

1991

## Chapter Six - 1969 to 1982

Ralph Beebe

George Fox University, [rbeebe@georgefox.edu](mailto:rbeebe@georgefox.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.georgefox.edu/heritage\\_honor](http://digitalcommons.georgefox.edu/heritage_honor)



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [History Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Beebe, Ralph, "Chapter Six - 1969 to 1982" (1991). *A Heritage to Honor, A Future to Fulfill : George Fox College 1891-1991*. Paper 10.  
[http://digitalcommons.georgefox.edu/heritage\\_honor/10](http://digitalcommons.georgefox.edu/heritage_honor/10)

This Chapter is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives at Digital Commons @ George Fox University. It has been accepted for inclusion in A Heritage to Honor, A Future to Fulfill : George Fox College 1891-1991 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ George Fox University.

# 1969-1982

## Chapter Six



**Lathering up in the fountain. Squeaky-clean students are Russell Schmidt and Alan Stokesbary.**

**W**HILE PRESIDENT, Milo Ross insisted that the board look for an eventual successor. As early as 1961, David LeShana's name appeared. Three years later, the trustees addressed the subject more seriously and again discussed LeShana. Another three years elapsed before he came to GFC as a one-year "acting president."

Born in India of Methodist missionary parents, David LeShana came to the United States to attend Taylor University in 1949. There he met Becky Swander, a Quaker undergraduate. They married in 1951 and, after he completed a master's in education at Ball State, moved to southern California. He pastored at Long Beach Friends Church and earned a Ph.D. at the University of Southern California. The Barclay Press published his dissertation in 1969 under the title *Quakers in California: The Effects of 19th Century Revivalism on Western Quakerism*.

David LeShana's keen insights, dedication, and dynamic speaking ability gave him an unusually commanding presence. One George Fox faculty member later remarked: "Had he chosen politics, Dave LeShana would have been a great U.S. Senator."

While projecting LeShana as a long-range prospect for the GFC presidency, the board attempted to secure his ser-

vices in 1965 as director of development. LeShana declined. One year later, however, Milo Ross reiterated that he could not indefinitely maintain the frenetic pace. When he requested a vice president to take some of the burden, LeShana's name quickly emerged as the foremost possibility.

By 1967, David LeShana was ready for academia. Although already offered several other positions, he consented to an interview. In LeShana's presence, the board's executive committee held a lengthy discussion regarding GFC's future leadership. Milo Ross offered to take an unpaid one-year leave to provide LeShana a salary. Academic Dean George Moore offered to do the same the following year, again to provide a salary without increasing administrative costs. The board anticipated that by the third year, funds would be available for the new administrator to continue at the College, perhaps as director of development. Given all these assumptions, the board offered LeShana the title "vice president," but with presidential duties.

Under this plan, the trustees asked LeShana to accept what might be considered regressive steps: successive years as acting president, vice president, and director of development. However, Milo Ross had asserted that he wanted to groom LeShana for an eventual presidency, and the board concurred.

After much prayer, LeShana decided to come to George Fox College at a salary below several other offers. His duties the first year included the full responsibilities of the president's office, administrator of development and public relations, and administrative committee chairman.

LeShana succeeded as acting president. Therefore, with Ross's return the next year, the board had two men uniquely qualified for the presidency—amazing, since finding even one seemed impossible only 15 years earlier.

The trustees named LeShana executive vice president when Ross returned. The College enjoyed another outstanding year, with Ross and LeShana serving amicably as almost copresidents. Ross maintained final responsibility, reporting to the board and overseeing the development program. The deans reported to LeShana, and he to Ross.

LeShana oversaw the general fund finances, alumni, public relations, and studies for a potential cluster-college arrangement with Warner Pacific and Cascade colleges. Then, in the fall of 1969, Ross resigned to become chancellor of the Associated Christian Colleges of Oregon (ACCO), which was exploring the cluster-college concept.

Few exit leadership as gracefully as Milo Ross. Although some constituents wanted him to continue, he believed that he had led the College to a point where it should be guided by someone with better academic

### Fall Regular Student Enrollment, 1969-1981

1969—406	1974—481	1979—734
1970—472	1975—556	1980—746
1971—443	1976—627	1981—743
1972—432	1977—708	
1973—463	1978—715	



credentials. From afar, Ross foresaw that day and did everything he could to prepare the best possible successor. Then he found a way to bow out skillfully at only 58 years of age.

The board quickly and unanimously chose David LeShana as his replacement. LeShana later revealed that Milo Ross originally persuaded him to come to GFC, and recalled: "No president anywhere has had the support, love, and care that Milo gave me. I often asked his advice, but he absolutely refused to interfere or influence my decisions. He took great delight in our successes, almost like a grandfather. He didn't have a jealous bone in his body. He was always a help and never a problem."

**A**CEPTING THE PRESIDENCY, David LeShana wrote to the trustees:

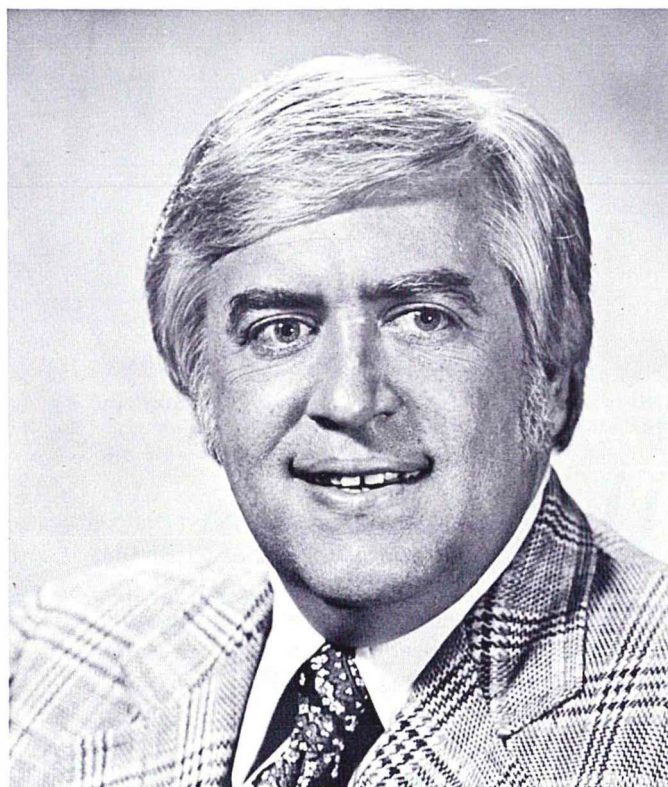
"The days ahead will not always be easy. Change and progress often carry a high price tag! Yet I am confident of God's blessing and presence as we follow Him. There is much to learn, new areas of involvement to explore, new dimensions of effectiveness to discover. To this end, I commit myself, and commend my task to you for your prayer and patient understanding."

In his December 1970 report to the board, LeShana identified academic and spiritual excellence as the "twin goals of distinction." He emphasized four keys: understanding God's Word, openness to His Spirit, common commitment, and authenticity. LeShana stressed the importance of attracting other evangelical groups while still maintaining the school's Quaker distinctives.

LeShana first faced the college indebtedness, which, although liquidated in 1959, had rebounded to \$375,000, due partially to the building spurt. In 1970 the College therefore initiated a program called the Valiant 500—an attempt to raise \$500,000. The name came also from the early Quaker "Valiant 60," who spread God's light in the 17th century English countryside.

Director of Development Maurice Chandler oversaw a remarkably successful effort. For the second time in 15 years, its constituents rescued the school. Oregon (renamed Northwest) Yearly Meeting again rallied around and supported its college, with significant assistance from key businesses and foundations.

The campaign received a major boost when the Collins Foundation promised a \$50,000 matching grant. When finally completed early in 1972, the half-million dollar Valiant 500 effort eliminated the entire indebtedness and added \$125,000 to help balance the 1971-72 operating budget. This marked the beginning of another significant forward thrust.



**T**HROUGHOUT GFC's HISTORY, many administrators served because a need existed—dedication outweighed expertise as the primary criterion for service. During the LeShana era, the College became larger; its administration more formalized and professional. The decision-making process increasingly emphasized proven management principles. The administrators who surrounded LeShana illustrate this point.

Frank Cole, who had served as business manager since 1966, recommended four years later that the board replace him with someone more experienced in accounting and finance. Late in 1971, the College hired Donald J. Millage, senior audit manager and former national director of professional development (in charge of training audit staff members throughout the U.S.) for Price Waterhouse's Wall Street office in New York City.

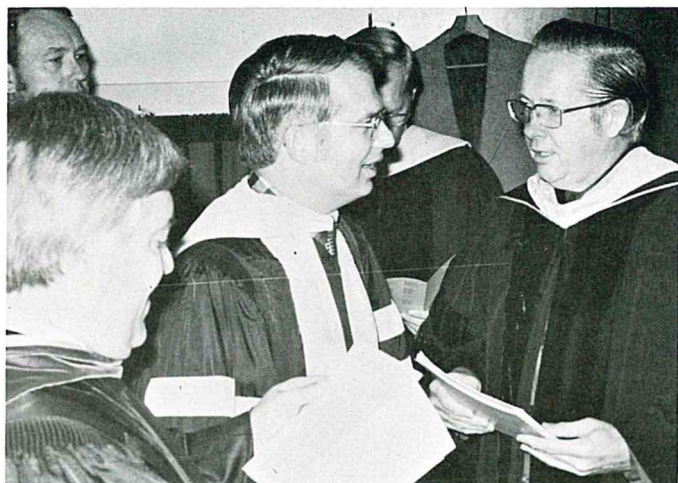
Cole then became assistant to the president for long-range planning and budgeting, a position funded by the federal government's Title III program. The board gave Cole a strong affirmation and a standing vote of appreciation.

Don Millage grew up in southern Oregon and spent 15 years in business before coming to George Fox. At each board meeting, members listened appreciatively to this gifted CPA's articulate, businesslike, wit-punctuated



David LeShana, speaker  
Gordon Werkema, and  
William Green preparing  
for convocation, 1974.

