Navigating The Mighty Columbia

Columbia Christian College: A Comprehensive History
A Collaborative Work of Love

By Bonnie Miller

Assisted By Pearl Howarth

This work is a collaborative effort.

It started with a history written by Walter Burkett in 1974 that was added to by Alicia Sargentini in 1993. Bob Whiddon continued it in 1997 when he wrote "Golden Knights," a 50th anniversary of Columbia.

Now, with the closing of Cascade College, it was felt the final chapter should be told before all the resources are packed away to collect dust.

We are especially indebted to Glenn & Phyllis Cash, Edna Ruth Fields, Opal Pruitt and Bob Rowland for allowing us to walk down Memory Lane with them.

We have tried to include as many of the facts and stories as possible. But it would be impossible to compile the memories of the thousands of people who have been connected to Columbia through all the years. In reality, everyone associated with the school has memories formed from their years there, and Columbia has formed our character through those experiences as well. In that sense, the legacy of Columbia lives on through us as we continue to influence others by the lessons learned there.

We encourage you to add your own stories on the Columbia Christian College Facebook group that has been set up for alumni and friends to stay in touch.

Completed May, 2009

Copyright 2009 by Cascade College, Portland, Oregon campus of Oklahoma Christian University.
Cascade College retains sole copyright to contributions to this document.
No part of this document may be copied without the permission of Oklahoma Christian University.

A Parable

by Alicia Sargentini

Once upon a time, there was a little girl with dark curly hair, who lived in a sleepy village high in the Hills of Happiness. She was always content to stay in the village, until one day, when she reached the age when young girls must explore the horizons of their world. Bidding farewell to her loved ones in the peaceful village, she set off with her white pony, Myrtle, for a far-off Kingdom, where children of the good King went to learn. On her journey, she met another young girl bound for the same Kingdom of Wisdom and Brotherly Love. They decided to travel together to the Kingdom. They had heard many marvelous stories about the riches of the Kingdom and the wonders that lay within its gates, and they dared to hope that they too could someday join in the grand celebrations that were held by the King and his royal children.

When they finally reached the borders of the Kingdom, they noticed other children approaching the gates. These children had come from other far-off countries, such as the Land of Big Sky, the Land of Snowy Ground, and the Land of No Trees. Although the children did not know each other, coming, as they did, from different countries, they were bound for the same Kingdom, to learn the wisdom of the King. So they all united and entered the gates together, where they found the King's children, and his ancient sages, joyfully waiting to greet them. Once inside the Kingdom, the festivities never ended; there was always a celebration going on somewhere, for some reason (in-between the learning times, of course).

The little girl was overwhelmed by the love that the other children were willing to share with her. At first, she was afraid that she would wake up and find that it had all been a dream, and that the royal children and ancient sages were just a magical part

of her imagination. But every morning, she would awaken to discover that she was still living in the royal palace of Hartzog, and still dining on the exquisite dishes prepared by the King's chef, a giant named Ronald.

All the children in the Kingdom had such fun playing in the royal fountains, watching melodramas at the stately playhouse of Laurelhurst, and singing praises to the King in the royal chorus; they often forgot that they were there to study the ancient traditions, because they were busy learning the lessons of life. But the occasions that were enjoyed most by the little girl were the evenings when all the children came together to sit at the King's feet, sing the ancient songs, and read the ancient letters.

One day, a shadow fell over the land. Clouds of doubt and fear spread throughout the Kingdom. Soldiers from the Land of Accreditation had come to shut the gates of the Kingdom. The little girl went immediately to the King and asked for His guidance and counsel. With a gentle voice, He replied, "My dear child, do not be afraid. Do not be discouraged. For I know the plans I have for you – plans to prosper you and not to harm you – plans to give you hope, and a future. You will seek me and find me when you seek me with all of your heart." The King was trying to show her that the Kingdom of Wisdom and Brotherly Love was not the limit of His realm. But the little girl did not understand this at first. She thought that if the soldiers from the Land of Accreditation closed the gates of the Kingdom, the King would somehow be diminished in power and the children would be scattered. It was not until many battles had been fought, and lost, that the girl realized what the King had been trying to tell her. She now understood that even if the Kingdom perished, the King would still reign eternal, and the children would take the wisdom they had learned from the lessons of life and share it with those outside the Kingdom. The soldiers might close the gates, but their swords and spears could not

take away the brotherly love that existed between the children. It would remain forever in their hearts.

The day the soldiers closed the gates was a day of triumph, not defeat. Rather than fleeing in panic and despair, the children marched forth proudly, arm in arm, with the King leading the way. A loud cheer arose from the children when they recognized the flag of a far-off allied Kingdom, from the Land of Dusty Wind, coming toward them. The two groups met and embraced one another, and the King laughed heartily. "My dear children," He said, "You have been faithful and endured, even when scorned by foreigners and scarred by battles. For your faithfulness, you will receive this reward: The gates of the Kingdom will remain closed for a short time, while we repair the walls and make ready to enter again. But then a new Kingdom will arise out of the old, where children can once again come to study the ancient traditions and learn the lessons of wisdom and brotherly love. But remember that this Kingdom is just a shadow of the Kingdom that awaits you beyond the sea. When I lead you into that Kingdom, there will be no parting ever again."

The little girl treasured these things in her heart. The greatest lesson she had learned was that the King's faithfulness had no borders. He would walk with her even when she left the Kingdom of Wisdom and Brotherly Love, and journeyed once more to the horizons of her world.

by Alicia Sargentini
As read at Columbia's final graduation ceremony
May 1993

The Beginnings

1944-1949

In 1944 a small congregation of the Church of Christ was meeting in Compton, California in a building that had formerly been a corner grocery store. Walter Burkett, one of the members who was competent in construction, was hired to tear out one end wall and enlarge the building forty feet.

This expansion generated such enthusiasm that the congregation hired Lyman D. Webb, a young student at nearby Pepperdine College, to be their preacher. Webb was on a two-year leave of absence from the Central Church of Christ in Portland, Oregon, in order to complete his undergraduate degree. His dream was to return to Portland qualified to start a Christian school in the Central church building as the facility had several large classrooms and a small auditorium. This dream was in response to concerns his wife had for their children. Bernice Webb was a teacher at Franklin High School in Portland. When she saw so many worldly things going on there, she told her husband she didn't want their children going to public school. "Let's start a Christian school," she said to him.

Webb embraced the dream and talked often of the Christian school he hoped to start that would be the only such school in the Pacific Northwest. Burkett gave the idea little attention as he had experienced first-hand the sacrifices usually required of those who worked for a private school. As a child, Burkett's father had taken a job as head custodian for a small Christian school in Cordell, Oklahoma, in order to enroll his children in the school. Allowance for tuition was about all the pay he was given and that ceased long before the school closed. When the school moved to Kansas, then Searcy, Arkansas (to become what is today Harding University), his back salary was never paid. Burkett

had strong memories of living on the generosity of others who brought the family food from their gardens. These childhood experiences left Burkett with little enthusiasm for Webb's dream.

But Webb had a different vision. With his degree in hand, he returned to Portland and immediately began writing Burkett to invite him and his wife to visit the Northwest. Burkett finally relented and spent a month in Portland during which time he painted the Central church building, reshingled the roof and repaired the steeple and weathervane. Burkett later realized their plan was to keep him occupied until the Fall run of salmon in the Columbia River. They reasoned that once he had hooked a Chinook, he would be hooked on Oregon. Their plan worked as Burkett and his wife made the decision on their way home to return to Portland as soon as possible. He sold their home, closed his business and moved to Portland.

The Columbia River Gorge

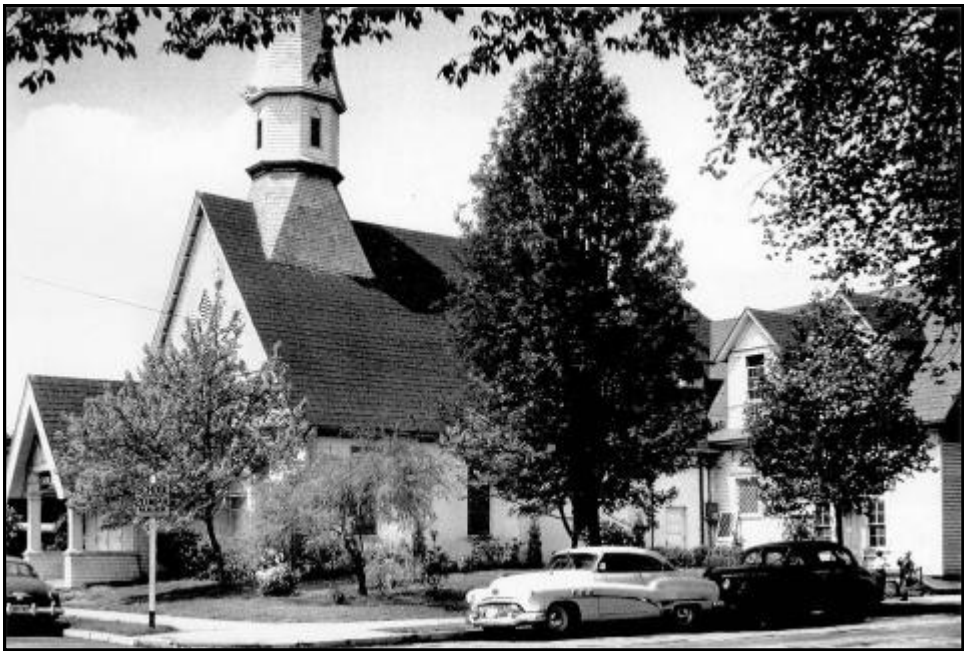
Believing that Christian education was not merely putting facts into the minds of young people, but it was also the process of training them to apply Christian attitudes in all areas of life, a group of Christians from the Portland metropolitan area met at the Heathman Hotel to select trustees and formulate by-laws and guidelines for a Christian school. The first Board of Trustees were Earl D. Smith (president), Walter S. Burkett (vice president), Lyman D. Webb, R. Heston Havens, Glenn D. Handy, Kenneth R. McEwen, and Raymond Winters, all from Portland. Also on the Board were Crawford O. Gilliam from Oregon City and Henry Butcher from Newberg.

Articles of Incorporation were drawn up and filed July 25, 1947.

A lengthy discussion ensued over what to name the school. Under consideration were Portland Christian, Northwest Christian, Willamette Christian, and Chinook Christian. Finally, by unanimous consent, the school was named Columbia Bible School, in honor of the mighty Northwest river.

A fund was started at the Citizens National Bank and a letter mailed inviting interested parties to a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce building in Portland on the evening of July 24. This was the beginning of the campaign to raise $10,000 by September 15 in order to open the school. Martin Christensen, president of the Western Insurance Service Company of Los Angeles, and member of the Church of Christ, was invited to be the guest speaker on the subject "Ways and Means of Financing the Columbia Bible School." Cost for attending the banquet was $1.50 per person.

The school opened its doors to its first students at 9 a.m. on Monday, September 15, 1947. Registration, health examinations and class assignments filled most of the morning for the 36 students who enrolled in grades one through eight.



