a major blow by refusing to accept Pacific students for cadet teaching. Newberg Superintendent of Schools Hubert E. Armstrong, a Pacific graduate and former teacher, listed the official reasons as excessive teaching loads on his staff, lack of Newberg teachers' preparation to supervise cadets, Pacific's uncertain ability to meet the program's financial obligations, and fear that the relationship would jeopardize Newberg's accreditation. Further, "the uncertainty as to who will be president of the college and who will constitute the staff adds to the feeling on the part of the high school board that they are not certain as to the kind of training the cadet teachers will have received in preparation for assuming obligations as teachers in our classrooms."

DESPITE THE OBSTACLES, the College maintained a surprisingly strong faculty. For example, George Moore supervised the teacher education program while doubling as financial secretary. Although stretched too thin by overwhelming responsibilities, he inspired students by his zeal for knowledge and his optimism about the future. A superb motivator, he challenged students toward service.

In his pending autobiography, Arthur Roberts commends Moore and several other faculty. He remembers President Gulley as a "practical Quaker" who did not disdain physical labor:

"His example helped me avoid the pitfalls of 'white collar' snobbery.... One summer Gulley and I retarred Wood-Mar Hall. This was a hot, messy job, and during

Science Hall, 1947.
Primarily funded by John
and Esther Brougher.
Later renamed Brougher
Hall.

base must be immediately broadened for the institution to survive another generation. "The crucial test of Pacific College is financial. It is at this point that the institution will succeed or fail."

Williams proposed an increase in faculty salaries, maintenance of low tuition, and an annual contribution of \$25,000 from Oregon Yearly Meeting.

Soon thereafter, President Carey presented a plan to raise \$550,000 over six years, with \$100,000 to clear indebtedness, \$300,000 for dormitory construction, and \$150,000 for operating expenses. The Yearly Meeting would contribute \$25,000 annually. The plan failed. However, the GFC trustees did attempt to raise \$25,000 annually through 1,000 memberships in a special "living endowment" fund, called a \$25 Club. This program enjoyed some success; by 1953 the club reached a peak membership of about 700, which yielded nearly \$15,000 annually.

Williams' thorough report enumerated several strengths, notably the core of teachers who had given many years to the College, the loyal tradition that had developed over the years, and the wholesome Christian atmosphere and influence.

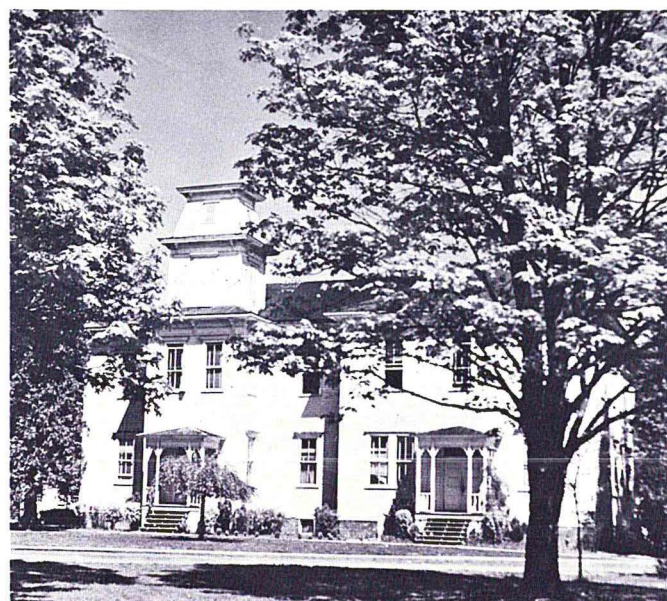
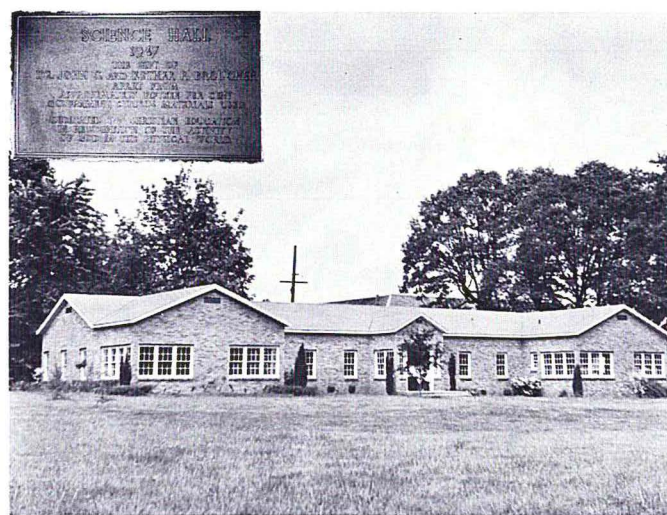
THE RAPID ENROLLMENT increase after World War II created a need for new buildings. In honor of former board chairman Thomas W. Hester (trustee 1917-43, chairman 1933-43), the College built a new gymnasium in 1946-47.