Bottom: Staff members,  
1976. John Lyda, Bob  
Barnett, Bruce Huffman,  
Mike Wirta, Vernon  
Bagley, Everett Cook.



reports; they repeatedly thanked Millage for his systematic, clear explanations. In subsequent years, many other colleges sought the George Fox business manager's counsel; each accrediting team commended the College for his work.

Arthur Roberts served as academic dean from 1968 to 1972. Although a visionary curriculum planner, his primary talents lay in the scholarly brilliance that made him a revered philosopher, teacher, writer, and poet. Roberts returned in 1972 to his first loves of teaching and writing.

The College hired William Green from Malone College in Ohio as its new academic dean. Green had earned a bachelor's degree in theology from Malone (and was 1973 alumnus of the year), a bachelor of arts from Taylor University, a master's from Western Reserve University, and a doctorate in education from the University of Tennessee. He served 13 years as a faculty member and 10 as academic dean at Malone College. Although offered a Malone vice-presidency at a higher salary than George Fox could pay, he accepted the GFC position because he felt the Lord had called him to the Newberg school.

Green served George Fox with distinction until his retirement from administration in 1984 and from teaching in 1989. Included was one year, 1982-83, as the College's interim president. When he retired from full-time employment in 1984, George Fox College conferred on William Green a doctor of humane letters degree.

Building on his predecessors' efforts, Green devoted much attention to orderly curriculum development based on student flow, and to faculty development. He also promoted GFC's profitable membership in the Christian College Consortium and recommended a contingent salary plan, providing bonuses when tuition income allowed them. In addition, he helped develop several administrative initiatives, including faculty salary and fringe benefit improvement, full-time secretaries for most divisions, and standard office furniture for all faculty.

Although businesslike and efficient, Bill Green enjoyed humor, even at his own expense. For example, one year the faculty discussed a name change for "The Faculty News." One member recommended "'The Dean's Bulletin'—because it can easily be nicknamed 'Bill's Bull.'" The congenial dean joined in the laughter, although not without a threat to repay in kind.

Harold Ankeny, George Fox College's superb "utility player," served as dean of students from 1968 to 1974. At that point he stepped aside for Eugene Habecker, a young man highly motivated toward a career in higher education. Habecker, with a Temple University law degree, served four years before leaving to work on a Ph.D.; he soon became president of Huntington College in Indiana and later president of the American Bible Society.

Julie Hawley, with a master's degree from Azusa Pacific and experience as GFC's associate student life director, served during 1978-79. Lee Gerig then took the position for seven years. A former dean of admissions at Seattle Pacific University, Gerig held two bachelor's degrees and a master's in counseling from Indiana University. Recognized in *Outstanding Young Men in America* and *Who's Who in the West*, Gerig continued the tradition established by Habecker and Hawley. During part of the Habecker-



**Administrators Don Millage, George Moore, Gene Habecker, and Maurice Chandler prepare for 1978 commencement.**

**Bottom: A familiar pose for Barry Hubbell.**

Hawley-Gerig era, the College required dormitory head residents to have master's degrees in student services.

Other new administrators contributed to the school's development. In addition to Millage (1972), Green (1972), and Habecker (1974), the College hired Jim Settle as director of admissions (1973). These men complemented the work of LeShana and Maurice Chandler, who had become assistant director of development in 1966 and director of development in 1969.

**W**HILE DAVID LeSHANA served as president, the College's annual operating budget grew from just over \$1 million to more than \$5 million—a 90 percent increase in real dollars (discounting inflation).

During the same period, the endowment principal stayed at approximately \$1 million, with its average annual yield nearly \$100,000.

At first the LeShana administration found budget balancing exceedingly difficult. In 1966-67, the year before LeShana became acting president, the College spent \$100,000 over budget.

In 1968-69, the school transferred part of a \$92,000 gift from Lowell Edwards to balance the budget; two years later the College endangered its credit rating before finally borrowing \$100,000 from endowment to pay the bills.

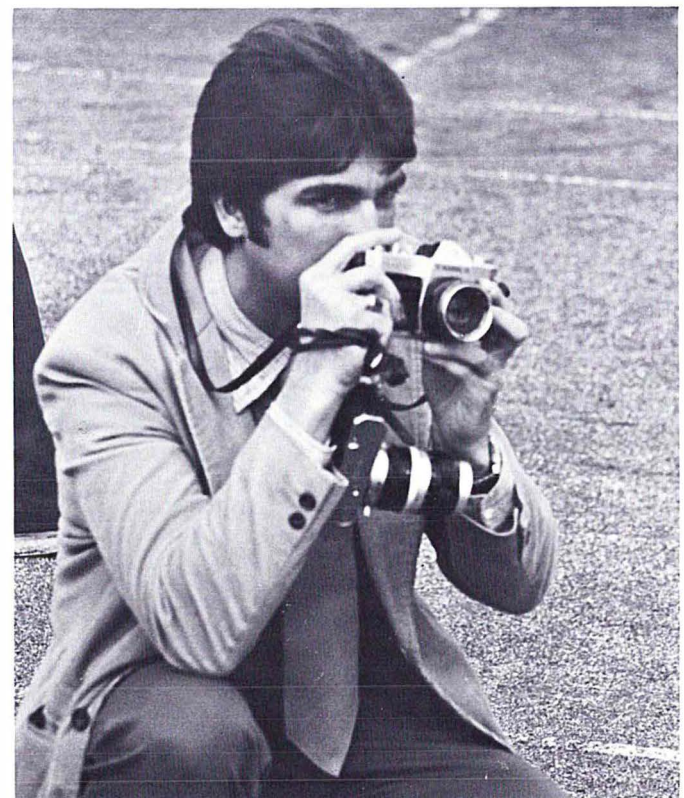
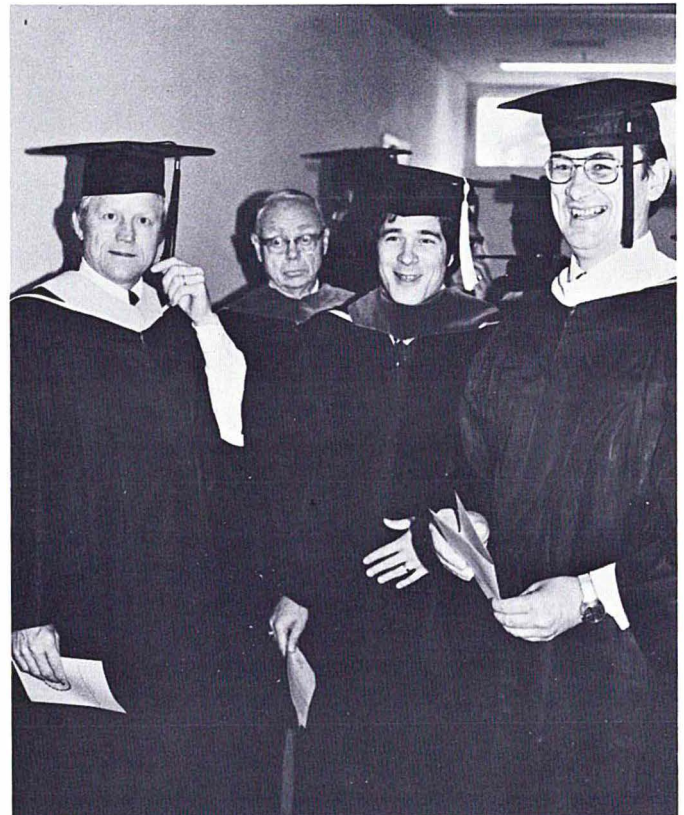
Board meetings frequently became prayer meetings as the financial crisis deepened. Yet they also often became praise meetings; in June of 1971, at Director of Development Maurice Chandler's suggestion, the board sang the doxology to celebrate donors' gifts totaling \$100,000 more than the previous year.

The College in 1971-72 projected a large deficit, but the \$125,000 operating income supplement from the Valiant 500 helped balance the budget. Also, Don Millage, who became business manager that January, immediately initiated expense reductions. At the board meeting that spring, Millage thanked the faculty for its cooperation.

The Valiant 500 debt liquidation and Millage's fiscal expertise enabled the College to turn a financial corner. The newly engendered optimism and confidence in the school's fiscal integrity led to some immensely important, previously unanticipated gifts.

Donors responded to a school that could eliminate a \$375,000 debt and that showed a determination to live within its means.

Other factors also contributed. The school raised new income from the federal government, constituent gifts, foundation grants, and increased tuition prices. Enrollment growth from 406 in 1969 to 743 twelve years later provided a major income increase.





Director of Admissions  
Jim Settle introducing a  
new student to David and  
Becky LeShana, 1977.



**G**EORGE FOX COLLEGE received almost \$7.9 million from the federal government (including student and construction loans) and an additional \$1.8 million from the state between 1958 and 1980. During the 1970s, about 32 percent of all student tuition and fees came from federal and state grant and work-study funds. Guaranteed student loans from private banks comprised another 25 percent. In 1977, the trustees sent a resolution thanking Oregon's congressional delegation and other federal officials for the financial assistance.

Former Director of Financial Aid Harold Ankeny concluded that GFC benefited greatly from federal and state assistance: "It is safe to say that... [the] college has been strengthened immeasurably, perhaps even salvaged from extinction by the infusion of almost \$10,000,000 into its operation.... It is sound public policy to support private higher education with public funds."

Ankeny continued: "Without a doubt the federal assistance provided the impetus for the college to 'make it.'"

The State of Oregon's financial contribution dates from 1969, when the PESIC (Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges) program began. The state reimbursed private colleges for all except religious education. The first year, George Fox benefited by \$24,000; by 1979, annual PESIC income had grown to \$225,000, before reduction to \$130,000 by 1982.

**J**AMES AND LILA MILLER of Cascadia Lumber Company gave the College \$600,000 in 1973—one of the most important gifts the school has received. The Millers' son, Paul, graduated from GFC in 1969 and married fellow stu-

dent Judy Warner. Greatly impressed with the College's impact on their son's life, the Millers asked how they might help financially.