The Central church building on 7th and Hassalo was purchased in 1944 from Zeller Funeral Directors. Notice the "School Zone" speed limit sign indicating Columbia Bible School was conducting classes in this building.

At 11:30 the first formal opening exercise was held in the auditorium of the Central Church of Christ building at 7th & Hassalo Street (currently the location of the Lloyd

Building, west of Lloyd Center shopping mall). Noble Rogers, minister for the Newberg Church of Christ, delivered the address and everyone joined in the singing of hymns followed by prayers for the success of the school.

Columbia began with four teachers – Edna Ruth Brewer (now Fields), Noble Rogers, Duane Canby, and L. D. Webb. Mrs. Brewer was the only salaried teacher since the others were employed as preachers in the area. Mrs. Brewer received $100 a month plus a 10'x12' classroom for living quarters where she and her husband Don cooked, ate and slept. The kitchen was shared with the school and the church.

The student body grew to over 100 students at the Central Church location.

Mrs. Brewer had been recruited by L. D. Webb while she was still a student at Abilene Christian College in 1946. Webb told her of his dream for a Christian school in Portland and invited her to be part of it. She and her husband responded to the invitation and moved to Portland following her graduation in 1947.

Mrs. Brewer was also the school's first librarian. One day a check arrived in the mail designated for the school "library." She took the check to Webb and asked him what to do with it since the school had no library. He immediately replied, "We do now!" A storage closet was cleared out and Mrs. Brewer's husband added six shelves. With the $70 donation she purchased books and put three on each shelf. A dedication ceremony was conducted after chapel and the library was opened for thirty minutes after school. The first day of its opening, all of the books were checked out.

To compensate the churches for the time their preachers were giving to teach in the school, Webb, who was the preacher for the Central congregation, agreed to hold free gospel meetings at Newberg where Rogers preached and for Oregon City where Canby preached, and for Mowery Street, a black congregation in Vancouver where Arthur Perkins preached. Perkins assisted wherever he was needed and with driving responsibilities as did the other teachers who transported the children to and from school each day.

Mrs. Brewer taught grades 1, 2 and 3. Webb taught grades 4, 5, and 6 while Canby taught the 7th and 8th grades. Rogers alternated. The second year Mildred Harmon Salazar and Mary Sue Grant Smith were added to the faculty and the third year Leonard and Ramona Woods joined the faculty to teach music and chorus. Kathryn Danner taught home economics and Una Himes taught typing. Cordelia Burkett taught some Bible classes and Joe Lyons was also added to the staff.

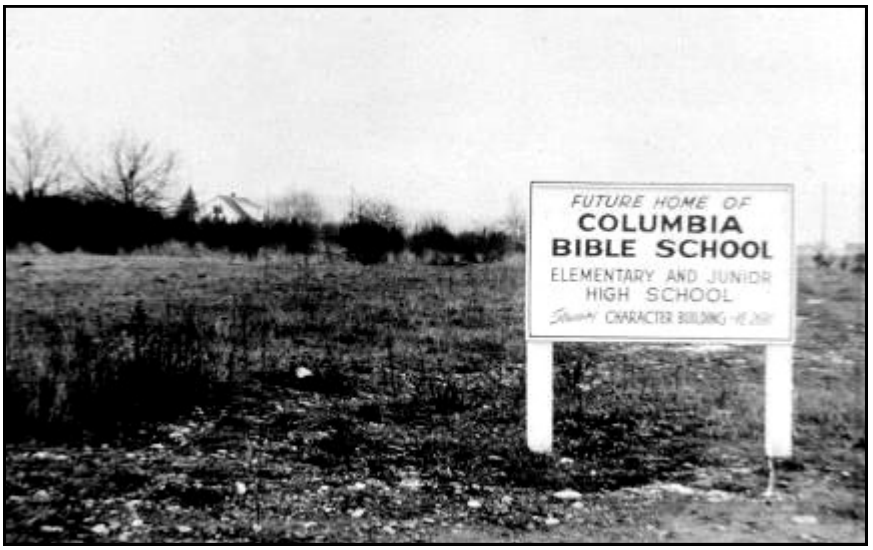
Others helped wherever they saw a need, such as Mabel Bratton, an elderly woman living in Milwaukie who drove her five grandchildren and others to school each morning. Convinced that children should have something more than cold sack lunches, she regularly brought butter and milk from her Guernsey cow as well as homemade bread and jam. She made hot soup at noon and fed all the students with the help of Mrs. Rudeshouser who furnished vegetables and berries from her back yard. Mrs. Bratton even loaned the school $700 on one occasion to buy a bus.

Building Years

The school leased half of one block adjoining the church property to use as a play area. Next to the church building was an apartment building that the school board

dreamed of purchasing to use as additional classroom space and faculty housing. A better opportunity surfaced, however, when Multnomah County, the City of Portland and Portland General Electric Company donated eight acres of land at Glisan and Northeast 90th Street. Other interested individuals bought adjoining lots and donated them to the school.

The land had been a railroad right-of-way that ran through a gulch between Glisan and Burnside Streets. After the railroad ceased operation, the gulch was used as a landfill. Each year the land settled and thousands of yards of dirt were added to the fill. At one point the ground settled so much that a telephone booth on the edge of the fill fell over. When the school's auditorium was erected, a piling had to be built under the southwest corner of the auditorium 8 ft wide by 20 ft deep to keep it from sinking.



This sign announces the plans for Columbia to build on the former landfill at 90th and Glisan. The house in the back left will become the site of the Johnson Center 25 years later.

The new school building was completed on this property in 1953 providing space for three classrooms and a cafeteria. Constructed with volunteer labor from local church members, it often proved frustrating to the more experienced workers as foundations were dug in the wrong locations and had to be re-dug, walls were constructed and torn apart because a door or window was in the wrong place or left out entirely, and plumbing and lighting was sometimes improperly installed. The original school structures were increased when Walter & Cordelia Burkett donated a simple two-room frame

building that according to Claude Guild was an old granary-like surplus building that Burkett had found and moved onto the campus. The administrators shared a broom closet for their offices.

J. M. Baker served as Columbia's first principal from 1949 to1950. He was succeeded by Blanton Brown who served one year. In the spring of 1953, with six fully paid teachers and two part-time teachers, the school graduated its first senior, Mary Elizabeth Powell, who later became Mrs. Allen Marshall. Unfortunately, in 1953 all the early school records were destroyed by a fire in the Burkett home where they were stored.

The elementary student body on the new campus.

The Central church felt the need for a new congregation closer to the school. They secured a baptistery, pulpit furniture and a myrtle wood communion set and on June 7, 1953, the first service of the Eastside Church of Christ was held in the school auditorium for which the church paid the school $200 a month rent. Eighty-five people, most of whom had been worshipping with Central, became charter members. They bought mahogany pews from Maurice Tisdel who manufactured them in his garage in Medford. Within six months the church appointed Burkett along with Earl Smith, Chester Kennedy and Bert Claspill as elders. A close relationship between the school and the Eastside church continued throughout the school's history with many school functions being held in the church auditorium that was erected next to the school in 1960.

In June 1954, the school employed Claude Guild as the first vice president to work in the area of public relations and fund raising. Later that year an addition was begun that provided six more classrooms and offices. Four grades were conducted in this hall with the rest of the grades, along with the high school, operating in the other classrooms and auditorium. Enrollment totaled 108 that Fall.

Columbia Bible School completed a new classroom wing in 1954. The Eastside Church of Christ would be built on the north side of the auditorium in 1960.

Holland Boring, Sr., became principal in 1954 and was also the school music director. Under his direction, the school chorus brought favorable attention to the school. A composer of many songs, Boring also composed the school song, "Columbia."

> We love thee Columbia, thy image shining bright;
> Thy banners be lifted high with colors red and white.
> With praise now we dedicate our loyalty anew,
> For the truths that are dear to thee are loved by us too.
>
> We're thankful Columbia for principles divine;
> Where we grow like the Master and let our light so shine;
> For Board, faculty, and friends, who work at beck and call;
> Sacrifices they make for us. We're grateful to all.

Guild was a successful fund raiser for the school in addition to sharing the Eastside pulpit with Webb. Together they would alternate preaching responsibilities with touring to hold gospel meetings and raise money for the school. On one occasion Guild made a trip to Agnes, Oregon, at the invitation of Walter Burkett. He held a 10-day meeting for

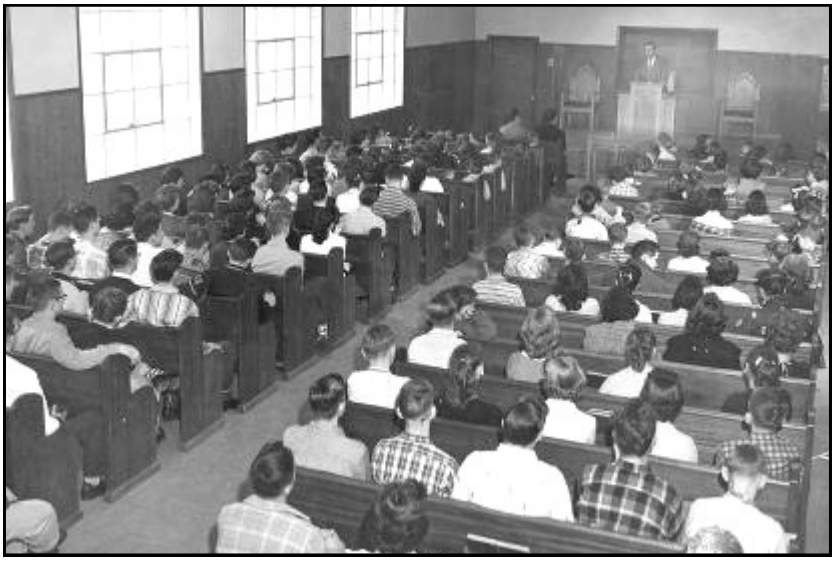
them while sleeping in a tent. At the conclusion of the meeting he visited the logging camp where Burkett was running the ferry on the river for the logging trucks. He told the loggers that the school needed 12 venetian blinds for the classroom windows at a cost of $55 each. He collected 13 checks and told them he was going to have to go home and make another window to put up another blind.

Others in the Portland area supported the school by providing housing for out of town students or helping them find part time work in order to pay tuition. Burkett recalled one such student, Dale Brown (who later went to Brazil as a missionary), who wanted to enroll at Columbia but couldn't afford it. They made arrangements for Brown to live with the Burketts and deliver newspapers in the early morning. At times, when the weather was bad, Burkett would get up with him and drive him in his four-wheel jeep to pick up the papers, fold them and drive him up and down the slopes of Mt. Tabor to deliver them.

The front of the campus facing 90th Avenue.

On September 3, 1956, the Board of Trustees met and made plans to enlarge the school to include the first two years of college. The Board at that time had added Sewell Magnani, Harold Hamstreet, Chester Haven, all from Portland and Bill Wells from Hood River, H. O. Martin from Medford, Otis Marshall from Eugene, E. J. Berry from Salem, and Bill McCoy and Thurman Ward from Goldendale. Following what Guild described as an "outstanding address" by Archie Warren, minister from Longview, Washington, concerning the need for a Christian

college in the Northwest, the Board gave approval to expand to a junior college. The institution's charter was changed from Columbia Bible School to Columbia Christian College.