Years later, Emmett Gulley recalled the original gymnasium, which "was really two old barns shoved together.... It was not adequate, was poorly heated, drafty, and had too few seats for spectators." The new gymnasium (termed "Hester Dome" by students) brought marked improvement.

Gulley described the construction. Although the College faced hard times and financial problems, "courage was plentiful and the need was urgent." Gulley and Roy (Pop) Knight drew the plans. The president then convinced a cement block company to sell materials for a low price. However, the stone mason charged too much, claiming to be the only one capable of laying the blocks. Gulley reported that he replied:

"I'm sorry you feel that way. I know how to lay blocks and there are some able and willing students here who would be glad to earn the money and do the work." Gulley then trained himself, selected several students, taught them how to lay blocks and "they did a first rate job."

Clyde Thomas (grandfather of Clyde Thomas, who in 1990 became Director of the Physical Plant) did the wood-

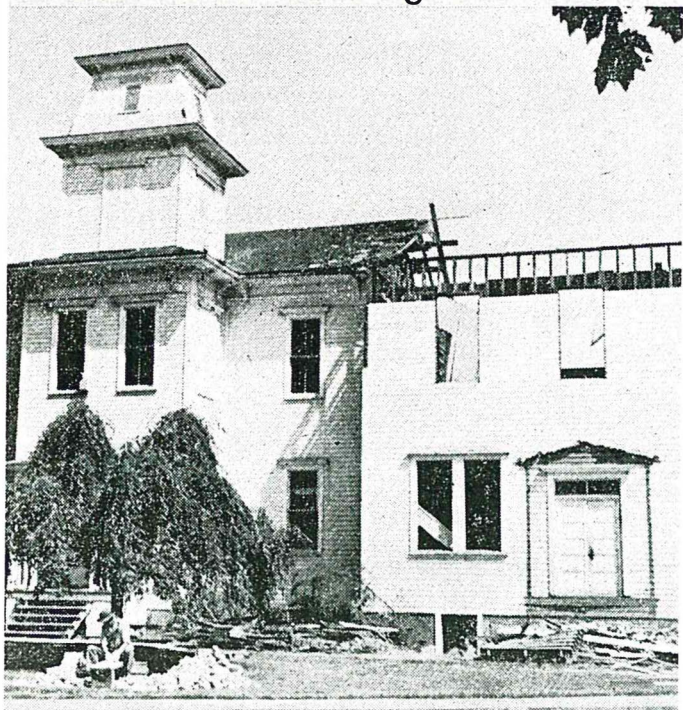


Hoover Hall in the 1940s. The left half was the original "Academy Building," built in 1885 and moved to the present campus in 1892, when the other section was added. The building was razed in 1954. The trustees returned the bell to almost exactly the same location when the Centennial Tower was built in 1990.

work. The College built the gymnasium, Gulley emphasized, literally by "blood, sweat and tears."

