

1991

## Chapter Seven - 1982 to 1991

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# 1982-1991

## Chapter Seven

**D**AVID LeSHANA left George Fox College in 1982 to become Seattle Pacific University's sixth president. Fortunately, Dean William Green was available to serve as interim president while the trustees sought a permanent replacement.

Bill Green's strong academic background and administrative experience prepared him well. He had been at George Fox since 1972 following 23 years as faculty member and administrator at Bryan, Taylor, and Malone colleges, including ten years as Malone's academic dean. Having already predicted declining enrollments and darker days ahead, Green wisely prepared the College for a period of retrenchment.

The difficult years began with two 1982 tragedies. The deaths of young Northwest Yearly Meeting leaders Cyril Carr, 32, and Don Green, 33, wrenched the constituency. Carr taught Old Testament and had earned respect from the faculty and students. William Green's son, Don, pastored Reedwood Friends Church in Portland and had already become an outstanding leader in the Yearly Meeting and Quakerism internationally. He died just four months into his father's interim presidential year.

As Northwest Yearly Meeting and its College mourned these personal losses, an economic recession impacted enrollment and finances. Unemployment approached 10 percent nationwide. The Reagan administration and Congress reduced federal aid to colleges. GFC's enrollment declined, the George Fox College Foundation crumbled, severe indebtedness on the chapel-auditorium threatened, and the Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges (PESIC) funds evaporated. Never had so many negatives plagued the College in so short a time.

The federal aid that had contributed significantly a decade earlier fell sharply in the 1980s. George Fox's allotment of the U.S. Government's Pell Grant dropped from \$351,000 to \$271,000 in four years. College officials replaced the lost student aid with institutional funds.

As educational costs increased, the College provided additional student aid, offering incentives for academic merit, matching funds to churches, additional athletic

awards, and assistance to some international students. As a result, unrestricted institutional grants grew from \$25,000 to \$322,000 between the 1979-80 and 1983-84 school years. The federal government paid 40 percent of the College's total student aid package in 1979-80 but only 12 percent four years later.

As overhead mounted, the administration and trustees raised tuition prices from \$1,824 in 1975-76 to \$3,465 in 1980-81, and then up to \$5,950 in 1986-87. Although enrollment peaked at 746 students in 1980, it plummeted in successive years to 743, 683, 657, 624, 580, and 549 in 1986—a 26.4 percent loss. Declining new student admissions (from 307 to 197, a 35 percent decrease in six years) accounted for most of the loss, which more than doubled the decrease in high school graduates in Oregon and nationally.

A sharp reduction in Quaker students alarmed some constituents. Friends attendance peaked at 225 (41 percent of the student body) in 1975-76. During the next five years, while total enrollment grew rapidly in spite of increasing costs, Friends matriculants dropped to 160 (22 percent of the student body).

Then, as overall student numbers declined, Quaker enrollment dropped even more sharply. By 1986-87 it had plunged to only 89 students (16 percent). In raw numbers, this was the lowest since the 1950s; the percentage was the least in the College's history until 1990-91, when it fell to 14.4 percent (113 students).

Problems in the George Fox College Foundation dealt another blow. Established by friends of the College in 1969, the Foundation anticipated significant profits after a few deficit years. Not until a decade later did these hopes begin to be fulfilled. Shortly thereafter, the 1982 recession devastated many investors. The organization suffered so many problems that, by late 1982, its assets totaled only \$3,600,000 against liabilities of \$4,470,000. One year later, the recession-riddled Foundation closed its doors and moved all records to the College's development and business offices.

Although GFC had no legal liability or control over the Foundation, the organization carried the College's name and its anticipated profits had been intended for the school. Agreeing that a moral responsibility existed, the administration and trustees attempted to rectify the matter.

Business Manager Don Millage and Director of Development Maurice Chandler each spent many hours working patiently with those who had been hurt by the debacle. They achieved generally positive results for investors, although some lost money anyway. Annuities issued

### Fall Regular Student Enrollment, 1982-1990

1982—683	1985—580	1988—819
1983—657	1986—549	1989—942
1984—624	1987—705	1990—1,072



**Powder puff football  
game on a typical Fall day,  
1983.**



**Nighttime in Pennington  
Hall, 1984.**



to individuals cost the college up to \$65,000 a year for the lifetimes of those paid.

The loss of PESIC funds presented an even stronger moral challenge. Begun in 1969, the program reimbursed private schools for educating Oregon residents (paying only for nonreligion classes). After a decade, George Fox College realized over \$225,000 annually from this source.

When the American Civil Liberties Union charged that this use of taxpayers' money violated the constitutional separation of church and state, GFC joined other private colleges in contesting the suit. However, in 1982 it became evident that the court's decision would turn on the defendants' ability to prove their schools were not "pervasively religious." Recognizing its clearly spiritual mission, George Fox College withdrew from the case and from the PESIC program. Although the state had already sharply reduced PESIC payments, the sacrificed income cost the College over \$130,000 annually.

In building the William and Mary Bauman Chapel/Auditorium, the board temporarily suspended its longstanding policy prohibiting construction until all funds were in hand. Facing high inflation, the trustees decided in 1982 to borrow \$1 million against pledges and to begin construction immediately. The decision seemed wise until the devastating recession prevented some major donors from meeting their pledges. As a result, GFC faced about \$100,000 average annual interest payments until it cleared the debt in 1988.

In total, these financial liabilities—reduction of federal aid, decreased enrollment, payments to Foundation creditors, loss of PESIC funds, and interest on the chapel/auditorium indebtedness—cost the 1982-83 general fund budget approximately \$1 million. This figure increased annually through the mid-1980s.



**1983-84 cheerleaders. Women in ascending order: Marcia Snow, Tina Sparks, Julie-Anne (Edmundson) Mueller, Karon Walker, Carmen (Pinkerton) Ralls. Men: Marlon Teeters, Jaime Scott Morgan, Larry Wilkins.**

**A**AGAINST THESE ADVERSITIES, the school's continued strength, perhaps even its survival, resulted from four major factors: (1) it retained its central mission and constituency, (2) it balanced each year's annual budget, (3) it maintained strong administrative leadership and sound faculty strength, and (4) it developed several attractive new academic programs.

The decision regarding PESIC illustrates the first point. GFC officials believed that it would be better to lose the income than compromise the purpose; they also took some steps to halt the decline in Quaker matriculants.

Second, in spite of the significant income reductions, the College lived within its resources, reducing expenditures



Faculty members Jim Foster, Andy Wong, Mark McMinn, and Paul Chamberlain sing Jim (not Stephen) Foster's "Yabba Dabba Doo School."

Faculty quartet, 1983. Ed Stevens, Ron Crecelius, Bob Gilmore, Joe Gilmore.



## THE GEORGE FOX SONG

(Tune: "The Flintstones")

George Fox, we're from George Fox  
A Quaker Christian family  
From the town of Newberg  
Also known as Bruin country.  
It's the finest place in all the land  
Not far from the surf and sea and sand  
George Fox, we're from George Fox  
Where Hoover never got his degree  
But that will not happen  
To you and you and you and me.  
We'll all study till our brains fall out  
Then when we graduate we'll shout  
George Fox, we're from George Fox  
A yabba-dabba doo school  
A really cool school  
When you leave you ain't no foooooool.

Lyrics by: Jim Foster  
Deb Horn  
Lani Nelson

as necessary to avoid long-term debt. Thanks largely to Don Millage's expertise and stubborn determination, the school ended its first century with a string of balanced budgets dating from his arrival in 1972.

In addition, through these difficult years the College maintained a strong administration and faculty that developed numerous attractive programs. Although some key



people moved away, the school secured high-quality replacements. The selection of Edward F. Stevens to succeed David LeShana as president proved particularly significant.

**E**D STEVENS WAS the first George Fox president to go through a competitive candidating process; whereas the board targeted and recruited all nine predecessors, it chose Stevens from 96 aspirants nationwide.

Stevens was also the school's first non-Quaker president. He may have been the first who was not a recorded Friends minister. Some constituents worried that someone unacquainted with Friends might lack empathy and understanding, and thereby damage the College through insensitivity or lack of loyalty to its traditions. When difficult circumstances threatened, would Quaker distinctives become the scapegoat of the president's frustrations?

However, Stevens' management credentials and commitment to evangelical principles convinced the board and faculty. The GFC constituents entered enthusiastically into the decision.

The new president grew up in Wyoming and won degrees from Nebraska Wesleyan University and the University of Nebraska. In 1983 he completed the Ph.D. in higher education and marketing/management at the University of Minnesota, with a dissertation on "Market Segmentation as a Technique for Improved Student Recruitment at Church Related Colleges."

Stevens married Linda Loewenstein in 1962 and taught and coached in high school, then college, before becoming a business executive. He returned to education in 1974 as chief development officer, executive assistant to the



president, and associate professor of business at Sioux Falls College before coming to George Fox in 1983.

**A**S PRESIDENT, STEVENS was not afraid to take bold, even controversial, action. With income falling and expenses mounting, the administration deemed personnel reductions essential. Near the end of his first year, the new president, reluctant to cut academics first, recommended combining the church relations and chaplain's responsibilities into one position. This meant release of Gene Hockett, a respected, well-known former Friends pastor, and reduction to a part-time retirement position for popular chaplain Ron Crecelius, also a recorded Friends minister.

Some segments of the college constituency criticized this release of two GFC graduates who had served the College a combined total of 33 years. However, after a year's delay, procurement as chaplain of Tim Tsohantaridis, a former Ohio Friends pastor, generally appeased the critics. Tsohantaridis served until his return to pastoral work in 1990, when the College brought Crecelius back for a one-year interim appointment.

The reduction to three-fourths time of four faculty members proved equally controversial. This action hit the Division of Fine and Applied Arts hardest, but the entire school felt the impact. The administration asked some teachers to take early retirement. Morale suffered as the institution cut into the careers of some who had served it faithfully for many years.

**W**ILLIAM GREEN RETURNED from his interim presidency to the deanship in 1983-84. He soon announced his retirement, however, effective July 1984. After a long search, Stevens and the board chose Lee Nash, GFC professor of history and chairman of the Division of Social Science, over a field of highly qualified candidates from throughout the United States.