Daily chapel in the school auditorium was required of all students.

The goal of the school was to develop the whole student; to create within each student a keen appreciation of their fellow-man; to teach the student to think rationally, logically and objectively; and to recognize the difference between fact and opinion. Those directing the school believed that to train a person in the arts and sciences without developing a true respect for the deity of God is to train the mind but not the heart.

The first year of college work was offered in the fall of 1956 and saw an enrollment of 23 day students and 20 night students. The second year enrollment increased to 27 students. Realizing the need for more administrative oversight with a college to run as well as an elementary and high school, the Board thought of Robert H. Rowland. Rowland was the principal of a high school in Tuckerman, Arkansas, and had just been told he would be receiving a $1200 raise for the 1957-58 school year, bringing his annual salary up to $4800 – a tidy sum in those days. In addition, his superintendent was planning to retire and Rowland was next in line for the job. When Jesse P. Sewell, president of Harding College, called to tell Rowland that L. D. Webb was trying to get in touch with Bob about becoming the principal at a school in Portland, Rowland was putting the finishing touches on a house he was building for his family. He had no

intentions of leaving Arkansas for several years.

Asked why Sewell thought he should leave his secure position in Arkansas to move to Oregon, Sewell told Rowland, "God needs you in Oregon." Bob couldn't think of a rebuttal to that as he knew a little of the school's history and their struggles. Webb offered Rowland the job of college dean but the salary was not sufficient for the Rowland family to live on. After further discussion, an appropriate salary was agreed upon and Rowland accepted the job as dean of the college *and* principal of the academy.

Columbia could provide only $300 to help with his moving expenses so Rowland bought an old flat-bed truck and built a new bed and frame for it. He loaded his wife and two children into the cab of the truck and headed for Portland. When they arrived at the end of the summer of 1957, after several adventures on the road, they were broke. They moved into a house near the school campus and began work.

Their first weekend in town, Rowland was invited to preach at the evening service for the Eastside Church of Christ which was meeting in the school's auditorium. Before services began, L. D. Webb informed Rowland that he would be responding to the invitation. Following the invitation song and Webb's request for prayer, he resigned as president of Columbia. Holland Boring also resigned as did several of the faculty.

With Claude Guild in Canada holding meetings, Rowland was thrust into a desperate situation with both the college and academy to oversee. The trustees then hired Truman H. Ethridge as president in March 1958. Dr. Ethridge was previously the dean of Sul Ross State Teachers College in Alpine, Texas. Unfortunately, due to health, he was only able to serve as Columbia's president one school year.

Growth Years

The graduation exercises on May 29, 1958, marked an important milestone in the history of the school: four students received their Associate of Arts Degree. That same year the high school graduated 20 students. In 1959 the trustees selected Robert H. Rowland to be the school's president while continuing as principal for the academy. In 1962 Lehman Hall became the academy principal and Rowland focused his efforts on the college.

Dick Hardman (left), Dir. of Public Relations, discusses with faculty member J.V. Cardoza the plans for campus expansion in 1961. The drawings on the wall indicate the dream included four dorm buildings in a quadrant.

Hall had come to Columbia in 1958 and developed the school's athletic program that combined high school and college athletes. During the 1960 school year Columbia began competing inter-collegiately. They even had a six-man tackle football team. When the high school joined the High School Athletic Association of Oregon (the forerunner of the OSAA) in 1961, the college and high school developed their sports teams independently of one another. That first year, two of Columbia High School's athletes, Randy Knox and Larry Eoff, won events in the State Track Meet. In 1962 the separation of the schools athletically was finalized when the college became the Clippers and the high school took the mascot of the Knights. However, it would be many more years before the two schools were separated financially or administratively.

Walter Burkett recalled, "Operating a Christian school tries the faith of men. I have heard men say, 'Faith will not build buildings nor a school; it takes cold, hard cash.' I

agree that it takes dollars, and lots of them; but I think that faith and trust come first. If we have this, God will provide the dollars that are essential."

That faith was called upon many times as the school faced seemingly insurmountable financial obstacles. Numerous stories have been told of times when the school was facing closure only to have the necessary funds providentially provided.

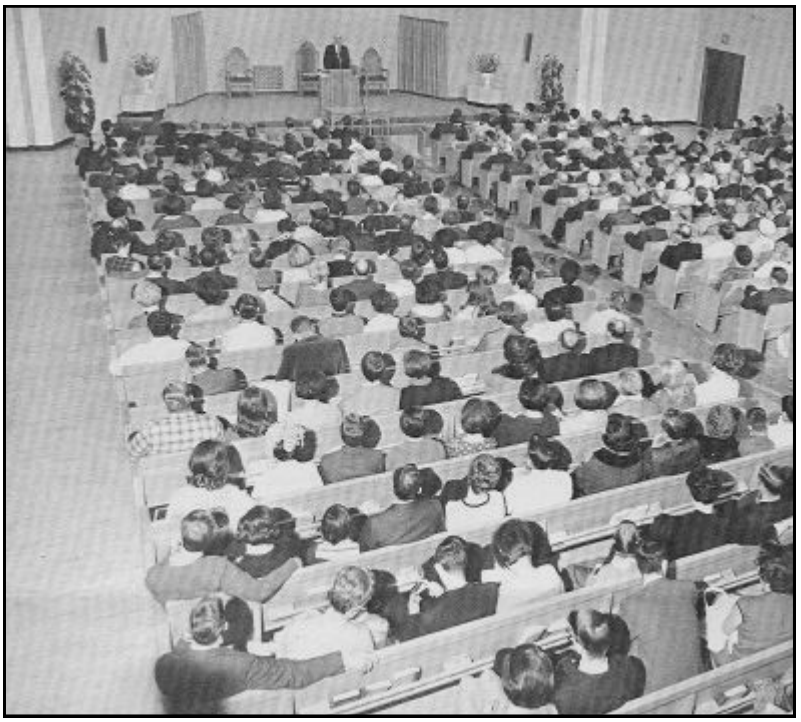
Walter Burkett recalled one occasion when Rowland called all interested parties in Portland to assemble in the auditorium for a season of prayer. When they gathered, he explained the situation as critical and unless substantial help came by the middle of the next week, the school would be forced to close. After kneeling and praying together, asking God to take charge and direct them in such a way that would keep the school open, they departed. In the next mail there were enough checks to tide them over and continue to stay open.

Clothing and hair styles may have changed over the decades, but the student trek to and from chapel remained a constant.

"The operation of the school has never been easy," Burkett wrote, "but it has strengthened the faith of many people. We have learned that God does listen and He does hear our cries and supplications and gives us what is needed if we believe and have faith." Even the students learned lessons of living by faith as they witnessed these servants placing their trust in the Lord to provide to meet their daily needs.

This was obvious in a crisis in 1962 when they were notified by the bank that a loan of $23,500 was due in full but there was no money available to pay it. Glenn Cash, the

school's bursar, met with President Rowland to pray about the problem. About a half hour later there was a phone call from Norman and Fay Hudson who ran a mercantile store in Woodburn, Oregon. Norman said they owned some church bonds that had matured and would be interested in setting up an annuity fund and wondered if the school could use it. When asked how much he wanted to invest, Hudson replied, "I have $23,500. Could you use it all?" That afternoon Cash and Rowland drove to Woodburn, picked up the bonds and paid off the bank loan.

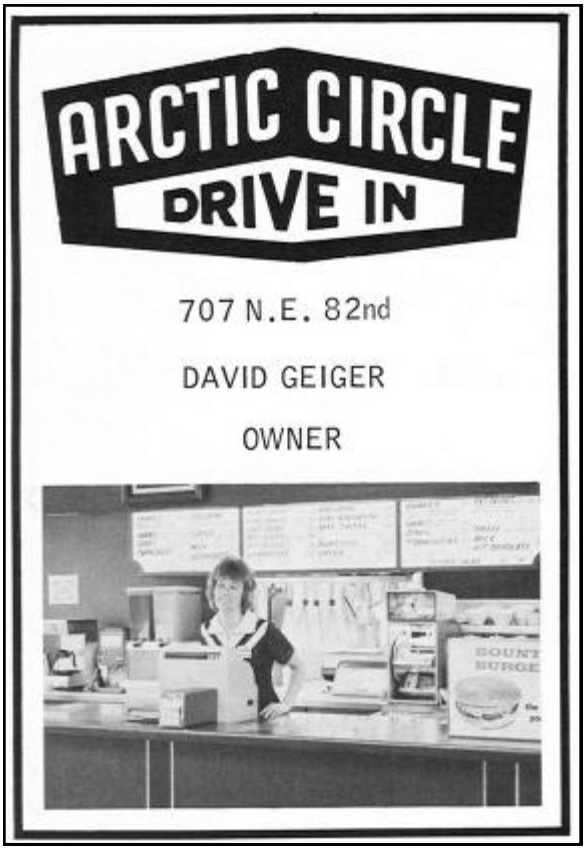


Lectureships hosted by the college each Fall and Spring drew thousands of Christians from all over the Northwest to hear lessons from some of the best known ministers in the Churches of Christ. The Eastside Church auditorium was filled to capacity for this evening keynote lecture.

As the school enrollment grew, the need for campus expansion grew also. It was arranged to build an addition of 30' x 65' to the present school structure. The call went out for funds to support the building project. Raymond Taylor had recently brought a sawmill on the back of a truck from Oklahoma and was running a mill in Lobster Valley, Oregon. He offered to donate the lumber for the addition but the school would have to find a way to transport it to the campus. Eventually the Mitchell Transfer Company agreed to haul the 65' long beams but it required students, Board members and others to come in the middle of the night to unload them.

Rowland frequently traveled across the country to raise money and recruit students. At the annual President's Conference in Nashville he met A. M. Burton,

president of the American Life and Casualty Insurance Company who was celebrating his 80th birthday and wanted to *give* gifts rather than receive them. He gave each college represented at the conference $2500 in shares in his insurance company. Rowland went to Coffman's home the next day to thank him.



The Arctic Circle drive-in on 82nd was a popular fast food spot and a loyal supporter of the school through ads like this in the yearbook. David Geiger later became the Food Service Manager for Cascade College.

"I told Brother Burton that $2500 would buy one month's postage for Brother Don Morris at Abilene Christian College, but for us it would buy the nails and hardware for a building with twelve classrooms. After explaining what we were doing, he went to his home office, brought out three more certificates for $7500 and said, 'Buy some windows, plumbing and electrical supplies for that building too.'" Coffman continued to be a friend and supporter of the school, later serving on the Board.

Creative measures were used to raise funds for the new building too. Guild recalled an idea he had just before Christmas of 1959 when he spotted a broom in the corner of Rowland's office and said, "Bob, let's staple a straw to each letter and say, 'This is the last straw.' We did this. We sent a copy of the letter to Brother B. C. Goodpasture, editor of *The Gospel Advocate*. He ran it on the back page of the *Advocate*. That letter brought us $8,000."