In 1945 the school purchased for \$6,000 a house on the corner of Hancock and River streets, opposite the original, still-standing Ezra H. Woodward house. The College used this building, first named Edwards Hall and later McGrew House, as a dormitory until 1964, then donated it to the city for fire department practice. (The school later constructed Winters' Apartments on the site.)

Oldest School Building Comes Down



Meanwhile, the College purchased at low cost, and transported from Camp Adair near Corvallis, several units that had been military barracks during the war. These "vet houses" became the dining hall, music, and art buildings. Others served as the school's principal married student and faculty housing. At one time, these former military units served more than half the Quaker campus's building needs.

Fire dealt a damaging blow in 1946, partially destroying Hoover Hall, one of the two buildings moved to the campus in 1892. The structure housed the men's dormitory, music and art departments, typing and shorthand room, biology laboratory, a darkroom, and a large recitation room. Insurance covered all but \$1,500 of the \$75,000 damages. The school repaired Hoover, but razed it in 1954 when architects deemed it unsafe for continued use.

Wood-Mar's southwest corner room served for several years as a library until, in the 1930s, the school moved its books to Wood-Mar Room 14, along the east side of the main floor. Then, in 1947, the College reconstructed a veterans' building into a temporary library. ("Temporary" proved to be 15 years.) Under the direction of librarian Loyde Osburn, students spent the 1948 Easter vacation transporting books in V-shaped wooden troughs built for the purpose. Meanwhile, board member John Brougher in 1947 financed a science building that now bears his name.

FOR YEARS THE DESIGNATION "Pacific College" created much confusion. Several other institutions shared the name, including Pacific University in nearby Forest Grove. Board chairman Walter P. Lee reported being introduced as "president of the board of Pacific University"; the same error sometimes occurred when Pacific College students won newsworthy honors.

The trustees therefore solicited proposals for a new name. By 1949 they had gathered a long list, including Newberg Friends College, Chehalem College, Northwest Friends College, Pacific Quaker College, Friends Pacific College, Herbert Hoover College, Barclay College, Friendswood College, Peace College, and George Fox College.

After discussion, the board turned the matter over to Loyde Osburn, Joseph McCracken, and Robert Nordyke, who recommended the name "Friendswood College."

However, the board rejected the committee report after studying a long, persuasive letter in which alumnus Arthur O. Roberts argued that the name "George Fox College" had compelling historical and religious significance. The board then unanimously adopted the name "George Fox College."

Board member J. A. Dunbar, who personally favored the name even prior to Arthur Roberts' letter, later reported some dissatisfaction from various Idaho Friends who feared overidentification with politically and theologically liberal "Eastern Friends." Although he requested reconsideration, the board maintained its decision.