Lee Nash brought superb credentials, including degrees in literature from Cascade College and the University of Washington, and a University of Oregon history Ph.D. After distinguished service to Cascade College (including five years as academic dean) and Northern Arizona University, Nash became a history professor at George Fox in 1975 and served as associate dean of the College while William Green was interim president. An excellent teacher, writer, and speaker, Nash's candidacy enjoyed the support of faculty, students, and other constituents.

Ed Stevens soon restructured the college leadership into an administrative cabinet with four vice presidents: Nash for academic affairs, Don Millage for financial affairs,

## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FIRST-YEAR PRESIDENT

By Ed Stevens

I returned from a ten-day trip about midnight on a Wednesday. Lee Gerig picked me up and said, "We have problems."

1. Students had advertised a "GFC student-sponsored" dance. Lee had said "No," and now we were to have a special chapel on Thursday morning—to discuss. I would lead the discussion.

2. A student had made a serious attempt at suicide.

3. Two students were involved in a fight. One ended up in jail—the other in the hospital.

After a FULL day Thursday, I met long into the night with the executive committee of the board discussing the various problems. As I was walking back to my office, the campus seemed covered with "darkness"—physical and spiritual—and I came to a stop on the sidewalk, almost afraid to go on. The Lord seemed to speak to me and said, "Fear not for I am with you always." I had a sense of peace and recognized in a new way that this school belonged to Him—not me.

All the issues were resolved with positive and some eternal results. After our long special chapel, the students accepted my request that they voluntarily forego the dance in the best interests of the community. The young man in jail became a believer in Christ and an outstanding leader on our campus. The young woman who attempted suicide came to realize how much God loved her! She led a 15-year-old to Christ while in the hospital recovering.

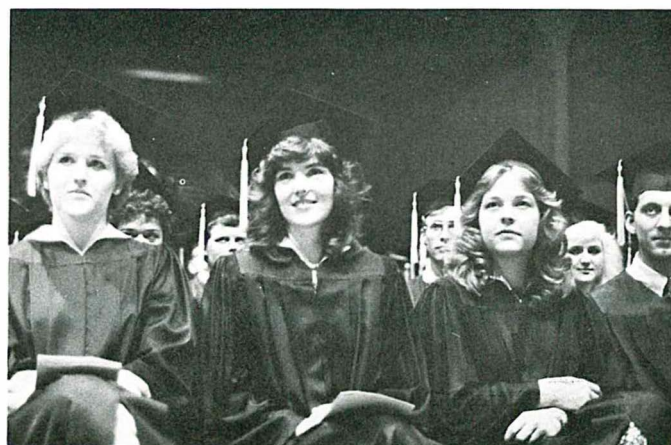
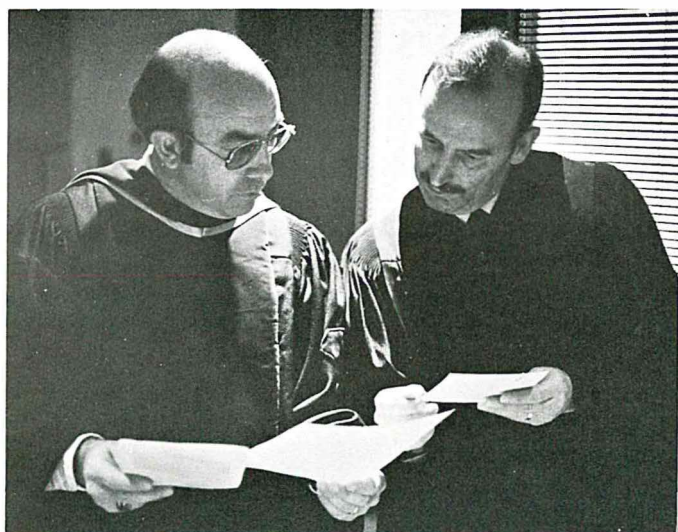
Lee Gerig for student life, and Maurice Chandler for development. (Deb Lacey replaced Gerig in 1986; Chandler resigned in 1985 and, after some reorganization and interim appointments, Sam Farmer filled his position in 1989. The College added Dirk Barram as vice president for graduate and continuing studies in 1990.)

**T**HE CABINET AGREED that for the school to survive, income must increase. As a tuition-driven institution with students paying 67 percent of the budget, the College needed a higher enrollment. This meant upgrading the admissions process.



**President Ed Stevens and Academic Dean Lee Nash conferring at commencement, 1985.**

**Right: Graduates Rozelyn Beck, Carolyn (Bayly) Mozel, Leslie Bayha, and Scott Ball, 1986.**



**Farewell for Maurice Chandler, Ron Crecelius, Alice Dixon, Catherine Loewen, and Bill Loewen, 1985. All were given "Pete's Pots," made by art instructor Pete Snow.**

Admissions Director Jim Settle recruited successfully after coming in 1973. Even before he left a decade later, however, the sharp tuition increases, declining student pool, and economic recession restricted enrollment. Two admissions directors between 1983 and 1986 failed to halt the decline. By the spring of 1986, the situation became critical. Stevens therefore recommended a dramatic change in admissions philosophy and methodology.

Midway through the 1986 recruiting season, the board hired an outside firm, D. H. Dagley and Associates, to administer the admissions program. Dagley specialized in assisting colleges in meeting enrollment objectives through better selection of prospects, personal service, and home

visitations. In subsequent years, GFC's recruiters made over 500 home visits annually, using tested marketing methods to reach their goals.

The Dagley decision met considerable skepticism, particularly among faculty members determined to maintain the unique student community at George Fox. Would the Dagley "headhunters" (as one professor labeled them) bring in misfits? Would the "bottom line" of increased revenues, for which Dagley was hired, destroy the College's mission by changing the character of its student body? Would the profit-seeking private corporation serve the College or become its master?

Fears receded when Jeff Rickey was hired as director of admissions. Rickey, a 1976 GFC graduate and former student body president, employed four other alumni as admissions counselors. The new admissions team instituted improved methods of selecting prospective students appropriate to the College's mission and succeeded in recruiting a top-rate, well-suited student community.

In Rickey's first three years, the College admitted 253, 283 and 336 freshmen, transfers, and readmissions—a 71 percent increase from the 1986 low of 197. The Quaker percentage, which had fallen to 16 percent (89 students), improved temporarily but slipped to 14.4 percent in 1990—a total of 113 Friends students. The student community, which in six years had dipped from 746 to 549, rebounded to 786 traditional students by 1990. Rickey resigned that year to become Dagley's regional director, and the College replaced him with Randy Comfort, another GFC alumnus.

**I**MPROVED RECRUITING only partially explained the increase, however. A strengthened faculty and some noteworthy academic initiatives provided Rickey with a better product to sell. The College improved its faculty





Bob Gilmore asking a question in the 1985 College Bowl. Contestants include Jef Bell, Paul Dahl, Ronnee Kliever, Dan Price, Heidi (Gordon) Ball, Kris (Croly) Kays.



with new teachers such as Mark Weinert, Susan De Lesert, Steve Hannum, John Johnson, Pat Landis, Rod Strieby, Ron Stansell, and Teresa Boehr.

Three early innovations—the Center for Peace Learning, the Human Resources Management major, and Juniors Abroad—head the list of new programs. Each addressed a specific need. The Human Resources major contributed particularly to the school's economic recovery.

Lee Nash spearheaded the Center for Peace Learning. Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield inspired Nash's idea when, at Edward Stevens' inaugural, he called for "a biblical ethic in this troubled age." Noting that every two weeks the world spends for armaments enough to feed, clothe, house, and provide clean water for all the earth's inhabitants for a year, Hatfield asked: "What does the Christian college say to this kind of world?"

With President Stevens' encouragement and a faculty committee's assistance, Nash organized the Center for Peace Learning as a direct answer to Hatfield's challenge. Committee chairman Richard Engnell, a Baptist, commented: "What could be more seemly than a peace center at a Quaker college, especially at a time when the study of peace is becoming both a political imperative and a recognized area of academic research?" In December 1984, the College hired Lon Fendall as full-time director. The next summer, Ron Mock became his assistant.

Fendall brought a rich background that included the student body presidency at GFC, a University of Oregon

Ph.D. in history (with an international emphasis), and three years as a George Fox history and political science teacher. He also assisted Senator Hatfield for seven years and, in 1984 and 1990, managed the Senator's reelection campaigns. Mock, like Fendall a former GFC history major and student body president, had a University of Michigan law degree and experience as executive director of the Christian Conciliation Service of Southeastern Michigan.

The Center for Peace Learning developed an educational program dealing with peace and conflict at all levels, from classes in the regular curriculum to off-campus seminars. Fendall and Mock held leadership roles in numerous regional and national peace and conflict organizations. They produced several scholarly and practical works, including *The Role Play Book*, a monograph on nonviolence in political change in Haiti and the Philippines. In 1989, a U.S. Institute of Peace grant provided funding for a textbook on peace-oriented social change in seven regions of the world.

The Fendall/Mock team balanced international and domestic expertise, giving the College what one peace studies authority termed "one of the two finest private college peace programs in the country." Lee Nash commended the Center's "creative nonpolitical programming and scholarship," calling it "A special ministry whose time has come and which deserves our support, individually and as an institution. Followers of the Prince of Peace who blessed the peacemakers, will find this natural!"



**Right: Wood sculptor Bill Loewen, with Bruin, Craig Littlefield, and Clyde Thomas.**



**Volunteers performing another essential task for GFC. Row to left, from front: Clara Bostwick, Esther Tissell, Gwen Winters. Row to right: Beryl Woodward, Alice Ross, Bonnie Hollinshead, Alice Hines.**

Nevertheless, Fendall and Mock found fundraising difficult and administrative costs relatively high; they failed to meet the budget three of the first five years, with deficits averaging nearly \$14,000 annually between 1985 and 1990. The trustees, who had mandated that the Center be self-supporting, therefore sharply curtailed the 1990-91 administrative budget and integrated the center's work more directly into the College's regular academic programs. In 1990 Ron Mock became the CPL's director.

**I**N 1986, THE STEVENS/NASH administration initiated the Human Resources Management major. As part of a new "Department of Continuing Studies," HRM provided an alternative to the traditional four-year college program. The major served working adults who already had two years of transferable college credit. By application, participants could attain up to one additional year's credit



for life/work experiences, with the final year a prescribed evening and Saturday classroom program.