President LeShana responded with several suggestions, including a new physical education-athletic complex. Jim and Lila Miller enthusiastically endorsed the sports center idea, but placed no restrictions on the use of their funds.

The Miller money literally proved to be a godsend. Reserving \$500,000 for a sports center, the administration immediately spent \$50,000 on existing obligations and another \$50,000 for various maintenance and operating expenses, effectively covering the 1972-73 operating deficit and sparking a long period of financial stability.

The Miller gift inspired a campus master plan and a successful campaign to complete funding of the \$2.2 million, 55,000-square-foot sports complex. The family of Coleman H. Wheeler, former Willamette Industries chairman, gave over \$400,000.

At the December 1975 board meeting, David LeShana announced that capital campaign funds exceeded \$2.7 million. Two days earlier, the total had been \$1.2 million, the

---

*"Without a doubt the federal assistance  
provided the impetus for the college  
to 'make it.'"*

—Harold Ankeny, Former Director of Financial Aid

---

president reported, but he had received a late afternoon telephone call revealing a \$1.5 million gift from the M. J. Murdock Trust.

The board sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow...." and David Leach offered a prayer of thanks. President LeShana gave the credit to God's goodness. In this gift and the entire capital fund campaign, he noted, God had rewarded many people's prayers and years of faithful service.

The College named the building, completed in 1977, the Coleman H. Wheeler Physical Education and Sports Center. It contained athletic administration and faculty offices, along with staff, class, weight, multipurpose, dressing, and equipment rooms. The east wing housed two handball/racquetball courts.

The gymnasium section, named to honor James and Lila Miller, featured a 116- by 174-foot playing surface with three basketball courts and potential seating for 2,500 spectators. The floor could also accommodate three volleyball or ten badminton courts.



Prayer before an athletic road trip.

Bottom: Mike Wirta, the No. 1 Bruin fan, with basketball coach Sam Willard.

The College then constructed the Milo C. Ross Fine Arts Center in the old Thomas W. Hester Memorial Gymnasium's shell. Completed in October 1978, the \$1.5 million building housed classrooms, the music and religion faculties, and practice and recital areas.

Meanwhile, George Fox officials erected the Herbert C. Hoover Academic Building, primarily with funds donated by the J. Howard Pew Charitable Trust. They also added to Heacock Commons. The boom continued with the Charlotte Macy and Mary Sutton Residence Halls in 1977 and the Gervas Carey Residence Hall in 1980. The College also purchased several residences for student housing.

With a 1978 grant from the M. J. Murdock Charitable Trust, GFC constructed a television center for broadcast-quality production of video courses and programs for use across the country. The original purpose was "to extend our educational program to the average citizen at a competitive price...through the medium of video cassettes." Mel Schroeder, Allan Hueth, Rawlen Smith, and Warren Koch put several college courses on tape. Some filled a significant need, still being used across America over a decade later. Market limitations prevented significant expansion in that area, however. Subsequently, the TV Center functioned primarily as a teaching station for GFC students and eventually became the foundation for a valuable telecommunications major.

George Fox College still needed an adequate auditorium. The 420-seat, 70-year-old Wood-Mar third floor proved inadequate for performance and chapel. For a time, the fire department condemned its use for large crowds. The College therefore began a \$2.5 million campaign for the second phase of the Milo C. Ross Center.

The drive succeeded remarkably. Northwest Yearly Meeting attendees gave nearly \$400,000; the Collins Foundation added another \$400,000, and a GFC student's parents contributed \$250,000. In the spring of 1981, the Kresge Foundation pledged \$150,000 if the gift would complete the funding drive by Feb. 15, 1982.

Led by Director of Development Maurice Chandler, the College developed a "Buy-A-Seat" campaign, in which donors "bought" seats for \$500. This plan raised more than \$250,000.

However, less than two weeks before the February 15 deadline, the campaign still lacked \$225,000. In what LeShana termed "a miracle of the Lord's answering our prayers," the College completed the drive in time to assure the Kresge money. Numerous small gifts supplied \$125,000; one donor pledged another \$100,000; another gave a \$115,000 trust to provide a reserve fund.

GFC band director Dennis Hagen later recalled the "great relief in our hearts when David LeShana announced



the final \$125,000 was raised, assuring the \$150,000 from Kresge. It was barely under the wire. We felt the tension and the relief. Praise God!"

The College named the new chapel/auditorium in honor of William and Mary Bauman. Not only had he served the school 21 years as a trustee, but the couple provided a sizeable contribution to the campaign.

The William and Mary Bauman Chapel/Auditorium provided a full stage, dressing rooms, greenroom, orchestra pit, lobby, art exhibit hall, and ticket booth. The building won immediate acclaim as a fine facility for major productions, including some by the Oregon Symphony.

During construction, the Hobson I men held an all-night "slumber party" among the gravel and concrete foundations. They wanted to be the first students to sleep in chapel.



## THE GFC BRUINS AND BRUIN, JR.

In keeping with their Quaker values, early Pacific athletic teams did not hide behind ferocious titles like Tiger, Bulldog, or Bearcat. Letting their prowess on the field speak for itself, they called themselves, simply, "PC."

This tradition continued until 1934, except for brief intervals when an occasional sportswriter popularized a title such as the "Quakers" or "Prune-Pickers"—the latter springing from a fundraising venture in nearby orchards.

"Prune-Pickers seems a fitting nickname for such a notorious college," one writer asserted in a 1929 *The Crescent*. "A record of eighteen hundred boxes of prunes in one day and now a year of the most enjoyable athletics that Pacific has ever known."

As their reputation grew, the P.C.s eventually became known as "the Quakers." "Quakers," however, did not lend itself easily to a mascot.

Decals, mugs, and T-shirts eventually sported a fox (dubbed Foxy George by *The Crescent* cartoonist Will Howell in 1962). A little bear also gradually found his way onto newspaper and yearbook pages in the 1960s. The students and faculty voted in 1970 to change the athletic teams and mascot officially to the "Bruins."

Though the name "Bruin" contradicts such unassuming titles as "Quakers" or "Prune-Pickers," a bear had acted as unofficial mascot since the old Pacific Academy days when an academy student tamed a bear (it was later killed and its skin donated to the campus museum). In the 1930s when the beloved old bearskin known as Bruin ended up in the furnace, students quickly constructed a small canvas replica called "Bruin Jr."

Tradition held that each year's senior class would enjoy Bruin and then bequeath him to the junior class upon graduation. The mascot accompanied many classes on senior outings. In 1930 the junior class was not content to wait for Bruin and absconded with him in the middle of the night.

After that, the tradition became more openly competitive. Bruin Jr. may be in the possession of any class. At regular intervals he is "flashed," and the chase is on. Students have been known to chase each other through town, even stopping traffic. Ron Crecelius recalls several students climbing right through the back seat of a car stopped at the streetlight. Other flashings included dropping Bruin Jr. from a helicopter onto the football field and flashing him on the Willamette during the annual raft race. Each time a fight ensued.

Early versions of the mascot may be found in the George Fox College museum. One canvas Bruin Jr. was tattooed for posterity by victorious classes: "Retrieved by '44"; "Purloined by '46"; and "Garbaged by '47."

Brawls over Bruin Jr. have occasionally involved campus administration. Levi Pennington, it is said, used to "charge into the fray" in an attempt to keep excited students under control. One year, Chaplain Ron Crecelius dropped Bruin Jr. from Wood-Mar's third story, and a fight broke out immediately. "One senior in a suit disappeared in the mud," Crecelius chuckled, "and ended up looking like three miles of bad road."

The class in possession of the bear hides it for safekeeping. Previous hiding places have ranged from the heat register in front of the Wood-Mar stage to a rock quarry on Rex Hill.

In recent years, the Bruin symbol has added even more life. Each year a student is selected to wear a bear suit and represent Bruin as a part of the rally squad.

**S**HORTLY AFTER DAVID LeSHANA came to George Fox in 1967, he asserted that "the college is a good ten years ahead of its public image." Conscious that the school's success depended on public awareness, and seeking a new fundraising technique, LeShana, Chandler, and Director of Alumni and Church Relations Gene Hockett instituted a series of promotional dinners. They held the first in March 1968 at southern California's Disneyland Hotel. For ten years the College held annual dinners in Anaheim.

Chandler and Hockett arranged the dinner meetings in cooperation with California Friends churches, which provided lists of interested persons and gave logistical sup-

port. Local constituents invited the parents of high school juniors and seniors as special guests. David LeShana later reported that these dinners helped establish a strong, continuing relationship between California Yearly Meeting of Friends Church and George Fox College.

Early success inspired similar efforts in GFC alumni centers throughout the Northwest. Entertainment usually included a high-quality multimedia presentation, a musical group, guest speakers such as Senator Mark Hatfield, Governor Tom McCall, astronaut James Irwin, and entertainers Art Linkletter, Norma Zimmer, and Pat Boone. In 1970, the Disneyland Dinner drew 450 people and raised



1977 GFC Auxiliary,  
making money for the  
College. Verna Munn,  
Virginia (Peters) Millage,  
Aloah Williams, Judy  
Settle.

Bottom: A faculty/staff  
prayer meeting, 1978.  
Craig Taylor, Del Dittus,  
Don Chittick, Roy Hiebert.

\$10,000; the Collins Foundation matched that amount. The program peaked at Disneyland in 1976, when 800 guests contributed \$26,000.

The dinners continued only one decade. Costs rose and approached receipts, so in 1977-78, college officials charged admission. Consequently, net income increased but attendance declined. Nevertheless, 2,000 attended the eight dinners that year, contributing more than \$40,000. The College decided, however, that the excessive work made the dinners counterproductive, and it turned to different fundraising techniques.

**E**ARLY IN 1975, Don Millage and Maurice Chandler pronounced the College in its soundest financial position ever. Gift income, endowment, tuition, fees, government assistance, and unrestricted gifts all surpassed budget, with restricted gifts and investment earnings on target.