Rather than hire outside contractors, dedicated volunteers donated their labor. A spirit of competition arose and teams were created consisting of teachers, students and friends of the school. One team was led by Earl Butcher and the other by Karl Love.

Teams could be found working at dawn putting on the roof and trying to outdo their competitors. Guild recalled Bert Claspill running the tar bucket and Earl Smith and Chet Kennedy contributing their carpentry skills. Kennedy was even able to get reject sheets of 5' x 8' plywood for a dollar a sheet from the plywood plant for which he worked. Ivan Weltzin from Goldendale, Washington, was responsible for the brick used on the building. He was an unemployed bricklayer who dearly loved the school. He came to Portland, stayed with the Danner family, and he and Guild laid the brick themselves. Weltzin was paid $2 an hour for his work. The minister for the Mallory Church of Christ, Brother Brackett, was paid $1 an hour to carry the mud for the brick layers.

Students and friends volunteered their labor to build the school on the new site. Brother Dunbar and Alan Marshall are facing the camera in the lower row. Notice the structure on the right. It was the simple frame building Walter Burkett found and moved onto the campus until more space could be built. The house in the center background was eventually moved to make room for the Johnson Center.

Other fixtures were needed for bathrooms such as sinks, toilets and urinals. Guild was responsible for obtaining these. "By the time we were qualified to receive government surplus properties, a lot of plumbing was available through an agency in Walla Walla, Washington," he remembered. "With the proper papers I drove my 1951 Studebaker to Walla Walla. They tied my seat cushions on the top of the car and loaded me with three commodes, three wash basins, and three urinals. We were blessed with Roscoe Lewis from Montana who could install all the fixtures with the expertise of a fine plumber."

When A. B. Collett retired from the public schools in Grants Pass, Oregon, he came to Columbia fully qualified to teach business and science. He also served as the school's bursar. He remained at Columbia for ten years before retiring to Grants Pass and, following his death in 1987, the school was the recipient of a large portion of his estate.

Sacrifice was the leading characteristic of those who supported or worked for the school and Bob Rowland, as president, set the pace. He drove his own car from state to state nearly 15,000 miles every summer, bought his own gas, tires, oil and insurance and had virtually no money for motels or food. He ate hamburgers and slept in his car with his legs sticking out the windows. He washed and shaved in the filling station restrooms and visited anyone who he thought might have a dollar to give to the school. There were times when he would think of someone in California that might give a few dollars and he would drive there only to find the person had gone on vacation. On such occasions he would sit in his car, shed a few tears, and pray that God would lead him to some good-hearted man that would be willing to join a good work and gain a tax benefit.

The road buses were provided partly from funds raised by the women's auxiliary, Women For Columbia. The early buses were nicknamed "The Whale" while the later ones were known as the "The Spirit."

Sometimes Rowland would visit with a wealthy potential donor only to be turned away with no monetary gift. But occasionally he would find those rare individuals who

appeared to have no worldly treasure, but willingly gave what little they had to enable young people to receive a Christian education.

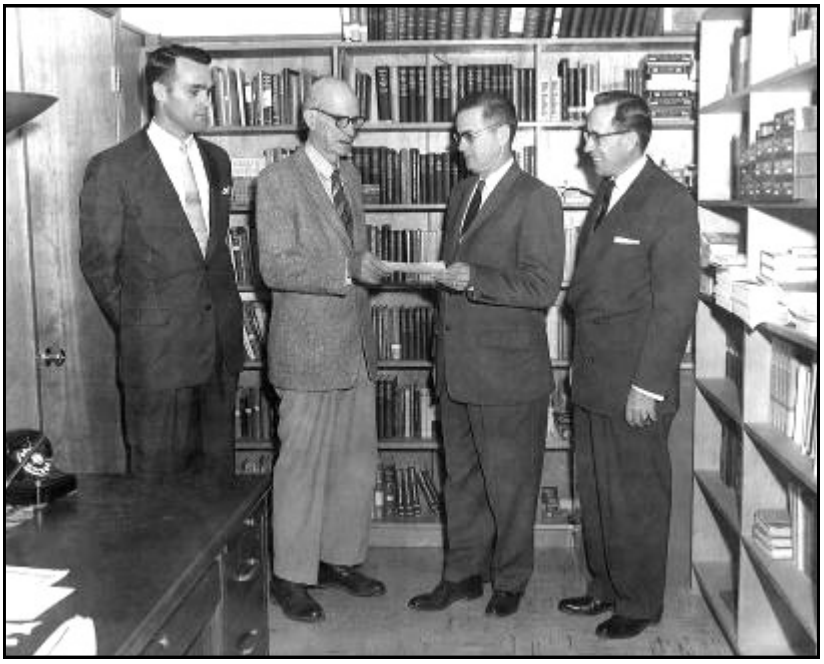
While Rowland was on the road raising money in 1960, William R. Slone became vice president for development, Nyal Royse became dean and Glenn Cash bursar of the college. Other administrative changes were made over the next few years. Ottis L. Hilburn was promoted in 1963 from director of public relations to acting dean and later to vice president. Mrs. Zora Melton, a veteran teacher and administrator from San Antonio, assumed duties as the first dean of women in 1963. That same year, one of the college instructors, Wilbur Banks, became the first dean of men. 1964 marked the appointment of the first chancellor, Dr. Otis Gatewood, missionary, preacher, and author. Mac Lynn also joined the administration as principal of the academy for three years until assuming responsibilities as dean of the college and in 1972 he became academic vice president. In 1967 June Breninger and Glenn Cash took on the responsibilities of dean of women and dean of men, respectively. Cash became dean of students in 1969 when Breninger left temporarily to work on her doctorate and in 1972 Cash became vice president for administrative affairs.

Glenn Cash appears amazed at the new dining facility in the basement of Landreth Hall. This space served as the cafeteria from 1961 until the Johnson Center opened in 1978.

About the time Rowland assumed the presidency, it had become obvious that if the school were to continue to grow it would have to have resident students which

would require a dormitory. Chester and Cleta Haven, whose home adjoined the campus, had sold their home to the school and it was used as a temporary men's dormitory.

Rowland received a phone call from Otis Marshall, one of the school's Board members who was a banker. He said he had contacted a wheat rancher in Eastern Oregon whose wife had passed away leaving him some money to invest. It had been reported in the newspaper that this gentleman had made a sizeable donation to Doernbecher Children's Hospital and Marshall wanted the rancher to visit the school. A time was arranged and Rowland was prepared to meet this potential donor who was to arrive on campus via the city bus. As the rancher stepped off the bus, Rowland's hopes sank as a man in simple coveralls approached him and introduced himself as A. K. York. The farmer explained that he had been raised by a mother who believed in the Bible and he wished to honor her life by making a contribution to a Christian school although he was not a Christian himself. At the end of their visit, York embarked on the city bus again after leaving a check face-down on Rowland's desk. Bob hurried back to his office to see how much the check was for and found it written in the amount of $20,200 - sufficient to settle all debts for that year. York soon made another donation of $30,000 to construct the first floor of the first



(L to R) Bob Rowland looks on as A.K. York presents Board member Otis Marshall with a check for the construction of Columbia's first dormitory. Claude Guild shows his pleasure with a broad smile.

dormitory – York Hall – which opened in 1960 with 16 women residents. As an added bonus, York was later converted to Christ, married a Christian woman and became a regular supporter of the school.

Others made personal sacrifices in order to keep the school open and growing. There was a time when Columbia couldn't renew a bank note that had to be paid to open school. Harold and Mona Hamstreet came to a Board meeting, handed the chairman the keys to their home and said, "We will give our home to secure the note and open school."

York Hall, the first college dorm on campus, was built in 1960. The third floor and adjoining Landreth Hall were added in 1961.

Other quiet supporters gave sacrificially throughout the years. People like Lorena Springer, a single woman who lived frugally in order to give generously to Columbia. Sister Springer, as she was affectionately known, gave over $140,000 in her lifetime to Columbia. Her income was from cleaning other people's houses. Nettie Medesker and her daughter Hettie Walsh were two other women who often did without in order to have something to give to Columbia. The donor records are filled with thousands who gave the "widow's mite" to keep the dream alive.

The power of prayer and dreams have played an integral part in the school's success throughout its history. In the early 1960s, five couples met every Wednesday night after Bible study to plan and dream and look to the future. Sometimes meeting until after midnight, Glenn & Phyllis Cash, Bob & Joye Rowland, Dick & Judy Hardeman,

William & Oneta Slone, and Nyle & Loretta Royse would plan curriculum, buildings, rules and regulations and traditions.

In one of these dreaming sessions, they decided to finish the dormitory and an extension that would provide housing for a total of 72 students. Separating the two wings would be a dorm supervisor's apartment and lobby. Farris Johnson, a banker who was later added to the school's Board, said it couldn't be done because there was no solid base of contributors to support it. Despite doubts among some, the Ben Franklin Savings & Loan was called. A young man was sent to the campus to look at the plans and see what this group of dreamers had in mind. He was escorted around the campus through the dust and weeds while these men imparted their vision of a college.

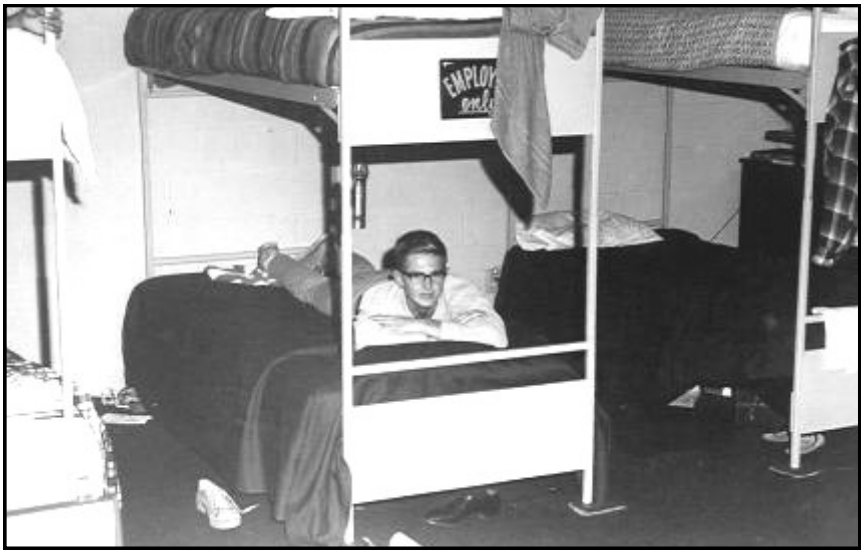
The Administration Building surrounded by a blanket of snow in the early 1960's. Note the railing around the roof edge that was blown off in the Columbus Day Storm of 1962.

Other than the elementary/high school academy building, and the lower floor of York Hall, a Little League ball park was the only thing on the landfill at the time. Following the tour, the men went to the Home Economics room in the academy to discuss the project over a bottle of pop. The young man said, "I know what your dreams are. My father-in-law is the Chairman of the Board at Portland Christian. Maybe it's workable. I'll get back to you." Based on his recommendation, and using stocks supplied by A. K. York as collateral, the bank loaned them enough money to complete the top floor of York Hall. It was apparent to those involved that the Lord had a hand in sending

that particular young man who could see beyond the absurdity of the plea and catch a glimpse of the vision these men had for Columbia Christian College.