The enthusiastic college administration saw in the HRM program great opportunity for an expanded educational enterprise. Administration and faculty moved slowly, however, wary of cheap credit. After much study and deliberation, they cooperatively produced an academically viable program; accreditation by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges soon followed.

The College hired educator and businessman Dirk Barram in 1986 as HRM director and associate dean for continuing studies. Barram, who held a master's degree from Kent State University, had experienced nine years as dean of students at Judson Baptist College and three years in business. He went on to complete a doctorate in college and university administration from Michigan State University in 1989.

During its initial years, the program secured as assistants several GFC alumni or existing faculty, including Scott Mayfield, Marge Weesner, Rich Allen, and Earl Craven.



Faculty/staff campaign dinner, 1986, includes prayer of unity.

Bottom: Graduates turning their tassels in 1987. Shown are Rebecca (Blankenbaker) Iverson, Matthew Blair, and Bruce Bishop.

George Fox College began offering the HRM program in 1986; by the end of that academic year, the school held eight classes in Newberg, Portland, and Salem. It added Eugene as a new site in 1989. Classes met in 15-student cluster (cohort) groups under one continuing GFC professor, supplemented by specialists. Each student thus became part of an academic support group comprised of individuals from varied backgrounds who worked together through the demanding 62-week program.

The HRM major provided a strong individual study and research component, helping students assess their own values, develop interpersonal skills, and enhance professional competencies. It included a library orientation, six Saturday seminars, a senior research project, and nine three-semester-hour evening courses: Dynamics of Group and Organizational Behavior, Effective Writing, Organizational Communication, Systems Management, Principles of Management and Supervision, Human Resources Adminis-

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*"[The Human Resources Management program] changed my life for the better [because] the loving, supportive staff members continually said, 'You can do it.'"*

*I had a great deal of anxiety about reentering school, and it wasn't easy to take the first step, but each step along the way is fulfilling."*

—HRM graduate Paula Gentzkow

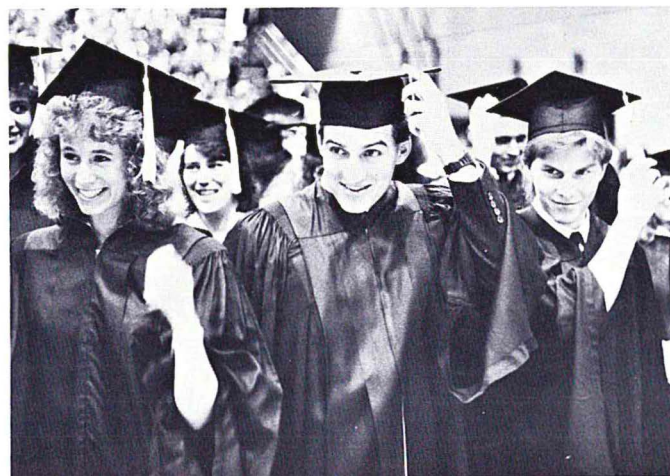
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tration, Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences, Faith and World Views, and Values and Ethics in the Workplace.

Human Resources Management majors averaged 37 years of age, had typically attended at least two other institutions, and took the GFC program while working full time. In 1990, over half of the majors lived in Portland and about one third in Salem.

Marilyn Morris typified the HRM students. The executive director of United Way for Linn County, she had completed nearly 100 transferable credit hours at Multnomah School of the Bible, Portland State, and Linn-Benton Community College. Insurance agent Cliff Canucci transferred 84 hours from Portland State, Portland Community, and The American College. Janis Keeley, an assistant vice-president and corporate training manager, had attended San Jose State, Northwest Intermediate School of Banking, and Mt. Hood Community College.

HRM graduate Paula Gentzkow reported that the program "changed my life for the better" because "the loving,



supportive staff members continually said, 'You can do it.' I had a great deal of anxiety about reentering school, and it wasn't easy to take the first step, but each step along the way is fulfilling." Sylvia MacWilliams commended the "positive learning environment with excellent instructors and a 'caring-guiding' atmosphere."

GFC teachers uniformly expressed pleasure with the HRM students' maturity and dedication. Five hundred entered the major in its first four years; 95 percent graduated. As a result, the well-managed, academically valid program won the acclaim of the entire GFC community.

**T**HROUGH THE FIRST century, many graduates served internationally with mission boards and various relief and service organizations. GFC instituted an international studies major in 1983—a logical culmination of the College's long interest in mission and service.

Several faculty members, among them Dennis Hagen, Julie Hobbs, Jerry Friesen, and John Bowman, had already





taken groups overseas. A 1981 study tour guided by Arthur Roberts resulted three years later in the enrollment of GFC's first student from the Democratic Republic of China. Shu-Guo Diao, from Beijing, significantly impacted the campus before her graduation in 1988.

Juniors Abroad built on these international emphases. Faculty member Patricia Landis brought the idea from Nyack College; Lee Nash immediately championed it for George Fox.

Instituted in 1986-87, the program offered any junior who had attended the College six consecutive semesters a transportation-paid, faculty-sponsored, three-week study experience in another country. Administrators anticipated that increased enrollment and improved retention would reimburse the institution for these costs.

Pat Landis and Andy Wong accompanied seven students to China in 1987. The next year, 30 students partici-

pated in three trips: England and Scotland, with Mike Williams and Mark Weinert; the European continent, with John Bowman; and Bolivia and Peru, with Ron Stansell.

Jim Foster and Mark Weinert took 20 students to the Soviet Union and 14 others accompanied Ralph Beebe to Israel/West Bank in 1989. One of the latter tour's highlights occurred when student Ken Robinson, with Free Methodist baptismal credentials, and Quaker professor Ralph Beebe baptized tour members Jerry Miley and Jim Caruthers in the Jordan River. On Jordan's lovely banks stood 400 Ethiopians, accompanying with a beautiful hymn-chant. All participants experienced the One who baptizes with the Holy Spirit and with fire.

Gary Fawver and Paul Chamberlain accompanied 22 students to Australia in 1990, while Pat Landis and Rebecca Ankeny took 24 to Europe, and Warren Koch led six to Kenya. The faculty selected Professors Gerald Wilson (Israel/West Bank), Tim Tsohantaridis (Greece), and John Bowman (Europe) to lead groups in 1991. The Persian Gulf War's aftermath curtailed the 1991 program, but Paul Chamberlain took a group to Australia, Mark Weinert accompanied one to England, and John Bowman led a group to the European continent.

**O**FFICIALS INITIATED an "English Language Institute" in 1987 to provide international students an opportunity to do precollege language work in the United States. Bruce Carrick, Judy Henske, Martha Iancu, and Ron Parrish taught in this program in its early years. GFC also developed a "home stay" for international high school and college students. Paul Berry, Everett Hackworth, and Ron Parrish directed this program.

Meanwhile, GFC signed "sister college" arrangements with Soai and Allen colleges in Japan, and Kang Nam College of Social Welfare in Korea. The Christian College Coalition's Latin America Studies Program further augmented the international emphasis by offering a semester's study in Costa Rica.

George Fox contracted Manfred Tschan in 1988 as part-time international student coordinator. By 1989-90, the student community contained 43 internationals from nine countries, including 21 Japanese. That year, the College provided several special emphases, including International Foreign Language Week, with appropriate programs, foods, displays, and music on student radio station KFOX. The next year GFC enrolled 46 international students.

George Fox's membership in the Christian College Consortium, for which Dean William Green deserves primary credit, produced excellent dividends. In 1985, the J. Howard



Pew Freedom Trust gave the 13-member organization \$1.8 million, one third dedicated to an "Internationalizing the Curriculum" emphasis. George Fox's \$50,000 share augmented the College's expanding international emphasis.

A follow-up Pew grant in 1989 provided a program called "International Partnering," through which GFC developed relationships with institutions and faculty in Kenya and Israel/West Bank. Engineering teacher Bob Harder headed the former, while religion professor Gerald Wilson developed the latter program.

George Fox began annual participation in the Northwest Model League of Arab States in 1988, playing the role of Libya. The next three years, Elias Jabbour a Palestinian Christian who manages the House of Hope in Israel, came to Newberg and coached the GFC team in its role as Palestine. Laura Engle, Susan (Spencer) Crisman, Kristy (Bendicksen) Lacey, and Christie Silliman won special recognition the first two years. Elaine Payne and Kit Kroker headed GFC's 1990 delegation, with Jerry Miley and John Hurty leading in 1991.

The international emphasis not only correlated with George Fox College's historic spiritual mission, it also reflected the particular needs of American college students. Bonnie Jerke, director of career services, quoted public opinion analyst Louis Harris, who asserted that future employability would require a "global perspective, an intimate knowledge of what the world outside the U.S. is really like. Cross-cultural comprehension and understanding will be not only the mark of an educated person, but a requisite for tomorrow's economic survival. Today's students must be prepared to think for themselves and to think globally."

**T**HE FIRST PEW GRANT also provided funds for writing and ethics. Ed Higgins and Arthur Roberts chaired these programs, which involved special projects and a national conference. The 1990 accrediting visitation team commended GFC's resultant success in promoting writing campus-wide.

Ethics accomplishments included religion professor Ron Stansell's three 12-minute video presentations based on New Testament ethical dilemmas; physical education professor Craig Taylor's special ethical component for a P.E. course; psychologist Mark McMinn's computer simulation, an ethical case study; and a three-week ethics component for business, sociology, and social work classes by sociology professor Mike Allen.

The 1989 extension of the Pew funds renewed the ethics grant. Religion professor Ron Stansell headed this emphasis, entitled "Teaching of Values."