In addition, donors had given over one million dollars to the capital campaign. George Fox College's development

*"The College is a good ten years ahead  
of its public image."*

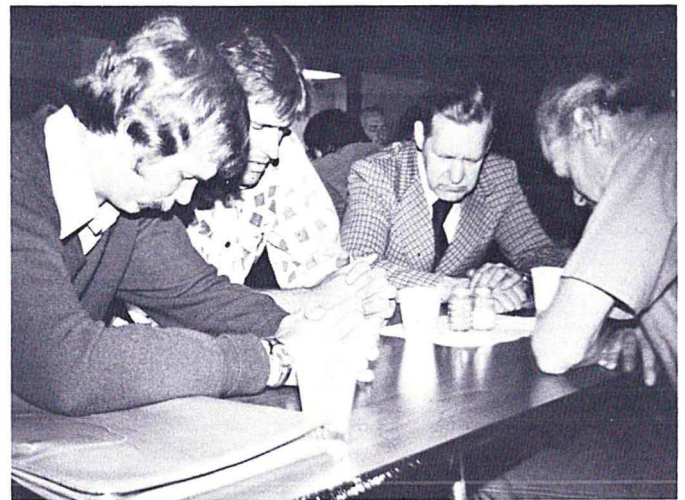
—President David LeShana

department was the fourth most productive of the 13-member Christian College Consortium, with a 9.1-to-one ratio of income to cost.

Even so, one year later Millage reported the financial picture "significantly improved" over the previous year. No problem areas existed in the income picture. Enrollment and gifts again had improved. With assets up, liabilities down, revenues strong in all areas, the sharpest enrollment growth in the history of the College, and the endowment increasing, the financial picture sparkled. Yet amazingly, the next year Millage reported even better finances. The favorable situation continued until the 1982 recession.

**I**N 1969 A CONCERNED GROUP formed the George Fox College Foundation to provide income through long-term investments, particularly in real estate. Although largely a Milo Ross initiative—the former president served as its executive director from 1971 to 1979—the College had no legal involvement and carried no liability. However, all profits were intended for the College.

For several years, problems plagued the Foundation; only for a few years after 1978 did it make a profit. The



1982 economic recession made it a financial liability and eventually a severe embarrassment to the College.

**T**HE COLLEGE HISTORICALLY attracted a competent faculty. In 1975 the trustees initiated an emeritus status for outstanding teachers with long service. That year, the school acclaimed Mary Sutton and George Moore; she had retired in 1960 after a half century, he in 1975 after 18 years of service.

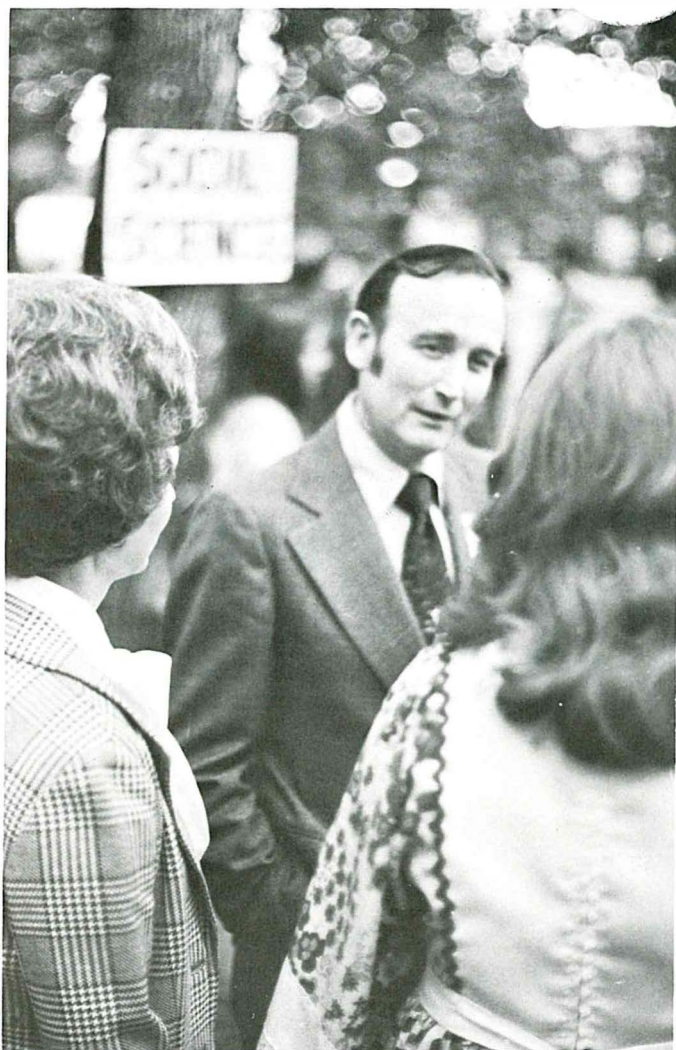
In 1979 the College awarded emeritus status to Oliver Weesner, another 50-year veteran, and Harvey Campbell, who served as teacher and registrar for 19 years. Two years later, GFC honored retiring librarian Genette McNichols and gave Russel Lewis posthumous emeritus status.

Chemist Don Chittick earned an international reputation as a creation scientist and also developed a



**History professor Lee Nash reassures a parent and student as the school year begins, 1976.**

**GFC faculty, with some spouses at pre-school conference, 1979.**



programmed teaching tool called the "Sound Sponder." Biologists Elver Voth and Dale Orkney, and physical science professor Hector Munn, continued to bolster the science department.

As dean, Arthur Roberts recruited a strong faculty. He brought to the campus several excellent long-term teachers, among them Rich and Flora Allen, Ed Higgins, Tom Head, Michael and Darlene Graves, and Bob and Chris Lauinger.

Dean William Green secured equally well-qualified faculty persons, including Julia Hobbs, Ralph Beebe, Bruce Longstroth, Lee Nash, Mike Allen, Paul Chamberlain, Richard Engnell, Herman Hughes, Hank Helsabeck, Glen Moran, Roger Crabbs, and others. By 1980, about two thirds of the faculty possessed earned doctorates.

During this period, the College paid particular attention to the professional development of its faculty. A few

teachers received two-thirds pay sabbatical leaves; the school gave each a \$500 biennial allocation for attendance at professional meetings and an annual \$75 for professional memberships.

In 1976 the school secured a grant from the Kellogg Foundation that involved faculty in paid summer internships within their professions. Curtis Loewen directed the four-year program. Teachers participated in 31 such internships over the four years. For example, Director of Teacher Education Herman Hughes taught in a public school, Coach Dee Bright worked in Portland's Metro Fitness Center, Hank Helsabeck served as special projects analyst for Tektronix, Paul Chamberlain worked as an analytical chemist for Mogul Corporation, and Ralph Beebe assisted at Voice of Calvary Ministries in Jackson, Mississippi.

**G**EORGE FOX COLLEGE in 1971 developed an extension center in Kotzebue, Alaska. The U.S. government, the Lilly Foundation, and California Yearly Meeting of Friends Church all supported this project for Alaskan education. Former GFC professor Roy Clark directed the center, which offered 37 college classes in the liberal arts.

The program also provided a high school GED program for native adults. Alaskan Eskimos constituted 80 percent of the 464 individual class registrations during the program's three-year life. GFC professors and other qualified Friends teachers instructed.

The College closed the extension center in 1974, however, when outside funding ended and the program threatened to become a financial liability. Arthur Roberts, who as dean initiated the Kotzebue effort, emerged from the experience inspired to research and write a definitive study entitled *Tomorrow Is Growing Old: Stories of the Quakers in Alaska*, published by The Barclay Press in 1978.



More than 125 enjoy the 1975 miniterm.

Bottom: Beautiful Tilikum Retreat Center.

**D**EAN WILLIAM GREEN and the faculty developed a future-oriented curriculum. Green emphasized the need for an increasingly heterogeneous student body that could relate to international and urban problems. This required improved academic offerings and pedagogical techniques. The dean advised his faculty to "make an overt effort to present other options to our students than they have considered so they have a true academic freedom: an opportunity to view all options.... We need to innovate, and continually look at curriculum in a fresh light."

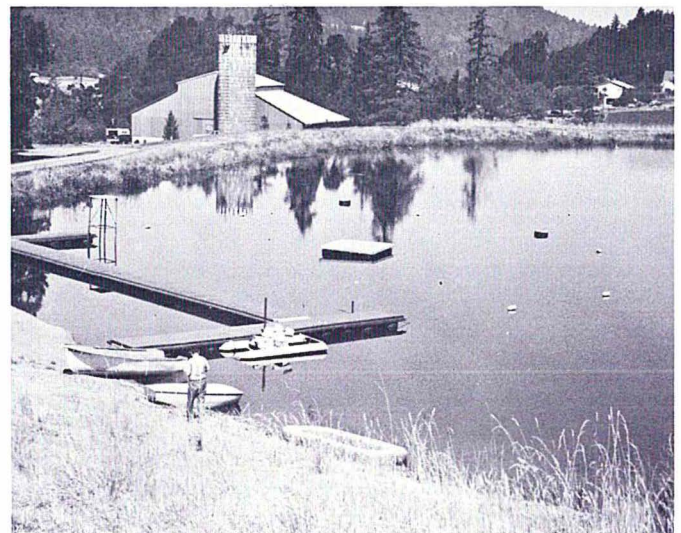
In 1978 the faculty debated a general education revision. When finally completed, general education courses accounted for approximately 40 percent of the requirements, with the rest divided about equally between the major and electives. During this time, the College remained on the three quarter system, with summer offerings limited to special studies and field experiences. The school offered about 25 majors.

Bill Green also initiated an annual one-week September miniterm. The first focused on "The Christian Liberal Arts College." In 1974, National Black Evangelical Association President William Bentley led over 60 students in an eye-opening "Black Experience Week." The next year, 127 students and townspeople flew to Washington, D.C., for an exceptional learning experience in the nation's capital. Tom Sine, former GFC dean of students, and alumnus Carl Haisch led a futures seminar in 1976; the following year the group studied Francis Schaeffer's *How Then Shall We Yet Live*; in 1978 the program focused on biblical views of creation.