Rowland was instrumental in persuading the Landreth family from Wenatchee to donate the funds to construct the second dormitory, Landreth Hall, with a cafeteria in the basement. With other donations the lounge and supervisor's apartment between the two dorms was completed and construction begun on an Administration Building. Farris Johnson, also from Wenatchee, was selected to be Chairman of the Board and often led the way in sacrificial giving until his death in 1976.

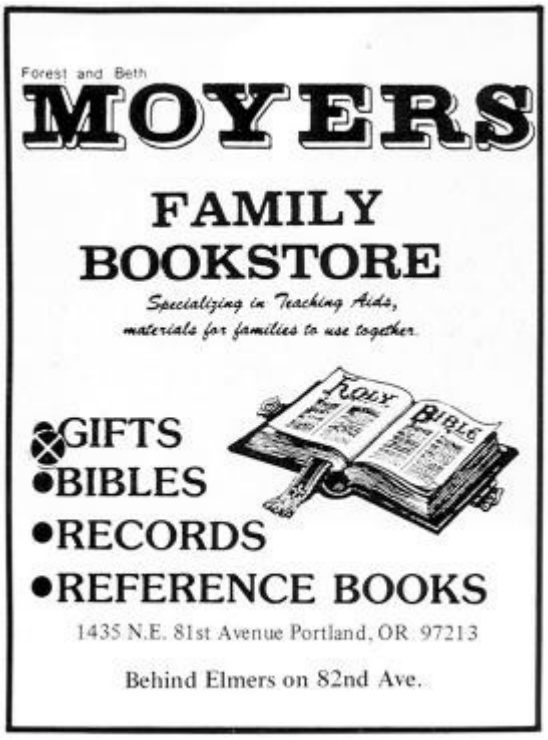
As with most of the buildings on campus, the administration building served several purposes. It was a two-story structure with capacity for 15 classrooms, five offices, bookstore, student center, small post office and science lab. The top floor was left unfinished initially and then served as the men's residence until more dorm space was constructed. As sometimes happens, Landreth Hall and the third story of York Hall were not finished by the deadline. A call went out over Labor Day weekend for help and people responded. With the additional volunteer labor, the two dorms were ready for their occupants before the Fall school term began three days later.



Ken Swarm relaxes in the boy's dorm in 1968. The men lived on the upper floor of the Administration Building until Hartzog Hall was constructed the following year.

The college bookstore opened in 1961 with Darlene Lovelady as manager. A short time later Forest & Beth Moyer assumed management. Not only did the store supply the

student textbooks and study materials, but eventually expanded to offer religious books for individuals and churches throughout the country. In 1982 the Moyers moved their operation off campus to become Moyer's Family Bookstore.



After managing the school bookstore for 20 years, Forest and Beth Moyer opened their own store on 82nd near I-84.

The school received some unusual publicity in the *Oregonian* newspaper in 1965. Student Jim Tyler was mowing the grass around campus on a riding lawn mower when he was thrown from the mower and his foot was run over, cutting off his big toe. The newspaper picked up the story as a result of a misunderstanding when a policeman's dog happened to find the missing toe and took it home to his master who thought it was the remnant of a brutal murder. Tyler credits not losing his entire foot to the prayers of his fellow students who skipped dinner that evening to hold a special prayer session for his recovery.

The power of prayer was the foundation of Columbia. Countless times the campus was called together for a special "season of prayer" for a particular need. Sometimes it was for an emergency when a student learned of a tragedy in their family. Other times it was to ask for a financial blessing to keep the school open. And sometimes it was for a special health situation such as Wally and Opal Pruitt experienced. They had moved to Portland in order to provide their daughter Sue with special medical treatments. Opal began working in the school cafeteria while Wally handled the facility maintenance and drove the bus when needed. One day when Sue was scheduled for surgery on her hip, Mac Lynn called Opal to tell her that the entire school would be dismissed from classes

to gather at Eastside for a time of prayer on Sue's behalf.

The infamous Columbus Day Storm of 1962 is well remembered by anyone who was in Portland that day. Cyclone Freda brought 100 mph winds that caused extensive property damage and killed 48 people. Bill and Polly Hobbs rushed to campus to rescue some of the college students because most of the administrative building roof was blown away and power was off everywhere which meant no heat, lights or phones, and rain accompanying the wind was pouring into the offices and classrooms.

Rowland had gone to the campus and witnessed part of the roof being blown away. He and a student went inside to the upper floor with a ladder to open the trap door that gave access to the roof. Just as he began pushing on the trap door the roof came loose, pulling the lag bolts out which held the 1½ inch pipe parapet around the edge of the roof. Most of the pipe dragged across the roof south to north, dumping over the end of the building. "It sounded like the end of the world without the trumpets," he said. As he turned to jump off the ladder, fearing he might land on the student who was holding the ladder, he saw the student running around the corner, already at the far end of the hallway!

The 1964 High School Chinook Court honored Queen Cathy Leichner (center) with her Princesses (L to R) Phyllis Banks, Beth Haven, Bonnie Gordan, and Betty Speck. Escorts Gordon Klobas and Ron Lovelace can be seen on the left. When the high school began publishing a yearbook separately from the college, the high school changed the name of their Homecoming Court to the Cavalier Court and the college continued the name of Chinook Court.

Rowland drove to Glenn Cash's home to recruit help. When Cash opened his office door he found an inch of water

on the floor with everything in the office soaked. Fortunately, the financial records had heavy covers and were only wet around the edges and the electronic bookkeeping machines were covered. Since this was many years before the age of computers, there was no problem with that, but many photos were ruined.

After working several hours to try to prevent any further damage in other offices, Rowland remembered the ice cream in the student center refrigerator. With the power off, it would melt. Word was sent to wake up the students to celebrate that no one was injured and that God had not allowed more damage. "We talked and laughed and praised God for over an hour," Cash recalls, "but lost most of our help once the ice cream was gone."

Damage was extensive all over western Oregon and Washington with thousands of trees down, many falling on homes and other buildings. Hundreds of buildings lost all

An aerial view of the 90th and Glisan site. The original elementary building is in the lower left with York and Landreth Halls in the center and the Administration Building, library and gym on the right. Notice the house between the dorms and gym. It was relocated in 1978 to make room for the Johnson Center. The open field on the bottom of the photo was reworked several times to serve as a track, baseball diamond and soccer field at various times in the school's history.

or part of their roofs. The next morning Cash called their roofer and told him that there was a problem with the roof he had installed. "He asked what the problem was and I told him that it was gone! He could have put us off in order to take some more lucrative jobs, but he said he would be right out and before the day was over his crew had us water-proof and a couple of days later our roof was finished."

The next building campaign came in 1964 when Rowland challenged the guests at the annual Fall Lectureship to fund a gymnasium. Each person was asked to purchase bricks for the project at $1 per brick and the gym was finished within the year. The school continued to increase in enrollment and the next year the library connected the gym and the ad building. As the campus enlarged over the years, the library also enlarged and gradually filled most of the upper rooms in the ad building.

In 1969 Hartzog Hall was constructed for women residents, named in honor of Lawrence Hartzog, a member of the Board from Texas, who contributed $250,000 for its construction. At the dedication ceremony he reported how he had stepped out on faith to give that money and almost immediately God had increased the value of his other assets by the same amount. "You can't out-give God," he said.

George James (far right), general contractor for the construction of Hartzog Hall, observes Mac Lynn break ground for the new dorm while Glenn Cash supervises on the left.

Hartzog Hall was designed with a two-fold purpose. First, it housed over 100 students in two-bedroom apartments. Second, it was designed to be converted into apartments that could be rented out if the school moved from this location. Indeed, that was the dream. In 1965 the school announced plans to begin looking for property for expansion. The existing site at 90th and Glisan was land-

locked and zoning restrictions and the cost of property would not permit further growth at that location. The purchase of 275 acres in Gresham, just south of Powell Blvd., between 190th and SE 174th, was begun in November 1967. The new property was purchased for $437,000 and estimates were that the campus would be usable by 1971.

Expansion Years

In the spring of 1968, President Bob Rowland submitted his resignation after eleven years of service to the college. Upon his resignation, Rowland said, "The dream of Columbia's role as a leader in Christian education and the countless thousands that she will train is in itself sufficient as a reward for the service that I have been privileged to render."

A sunny day prompted some faculty, including Mr. Way, to move his class outside.

A search was begun for a new president. In the interim the college was overseen by a committee of three – Mac Lynn, dean; Joel Glenn, business manager; and Glenn Cash, dean of students. After interviewing several candidates, an announcement was made in the summer of 1969 that J. C. Moore had been selected to be the next president of the school. Moore had been the comptroller of Pepperdine College in Los Angeles and was responsible for beginning their Year in Europe program in Heidelberg in addition to being a gifted preacher. His arrival in Portland was eagerly anticipated when the shocking news was received that Moore had suffered a sudden, fatal heart attack.

Columbia's Board was faced with the difficult decision to quickly find another man to take the helm of the college. Dr. Rex Johnston, educated at North Texas State College, the University of Texas and Stanford University, had been president of Angelo State College in Texas from 1952 to 1954. He then took a position at Pepperdine College as Director of Business and Economics. From 1956 to 1958 he was the founding president of Northeastern Christian Junior College in Pennsylvania. He then returned to Pepperdine where he directed the yearly Bible lectures program from 1959 to 1962.

The sundial reminds everyone that there is a season for everything and a time for every purpose under heaven.

He had been one of the finalists under consideration for the presidency at Columbia before Moore had been chosen, so the Board extended the invitation for him to fill the vacancy. He arrived as the school year began in the fall of 1969, although his inauguration ceremony as Columbia's fourth president would not take place until October 17, 1970, at the Portland Memorial Coliseum. It was an auspicious celebration featuring Edith Green, one of Oregon's United States Representatives, and other dignitaries. Columbia was beginning to be noticed in the community.

Some of that recognition was not always favorable. Under Johnston's leadership, Columbia became enmeshed with a pyramid scheme known as Dare To Be Great. The leader of the program, Glenn W. Turner, was investigated by Oregon's Attorney General and ordered to cease selling the self-improvement program. Turner was eventually convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison for operating an illegal pyramid scheme and bilking people out of thousands of dollars. Some of those victims were

connected to Columbia. The school had even offered the Dare To Be Great course as a regular class during one semester.

While under investigation, newspaper articles and TV news reports showed the school's entrance and reported that the college was offering Turner's course for college credit. Turner himself was the featured speaker at the annual American Studies Program Forum the college hosted for high school students. The publicity surrounding this particular enterprise was not the type Columbia needed in order to build its reputation among the church and business community. Fortunately, after being ejected from Oregon, Turner and his scheme were no longer part of the college curriculum.

The American Studies Program began in 1962 to supplement the regular curriculum and instill in students an appreciation for the American way of life. Its goal was to inform and prepare students as responsible citizens. A grant from the Texas Educational Association provided audio-visual equipment and films that exposed communism, fascism and other forms of socialism. It also served as an outreach to the Northwest community.