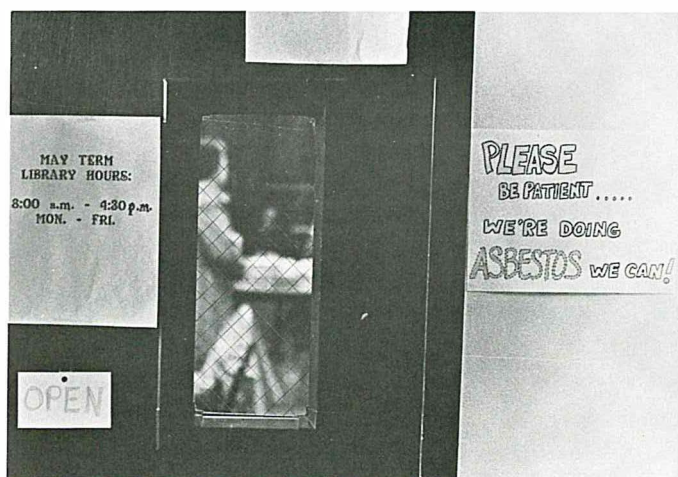
**I**N REBOUNDED FROM the early 1980s' downturn, the College added new majors in elementary education, telecommunications, computer information science, engineering, and secondary teaching of home economics, health, and chemistry. The addition to the business/economics department of Professor Rod Strieby gave the College sufficient accounting strength to prepare students for the Certified Public Accountant examination.

Before GFC granted its first elementary education degrees in 1985, certification depended on a joint-degree arrangement with Western Oregon State College. With the program's accreditation, however, the major quickly became the school's largest, attracting nearly 25 percent of all students. The three additional majors provided secondary teacher certification in nine fields (biology, chemistry, health education, home economics, language arts, mathematics, music, physical education, and social studies) and teaching minors in four (basic mathematics, drama, health, and speech).

The home economics education major made George Fox one of only three Oregon schools to offer that degree.



The library temporarily transferred to the Chehalem Room during the asbestos problem, 1988.



This program became possible when the College added Teresa Boehr to the home economics department, sharing responsibilities with Flora Allen. Health education offered three variations: health with either biology, home economics, or physical education.

In 1988 George Fox initiated an engineering major in conjunction with the University of Portland's Multnomah School of Engineering. The program required five years' study, the first three in general education and introductory engineering courses, the last two in specialization on the U.P. campus. Students received the bachelor's in engineering from the Portland school, along with another bachelor's degree in applied science from George Fox College.

Some constituents complained that engineering seemed far removed from George Fox's traditional liberal arts academic emphasis. The College added the program for two explicit reasons: (1) high student demand and (2) unique ministry opportunity. In its initial years, engineering fulfilled both promises: It attracted several students who wanted a Christian technical education, and to head the program, the school hired Robert Harder, who had renounced personal material ambitions to teach students a "tentmaking" ministry so they could provide human services to developing countries.

George Fox College expanded its Camp Tilikum program during the 1980s. By the decade's end, Gary Fawver, Arnie Mitchell, and Linda Byrd directed numerous academic courses, elderhostels, retreats, and related experiences.

Between 1984 and 1989, GFC graduated 20 students who worked professionally in camping. In 1990 Fawver resigned the Tilikum directorship to put more emphasis on his classroom teaching. The College chose longtime assistant Arnie Mitchell to replace him.

**T**HROUGH THE 1980s, George Fox College developed an exceptional small-college psychology program, anchored by Ohio State Ph.D. Jim Foster and Vanderbilt Ph.D. Mark McMinn.

When in 1989 Western Conservative Baptist Seminary offered GFC its 12-year-old clinical psychology program, the school had the confidence to move quickly. After administrative and faculty study and approval, the trustees accepted the program for the fall 1990 semester.

Offering master's and doctoral degrees in psychology, the new program promised to enhance GFC's historic concern for healing and reconciliation. The College took this major step anticipating rapid approval by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges and immediate movement toward an application for accreditation by the American Psychological Association. Seventy-one students transferred to GFC in 1990 as the first Psy.D. class.

This first venture into graduate education nudged other doors. The administration immediately named Dirk Barram as vice president for graduate and continuing studies. As it ended the first century, GFC was developing master's degree programs in education, business management, and Christian studies.

**T**HROUGHOUT GEORGE FOX COLLEGE'S history, visiting committees and accreditation teams persistently criticized the inadequate library and learning resources. The 1962 Shambaugh Library overcame the deficiency for a time, but the College outgrew it by the 1980s.

The 1980 accreditation evaluation underscored this problem: "The recommendation for urgent action in library development stands apart as the leading indicator of the institution's commitment to academic quality in the future. A college-wide task force should be constituted immediately to review the issue and recommend short- and long-term action." Two years later, the Century II Planning Committee proposed a solution—a learning resource center adequate for 1,000 students.

The College therefore launched the "Century II Campaign" in 1986 to raise money for a wrap-around doubling of the Shambaugh Library. Director of Development Dave Adrian headed a leadership team of Esther Klages (President's Council), Bob and Marcena Monroe (Trustees), Frank and Genevieve Cole (Alumni), and Ralph Beebe (Faculty and Staff). Honorary chairpersons included Ken and Joan Austin, Esther Brougher, James and Lila Miller, John and Marilyn Duke, and Arthur Roberts.

The campaign succeeded remarkably. It climaxed when the M. J. Murdock Charitable Trust gave \$1.35 million



in 1987 as primary funding for the building named to honor the late cofounder of Tektronix, Inc. (The school retained the Shambaugh name for the book and periodical collections.) Director of Library Services Merrill Johnson chaired the broadly based committee that planned and supervised the major improvement.

Opened in 1988, the three-level M. J. Murdock Learning Resource Center housed stacks, the Instructional Media and Study Skills centers, George Fox College and Northwest Yearly Meeting of Friends Church archives, study carrels, rooms for faculty research, a computer laboratory, curriculum library, multipurpose room, and special Quaker, peace, and Herbert Hoover collections.

Its inviting atmosphere augmented by two large skylights, the new learning center provided the campus a warm, quiet, studious academic heart. In the Murdock building, the College gained a real sense of institutional maturity.

In total, the Century II campaign raised about \$6 million, with \$2.5 million spent for the Murdock center. Other funds went for learning materials, endowment, and scholarships.

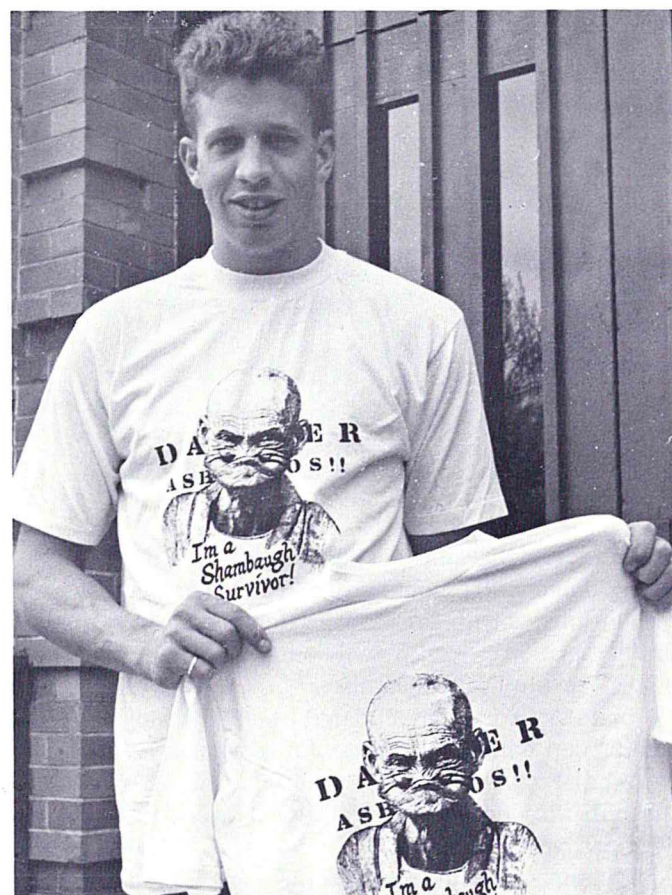
**T**HE M. J. MURDOCK Learning Resource Center provided an enticing study climate. Yet the cornerstone of the school's strength continued to be faculty/student interaction. As first-year business teacher Raymond Gleason expressed it in 1990, the George Fox faculty uniquely understood that "its mission is to work with students and to make them good ministers."

The life of Elver Voth, scientist at GFC for 25 years before his retirement and death from cancer in 1989, symbolizes that special insight in practice. While their mentor was terminally ill, many former students remembered. For example, Brad Grimstead wrote: "I have learned a lot about science, writing and thinking from you. Much more, . . . I have learned honesty, integrity, and most of all, a serving attitude. With much respect, care and love, I say 'thank you.'"

During the decade's final years, the College added several outstanding professors. Among them were Becky (Thomas) Ankeny, Wes Cook, Paul Anderson, Raymond Gleason, Roy Kruger, Bob Harder, Craig Johnson, Beth LaForce, Don Powers, Karen Swenson, and Gerald Wilson.

In 1990, 61 percent of those faculty teaching full loads had doctorates. The advanced degrees came from 19 schools as diverse as the University of Oregon, Michigan State, Yale, and Southern Baptist Theological University.

Ron Stansell, David Howard, Dirk Barram, Beth LaForce, Dennis Mills, and Paul Anderson all completed



doctorates between 1987 and 1989; some received institutional assistance, mostly in the form of full or partial sabbaticals (full pay for one semester, two thirds for a year). Mark Weinert, John Johnson, Craig Taylor, Ed Higgins, and Tom Head each received some assistance for advanced graduate work in the early 1990s.

The average faculty member had taught about 16 years, half at George Fox. Median salaries for 1988-89 assistant professors were \$20,910, for professors, \$27,647—approximately 85 percent of the Christian College Consortium median and 70 percent that of the University of Oregon.

In the decade's final five years, GFC salary increases averaged nearly ten percent annually, at or near the best gains in both the Christian College Consortium and Northwest independent colleges. By 1990-91, GFC assistant professors averaged \$25,400, with professors at \$32,600.

When funding tightened in the 1980s, the College's contribution to faculty development lagged somewhat. For example, travel and professional membership budgets plummeted (but were restored in 1988). The teachers created a small research fund by pooling a portion of the



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stipends paid to those who taught summer students. The resultant \$1,000 to \$2,000 projects, administered by the Faculty Development Committee, included such titles as "Macroeconomics Study of Chile" (Tom Head); "Floristic Study of the Pueblo Mountains" (Dale Orkney); "Development of a Computerized Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Simulator" (Paul Chamberlain); and a field study "The Socialization Effects of Imported Mass Media on Kenyan Cultural Values" (Warren Koch).

Grants from the J. Howard Pew Trust, which so positively assisted in international programs, also enhanced professional growth by providing George Fox over \$200,000 for targeted research, publication, travel, equipment, and program development. After 1986, the school paid expenses for faculty who presented papers at professional conferences.