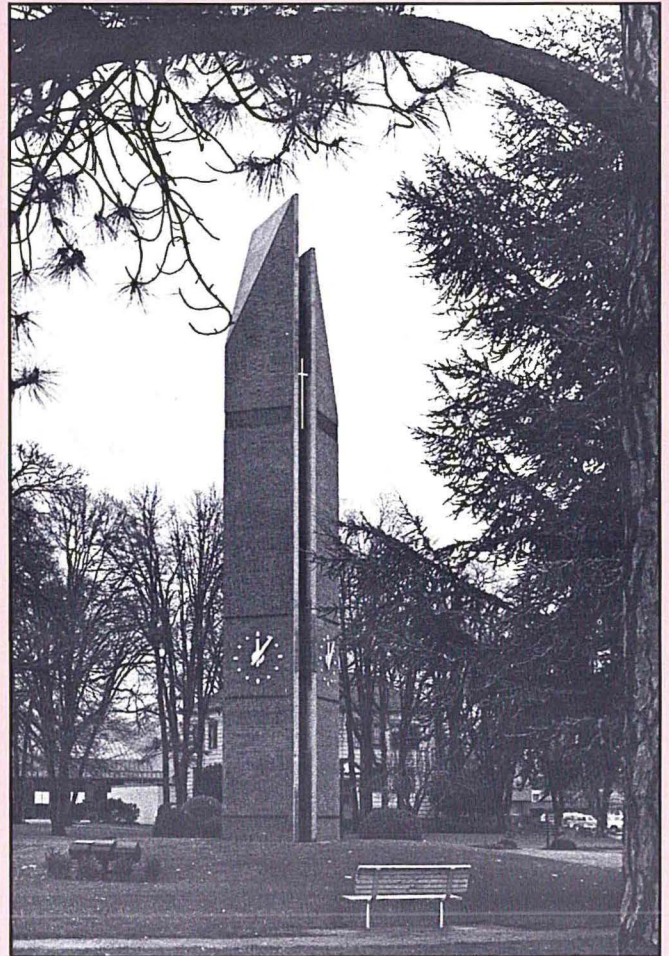
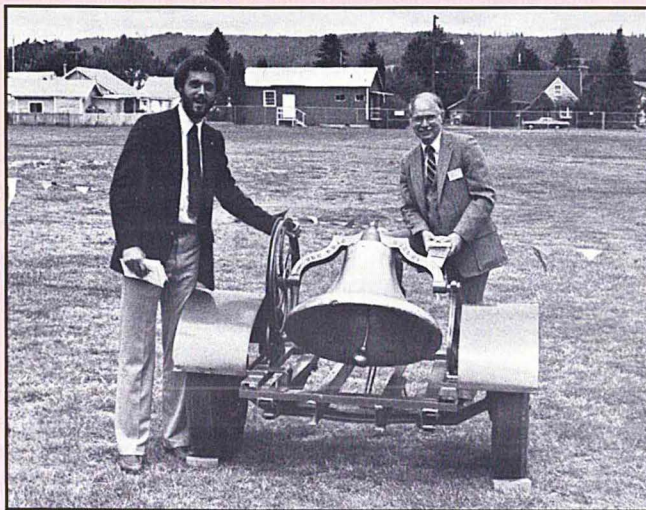
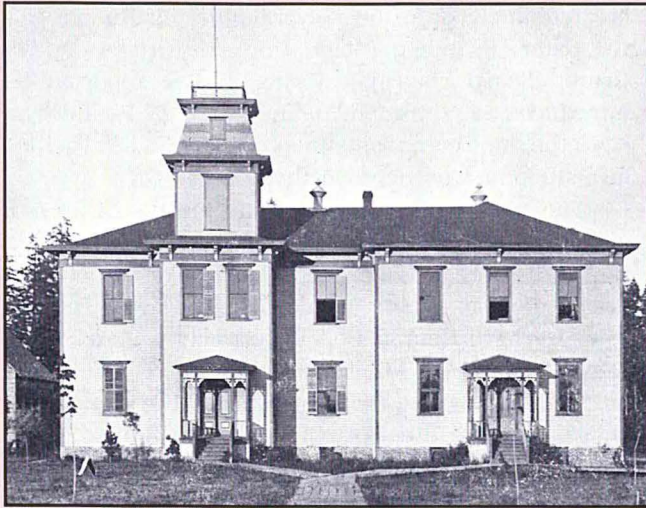
In a letter to the alumni, President Carey analyzed the new name:

"Pacific means peaceful. George Fox exemplified that spirit to a remarkable degree. However, his character and experience were far broader than his peace testimony. Out of this relationship with God there came also his testimony to the unity of the race, the love of God for all men, the Divine call to Christian service, and the desirability of Christian education."

IN 1948 GERVAS CAREY adamantly demanded retirement from the presidency. The trustees again offered a contract to Walter Williams, who returned two propositions: "(1) that the board consider someone else instead; and (2) if the board felt Williams had a service to render the College, he would accept a three-year appointment on the condition that the University of Florida grant him a three-year leave of absence."

The trustees unanimously accepted the second proposition and invited him to come July 1, 1949, at a salary of \$4,800 (compared with the \$7,500 he made as a professor

GFC'S VICTORY BELL



The original bell tower in Hoover Hall, Dave Adrian and Gene Hockett ringing the bell in 1980, and the bell's permanent location in the Centennial Tower.