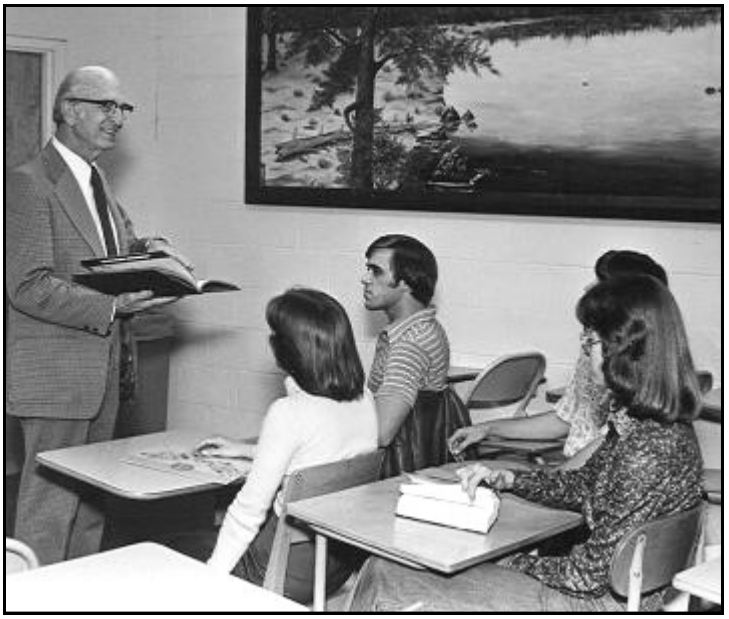
As Columbia grew as a junior college, and looked optimistically to the future, the Board submitted an application for accreditation and expansion to a four-year program. An on-site visit by a representative of the Department of Education indicated the college had the potential for offering quality degree programs. On this evidence, the State Board of Education

The sign on Burnside Street became a landmark of sorts for students and friends of the college alike.

granted provisional approval to Columbia to grant the Associate in Arts, Associate in Science and Bachelor of Arts degrees beginning April 1, 1972.

On Feb. 20, 1973, an evaluation committee visited Columbia and examined its operation in relation to "Criteria for the Evaluation of Institutions for Purposes of Degree Granting" established by the Education Board. The committee was informed that Columbia was looking toward full accreditation by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools by 1975 which, if attained, would no longer require that it be approved for granting degrees by the State Board of Education.

The road to accreditation was not an easy one. When Johnston's term as president ended in 1974, the board promoted Dr. J. P. Sanders to the office. Sanders came to Columbia in 1970 from Pepperdine College where he had served as dean for 13 years as well as a professor and chairman of the religion department. Sanders had also been the first editor at *20th Century Christian*, a periodical he helped found. He was a visionary leader and during his lifetime helped four Christian colleges achieve national recognition and greater academic stature. He was just the man Columbia needed to lead the school to accreditation.



Dr. J.P. Sanders teaching in the classroom… one of his favorite places to be.

The school began to try to comply with the recommendations of the State Board of Education for improving the college's ability to support a four-year accredited program. Those recommendations included giving additional emphasis to academic

and intellectual objectives, particularly for degree-bound students; re-examination of its recruitment and admissions policies with a view toward developing to a four-year institution; giving greater attention to the basic maintenance of the physical facilities; and continuing vigorous efforts to develop the library resources sufficient for a four-year curriculum. As a result, in 1974 Columbia boasted an enrollment of over 200 students, 15 full-time teachers, 40% of whom held a doctorate and all of whom were faithful members of the Lord's church; additionally, 95% of the students were members of the Church of Christ.

In addition to meeting the requirements set forth by the Board of Education, Columbia's Board set out to raise more than $200,000 in order to bring the school's accounts payable to a current status. Unfortunately, inflation hit with the recession of the mid-seventies, adding to the school's ongoing financial struggle as contributions began to decline. Many faculty and staff took pay cuts, received partial salaries or went without any salary for months. Many took out second mortgages on their homes or bank loans to pay their bills. Some landlords in the neighborhood even refused to rent to school employees because they feared they would not be able to pay the rent. The recession also tripled estimates for construction of the new facility on the Gresham acreage. By the mid-seventies, the Board decided it wasn't financially feasible to pursue the

The Board of Trustees present for the annual meeting in the library about 1977.

construction of a new campus and made the difficult decision to sell the Gresham land.

However, the acquisition of the Gresham property was not completely without use. According to Glenn Cash, the property saved the school in many instances by using it as collateral when the college refinanced several loans. The land finally sold to the Land Division of the Ben Franklin Savings & Loan for approximately $1,500,000. This allowed the school to pay off many bills and bring faculty salaries current. Although it was disappointing, overall it was a wise decision.

With their accounts current, and having met the other requirements for accreditation, the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools found Columbia to be capable of supporting the demands of a four-year institution and granted full accreditation as a four-year liberal arts college on December 9, 1975.

Posing in 1970 in front of the sign announcing Columbia's future building site in Gresham are: (L to R) J.P. Sanders, Rex Johnston, Glenn Cash, Paul King, C. Bruce Davis, and Mac Lynn.

Because of the school's growing enrollment resulting from accreditation, larger areas were needed for student housing, recreation and dining. Two houses adjacent to the campus were acquired and remodeled to be used for living quarters for upperclassmen in 1975. The recreation and dining needs were solved in 1976 when plans were announced to build a center in memory of Farris Johnson who had passed away earlier that year.

One of the major obstacles in its construction was the relocation of a house that stood on the site and had served as a residence and/or office space for decades. The

house was relocated on 92nd Place and continued to be used for offices for the remainder of Columbia's existence. It was also necessary to cut down a dogwood tree, affectionately known as the "Love Tree," to make room for the student center. With the help of several alumni who were on campus for a reunion at the time, the tree was cut down making room for the new building.

Moving Day, 1978. The "Development House" that had provided housing for staff before being converted to offices, was relocated to 92nd Place in order to make room for the new student center.

The multi-purpose Johnson Center was completed in 1978 at a cost of $900,000 and housed the 450-seat dining hall, the Reuel Lemmons Student Center, the campus bookstore, and several conference rooms and offices. The Womack Fountain at the entrance to the building was a loving tribute to Hugh and Joyce Womack who were consistent benefactors to the school. Womack was also the general contractor for the construction of the Johnson Center.

With full accreditation, Columbia's enrollment increased by 65% from approximately 200 students in 1973 to 330 in 1979. Feeling that he had done the finest work of his life, Dr. Sanders chose to step down as the college president in 1981.

In reflecting on his years as President of Columbia, Dr. Sanders fondly recalled those years as the most rewarding years of his entire career. Not only had he led the college in its growth to an accredited four-year institution, but countless young men and women were shaped by his godly character and love for learning.

It was during these years that Columbia led the way in the state of Oregon with

the establishment of the first career-oriented Counseling Education degree program. Other state institutions later followed much the same pattern as Columbia had for their four-year degree – a fully-researched program emphasizing hands-on experiential learning through practical work applications. The wide variety of field practicum experiences of Columbia's graduates made them more readily employable and valuable in Special Education, Law Enforcement, Family Counseling, Psychometrics and other fields.

From 1971 to 1982 Columbia was blessed with the wisdom of E. W. McMillan. After having spent over 40 years in Christian education, including serving as the founder and president of both Ibaraki Christian College and Southwestern Christian College, "Brother Mac" "retired" at the age of 82 to teach in Columbia's Bible department. His students affectionately remember his statement during chapel that he wanted to go to heaven from right there – and fearing that at his age he might! He was a gifted Bible teacher and mentor to many students.

The Johnson Center was begun while the finishing touches were being put on the upper floor of York Hall.

Academically Columbia was divided into three schools: both the Biblical Studies and Liberal Arts schools offered the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree while the Preacher Training school conferred two-year or three-year diplomas in Biblical studies. Regardless of the educational goal desired, all students were required to take at least one Bible course every quarter and attend chapel.

Columbia was also pleased with its influence on the church in the Northwest. When the school opened in 1947 there were only 60 members of the Church of Christ in Portland. When accreditation was granted in 1974 the combined membership of six congregations in Portland was nearly 1500. One out of five students was majoring in biblical studies and many of those graduates took positions as ministers among Northwest churches. Others went abroad, either as full-time missionaries or as part of a summer campaign.

Construction of the Johnson Center took longer than expected as fund raising went slowly.

With Sanders' departure, Kenneth Whorton resigned his position on the Board to become Chief Administrative Officer for the institution until a suitable replacement for Dr. Sanders could be found.

Financial Struggles

Construction and improvement on campus continued. During the 1981-82 school year, financial aid offices were added to the Administration Building to support the demands of increased enrollment. The music program was enhanced with the completion of the Vera Johnson Rehearsal Hall in 1982. Named in honor of Farris Johnson's wife who had led the women's auxiliary association, Women For Columbia, for many years, the hall was built in "the orchard" on land that had been donated by Harold and Mona Hamstreet. With years of experience in the printing industry, Harold ran the school print shop after he retired in 1961, making it possible for the institute to publish

materials at a much lower cost and bring in additional revenue from commercial printing jobs.

Following Harold's death in 1965, Mona gave their home and orchard to the school. The residence was used to house various administrators through the years as part of their salary, saving considerable cash flow, and later became the Hamstreet Musik Haus. The fountain area between the ad building and gym was named the Hamstreet Mall in honor of Harold and Mona. Another part of their orchard was transformed into tennis courts in 1983.

Pat Rawlins admires Mona Hamstreet's handiwork on one of her crocheted afghans. Mona's work became treasured keepsakes and often sold for hundreds of dollars, all of which she donated to the school.

Recognizing the need for computer skills in the work place, Columbia began in 1982 to require computer literacy as a prerequisite for graduation. This move was encouraged through generous gifts from the Cromemco computer company and additional institutional funding. A $40,000 grant from the Northwest Area Foundation provided funds for computerization of Columbia's library and gave library users the opportunity to make use of off-campus data bases.

A second area of progress and development in 1982 was the preparation of certified teachers. It was during this year that the Oregon Teacher Standards and Practices Commission approved Columbia's education program which meant Columbia's elementary education majors would be certified by the state to teach in elementary schools. This led the way for the school to develop programs in elementary education, math education and music education. Inter-institutional cooperative

programs for preparation of teachers in the secondary areas of physical education and social studies were also made available.

After an extensive search, Mike Armour was chosen as Columbia's sixth president in 1983 while Whorton assisted in his transition to leadership over the school. During Armour's presidency, the school's degree programs increased to more than twenty in Columbia's four divisions – Arts and Sciences, Bible and Religion, Business and Computer Information Systems, and Education and Psychology. In addition, Armour was instrumental in switching Columbia from a quarter system to a semester calendar in 1986.

With Armour's inauguration came a renewed emphasis on setting school goals and solving many of the problems which the Board felt had plagued the school in the past. On October 11, 1983, Armour set forth to the administration, faculty and staff, a comprehensive overview concerning the Institutional Goals and Objectives for the remainder of the decade. The main thrust of this report was to maintain the "uniqueness of the institution, improve instruction and academic affairs, improve institutional support, improve student services and campus life, and to improve public service."