Many George Fox students joined others from Christian College Coalition schools in a one-semester American Studies Program in Washington, D.C. Conveniently housed on Capitol Hill, the program provided enriching classroom experiences and internships in a wide variety of Washington public and private agencies.

In 1977, history professor Lee Nash initiated a biennial Herbert Hoover Symposium. This program, originally underwritten by David Packard, invited internationally recognized Hoover scholars to study George Fox's most illustrious alumnus, the nation's 31st president. In addition to the college community, attendees included historians, Hoover buffs, and high school advanced placement American history students.

**I**N 1975 NORTHWEST YEARLY Meeting gave the Tilikum Center for Retreats and Outdoor Ministry to the College. Located seven miles from the main campus, Tilikum comprised 77 meadowed, wooded acres and a 15-acre lake.



By the end of the 1970s, the land, donated by Russell and Irene Baker, housed six buildings where director Gary Fawver offered classes, camping experiences, and a variety of camping services to area churches. Fawver's leadership soon led to accreditation by the American Camping Association.

**I**N ITS EARLY years, the Associated Christian Colleges of Oregon progressed hopefully. Then Cascade withdrew, leaving only Warner Pacific and George Fox. Milo Ross's 1969 appointment as ACCO chancellor signaled a movement toward a cluster-college arrangement, with contiguous



The campus on a rare rainy day in Oregon.



campuses in Newberg. For a time it appeared that Warner Pacific and perhaps as many as three other small Christian colleges might make the move, probably occupying land north of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks (centering in the eventual location of Spaulding Oaks apartments).

By sharing some buildings and athletic fields, combining small classes, and allowing students to elect courses offered from each school's specialties, officials foresaw significant cost savings, investments from donors, federal grants, and a healthy intercampus rivalry in the context of authentic Christian community.

The concept could, they believed, provide large-college benefits while maintaining each small school's unique individuality. At one point, Warner Pacific appeared ready to make the transition, but some setbacks, including a premature announcement of the Portland school's pending decision, derailed the proposal.

**T**HE LESHANA ADMINISTRATION enjoyed the continued goodwill and active support of Northwest Yearly Meeting (Oregon Yearly Meeting had been renamed in 1968) as the confidence engendered in the Ross period continued. In 1971, the board rejected David LeShana's proposal to broaden the potential financial base by allowing more non-Friends board members. The bylaws continued to require board membership to be five-sevenths Friends, of whom two thirds-had to be from Northwest Yearly Meeting. Through the 1970s, Quakers comprised an exact minimum of the first requirement (30 of 42).

Norval Hadley, superintendent of Northwest Yearly Meeting, emphasized that the best way to relate to the

church was to help it. The church and the College adopted this approach—that both were best served by mutual cooperation.

All was not always harmonious, however. The George Fox community represented a mixture of conservative and activist social values. Typical of many colleges, the trustees generally reflected the more conservative position, while the faculty included an element of the socially and politically progressive.

During these years, board composition changed considerably. When the College first gained accreditation, 40 percent of the trustees were Friends ministers. Twenty years later, that category had shrunk to less than 10 percent—four of 42 members. The 1979 board also included 18 executives, five businesspersons, two educational administrators, nine professionals, two college teachers, one rancher, and one United States senator (Mark Hatfield).

This did not mean the board became less spiritual. It was, however, more professional, affluent, and business management-oriented. Although lack of data on the earlier period prevents political comparisons, polls taken during the 1970s reveal that about 90 percent of the board registered Republican and gave Republican presidential candidates about 80 percent of their votes.

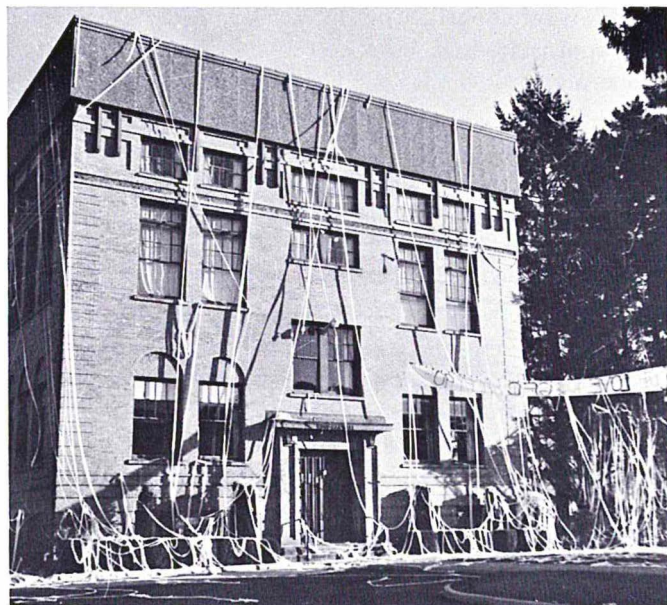
**L**IKE THE BOARD, all faculty at George Fox shared a belief in God and commitment to Him through a personal saving faith in Christ Jesus. All displayed a human concern, albeit expressed in various ways. Undoubtedly, all George Fox College faculty members considered themselves theologically conservative, but they disagreed about how to express it politically.

For example, in 1980, non-Quaker faculty voted strongly for Ronald Reagan, while Quakers split about evenly among Reagan, President Carter, and independent candidate John Anderson. When in 1978 capital punishment appeared on the Oregon ballot, non-Quaker faculty, staff and administrators favored the death penalty, while Quakers overwhelmingly opposed it.

Although diverse politically, this competent, dedicated faculty uniformly expressed a strong commitment to Jesus Christ. About 60 percent were Quakers; all were Christians who aspired to as much scholarship and pedagogical excellence as their heavy schedules allowed.

**T**HE VIETNAM WAR and discrimination against non-white Americans sparked protests on campuses across the nation. Compared with many colleges of that era,





George Fox seemed rather placid. The situation remained so calm that at a promotional dinner several years later, a speaker assured prospective GFC parents that “during the 1960s there weren’t any demonstrations on the George Fox College campus.” However, reflecting another view, one professor retorted privately: “I can hardly imagine a greater indictment of a college: to remain uninvolved while other campuses are speaking out against the war and injustice.”

Although no major protests erupted, several students did participate in peace marches in Portland and Salem. The College became involved in at least one 1969 moratorium, holding special forums and prayer meetings, and setting aside time to remember Larry Wheeler, a GFC alumnus killed in action in Vietnam. Many students skipped lunch that day and raised \$150 for the World Relief Commission’s Vietnam work.

Like the U.S. as a whole, the GFC community clearly did not agree on the proper attitude toward the Vietnam War. Although the student body criticized Vice President Agnew’s “flippant and disdainful attitude” toward the moratoriums, ex-Marine Jim Tusan and 115 student and faculty cosigners wrote President Nixon of “our approval and backing of your efforts to make peace in Vietnam.”

**O**N SOME CAMPUSES, the protest movement ended with cessation of the military draft. Yet many Christian college students in the postwar period found their consciences quickened, activated by the desire to speak out against injustice.



**Part of the Black Student Union, 1980. Front row: Earl Flemming. Middle row: Shavon Dennis, Jacquie Williams, Jacque (Davis) Coleman, unidentified, Michelle Jones. Back row: Sandra Burns, Corliss (Bausley) Martin.**

Many GFC students projected a human concern that became a lifestyle. For example, some graduates served in Vietnam and throughout the world with the Mennonite Central Committee, World Relief Commission, World Vision, and other organizations. In 1972, the Emergency Relief Fund invited David LeShana to a fact-finding mission in Bangladesh, where over three million people had died from war-induced killing and starvation. A speaking tour followed.

Some postwar GFC students and faculty published articles reflecting the era’s heightened concern for Christian social activism. Classes, chapels, and other public forums sometimes considered related questions. In the early 1980s, the College established a committee to assist any students denied federal financial aid because of conscientious



Prayer cross in the center of campus, where students and faculty nailed their prayer and praise notes in 1980.

Chaplain Ron Crecelius.



refusal to register for the draft. To a great extent, the College fell into step with other Christian campuses of the postwar period.

**G**EORGE FOX COLLEGE experienced a decrease in foreign students during the late 1970s (from 16 in 1973 to four in 1980), but an increase in American minorities (from four in 1973 to 34 in 1980). The College in 1977 hired Ernest and Katrina Cathcart, both black Americans, as head residents of Pennington Hall; he doubled as part-time instructor in sociology and adviser to minority students.

Two years later, the trustees commended Cathcart's excellent work and studied a paper he had written on race relations at George Fox College. Cathcart decried "institutional racism," the result of failure to maintain a significant minority presence in the faculty and administration.

Cathcart recommended faculty exchanges, visiting professorships, minority personnel, minority curricular



content, and training grants for GFC personnel. "As Christians, both black and white, we must not tolerate racism in any form at this college. To not speak out, pray, and work to counteract this present trend at GFC is to be part of the problem."

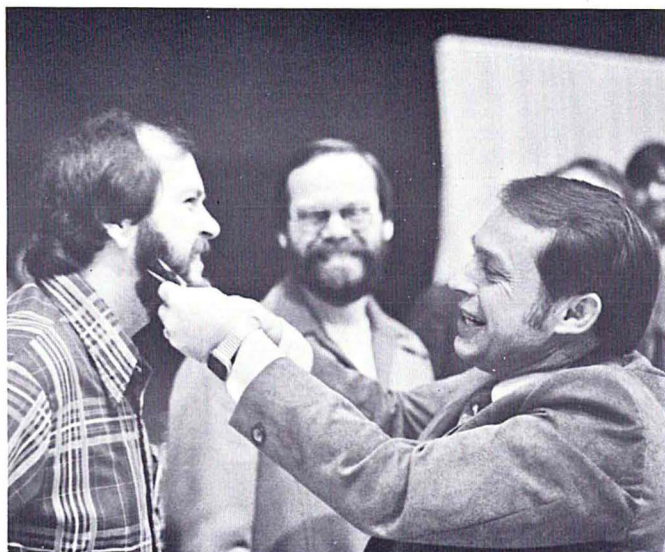
Cathcart later refused a full-time faculty position. However, in subsequent years two black Americans—Aaron Hamlin and Ralph Greenidge—served on the GFC board. Minority student enrollment declined in the 1980s, and the College hired no full-time minority professors until 1990.