During the 1980s, GFC professors produced scores of articles and book reviews. They also wrote several books, including Cyril Carr's posthumously published biblical dictionary entitled *A Reader's Hebrew-English Lexicon of the Old Testament*; Mark McMinn, *Your Hidden Half: Blending Your Private and Public Self*; Gerald Wilson, *The Editing of the Hebrew Psalter*; Karen Swenson, *A Student Resource Handbook*; and Jo (Kennison) Lewis, *What Every Christian Should Know*. In addition, Lee Nash edited *The River of the West: The Oregon Years*, and *Understanding Herbert Hoover: Ten Perspectives*.

In 1990, Jim Foster and Mark McMinn produced *Christians in the Crossfire: Guarding Your Mind Against Manipulation and Self-Deception*, Craig Johnson published *Leadership: A Communication Perspective*, Arthur Roberts wrote *Back to Square One*, Ralph Beebe completed *Blessed Are the Peacemakers: A Palestinian Christian in the Occupied West Bank* (with Rev. Audeh G. Rantisi), and Laurel Lee produced her eleventh volume, *Story from a Diary*. Throughout their careers, the fall 1990 teaching faculty had published 42 books.

**D**URING THE 1980s, the GFC community remained generally Republican and conservative.

Although Quaker faculty voted narrowly Democratic, the college trustees and all other campus segments supported Presidents Reagan and Bush. All groups opposed the death penalty and the Oregon lottery in 1984.

A Christian concern for justice influenced the school in numerous ways; for example, the trustees carefully maintained a "socially responsible" investment program.

The 1987 statement reiterated the College's policy excluding from its investment portfolio: (1) companies on

the Department of Defense's 100 largest contractors list; (2) any companies with more than five percent of gross sales derived from military contracts; and (3) companies in the liquor, tobacco, and gambling industries.

Further, the board endeavored to invest in companies with fair employment and pollution control policies and to give a preference to companies that produced life-supportive goods and services. The College also followed the "Sullivan principles" regarding South Africa, investing only in companies that avoided apartheid.

**A**LTHOUGH THE EBBS and flows of faculty morale defy measurement, most GFC instructors appeared to receive substantial job satisfaction and to relate well to administrators. True, the mid-1980s' financial problems cast an imposing shadow. Differences sometimes caused defensiveness; the administrators sometimes interpreted disagreement as disloyalty.

According to data collected in 1988 for the accreditation self-study, several faculty members decried administrative reluctance to encourage dissent. Some wanted more input into decision-making, and a significant minority questioned the equity and objectivity of budgetary allocations.

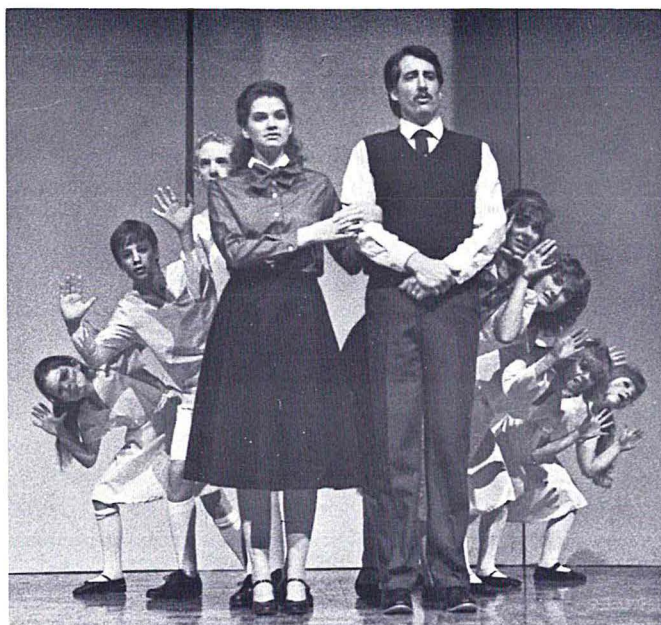
In response to faculty pressure for improved communication, the administration authorized a Faculty Council in 1988. Five elected members (initially Flora Allen, Beth La Force, Hank Helsabeck, Mike Allen, and Faculty Representative Marge Weesner) advised administrators and teachers on campus issues and acted as arbiters of campus misunderstandings. The Council intended to bridge faculty and administration, facilitating communication to prevent serious misunderstandings.

With administrative and faculty encouragement, the Center for Peace Learning's conflict resolution specialist Ron Mock developed a dispute resolution process in 1988. Recognizing the inevitability of occasional conflict, the procedure provided "an alternative that aims for justice in an atmosphere where persons are heard and respected."

Although mid-decade pressures sparked some tensions, most were minor, and by the decade's end, campus morale was highly positive. While the improved financial picture played an important role, administrative attempts to communicate bore significant fruit. The faculty evidenced its appreciation for Ed Stevens with a standing ovation following his 1989 pre-school keynote talk. The trustees had already expressed their confidence by awarding the president a five-year contract.

Karon Bell, director of financial and administrative services, measured staff employee morale in 1989. This group



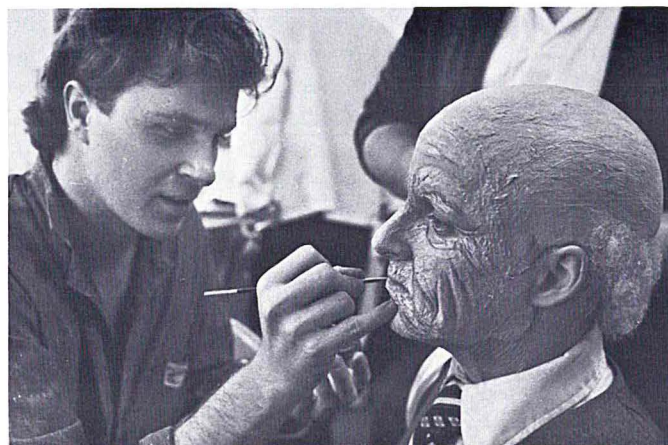


Lavonna Zeller and George Myers starring in *The Sound of Music*, 1985. GFC students playing children include Wendy (Troxler) Bales, Miriam (Clark) Staples, and Karla Pixler. Other children are Aaron Young, Shayne Butterfield Kimball, Angela Raske, and Chanda Walker.

rated the school exceedingly high in reputation and spoke of their pride in telling others where they worked. The majority also considered their work important and interesting and their jobs secure from arbitrary termination. In general, they considered the College well managed and expressed moderate approval of working conditions and relationships with the administration. They considered "Christian environment" as the College's most important attribute relative to their work, followed by "fellow employees" and "recognition of you as an individual." Not surprisingly, the staff employees gave pay and opportunity for advancement the lowest ratings.

**E**ARLY IN THE College's history, students chose between the arts and sciences, then followed a nearly prescribed course with few electives. A trend toward choice eventually emerged, and when the faculty revised its general education curriculum in 1982-83, it specified only 36.5 percent of total graduation requirements.

In 1985, the faculty approved a return the next year to the semester system (abandoned in 1964) and increased specified general education courses to 43 percent. By the decade's end, on-campus undergraduate students selected from 29 majors in eight divisions of study: Teacher Education, Fine and Applied Arts, Communication and Litera-



ture, Natural Science, Religious Studies, Social Science, Health and Physical Education, and Business and Economics.

**S**TUDENTS CONTINUED to be the College's heart, its reason for existence. Sociology/Social Work teachers Mike Allen and Bruce Longstroth countered the national trend toward social conservatism with inducements for community service and an annual Social Awareness Day (the 1990 subject, for example, was "Alcohol and Chemical Dependency: A Community Issue"). Nurse Carolyn Staples sponsored periodic campus blood drives and sometimes drew 100 units. Sixty blood drives in 20 years totaled 5,320 units.

Recognizing exceptional world changes, Paul Anderson's 1990 "Biblical Basis for Peacemaking" class wrote Soviet Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, commending his visionary efforts for "increased openness and human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe." The students ended their message with this paragraph: "Our College was founded by evangelical Christians concerned with social and political justice. We believe that God is working through you, and we will continue praying for you and the people of your country."

As the Middle East war crisis developed in 1990-91, the students formed a peace and justice group that held two campus "teach-ins" and several prayer vigils. Included with prayers for peace were those offered for the endangered relatives of GFC's American and Middle Eastern students, and for Kuwaiti and Iraqi citizens.

**A**S IN PREVIOUS YEARS, the College attracted high-quality student performers and provided numerous opportunities for dramatic and musical involvement. A highlight



John Bowman and  
a cappella choir, 1984-85.

Dennis Hagen with 1989  
concert band.



occurred in 1981, when Joe Gilmore brought back to campus many former students who had performed in *Fiddler on the Roof*. Tim Minikel again starred as Tevye in the four-night run in Wood-Mar Auditorium.

The William and Mary Bauman Auditorium greatly improved the school's capacity for musical and dramatic performance. Professor Arthur Roberts and student composer David Miller wrote *Children of the Light*, performed in 1983. This musical, which expressed the historical contributions of Quakers, starred Dan Whitcomb as George Fox.

During the decade, the College also performed, among others: *The Sound of Music*, starring Lavonna Zeller and George Myers; *My Fair Lady*, with George Myers and LaManda (Minikel) Dillon; *The Music Man*, featuring Randy Comfort; Gilbert and Sullivan's *H.M.S. Pinafore*, starring Pam Gilmore and Dan Montzenzo; *Oklahoma*, with Laurey Williams and Drake Toombs in lead roles; and *Camelot*, featuring Dana Hutcheson as Guenevere, Dave Unis as Arthur, and Tim Eastman as Lancelot.

As part of the centennial celebration, Jo (Hendricks) Kennison Lewis directed *Shake the Country*, a play about George Fox, starring Rich Swingle. Mel Schroeder and Jo Lewis cooperated to produce a student-written centennial pageant, *Our Heritage*, for the 1991 Homecoming. Chris Kilpatrick and Dave Votaw starred.

Through the 1980s, Darlene Graves' Intermission group provided "thinkable theater." This small troupe offered learning experiences throughout the Northwest and sometimes Hawaii. The group became known as the GFC Players when Mel Schroeder replaced Graves in 1987.