The Womack Fountain in front of the Johnson Center became a popular place for club initiations and occasional bubbles.

Of first importance to the administration was bringing the school's accounts payable current once again. The Board was determined to maintain the college's

financial independence so that it could retain its freedom to pursue institutional goals without having to yield to financial debt. The administration wanted to reverse the direction of the previous decade in order to preserve the future of Columbia. They believed that because of prior turnover in faculty and administration, poor recruiting years, too few degree plans, poor faculty management and maintenance, inappropriate charges for services, and a general lack of confidence in the young school in previous years, Columbia faced serious financial problems and outstanding obligations. As of June 30, 1982, the school's deficit began to grow at the rate of $600,000 per year. An immediate resolution was needed.

The Alpine Club scaled the peak of Mt. Hood in 1985. The entire expedition was filmed and used as a public relations piece for the school.

To give the college an opportunity to overcome these problems with new methods, new programs and new plans, the Board of Directors approved a $9 million "Campaign for Columbia" in 1985. Under the leadership of Dr. Gary Elliott, Columbia's seventh president, the board approved a $3.5 million bond program in 1986. The results of the campaign were encouraging. The campaign involved six states – Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, California and Tennessee.

May 22, 1988 was selected as the capstone date for the Campaign for Columbia. Dubbed "A Great Day in May," it was the culmination of the effort which raised close to $10 million for the school. From January 1, 1988 through May 22, the focus of the campaign was moved to the immediate cash gifts that were necessary for the college's

day to day expenses. Christians nation-wide were asked to demonstrate their support for Columbia by giving a total of $1 million in cash.

The overall campaign was an enormous success. Approximately $3.4 million was raised for the school's continuing support, $2.7 million for endowment growth, and $2.9 million for capital improvements. The success of the campaign was seen almost immediately. For the 1987-88 school year, the deficit was less than $50,000 and the following years were roughly the same.

Life-sized Monopoly was a big attention-getter and fund raiser as companies sponsored properties. Participants moved their tokens around the board during a 24-hour game.

However, because most of the money was pledged in wills, trust funds, and long term payments, Columbia continued to face outstanding obligations of approximately $659,000. Those obligations included amounts due vendors ($320,000), payroll taxes and employee benefits that were due before July 31, 1987 ($179,000) and payroll due employees ($160,000). In addition to these outside creditors, the general fund had borrowed extensively from institutional restricted funds.

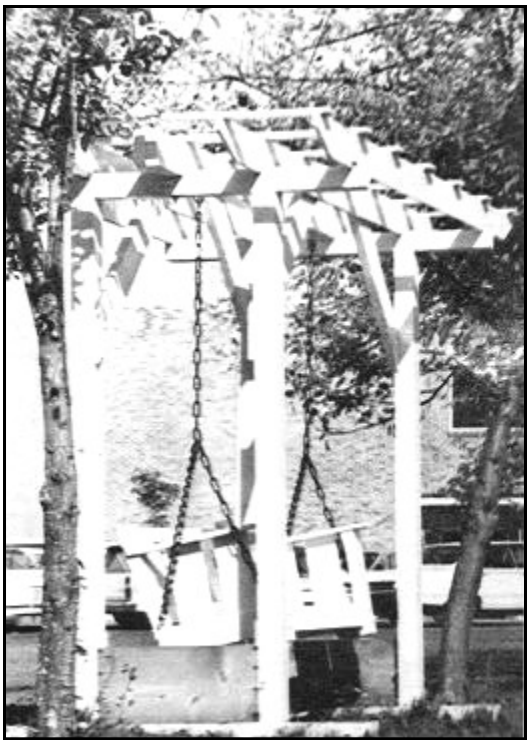
Declining Years

The school's future began to look brighter as Columbia's enrollment increased 11% between 1989 and 1990. Spending came under control for the first time in recent memory, and revenue was being raised. However, debts and payroll obligations

continued to plague the school even during this time of growth (1988-1991).

One of the problems was operating the academy under the umbrella of the college. All tuition, fees and other payments from the elementary and high school were paid directly to the college. The academy's budget was overseen by the Board and college administration who directed most of their energy and attention to the college. The academy leadership began discussions with the Board and college administration about separating the schools into two independent institutions. The timing was crucial as the college was facing increased scrutiny by their accrediting association.

With the resignation of Dr. Elliott as president in 1991, William A. Free stepped in as acting president to lead the school until a replacement could be found. In December of 1991, the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools visited the campus for a scheduled review. Their recommendations would not be made public until the following summer, however the unofficial word was that they would not recommend continuing accreditation. Don Gardner, who was helpful in saving York College from failure, was called in to help ward off the failure of the only Church of Christ affiliated college in the Pacific Northwest.



Modeled after a landmark on Harding University's campus, the swing in the orchard behind the Rehearsal Hall was a popular place for students to visit.

Gardner surveyed the condition of the college and suggested to the academy that they begin the process to separate the schools as soon as possible. Jim Vice, who was serving as principal of the academy at that time, contacted Claude Guild to discuss who might be able and willing to form a new board of

directors for the academy. A total of 28 letters were sent out to prospective board members and 25 showed up at the first meeting. Gardner suggested that the new board for the Christian school should include Jon Pitcher, Tom Bristol and Jenene Marnach who were already on Columbia's Board. In addition to these three, Bruce Brown, Carl Collins, Connie Hicks, Chuck Lawrence and Seth Davis were selected with Collins serving as chairman.

In August of 1992 came the announcement that the accrediting association had determined that Columbia Christian College was no longer capable of supporting the demands of a four-year institution. With this decision came the removal of the college's accreditation. Without accreditation, Columbia lost its ability to grant federal financial aid to students and accredited degrees. However, the school continued to fight. Student recruitment continued and appeals were made for a re-evaluation by the accrediting organization. The administration, faculty and staff, along with the students, stood by the school for which they had sacrificed so much. Despite this enthusiasm, the re-evaluation was denied and the school's future was called into question.

THE OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1993

MIDCOUNTY

Community news and features

Columbia Christian reveals May 8 closure

The 37-year-old Portland college will reopen in 1994 under the direction of an Oklahoma university

Columbia Christian College announced Tuesday that it would close May 8 after 37 years and that Oklahoma Christian University of Science and Arts would begin offering classes in the fall of 1994 on its East Portland campus.

During the year between operations, administrators from both colleges will recruit students, raise money and get the necessary accreditation.

Columbia Christian's 18-member board met Friday and Saturday to finish the plan, and presidents of both schools made the announcement Tuesday.

Columbia Christian, 9101 E. Burnside St., has been in financial trouble for several years and lost its accreditation in 1991. With that it lost the ability to provide federal financial aid to students, and its enrollment dropped to its current 300 students. Twenty-eight students will graduate next month.

Oklahoma Christian has 1,700 students in Oklahoma City. Both colleges are affiliated with Churches of Christ.

Columbia Christian officials approached Oklahoma Christian with the branch campus idea. Oklahoma administrators visited the East Portland school in February and March.

"They felt that, working with us, they could serve a unique constituency here, and further fulfill their own mission," said Don Gardner, president of Columbia Christian. Gardner is a longtime Christian college administrator who was brought in last fall to help determine the school's future. He will stay through 1994.

Columbia Christian Schools, a separate entity that offers a kindergarten through 12th-grade school also on the college campus, will continue to use some campus facilities.

Gardner said his board's "overriding concern is to protect Columbia Christian Schools."

Oklahoma Christian will offer classes for freshmen, sophomores and juniors. Courses for seniors would first be offered in the fall of 1995.

The agreement announced Tuesday calls for the Columbia Christian board to continue to function to fulfill the financial responsibilities of owning the campus. The 33-acre campus is appraised at $7 million. The complex has 133,500 square feet of space in a collection of buildings that include classrooms, laboratories, a library, gymnasium, student center and dormitories.

J. Terry Johnson, president of Oklahoma Christian, said there must be sufficient student interest, and the program must have financial support in addition to the accreditation.

"We are optimistic these requirements can be accomplished," he said.

Sam Granberry, chairman of Columbia Christian, said the board would raise money to pay off existing obligations and help in raising the new money needed by Oklahoma Christian for a Portland campus.

"We are deeply grateful that that 37-year legacy of Christian education in Portland and the Northwest will be continued," he said.

Degrees will be offered in business, Bible, education and liberal arts.

The four areas are among more than 70 degree options that Oklahoma Christian offers at its Oklahoma City campus.

Gardner said the branch campus arrangement may be unique among Christian colleges.

"We don't know of anything that has worked quite like this," he said. "I think we're seeing a rising sun, not a setting sun. But we'll have to work on it. There's a lot to be done."

The news of Columbia's closure made headlines in the Oregonian. The article pointed out the plans to reopen in 1994 under the oversight of Oklahoma Christian University.

Portland metropolitan area and become one of only four private schools in the Northwest offering an accredited kindergarten through high school education.

Without accreditation or federal financial aid privileges, the college enrollment dropped from 295 the year before to 110 for the 1992-93 school year. Despite this dramatic drop, enthusiasm and determination for the school's future was maintained and even grew. Together, the Board, faculty, staff, students and alumni fought and prayed for the school like never before.

Gardner then set about trying to find a means by which the college could continue to exist under the umbrella of a sister Christian college. After being considered and rejected by several other Church of Christ affiliated schools, a relationship with Oklahoma Christian University of Science and Arts was established. Oklahoma Christian agreed to open a Northwest branch on the Portland campus. Opening as Cascade College in the fall of 1994, the legacy of an accredited Christian college in the Pacific Northwest began a new chapter.

Special Groups

Women For Columbia

The first roots of an organization devoted to serving and supporting the school began the opening year of Columbia Bible School in 1947 with the Parent Teacher's Organization. Cordelia Burkett was the first president of the PTO and the organization was open to both men and women.

On February 17, 1959 a group of twenty women assembled in one of the classrooms of the academy building to discuss organizing a women's club to work for Christian education, promote friendliness among school constituency, and raise money for the school. This meeting was instigated and conducted by Claude Guild. He appointed a nominating committee with Florence Johnston from Newberg as chairman.

In March a meeting was held in the college president's home where Dr. and Mrs. Ethridge resided. There were forty women present. The first set of by-laws was drawn up and the first set of officers elected. The first officers were President Helene Morrison; Vice President Jo Ethridge; Treasurer Sammie Guild; Assistant Treasurer Kathryn Danner; Secretary Kitty Butcher; Corresponding Secretary Tonchita Leach; Publicity Chairman Mona Hamstreet; Expense Chairman Marie Hagedorn; and Membership Chairmen Elaine Knox and Lorena Smith.

The name of Columbia Christian's Women Service Organization (CCWSO) was selected. The Eastside chapter was the first group to be established. Over the next few years, chapters formed in Corona, California (1959), Ephrata, Moses Lake and Wenatchee, Washington (1960), Hood River, The Dalles, and Eugene, Oregon (1961), Seattle, Pateros, Bellevue, and Vancouver, Washington (1961), Central (Portland), Medford and Mallory Avenue (Portland), Oregon (1962), and Goldendale, Washington (1962).