**M**INORITY PERSONS were not alone in expressing frustration. Some students protested the College's continuing *in locus parentis*. Dean of Students Harold Ankeny suggested in 1970 that a growing, increasingly diverse student body forced the institution to face two particular problems: what to do about the behavior of students who came from churches that held different standards from the Friends (especially regarding social dancing), and whether the College should continue to control student conduct during vacations.

Administrators referred the matter to Northwest Yearly Meeting's Board of Moral Action. Although it declined to recommend altering existing college policy, a gradual relaxation of off-campus controls occurred.

Ron Crecelius, a GFC graduate and former Four Flats quartet member, came to the College as director of church relations in 1968; the next year, he became director of religious activities (generally called chaplain). Crecelius told the trustees in 1972 that increased awareness of the regulations, and assurance that the rules would be enforced, had improved student morale.





**Board Chairman Bob Monroe Buzzing a Bruin's Beard for the Book Budget. Professor Paul Chamberlain is the victim, as Professor Bruce Longstroth observes.**

Crecelius's popular approach as chaplain reflected the era's flamboyant Youth For Christ style. He developed highly successful Bible studies and prayer groups, and sent strong deputation teams to churches throughout the Northwest. Under Crecelius's influence, the student ministry flourished.

Some students and faculty complained, however, that the chapels and general campus atmosphere lacked depth. While many applauded the school's conservative pietism, others extolled the reform-oriented, evangelical activism of an increasingly prominent portion of the Christian community.

Some students used the student newspaper, *The Crescent*, to recommend more substantive, evocative chapels that spoke to issues such as drug problems, student activism, and racism. Such articles called students, faculty, and administrators to deeper spiritual lives and to greater involvement in the world.

In 1975-76, a student group published an alternative paper called *Orcrist*, from J. R. R. Tolkien's allusion to weapons of good, to be used for positive purposes. The students offered the sometimes critical publication to fight "misinformation, indecision, and that most horrible, gruesome monster, apathy."

Although students' concerns often related to world issues, some complained about campus problems. Yet one is impressed with the mildness of these protests. Students seemed aware that their criticism could be heard. Almost without exception, they complained within the context of appreciation and loyalty to the institution and its purposes.



Sometimes the students acted on their convictions. Out of a 1977 conversation among student body president Ron Mock and his roommates, chief justice Phil Smith and former *L'Ami* editor Steve Eichenberger, a new idea developed. The Associated Student Community voted 10 percent of its student fees for a service fund, to be administered by the Christian Service Committee.

Although slightly modified in later years, the program originally restricted its grants to off-campus ministries. Among others, the students assisted the mixed-race Piedmont Friends Church, John Perkins' Voice of Calvary Ministries in Mississippi, and the Haiti Christian Development Fund.

In the "Burnside Project," participants related one-to-one with persons in Portland's skid row area. Others ministered in Newberg's Chehalem House, Newberg Human Resources, Albina Resources Center, Give Us This Day, MacLaren School for Boys, and many other locations. On one occasion, when Northwest Yearly Meeting's Friends



Action Board sponsored a house-building project for recently returned missionaries Quentin and Florene Nor-dyke, many students and some faculty participated.

Sometimes students directly helped the College. Although all-school prune picking and cleanup days had long passed, a group in 1981 became concerned about the need for library books. Several GFC students, among them Jim LeShana, Susan Macy, and Ed Lehman, organized a project called "Beards for Books," or "Buzz a Bruin's Beard for the Book Budget." Thirty students, faculty, and staff offered their facial hair for the cause. When the first \$500 had been raised, librarian Genette McNichols artistically shaved sophomore Larry Rodgers during chapel.

Twenty-six more beards eventually littered the chapel floor in priority order, short stubble to old growth; faculty members Mel Schroeder, Bruce Longstroth, Richard Eng-nell and Paul Chamberlain provided the grand finale as the total moved from \$22,000 to \$25,000. Board chairman Robert Monroe wielded the blade for the final trimming.

The students also sponsored a "slave auction" that raised \$500 for books. One group contributed \$100 for two hours of Dave LeShana's services.

**A**LTHOUGH SOME students reflected the somewhat radical mood of many campuses, most continued to vote conservatively. In 1976, 57 percent registered Republican, 24 Democrat, 19 independent. In that year freshmen over-whelmingly favored President Ford, while seniors nar-rowly preferred Jimmy Carter.

During the 1970s, the College developed a professional approach to student services. With Eugene Habecker's arrival as dean of student life in 1974, it officially adopted a "whole student" philosophy. Student Life committed

---

*"We want to know God's place in the ghetto,  
in race relations, in the drug problem, and in  
the student revolts."*

—from a student's letter to *The Crescent*

---

itself to "walking alongside" the student, promoting spiri-tual, emotional, physical, and intellectual growth. The Col-lege later adopted the "confrontation model," encouraging young people to assist in policing their own behavior and that of their peers. Following Habecker, deans of students Julie Hawley and Lee Gerig continued the same emphasis. At the decade's end, the accrediting committee com-mended the student affairs personnel for "excellent leadership."

The trustees approved a "Biblical Rationale for George Fox College Rules" in 1978, which emphasized redemptive love and understanding, but continued to prohibit gam-bling, tobacco, alcohol, and other nonmedical drugs.

The statement added: "Our college community has found its best interests served by not sponsoring dances or permitting social dancing on campus or at college-related activities or events."

Through the 1970s, college officials reported a strong interest in missions, biblical studies, and spiritual growth. Although a few students violated school rules, the vast majority apparently maintained a satisfactory level of per-sonal behavior. Administrative personnel dismissed very few for conduct violations.

GFC students typically applauded the sense of Chris-tian community engendered at the small, friendly college. One put it concisely, warmly recalling the "interactive spirit, the dorm life, the Bible studies, and the intramural sports between dorm floors." He added that "even the authorized dorm raids suggested an administration interested in allowing fun without letting it get out of hand."

**D**URING THE COLLEGE'S second half-century, the spoken word lost primacy to music and drama. Gone were the Agoreton and Helianthus literary societies, the state oratorical and Old Pulpit contests, lyceum, the forensics club, and Actorators. Gone also was the orator president, Chautauqua champion Levi Pennington (although Presi-dent LeShana could have given him superb oratorical com-petition).

Music, long a GFC strength, became central to deputa-tion and entertainment. Drama reached a new plateau as a medium for expression.

Music theater combined music and drama, with Professor Joe Gilmore providing the expertise. The major musicals included *Fiddler on the Roof*, starring Tim Minikel as Tevye; *Music Man*, with Steve Cadd playing Harold Hill; *My Fair Lady*, with Bonnie (Johnson) Hampton and Kurt Johnson starring; *The King and I*, with Laurie (Adams) Martin as Anna; Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Pirates of Penzance*, featuring Leah (Pope) Bellamy, Charles Her-nandez, Deolinda (Morrow) Willson, Richard Zeller, and Jon Fodge; *Carousel*, starring Pamela Gilmore; *Godspell*, with Jesse Pennoyer and Debbie (Dominy) Seibert; *I Pagliacci*, sung by Joseph Gilmore, Sharon (Fodge) Brown, Ron Mulkey, Burt Rosevear, and Tim Hathaway; and *The Sound of Music*, with Leah (Pope) Bellamy as Maria.

In addition, *A Night on Broadway* in 1980 saw students Leah (Pope) Bellamy, Jerry Murphy, Deolinda (Morrow)



Joe Gilmore preps a singing group for the celebration of GFC's 90th birthday.

Senator Mark Hatfield, GFC trustee, about to start the 1979 Willamette River raft race, with student activities directors Jim LeShana and Ken Beebe.



Willson, and Professor Joe Gilmore each direct segments of *Oklahoma*, *Camelot*, *West Side Story*, and *Carousel*.

The college drama department remained active in its own right, featuring thought-provoking theater directed by Darlene Graves. The department presented such events as *A Christmas Carol*, starring Craig McIndoo as Scrooge; *Alice in Wonderland*, with Linda (Westby) Dobbeck; *A Simple Gift*, written by GFC alumnus Tim Minikel and starring Leah (Pope) Bellamy and Wayne Lindsey; *The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail*, starring Ben Dobbeck as Thoreau and Doug Linscott as Emerson; *Pinocchio*, with Linda (Westby) Dobbeck as the puppet; *J.B.*, with Jim Jackson as Job; *1984* with Ken Kinser and Susan (Allen) Ankeny; *The Glass Menagerie*, starring Debbie (Goins) Johansen, Ron Boschult, Sue (Milliken) Adams, and Mike Lehman; *The Miracle Worker*, with Doreen Dodgen as Helen Keller and Gail Bumala as Annie Sullivan; and *Our Town*, featuring Susan (Allen) Ankeny, Eric Anglin, Mike Lehman, Karla (Martin) Minthorne, and Marla Ludolph-Heikkala.

Darlene Graves also directed Drama Touring Group and Inter-Mission, an eight to ten person traveling team that presented creative, thought-provoking dramatic vignettes to church and educational groups. Ben Dobbeck presented his own work, *Miming My Own Business*, acting out sections of the Journal of John Woolman and Psalm 23 as, in Dobbeck's words, "my gift to the Lord."

Reader's Theater presented such works as *The World of Carl Sandburg*. In 1981, senior Leticia Nieto-Johnson performed *Este Lado/This Side* through the mediums of dance, song, and monologue. Thomazine Weathersby, who came to George Fox from Voice of Calvary Ministries in Mississippi never having spent a day in school with a white person, wrote, directed, and starred in a one-act



play, *Get Off My Black*. Joyce Yates and Sandra Burns assisted Weathersby in several original dance routines and monologues.