THE ANCIENT VICTORY BELL—long a campus centerpiece—returned to near its time-honored location with the erection of the Centennial Tower in 1990. Pealing from Hoover Hall's tower, the bell for nearly 70 years called students to class and celebrated athletic victories, academic and forensic triumphs, and financial campaign successes.

The bell adorned the building upon its construction in 1885 and moved to the permanent campus seven years later. Only once in the next 62 years did it leave its home. That occurred when several enterprising 1950s students—including freshman Sam Farmer, who years later became GFC vice president for development—

dismantled it. With Farmer as lookout below, the other-three students lowered it by rope.

"I was explaining to Dean Donald McNichols what we were doing out there when, unfortunately, the rope broke," Farmer lamented. "It made a terrible BONG when it hit the side of Hoover, then buried itself in the ground below. The next day the junior class dug it up, hauled it off and eventually mounted it on wheels in the gym."

The College razed Hoover shortly thereafter, so the bell remained on wheels, later to be placed in the school museum. Former dean Kenneth Williams recently revealed what happened when two boys stole the bell

and hid it in Myrtle Best's house, where they lived while in college:

"Mrs. Best came to Arthur Winters (business manager) to tell him the boys had a door jammed so she could not open it. Mr. Winters understood students quite well. He came into my office correctly predicting the missing bell's location. So one night when the boys were gone, he, Harvey Campbell (registrar) and I dragged the bell out of Mrs. Best's house, took it to Mr. Winters' place, and hid it in his stack of baled hay.

"I called the boys the next morning to tell them we knew they had the bell, and we expected it to be returned immediately. They confessed that they had had the bell, but someone had stolen it from them. I insisted that since they had taken it, they were responsible to get it returned. I called them in several times to see if they were making any progress in getting the bell back.

"Of course they were not, but I kept the heat on them for about a week. Then we three culprits went out and retrieved the bell, put it in its proper place and said nothing about it. The boys discovered it had been returned and came in to report that "someone" had returned the bell. Arthur, Harvey and I had many good laughs about that, but didn't tell anyone what had happened."

In 1959 Reed College students stole the bell and took it to Portland—probably as retaliation against George Fox students burning the letters "GFC" in the Reed campus lawn. After some time President Milo Ross demanded that the bell be returned.

A few weeks later the Reed culprits displayed George Fox's victory symbol during a basketball halftime and nearly set off a riot. George Fox students chased the miscreants from the Reed campus and caught them at the Hawthorne Bridge.

According to *The Crescent*, GFC stood by its "pacifistic stance" and attempted nonviolent persuasion. However, Gary Brown, who later became director of alumni relations, remembers "a scuffle." Whatever the confrontation, the bell slipped from the Reedsters' grasp and disappeared with a splash into the Willamette River.

GFC president Milo Ross issued a stern letter to the Reed president, demanding the bell's hasty return. The Portland school paid to have the river dredged. This work, according to Brown, required "all kinds of divers and equipment." In due time the offenders returned the bell to Newberg to await its permanent position in the Centennial Tower.

of education in Florida). However, the University of Florida president refused to grant Williams a leave. Gervas Carey therefore continued as president a third year. After consideration of several other possibilities, the board selected Dr. Paul E. Parker in the spring of 1950.

Paul Parker earned a bachelor's degree from Arizona State University and the M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Arizona. He came to George Fox after 11 years as an elementary, high school, and college teacher, and 10 years pastoring Friends churches.

Parker fought impossible obstacles. Finding the need for austerity so great, the president often walked the campus at night, making sure no water taps were running and all unnecessary lights had been turned out. Staggering under a \$120,000 indebtedness, the administration refrained from some maintenance and from watering the campus during summer months. Through these measures, Parker heroically managed to balance the budget one of his two years in office. A tuition increase from \$250 to \$300 in 1951 helped to accomplish this objective.