Music performance remained central to GFC co-curricular activities. Dennis Hagen's concert band and John Bowman's concert choir each toured the Northwest annually. Chamber singers, jazz band, GFC Singers, and

Joe Gilmore's New Vision Singers continued to perform to appreciative audiences. John Bowman added a handbell choir in 1986. Dayspring represented the College on summer tours until 1985, and again beginning in 1990.

Outstanding instrumentalists included Kathy (Jin) Hagen, David Gilmore, Jim Stickrod, Pam (Hagen) Beebe, Melinda Lee, Kirsten Benson, Shirley Turner, Diann Dodge, and Jeff Peyton. Leah (Pope) Bellamy, Ben Hickenlooper, Dave Frazier, and Richard Zeller were among those who made major vocal contributions. After graduation, Zeller studied with the Metropolitan Opera Association, and Peyton at the Juilliard School of Music. Zeller won first place in the highly prestigious New York City Oratorio Contest. During the centennial year, alumni pianists Kathy (Jin) Hagen, Jim Stickrod, David Gilmore, and Roger Wilhite presented a special community concert.

The Festival Chorus and instrumental groups, combining college and community musicians, performed such major choral works as Handel's *Messiah*, Haydn's *Creation*, and Mendelssohn's *Elijah*. Performance traditions established in the 1980s included "Ye Olde Royale Feast" and the Christmas Candlelight Vespers.

**G**EORGE FOX COLLEGE inaugurated its sports' support group, the Bruin Club, in 1985. Desiring to improve athletics through scholarships and recruiting assistance, the club attempted to provide moral, spiritual, and financial support. Donors earned membership in four categories: Blue/Gold (\$100 annually), Varsity (\$250), Lettermen (\$500), and Coach's Circle (\$1,000). Bill Hopper and Randy Dunn served as presidents during the club's first five years. In 1990 the Bruin Club produced \$14,000 for athletic scholarships. In addition, the Miller Trust, established in 1987, provided \$40,000 annually for that purpose. (By



comparison GFC's endowed nonathletic scholarships totaled \$225,000 in 1990.)

GFC fielded five men's and five women's intercollegiate teams through the 1980s. In 1990, the board of trustees inaugurated a sixth women's sport, soccer, to begin the next year.

Mark Vernon took the basketball head coaching responsibilities in 1982 and compiled a 196 and 90 record over the next nine years, making him by far the most successful basketball coach ever to guide the Old Gold and Navy Blue. After starring as a Bruin guard in the 1970s, Vernon produced a 27-7 record in 1984-85 and 27-6 tally two years later. His 1989-90 team won the NAIA regional championship before losing in the first round of the national tournament. That team finished with a 29 and 5 record, the best in Bruin history. The 1990-91 quintet went 24 and 6, losing in the District championship game. In one game that year, forward Jeff Hoffman scored 50 points. The NAIA District 2 twice named Vernon its top coach.

Vernon produced several outstanding players. Among them were Randy Dunn (NAIA regional first team three times and athlete of the year once, All-Northwest first team, National Christian College All-American, NCCAA regional most valuable twice); Kenny Stone (NAIA regional basketball player of the year twice, All-Northwest top NAIA player, NCCAA All-American and regional player of the year three times); Toby Long (NAIA national academic All-American); Larry Jury (NAIA and NCCAA regional first team); Dan Newman (NAIA regional first team three times, NCCAA regional first team twice); Eric Swanson (NAIA and NCCAA regional first teams); Pat Casey (NAIA regional first team); and Dave Wilson (NAIA regional most valuable player).

Melody (Groeneveld) McMaster led successful basketball squads in the early 1980s. She scored 1,629 points in a four-year career, including 37 in a single game. Debby Wiggers set a single season scoring record in 1981-82, with 465 points.

Tammy Lewis and Linda Funderhide starred in the late 1980s. Lewis set rebounding, field goal accuracy, and shots blocked records, including 1,139 career rebounds. Funderhide made 414 assists, a 4.9 average in her first three years (through the 1989-90 season). Coach Craig Taylor's 1987-88 Lady Bruin basketball squad won 20 and lost 9. His 1989-90 quintet went 16 and 13 behind NAIA All-Conference center Tracy Nelson.

Tim Tsohantaris and Manfred Tschan coached the 1988 men's soccer team to the National Christian College Athletic Association championship. Andy LeVeine, Dan LeVeine, and Jason Koop all won NCCAA All-American



**The Madrigal Singers at "Ye Olde Royale Feast," 1989. Brad Clark, Shelley Hawkins, Mark Douglas, Becky (Nauman) Steele, Jonathan Wilson, Lavonna Zeller, Gary Adams, and Pam Troyer.**

honors. The NAIA named Andy LeVeine regional co-player of the year; his brother Dan LaVeine joined him on the All-District team. In 1990, Dan LaVeine established a career record of 130 goals, making him the most prolific scorer in collegiate history at any level, including NCAA.

Coach Steve Grant produced some outstanding women's volleyball teams, taking the NCCAA national championship in 1984 and 1987. Grant won NAIA regional and NCCAA national coach of the year honors both seasons. Denise (Iverson) Vernon and Melody (Groeneveld) McMaster starred on the 1984 team, each winning NCCAA All-American honors. Becky Cate, Katie Lange, and Andrea Marthaller made the NCCAA national championship all-tournament team in 1987. Stacy Wright won NCCAA All-American honors in 1989, when the Lady Bruins took second place. Melody (Groeneveld) McMaster, Diane (Walter) Davis, Becky Cate, and Stacy Wright each made NAIA all-district teams during the 1980s.

Scott Ball attained NAIA cross country academic All-American in 1984 and 1985. He won the same honor in track in 1984, as did Dwight Larabee the following year. Jerred Gildehaus took the NAIA regional cross country championship in 1985.

The NAIA named former GFC stars Bob Hadlock, Curt Ankeny, Dave McDonald, Eb Buck, and Steve Blikstad to its regional Players Hall of Fame during the 1980s (requires 10-year waiting period). Paula Wittenberg finished second



**Right: Diane (Walter) Davis on fast break.  
No. 41 is Tammy Lewis.**



**1984 ceremony retiring Randy Dunn's No. 42. From left: President Ed Stevens, Leroy Dunn, Donna Dunn, Randy, Director of Athletics Rich Allen, Coach Mark Vernon.**



**Retiring Kenny Stone's No. 34 in 1987. From left: Coach Mark Vernon, Terry Stone, Kristi Stone, Jeri Stone, Kenny, President Ed Stevens, Athletic Director Paul Berry. Virginia and Don Millage are at the scorer's table.**

in the national NAIA discus in 1984 and 1985, winning All-American honors both years. Jill (Jamison) Beals won the 1989 NAIA national 10,000-meter championship and All-American honors.

Coach Wes Cook joined the Bruin faculty in 1987 and produced highly successful cross country and track teams. His 1988 women's cross country squad won the NAIA District II championship and the NCCAA national title. Jill (Jamison) Beals starred, winning the NCCAA national and NAIA regional championships, and finishing second in the NAIA national meet. She made both the NAIA and NCCAA All-American teams and was named NAIA District II athlete of the year. The NAIA Region 2 named Cook its 1988 women's cross country coach of the year. The team took eighth in the NAIA finals, the best ever to that time for a George Fox athletic team.



Tim Hagen won Academic All-American in 1989, then made indoor All-American the next year. Later the same spring, he set the District 2 high jump record with a leap of seven feet. Hagen bettered his own lifetime mark with a seven-foot, one-fourth-inch jump in an independent meet that summer.

Both the men's and women's 1989 cross country squads were District 2 NAIA champions, a feat never before accomplished at GFC. Both made the top ten nationally, also a new George Fox record. The NAIA named Kristin Potts and Melanie Springer Academic All-Americans, and Wes Cook regional coach of the year for each squad.

Yet the 1990 cross country teams did even better, again winning NAIA regional titles and finishing fifth (men) and sixth (women) in the national championships. Thus, Coach Wes Cook's teams attained the greatest success in the College's 100-year history.

Pat Casey became baseball coach in 1988 and quickly developed outstanding diamond nines, compiling winning



**Coach Steve Grant and the  
National Christian College  
Athletic Association 1984  
volleyball champions.**

**Coach Wes Cook's 1988  
track team.**



intramural program, including flag football, basketball, volleyball, softball, racquetball, and tennis.

**A**S IN OTHER COLLEGES, attitudes of GFC students changed significantly over the years. Increasingly, they expected recognition as adults, sometimes without accepting the responsibilities. Student Life administrators understood this in the 1970s as they developed the "whole student" philosophy of campus governance.

A decade later, deans Lee Gerig and Deb Lacey continued this practice, encouraging well-rounded growth based on one-to-one contacts. "It is our desired goal," the administrators declared, "that students grow into personal conviction and develop ownership for their own personal beliefs and value systems." This, they emphasized, supported the College's mission by offering a growth-inducing, caring educational community.

Within this context, the students' dean, Deb Lacey, initiated some changes in 1987. Her staff inaugurated a team approach to discipline, where the entire residence life staff and dean interviewed offenders and attempted cooperative solutions.

Two years later, the school instituted an appeals procedure. The resultant Student Life Advisory Board included two faculty members, one staff member, two student life representatives, and the student president and vice president.

**L**ATE IN THE 1980s, the College attempted to increase the diversity of its homogeneous community. Few of the problems cited by Ernie Cathcart a decade earlier had been addressed. In fact, until William Montgomery came

records each year. His 1990 squad won 23 games and lost only five against NAIA competition. Frank Wakayama and Miguel Rivera made the NAIA regional all-star team in 1988; Rivera and Dan Stupur made the 1989 team.

During the 1980s, Bruin athletes performed on excellent facilities for a small school. They included the Coleman Wheeler Center for Sports and Physical Education; Colcord Field, with an all-weather track; and the Curtis and Margaret Morse Athletic Fields (dedicated in 1989), which contained the baseball and softball diamonds, soccer field, and an archery range. Colcord Field honors Frank Colcord, star Pacific College athlete and longtime board member; Curtis Morse also starred as a Pacific College athlete.