Dennis Hagen conducted an active concert band, at times numbering as many as 76 performers. Spring tours often included Idaho or California. Jerry Friesen directed the a cappella choir, another quality touring group.

The creative music department also developed the popular New Vision Singers, directed by Joe Gilmore; a women's ensemble; the Madrigal Singers, who under the direction of John Bowman gave gala dinners and performed 15th to 17th century English court music in costume; a jazz band and jazz ensemble, directed by Robert Lauinger; Bel Canto, 25 women committed to learning chorale concepts; chamber singers, a 16-performer group that specialized in renaissance music; and chorale, a select 45-voice choir. Many George Fox students also participated in the Chehalem Valley Orchestra, which performed on campus under Dennis Hagen's direction.





**Inter-Mission acting up. Kneeling: Dale Houser, Linda (Mock) O'Neill, Debbie (Dominy) Seibert, Kathy Watt, Tim Small, Ben Dobbick. Standing: Mike Lehman, director Darlene Graves, Sandy Hollenbeck, Lon Thornburg.**

After joining the faculty in 1967, Robert Lauinger taught numerous music courses, sometimes conducted the concert band, Chehalem Symphony, and jazz ensemble, often performed in both ensembles, and gave recitals. David Howard began his GFC career in 1968 as teacher and performer, specializing as organist. His students remember him as the "mad professor" at numerous music comedy productions. Chris Lauinger gained recognition as an outstanding theory teacher, flute soloist, piano teacher, and accompanist.

During this period, several summer deputation groups represented the College. For example, the Friendship Seven, composed of Marsha (Morse) Royal, Mark Moore, Meredith (Mitchell) Bosserman, Ken Royal, Sharon (Fodge) Brown, Martha (Davenport) Beck, and Randy Thornburg, toured in 1972. John Beck replaced Thornburg the next year. Roger House, Tim Hathaway, Shelley (Bates) Cadd, Randy Thornburg, Irene (Jacques) Merritt, and Chuck Friesen also represented the College under the name "The Beloved" in 1973.

Later, Dayspring, usually consisting of about eight performers, appeared. Another group, Forever Trusting, toured the western states for 10 weeks in 1975. Director of Church Relations Gene Hockett traveled with these groups, as he usually did with band and choir tours during the school years. "Tim and Roger"—Tim Bletscher and Roger House, a piano duo—traveled for the College one entire school year.



**Forever Trusting, 1975. Front row: Carol (Seibert) Kelley, Wendy (Adams) Martin, Carol Jean (Hadley) Kroening. Back row: Dan Martin, Dwayne Kroening, Steve Hockett, Ken Pruitt.**

The National Association of Schools of Music accredited the GFC music department in 1981. George Fox became the smallest college in Oregon to receive this credential.

**E**XCEPT FOR FIVE years at the end of the 1920s and three during World War II, George Fox College fielded football teams annually from 1894 through 1969. Then the gridiron sport gave way to soccer—"a weak fill-in for football," the 1970-71 *L'Ami* lamented, adding: "But, surprisingly, soccer caught on very quickly." Under Coach Jerry Louthan, the team won one, lost one, and tied two. Kenyan Tutuli Mbasu starred.

The Bruin men played baseball throughout the decade, with Coach Larry LaBounty developing both the playing field and noteworthy teams in the late 1970s. The Bruins also wrestled for a few years.

Rich Allen came to George Fox in 1969-70 and soon produced outstanding track teams. Ken Bell set a district six-mile record in 1971; Curt Ankeny lowered the six-mile record each of the next three years. Eb Buck set two district decathlon standards; Dave Molstad (10K) and Steve Blikstad (5K) also established district National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) records. Mark Reynolds, Werner Seibert, Monte Anders, and Gregg Griffin set a new 400-meter relay mark. The NAIA named Curt Ankeny its 1973 regional athlete of the year for all sports; it named Gregg Griffin outstanding track performer in 1979.

Several Bruin thinclads won NAIA All-American honors, including Dave McDonald (pole vault), Curt



**Tim and Roger at the twin pianos. Tim Bletscher and Roger House.**



Ankeny (marathon), Eb Buck (decathlon), Steve Blikstad (steeplechase three times), and Chad Neeley (intermediate hurdles). The NAIA selected Rich Allen district coach of the year for all sports in 1978. He was inducted into the NAIA District 2 coaches' Hall of Fame in 1981—the only GFC coach to have made that honor in any sport.

After Dale Orkney initiated cross country in 1966, Burton Lamb, Don Lakin, Gayle Buckley, and Curt Ankeny each coached before Rich Allen took over for 12 years beginning in 1975. Curt Ankeny won the NAIA district championship in 1972 and 1973, and Steve Blikstad took it in 1976. Rich Allen's 1977 team won the district championship with Steve Blikstad, Chris Mwaura, Dave Molstad, Tim Rochholz, and Steve Stuart setting the pace.

In 1972-73 Coach Lorin Miller's basketball team won the NAIA District II championship and went to the nationals in Kansas City before losing to Defiance, Ohio. Miller coached six years, winning 99 and losing 72.

Sam Willard followed for another six seasons. Willard's 1976-77 quintet went 20 and 8, setting 20 team and individual records. Paul Cozens made district all-star for the third year and won NAIA All-American honors—the first in GFC basketball history.

This marked the 31st and last season for "Hester Dome." The next year, 1977-78, the Bruins played in the magnificent new Coleman Wheeler Sports Center, with 2,700 spectators viewing the season-opening Tip-Off Tournament. That year the Bruins went 15 and 14 in a schedule that included Portland State University and the University of Portland. Paul Cozens made his fourth district all-star team and finished his career with 2,187 points, topping Bill Hopper's 1954-58 record of 1,731. Following the season, GFC officials retired Cozens' number 44 jersey—the first retired number in the school's history.

Guard Gary Chenault highlighted the 1978-79 season by making a record-setting 56 consecutive free throws. In



Craig Taylor, Rob Wunder, and Ed Fields of the district champions headed for Kansas City.

Part of the 1977-78 men's basketball team. Gregg Griffin, Kirk Burgess, Irsie Henry, Paul Cozens, Dave Adrian, Bob Laughland, and Gary Chenault.



The 1976-77 women's basketball team. Front row: Joni (Snyder) O'Halloran, Kelly Davidson, Dena Kaye Holloran, Pam (Sturzinger) Medzegian, Mona (Barnett) Shepherd, Nancy (Kile) Thompson. Back row: Coach Bob Wright, Diane DeWitt, Cheryl Lawrence, Lavonne Kolmar, Diane (Beebe) Eichenberger, Coach Dee Bright.

1980 Hille Vanderkooy tied Bill Hopper's single-game, 42-point scoring record.

Women participated in field hockey, basketball, volleyball, and tennis before initiating track as a full sport in 1976. Marge Weesner, Nadine Brood, Dee Bright, Randy Winston, and Bob Wright all coached.

The 1969-70 basketball squad took the league championship—the fifth in six years—behind Nancy Phillips' stellar play. Sue Knapp in 1976 set a probable all-time GFC scoring record of 40 points in a 63-61 win over nationally ranked Gonzaga. The Women's Conference of Independent Colleges selected Pam (Sturzinger) Medzegian as an all-star eight times in all sports, making her perhaps

the most decorated athlete since Carl Sandoz won 17 letters in the 1930s.

Other students won honors outside the College. For example, Crisanne (Pike) Roberts represented Oregon in the 1977 national Homecoming Queen contest at the Orange Bowl in Miami, Florida. Johnson Wax awarded the College a \$500 scholarship.

Begun in 1967 from a donation by Lowell Edwards, the student radio station KGFC developed by 1975 into a non-profit enterprise for campus education and entertainment. The low-power station, headquartered in the Student Union Building, transmitted to all campus residence halls.



Student Gary Lewis and Professor Evan Remple, both experienced ham operators, developed the project. Roy Gathercoal served as station manager. Renamed KFOX, the station continued to broadcast Christian music and public service announcements to the campus.

**A**LTHOUGH GFC had traditionally wanted a strong Friends presence in the student community, it failed to maintain the board's 1964 goal of a constant 50 percent Quaker student body. As dean, Arthur Roberts recommended targeted recruiting and appropriate scholarships to sustain the ratio. The board reiterated the goal in 1971 and approved an intensified recruiting effort among Quakers.

However, the College's growth came primarily from the Evangelical Church of North America and various Baptist bodies. When in 1954 Milo Ross became president, 81 percent of the students were Quakers (a total of 79 students); by LeShana's inaugural in 1969, the percentage had shrunk to 42 (172 Quakers); 12 years later only 22 percent were Friends (163 students). That year the school enrolled 152 students from Wesleyan (Free Methodist, Nazarene, Evangelical Church of North America, etc.) and 124 from Baptist churches.

As a body with only about 7,000 members, Northwest Yearly Meeting provided a relatively small potential for its college's growth. Although the Yearly Meeting grew gradually, the school grew much faster. According to the 45 churches reporting in 1979, a total of 51 percent of Northwest Yearly Meeting's undergraduate students attended GFC. Another 36 percent were in public schools, with 13 percent in other church-related colleges.

Between 1969 and 1981, tuition rose from \$1,400 to \$4,150 (which still left about \$5,000 per student to be paid by other sources). Although some students and parents considered these costs high, by comparison, the College remained quite inexpensive. It generally ranked below the 25th percentile when compared with both Northwest independent colleges and Christian College Consortium schools.

In 1977-78, GFC's board, room, and tuition cost of \$3,850 stood about \$2,000 below Reed, \$500 to \$1,000 less than Lewis & Clark College, Pacific University, Willamette University, and Linfield College, and \$100 under Seattle Pacific University.