Paul Parker accepted the presidency because he wanted to help students. Years later, one 1951 sophomore recalled his inability to pay the next semester's \$150 tuition. Dr. Parker called him into the presidential office, spoke encouragingly of the young man's future, then confided that an anonymous friend wanted to pay the \$150. The student never learned the source, but remembered the kindness. He managed to graduate, later earned advanced degrees, and eventually returned to teach and befriend similar young people at George Fox College.

Wanting to provide a benefit to underpaid faculty, the board in 1951 extended to the teachers' unmarried children the long-standing policy of partially remitting tuition for ministers' dependents. Two years later it broadened the policy to include missionaries.

THE LACK OF REGIONAL accreditation clouded the College's future. The Northwest Association's 1944 recommendations had been partially met, so in 1951 the College submitted another application, this one primarily President Parker's personal work.

In response, the Association applauded the Newberg school for constructing the gymnasium. It noted that George Fox was "clearly committed to worthy objectives in the area of education," adding that "the concern of staff and students for the realization of both Christian and Quaker objectives is readily apparent."

The committee emphasized, however, that "the academic program was definitely subordinate to the realization of the Christian requisites of life." It pointed to major

deficiencies in library, salaries, and maintenance. Further, the College's academic program and financial base remained very weak. The Northwest Association delivered a punishing blow to the College and President Parker, as it again denied accreditation.

President Paul Parker resigned in February of 1952, citing intense stresses that caused doubt as to his suitability for the presidency. The board expressed appreciation for

"This college is built primarily on sacrifice."

—Donald McNichols
Administrative Committee Chairman,
1952-1954

his contribution, citing specifically his faith, personal sacrifices, humility, efforts to gain financial stability, unselfish devotion to Christian education, promotion of high ideals, and confidence that the College would continue to be a place where God had His way.

THE TRUSTEES WORKED for two years to find a successor. Meanwhile, Dean Donald McNichols, Bible professor Paul Mills, and public relations director Harlow Ankeny administered the College. They did well, considering the obstacles.

Like Parker, the new administrative team balanced the books one of its two years. McNichols described this as "a modern miracle," adding: "This college is built primarily on sacrifice."

Such fiscal conservatism during those years reduced the debt slightly, to under \$115,000 in 1953. Board chairman Ivan Adams noted that if 115 people pledged \$250 a year, the debt would be paid in four years. Dean Donald McNichols added that a student joining the \$25 club would remit annually until 1972 before completely repaying the College for the cost of education above that paid by tuition.

McNichols, a highly gifted literature professor, earned the respect of the college constituency, as did Mills and Ankeny. However, they could not raise enough money to provide solvency. At the conclusion of a 1952-53 drive that produced over 100 new \$25 Club memberships, McNichols noted that although this progress was somewhat encouraging, it represented only one half the anticipated total and one fourth the amount needed.

THE COLLEGE, in an attempt to remain orthodox and evangelical, found itself in a difficult competitive position during the 1941 to 1954 period. While educational costs



rose rapidly, the Oregon Yearly Meeting constituency dropped slightly. Furthermore, the school received a decreasing percentage of the Yearly Meeting's college students—from approximately 57 percent down to 30 percent between 1948 and 1954. (Based on the 45 churches reporting in 1954, 43 Yearly Meeting students attended GFC, 30 enrolled at other church-related colleges, and 70 attended secular schools.)

Although fewer Oregon Yearly Meeting students enrolled, the percentage of Quakers at the College increased. In 1948-49, 126 of the 171 students were Friends (73 percent). The next year 151 enrolled, 118 of them Friends (78 percent). By 1954, of the 98 students at GFC, 79 were Quakers (81 percent).

Some Yearly Meeting members expressed concern that the College teach more about Quakers and Quakerism. The school already offered Friends doctrine and Friends

Donald McNichols, Dean of the College, who served as chairman of the administrative team from 1952 to 1954.

Rachel Hinshaw, secretary to presidents Gulley, Carey, and Parker.



history, but it began to require Quaker students to take the doctrine class.