The rising skill level required for varsity competition left many George Fox College athletes unable to compete. For them and other students not participating in intercollegiate sports, the school developed an active, broad



## Baseball all-stars

### 1990 METRO-VALLEY LEAGUE FIRST TEAM

Steve Lampkin, C, So., George Fox; Dennis Stanfill, C, Jr., Concordia; Kevin Kvarnstrom, 1B, Jr., George Fox; Miguel Rivera, 2B, Jr., George Fox; Kevin Goodman, SS, Sr., George Fox; Steve Serafini, 3B, Jr., Concordia; Damen Schuneman, UTL, Jr., Warner Pacific; Tim O'Leary, DH, Jr., Warner Pacific; Dan Peters, DH, Jr., Western Baptist; Gary Boyer, OF, Jr., George Fox; Dan Britton, OF, Jr., Western Baptist; Ron Thomas, OF, Sr., Concordia; Frank Wakayama, OF, Sr., George Fox; Scott Radar, OF, Sr., George Fox; Rob Wieting, P, Jr., Concordia; Todd Melnick, P, Jr., Concordia; Rob Oliver, P, Jr., George Fox; Ed McCellean, P, Jr., George Fox.

**COACH OF THE YEAR** — Pat Casey, George Fox.

**PLAYER OF THE YEAR** — Miguel Rivera, George Fox.

in 1990, the school had no full-time black professors and even fewer minority students than when Cathcart wrote.

GFC in 1979 enrolled 37 American minorities; three years later that total had dropped to 12; by 1989, 39 attended, including 23 Hispanics but only four blacks.

As the decade ended, Lee Nash lamented the continuing lack of student diversity. In a report to the faculty he noted:

"...I think our current lively challenge... *is intentionally to create a significant minority presence on campus along with a hospitable environment for minorities.* We've had many challenges that we've permitted to delay this project in recent years. But do we dare in 1989 to delay this long-postponed mission further?"

On President Stevens' initiative, GFC in 1990 instituted a new scholarship schedule offering special incentives for black and Hispanic students.

One phase of the 1989 J. Howard Pew Charitable Trust grant provided funds to recruit and develop minority faculty and to stimulate multicultural teaching. The College selected Bob Gilmore, former missionary in Guatemala and current Spanish professor and audio visual services director, as campus coordinator for this emphasis.

Gilmore measured community attitudes regarding minorities; the results paralleled Ernie Cathcart's earlier observations. Gilmore pointed to faculty, staff, and majority student inhibitions regarding nonwhites. He recommended improved social relationships and sensitiv-

ity to ethnic diversity. He reiterated Cathcart's plea for minority faculty and student recruitment, special programs to sensitize college personnel, an ethnic curricular emphasis, greater cultural interaction, additional minority support services, and targeted faculty exchanges.

**R**ELATIVELY POOR STUDENT RETENTION also concerned the GFC community. In the 1980s, slightly under two thirds of freshmen enrollees returned for a second year; about one third eventually graduated. Divergent accounting methods prevent accurate comparison with other colleges; however, the Northwest Association of Schools and College's 1985 interim check pinpointed this as one of the special problems the school faced.

Retention task forces in 1986 and 1988 gathered data. Nonreturning students usually cited lack of money as their principal problem. Even though 80 percent received some form of student aid, and George Fox's costs ranked ninth of 13 Christian College Consortium and 17th of 23 Northwest independent colleges, many students found costs prohibitive.

Others intended to attend GFC for only one or two years before transferring to more specialized schools. A few indicated that the College was not what they expected it to be (mostly either that it was too outspokenly Christian, or not sufficiently evangelistic or charismatic).

In 1986 the College launched an "Academic Success Program" which provided orientation, counseling, and special attention for provisionally admitted students. Two years later, the administration assigned Assistant Registrar

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*"Our current lively challenge... is intentionally to create a significant minority presence on campus along with a hospitable environment for minorities."*

—Vice President for Academic Affairs Lee Nash  
in a report to the faculty

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Janelle Claassen the new half-time position of Advisement/Retention Coordinator. Claassen launched a "Freshman Experience" program in 1989. It featured a weekly one-hour, required counseling/orientation session for all entering students.

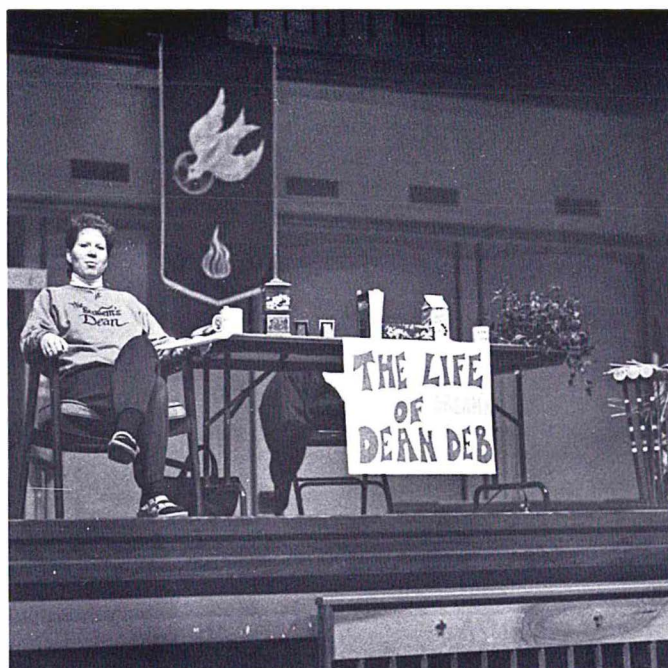
Although insufficient data prevents a full analysis, Claassen's efforts appeared to succeed. Less than two percent of those eligible failed to return in January 1990—the best retention in many years. Undoubtedly, the Academic Success Program benefited many students.



The students' dean, Deb Lacey, shares her life.



The Morse family at the dedication of the Curtis and Margaret Morse Athletic Fields. Eight are GFC alumni. Front row: Doug ('83), Sheri, Margaret ('35), Curtis ('33), Monna, Howard ('61). Back row: Paul ('59), Meredith, Dean ('85), Geraldine ('61), Sam ('67).



The College developed its own counseling center in 1986, adding to the service already offered by the dean of students, chaplain, and student life staff. Professor Mark McMinn, a licensed psychologist, served as the first director, followed by Valerie Tsohantaris and David Arnold.

By fall 1990, enrollment stood at 1,072, including 786 regular, 213 degree-completion (HRM major) students, and 73 Psy.D. candidates. Traditional matriculants (omitting HRM) averaged 446 on the SAT verbal score—slightly above the national and Oregon averages—and 464 on the SAT mathematics score—slightly below both averages. Each score had improved marginally during the 1980s.

**B**Y THE END OF its first century, George Fox College was becoming a high-quality educational institution. The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges confirmed this following its March 1990 visit.

Among other factors, the accreditors commended GFC for its strong sense of mission, academic freedom, faculty dedication and scholarship, close student-faculty relationships, strong cocurricular program, positive writing emphasis, HRM program, and remarkable financial management. Specifically, the accreditation committee noted:

"The team found a rare degree of consistency throughout the institution in understanding and enthusiastic acceptance of the College's stated mission and objectives. The College's steadfast adherence to Quaker and evangeli-

cal Christian traditions throughout its varied liberal arts and professional programs clearly lends distinction to a George Fox education. Given the extraordinary spirit of common purpose and dedication evident among the George Fox faculty, staff and students, the team believes that the College can . . . move into its second century with a confident, clear sense of direction."

The accrediting team recommended a long-range planning program, additional learning resources, a new science facility, improvement in internal communication, and improved faculty and institutional evaluation. It also cautioned against overworking college personnel.

The final board meeting of the 1980s set in motion a master plan for academic and physical growth, including a student services center and a major endowment campaign. It also approved a centennial bell tower, to be designed by Pietro Belluschi, architect of the Coleman Wheeler Sports Center. Belluschi fashioned the 64-foot carillon structure to occupy a central campus location, housing the original college victory bell almost exactly in the place it occupied for more than 60 years in the Hoover Hall tower. A gift from long-time supporter Esther Klages made this possible.

**A**T AGE 100, the vision of George Fox College's early fathers and mothers remained alive and benefitted evangelicals of many denominations. The 1989-90 student population could be roughly classified into several major



Raft race; 1988. This one was a loser.



groupings: Friends and Anabaptists, 18.3 percent; Wesleyans, 17.6; Baptists, 16.2; nondenominational or community churches, 13.6; charismatics, 9.8; those who reported "none" (some of whom may have been nondenominational Christians), 9.3; Church of God, Christian Church, Church of Christ, 5.8; traditional mainline Protestant churches, 5.1; Catholics, 3.0; Seventh-Day Adventists, 0.6; and Latter Day Saints, 0.3.

About half the full-time faculty and administrators were Quakers, divided about equally between longtime Friends and those who became Quakers after joining the GFC community. As the 1990s began, more Friends students and faculty may have congregated on the Newberg campus than any other U.S. college (followed closely in both categories by Earlham and Malone).

The parent body and its College came together remarkably in the last half of the 20th century. In 1990, 58 percent of Northwest Yearly Meeting's pastors, 66 percent of its missionaries, 85 percent of its staff, and nearly half the presiding clerks of NWYM Friends churches were GFC alumni.

Two of the Yearly Meeting's outstanding leaders, Jack Willcuts and Dick Beebe, died in September of 1989. Each attended the College in the 1940s and married a fellow student; five of their seven children and five spouses of those children attended the College. Each served for many years on the college board. Willcuts retired from the Northwest Yearly Meeting superintendency two years before his death; Beebe resigned as presiding clerk two months before his. The college alumni association named Willcuts *Alumnus of the Year* in 1970; it gave Beebe the same honor 15 years later. The board named a residence hall for Willcuts in 1990; it named one for Beebe in 1991.

The Yearly Meeting chose Howard Harmon, a George Fox graduate, as Willcuts' replacement; it chose Mark Ankeny, also a GFC alumnus, as Beebe's. Each had married a graduate. Two of Harmon's three children attended the College; Ankeny's children were not born until the 1980s, but his wife, Becky (Thomas), became a GFC professor in 1988.

Quakers started the school, sustained it through difficult years, and rescued it in two major debt liquidation campaigns between 1957 and 1972. Their support continued through the school's first century.