Recent studies of the 1979 and 1982 graduating classes measured the influence of various college programs. "Developing the ability to work well with other people" headed both studies. Other descriptive phrases ranking high included "Understanding the Bible and basic Christian



May Day court, 1980. Front row: Sue (Hart) Thompson, Charlene (Harris) Cox, Sherie (Winslow) Smith, Kathy (Bodin) Holt, Lori (Beebe) Tuning. Back row: Dave Forney, Phil Aronson, Don Kunkle, Randy Haugen, Ron Tuning.

doctrines," "Developing a nurturing faith in Jesus Christ," and "Cultivating the practice of life-long learning." The bottom three of 28 items included: "Developing appreciation for the visual arts," "Developing appreciation for drama," and "Recognizing your rights, responsibilities, and privileges as a citizen."

**D**AVID LeSHANA RESIGNED in 1982. During his presidency, the College became a larger, more efficient, more professional institution. The success, LeShana noted, required three steps: (1) a clear definition of the objective; (2) careful development of a plan; and (3) courageous implementation of the strategy.

Like Levi Pennington and Milo Ross, LeShana will long be acclaimed by George Fox College constituents. His

---

*"God has been blessing through the great strengths of the administrative team and faculty, their hard work and a lot of effort."*

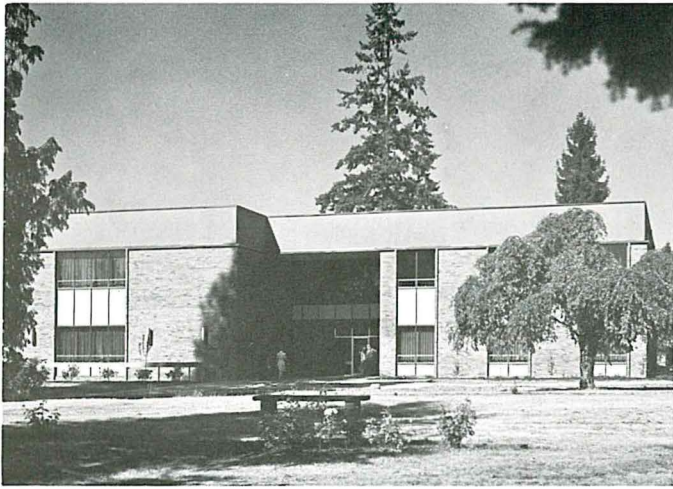
—President David LeShana

---

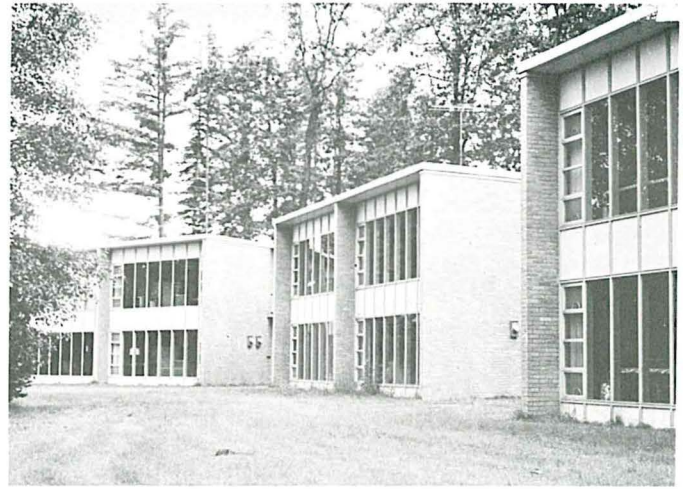
motto: "God's work done in God's way will not lack God's supply." George Fox College certainly endeavored to do God's work, and in God's way. As a result, God supplied.

David LeShana credited the Lord. "God has been blessing through the great strengths of the administrative team and faculty, their hard work and a lot of effort. The Lord

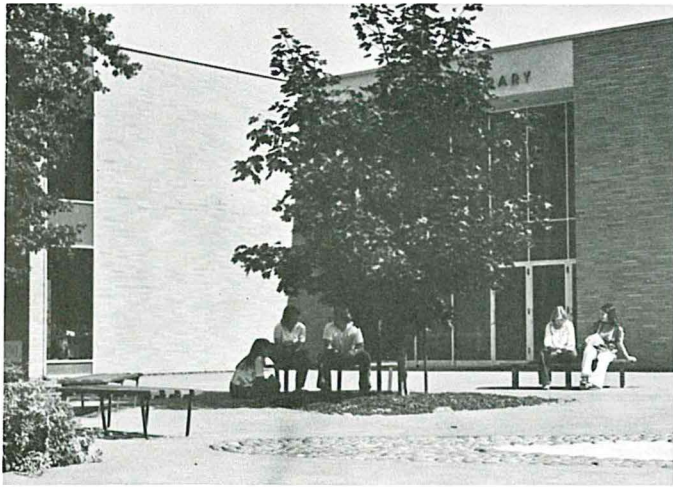




**Herbert Hoover Academic Building**



**Weesner Village**



**Shambaugh Library**



**Edwards Residence Hall**

works through strong men and women. But we dare not lose the sense of God's hand in all of this."

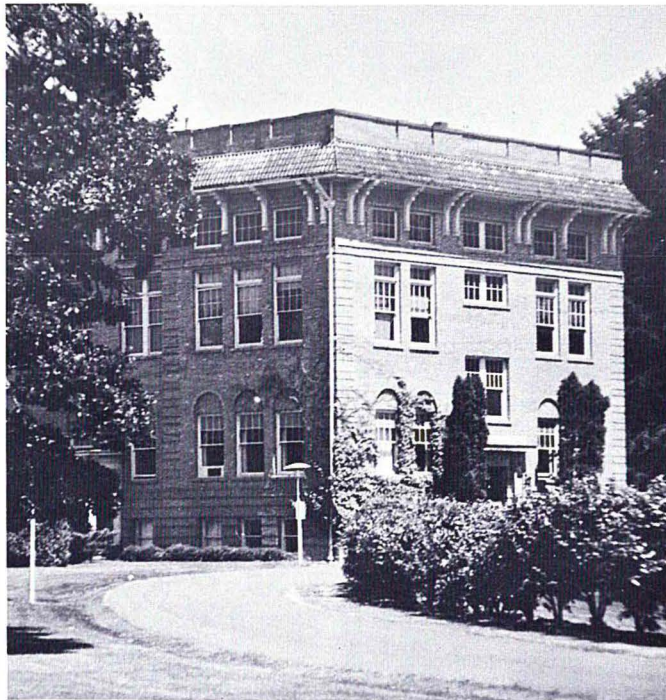
Retiring from 34 years as a trustee, former board president Walter P. Lee offered similar sentiments. A veteran of the turbulent 1940s, Lee expressed appreciation for the school's deep Christian commitment and concluded his plea to the trustees: "Oh, Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust"

George Fox College did keep the trust. However, the next administration would face hard times unknown during the LeShana years, as a variety of problems tested the institution almost beyond its capacity to endure.

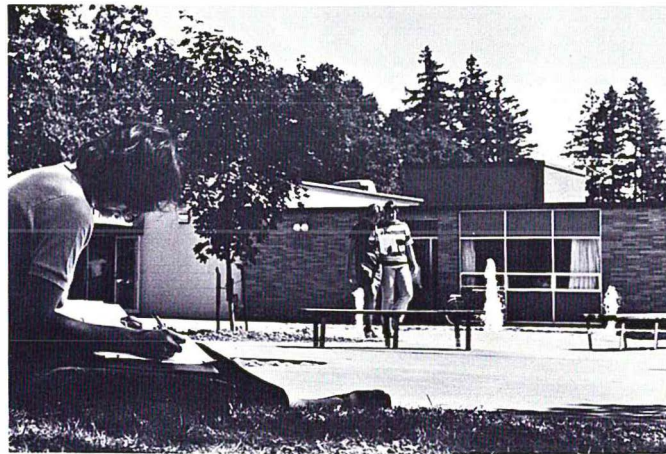


**Hobson-Macy-Sutton Residence Hall Complex**

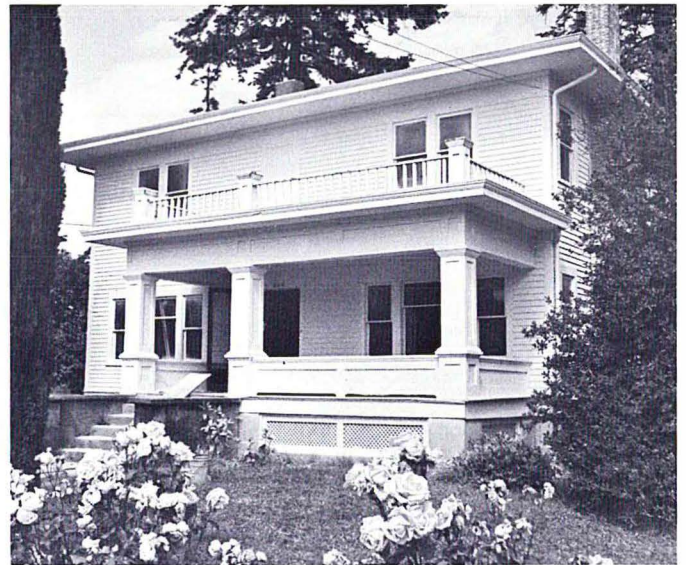




**Wood-Mar Hall**



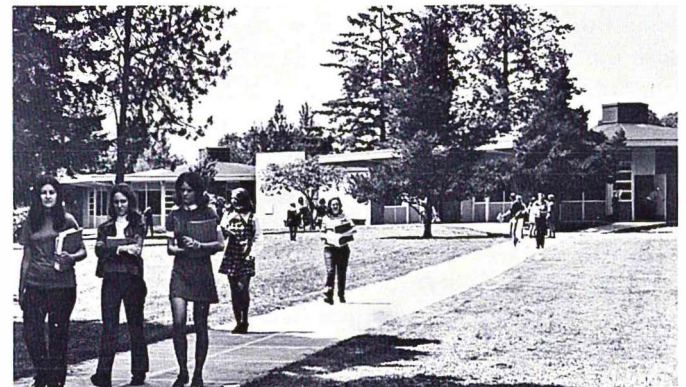
**Student Union Building**



**Weesner House**



**Brougner Hall**



**Calder Center**