Some desired that college representatives visit local churches regularly. Many wanted the Yearly Meeting to assume a more active financial role. However, the first six months of the 1953-54 school year, Oregon Yearly Meeting constituents contributed more than 60 percent of the \$11,000 gift income. Although inadequate records prevent complete verification, this probably was not unusual.

Yearly Meeting constituents occasionally recommended changes. For example, some argued that the school needed a Dean of Men and Dean of Women in order to tighten discipline. This soon occurred.

A few constituents complained that in a Christian institution, female basketball players should not wear shorts. Board members argued, however, that the women had worn shorts when playing basketball in high school, and the college could not reasonably prohibit them—they might have to drop the sport, since it wouldn't be sensible to play in any other clothing. GFC women continued playing basketball—while wearing shorts.

MEANWHILE, THE TRUSTEES sought a president. Among others, they considered Lowell Roberts, Richard Chambers, Donald Spitler, Arthur Roberts, Mahlon Macy, Sheldon Jackson, and Jack Willcuts. Many felt Willcuts, a 1944 Pacific College graduate, would be ideal; however, he felt God's leading to a second term on Oregon Yearly Meeting's Bolivian mission field.

The board decided in August of 1953 to invite Eugene Coffin, a Quaker from California. The minutes report "a wonderful sense of unity that he is the man." However, Coffin declined, saying he wanted first to complete a master's degree at University of Southern California, then possibly a Ph.D. The Board again considered 1944 graduate Arthur Roberts and Richard Chambers of William Penn College, then turned once more to Eugene Coffin.

In late November of 1953, a unanimous board agreed to offer Coffin a contract for 1955-56. In the intervening year, the College would pay him \$3,000 while he pursued the doctorate. Again Coffin declined, this time firmly shutting the door. Next, the board asked highly respected, long-time Friends pastor Charles Beals. He also refused.

By this time, Oregon Yearly Meeting Superintendent Dean Gregory and Administrative Committee Chairman Donald McNichols emphasized that hiring a president had become an urgent priority. Gregory even speculated that the Yearly Meeting would be willing to accept a president

from outside Quakerism, assuming the candidate met the other qualifications. The board then studied several non-Quakers without success.

Meanwhile, a Friends pastor named Milo Ross had been undergoing a career change necessitated by his wife's terminal illness. In February 1954, Ross sought work at the College and was hired for three months to solicit students.

THE COLLEGE'S problems mounted. Since 1941, the school had moved toward the more aggressively evangelical position favored by most Yearly Meeting constituents. By the early 1950s, half the students majored in Bible, reflecting the major's strength and the concern for a biblically educated ministerial leadership in the Yearly Meeting.

Yet chief administrators Gulley, Carey, and McNichols all warned against reduction of the liberal arts emphasis. Carey cited students who had gone on to seminary and "discovered they hardly had a college education." Although he had come to Pacific College to enhance Bible offerings, Carey deplored the results: "I have a feeling that we have been giving too much work in the Bible department in undergraduate work." It was easier, he noted, to do depu-

tation and attend prayer meetings than to study science. "A minister needs history and literature and cannot get too much of it."

By 1954 the boost from World War II veterans had run its course and enrollment dipped to 98, only 19 of them non-Quakers. The unaccredited, highly religiously oriented College attracted few outside the denomination. The number of Quaker students had declined from 126 in 1948 to 79 in six years, as most Friends in the Northwest sent their children to less expensive state schools or accredited religious institutions. To make matters worse, no qualified person seemed willing to be president.

With enrollment receding and indebtedness mounting, the College faced its nadir. The board momentarily flirted with a Madison Avenue approach—find and promote a positive slogan, such as "Knowledge on Fire" or "The World's Most Unusual Christian University"—but quickly thought better of it.

The members of George Fox College's 1954 graduating class expressed their confident support in a tangible manner: All 21 graduates joined the \$25 Club. It would take more than that, however, to keep the College alive for their children.