Although the Yearly Meeting's longstanding policy of minimal giving through its central budget continued, many individuals provided significant support. For example, Northwest Yearly Meeting members gave \$1,625,000 between 1986 and 1989—about 43 percent of the College's gift income. Major donors included, among others, Frank and Genevieve Cole, Esther Klages, Esther Brougher, Bill and Judie Wilson, and Phil and Esther Harmon. In 1990-91 the Yearly Meeting moved toward a major campaign that would add significantly to the College's scholarship program.

However, the College's ninth and tenth decades brought significant progress toward integration with the larger evangelical church. The school was supported by a growing body of non-Friends, who in the final years of the first century contributed about 57 percent of its individual gifts. Among the many important financial contributors were John and Marilyn Duke, Bill and Mary Bauman, Jim and Lila Miller, Sam Wheeler, Ken and Joan Austin, Margaret Edwards, and Bob and Darlene Church.

By the 1990s, George Fox College had developed a strong relationship with evangelicals generally. It seemed



likely that several denominations might soon see high percentages of the school's graduates in leadership positions.

At age 100, GFC provided a significant service to and received major support from a broad spectrum of evangelical Christians.

**F**ROM ITS INCEPTION, Pacific/George Fox College forthrightly declared its intention to "give a thorough training in the Arts and Sciences," to "strive in every possible manner to spread Christian culture," to "offer young men and women the benefits of a liberal Christian education," and to present "decidedly Christian" classrooms. "It is the fond hope of the management that Pacific College shall send forth many Christian teachers, ministers, and missionaries," the first catalog declared.

Anyone analyzing the College's history must be impressed by the tenacity with which the school maintained that mission. Hard times came and went—and undoubtedly would come again—but the College honoring the founder of the Friends church clung obstinately to the Prince of Peace. That fact summarizes the secret of the school's success.

By 1991, more than 10,000 students had enrolled in Pacific/George Fox College classes. Nearly 3,500 had graduated.

The Academy and College had not only satisfied the desires of the early trustees by inspiring Christian teachers, ministers, and missionaries; it also educated many men and women who served varied ministries, from parenting children to providing relief for starving humanity.

Near age 100, the school began to be independently acclaimed as a first-rate educational institution. The Templeton Foundation recognized George Fox in 1989 and 1990 as one of 92 colleges nationwide—the only one in Oregon—"which best exemplify campuses that encourage the development of strong moral character among students." Officially designated "The Templeton Foundation Honor Roll of Character Building Colleges," the listing was a recommendation its sponsor hoped would "be of help to future college students and their parents, as well as to those whose generosity supports higher education."

*U.S. News & World Report* also applauded GFC, naming it three times before 1991 as one of "America's Best Colleges." In the 1989-90 western regional liberal arts colleges category, George Fox ranked fifth overall and, in academic reputation, an astounding third, behind only Washington's Evergreen College and Southwestern University of Texas. In its centennial year, GFC did even better in academic reputation, ranking second in its category.

**S**USTAINED BY a faith-invigorated mission, guided by competent, enterprising leaders, buoyed by creative, scholarly teachers, and supported by dedicated alumni and evangelical constituents, George Fox College entered its second century cautious but hopeful. The best seemed yet to come.

However, fulfilling the hope required maintaining the mission. Life reduced to the frenetic marketplace misses its most beautiful significance, its most fundamental essence, as 20th century Quaker Thomas Kelly understood: "Life is meant to be lived from a Center, a divine Center. Each of us can live such a life of amazing power and peace and serenity, of integration and confidence and simplified multiplicity, on one condition—that is, *if we really want to*. There is a divine Abyss within us all, a holy Infinite Center, a Heart, a Life who speaks in us and through us to the world. We have all heard this holy Whisper at times. At times we have followed the Whisper, and amazing equilibrium of life, amazing effectiveness of living set in . . ."

If George Fox College is different, that difference lies in its integration with the Divine Center. In 1989, Lee Nash depicted the George Fox spirit at its best:

#### A QUAKER HERITAGE WEEK MEDITATION

##### *Community . . .*

A social group, sharing space and commitments, each honoring the other, building respect and support. Sought all our lives.

##### *Christian community . . .*

Knit by a common faith—in the upper room, in the catacombs, confirmed in a million circles over two millennia from Galatia to Glasgow, Boston to Bombay, Cambodia to the Congo.

In Quaker meetings, too. Like here. Where Friends don't dominate (t'would be un-Quakerly). Where the first two faculty clerks (charged to preside over a consensus-seeking business) are a Baptist and a Free Methodist, both superb in the Quaker role!

Where all of us from whatever origins may have our concept of community enriched by three centuries of Spirit-honoring experience. Such as:

- Sensitivity to those hurting—a serving community.
- Inclusion of women—a whole community.
- Concern for peace—a loving community.
- Worship in business—a Spirit-led community.
- Servants as leaders—a democratic community.
- Symbols of simplicity—a stewardly community.





**Mary Green receives the prestigious TOTOM for her work with Teacher of Teachers of Mathematics.**

- Directness in communication—a plain-speaking community.
- Openness in worship—a participatory community.
- Encouragement of individuality—a creative community!

Our strengths, tempted some, become our weaknesses. The wonderful Friends encouragement of Spirit-filled prophets may lead any of us to injure community by a self-seeking crusade, a nurtured resentment, a refusal to forgive. Deliver us from temptation, Lord!

And do sustain our community, which blesses us all!



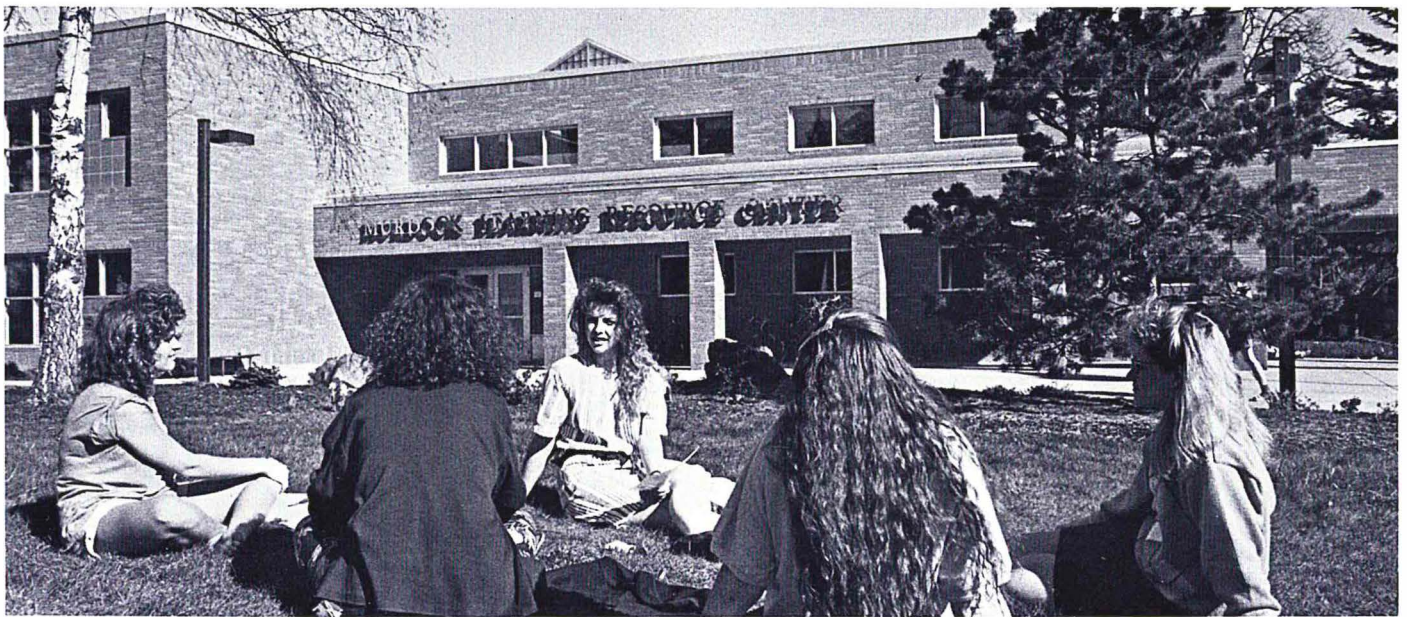
**Graduate number 3,000, Lori Willeman, 1989. It took the College 78 years to graduate 1,000 students (1969), 12 more to graduate another 1,000 (1981), and eight to graduate the third thousand.**

**G**EORGE FOX, the Christian leader, listened to the Lord three centuries ago: "There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition." George Fox, the college, hears the message today. The school still represents an ever-living Jesus who inspires and teaches His people, and speaks to whatever their condition.

From Jesus they learn that all truth is God's truth. They learn that He imparts his truth through many sources. The evangelical Christian college has a unique opportunity to challenge people with the truth, through the arts, the sciences, and the professional studies. With the early Friends, they understand that He empowers them to speak truth to power, in whatever principalities power may reside.

George Fox College's founders resolved that their school would "be a strong support not only to the Friends Church, but to Christianity wherever its influence may reach." Happily, the institution fulfilled that pledge for 100 years. It entered the second century determined to keep the faith.





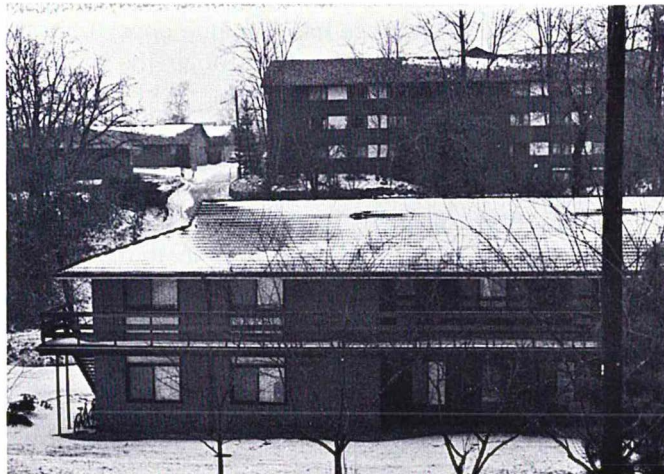
**M. J. Murdock Learning Resource Center**



**Video Communication Center**



**William and Mary Bauman Chapel/ Auditorium**



**Gervas Carey Residence Hall with Hobson Residence Hall in background**



**Coleman Wheeler Sports Center**