With many groups of women working separately, each one was turning to the home chapter for help, assistance, advice, and material. The original by-laws had been designed with only one chapter's needs in mind. Seeing the inefficiency of the organization, Pat Bryant,

president of the Central chapter in 1962, approached President Bob Rowland and asked for the school's support to completely revamp and reorganize. President Rowland also saw the need and encouraged this change. The original name was so long that the out of town chapters were using different names. The money was being channeled partly through the Central chapter and partly to the school directly. There was no provision for a newsletter or any coordination between the groups.

At the annual Fall Lectureship, September 28, 1962, after a dinner for the women at the Central Church of Christ, Pat Bryant presented plans for reorganization in the Spring with an Executive Board elected to preside over the whole organization. There were seventy women present with sixteen towns represented. The reorganization was accepted with enthusiasm.

Women For Columbia (WFC) raised the funds to purchase these passenger vans for the school to transport students from all over Portland and Vancouver.

On April 2, 1963, the women from the Northwest met at the Eastside Church of Christ for an all-day business meeting. Pat Bryant acted as chairman for the day. A new, shorter name was selected – Women for Columbia – and a new set of by-laws adopted. Phyllis Cash became president in 1967 and did much to strengthen the group's efforts. She traveled the three western states, encouraging chapters and organizing new ones. During her tenure which lasted until 1971, WFC expanded greatly in chapters, membership and enthusiasm.

Over the years the organization successfully raised over $1 million for the school. Items they provided through their funds included a commercial dishwasher, typewriters, office machines, road buses, passenger vans, coffee makers, dishes, silverware, faculty salaries, a

paved parking lot, dorm furnishings and student scholarships among other things.

Their most successful fund raisers have become unique traditions such as the annual Holiday Fair. Begun in 1966, each November or early December chapters from all over converged on the school gym with carloads of crafts and food. Ladies from Alaska to California spent untold hours in preparation making Raggedy Ann dolls, quilts, Christmas wreaths and ornaments, ceramics, baked goods and many other things. Originally, only hand-made items were allowed and it was Portland's largest hand-crafted bazaar. A group of WFC women appeared on A.M. Northwest, a Portland morning TV show, several years in order to advertise the fair.

The WFC Holiday Fair was held in the gym each year beginning in 1966. Wooden frame booths were erected for the women to decorate and display their handcrafted goods raising thousands of dollars during the one-day sale.

The early years of Holiday Fair were marked by the construction of wooden frame booths in the gym, each one decorated to resemble a small store or specialty shop. It became traditional to buy apples from Wenatchee, pies from Hood River, nuts from Newberg, wooden toys and handmade dolls from Eugene, cookies and candy from Vancouver, and afghans made by Mona Hamstreet. As the years passed, commercial items were allowed to be sold and the booths were replaced with tables or canopies. Some chapters found it more cost effective to hold their own

The Holiday Fair drew large crowds as WFC chapters from all over Washington, Idaho, Oregon and California brought their goods to sell.

bazaar in their hometowns and send the proceeds to the school rather than making the long drive to Portland for the day. Consequently the fair went through a period of down-sizing but continued to be a welcome reunion of Columbia friends.

The women who served the school as president of WFC or WFC/C (Women For Cascade/ Columbia) are:

Florence Johnston (1960-1962); Pat Bryant (1962-1963);

Joye Rowland (1963-1964); Eleanor Johnson (1964-1965);

Pat Romines (1965-1966); Zora Melton (1966-1967);

Phyllis Cash (1967-1971); Fran Bonner (1971-1973);

Estella Johnston (1973-1974); Sammie Guild (1974-1975);

Aileen Lewis (1976-1980, 1981-1984); Beth Moyer (1980-1981);

Carolyn Farris (1984-1988); Joyce Brown (1988-1996);

Connie Hess (1996-2000, 2004-2006); Kim Yeager (2000-2004);

Lyn Farris (2006-2009).

Another successful fund raiser, although not under the auspices of WFC, is the auction. College alumnus Andy Hill is a professional auctioneer. As a means of contributing to his alma mater, Hill donated his services each year and helped raise thousands of dollars at the annual alumni sponsored auction. Various women have served as auction chairperson and invested countless hours of time soliciting businesses for donations, categorizing, pricing, organizing and conducting the evening at a local hotel.

Music

Being closely aligned with the a cappella Churches of Christ, Columbia has always placed an emphasis on music, particularly choral music. From the beginning of the college, musical groups have used their ability to promote the school, recruit students and raise funds. Gifted choral directors such as John Dale, Frank Roberts, Paul Piersall, James Bean, Debbie Weldon, and Dick Dalzell have not only trained award-winning choruses but led students into the presence of God as daily choir rehearsal became a period of worship.

Dr. Paul Piersall (bottom left) directed Columbia's music program for over a decade taking the choir on tour to several states.

Each Spring the chorus would pile onto the school's big road bus, affectionately dubbed "The Whale," and sing at churches throughout the Northwest, California and other states. In later years, the bus was replaced with a newer one and named "The Spirit." Along with the chorus went the Men's Quartet, the Women's Sextet, the Chorale, Madrigals and Chamber Choir.

Other groups began unofficially as students with a love for music and singing just got together and formed a group. "The Newcomers," an instrumental folk song group, began in 1965. They were followed by "The Sonshine Company," "Golden Deed,"

Dick Dalzell brought enthusiasm and skill to the choir during his years as music professor. Here he poses (bottom right) with the tour chorus

"Joyful Noise," "Pressin' On," and "His Heirs." These groups were also an effective recruiting tool during the summers as they visited camps and youth rallies. For several years the college had a pep band and a concert band. Keith Farris and Mary Lou Boderman brought their love for instrumental music to the school as they directed these bands and assisted the formation of a jazz ensemble as well.

The Sonshine Company produced several record albums of their popular performances. This group included (L to R) John York, Greg Woods, Rick Young, and Dave Martin.

The 1968 "Newcomers" - (front row) Paul Kennedy, Beth Haven, Dave Dalzell, Mary Harris, Craig Culver, Marcie McCredy, Carl Collins, (Back row) Doug Parsons, Becky Remlinger and Vern Garretson. This instrumental group started spontaneously in 1966 at a time when folk singing was popular. It became a favorite among teens as the group toured to recruit students.

Under Keith Farris's (top left) direction, the college developed an instrumental music program.

Mary Lou Boderman (far right) directed the instrumental music program to include both wind and jazz ensembles. It became known as a program of excellence in the state of Oregon.

Clubs

Although the administration took a dim view of sororities, fraternities and "social clubs" that existed on other college campuses, service clubs were founded on Columbia's campus. The Sub-T's (Sigma Tau Sigma) and Tri Phi's (Phi Phi Phi) were the two men's service clubs. The women could pledge the Delta's (Delta Sigma Rho) or the Phi Alpha's (Phi Alpha Signa...also known early on as the Pandoras). Competition between the clubs involved intramural athletics but focused on which club could accumulate the most "service hours" during the year. Hours were acquired when students volunteered their time to help in some type of service-oriented project such as baby sitting, yard work, church door knocking campaigns, typing papers for others, etc. The club recording the most hours of service each year had their name added on the service club trophy.

Club initiations also played a significant part in creating an atmosphere of camaraderie, belonging and survival. Initiations into one of the men's clubs usually involved being blind-folded, taken off campus, and left to find their way back to campus. Among the women, the most significant traditions associated with the Deltas or the Phi Alphas was the candle passing to announce an engagement.

Other clubs formed to meet specific purposes such as the Aquila Club and Timothy Club for men, the Priscilla Club for women and Christians in Action, Kappa Sigma Chi, Missions Club and Alpha Chi for all students. The Alpine Club made a memorable climb in 1985 to the summit of Mt. Hood that was video taped and used in a successful fund raising campaign for the school. Clubs devoted to specific academic pursuits were also organized on campus such as the Music Educators National Conference (MENC) and Association for Childhood Education, International (ACEI).

Athletics

In its earliest years Columbia had a six-man tackle football team but that was discontinued by 1965. An intercollegiate baseball team was begun in 1966 with the encouragement and support of Charles and Richard Dunbar, a father and son who attended nearly every game and bought the team uniforms. Basketball was the school's main attraction, beginning in the Spring of 1959 when the college joined the Willamette Christian College Conference. That first team was made up of high school and college men. The following season there was no team, but from 1962 through 1968 Columbia played in the WCC Conference. In 1963 Columbia also joined the National Junior College Athletic Association. The college dropped out of the WCC Conference in 1968 and joined the Oregon Community College Association until 1971. From then until 1974 Columbia played independently, but then joined the Pacific Northwest College Conference.

A traditional conclusion to a Columbia basketball game when the student body and team join hands and sing.

In 1966 the basketball team placed second in the National Junior College Athletic Association tournament. They lost to the nationally ranked team from Northern Idaho Junior College. One of the early highlights for the small college was winning the National Junior College Athletic Association state title in 1968. The team went on to place first in the Pacific Northwest College Conference and second in the Sub-Regional tournament.

Lehman Hall coached the basketball team from its beginnings in 1959 through the 1968 season. Joe Bradburn assumed the role of coach for four years until Rudy Morrow took over in 1974. Hall returned in 1974 and continued to lead the team until he retired in 1979 when Jim Flint took the helm as head coach and Athletic Director.

In 1971 the team received the Marshall Keeble Memorial Trophy. The trophy was

established by the wife of the famous black evangelist and each year was given to a college in honor of the team whose members display Christian sportsmanship. The trophy was awarded to Columbia because of its emphasis on personal character, creativity and citizenship.

Other athletic opportunities were afforded Columbia's students in soccer, wrestling, cross country, track, tennis, baseball and volleyball. The Cheerleading squad provided another avenue for students to exercise their athletic prowess.

Campus Life

While it is easy to recount the facts (names, dates and places) of the school's history, capturing the essence of Columbia is more difficult. Each person connected with the school, regardless of what capacity it was in, has their own special memories. It may be a tradition that was unique to the school (the Winter Formal, Sadie Hawkins Day, the Monopoly game) or a certain song ("My God and I" or "School of Brotherly Love") or a musical group (Joyful Noise, Madrigals, Abernathys, Hillel, 91st Street Jazz, Triple C Dixie, 92nd Street Bridge) or an organization (Missions Club, Drama Club, Kappa Sigma Chi) or a special activity (Campus Collage and Saturday Sunshine), student pranks (a VW bug inside the ad building hallway, bubbles in the fountain, "borrowing" Pepperdine's mascot Delores) that brings back a flood of memories.

Since the college mascot was a clipper ship, "The Deck" was the logical name for the student center in the Administration Building. In a few years, however, the need for more classroom space forced the soda fountain out and the room was converted to a classroom (Rm. 100).

Some of the activities that were carried on during most of the school's history include daily chapel at Eastside (remember giving your

chapel number to the attendant at the door?), Monday night "mixed devo," nightly dorm devos, and the one day in the spring when the college president would open chapel by singing "Oh What a Beautiful Morning," which meant all classes were dismissed for the day. Opening chapel on the first day of school each Fall included the singing of "On Zion's Glorious Summit Stood" and the reading of Ephesians 3:20.

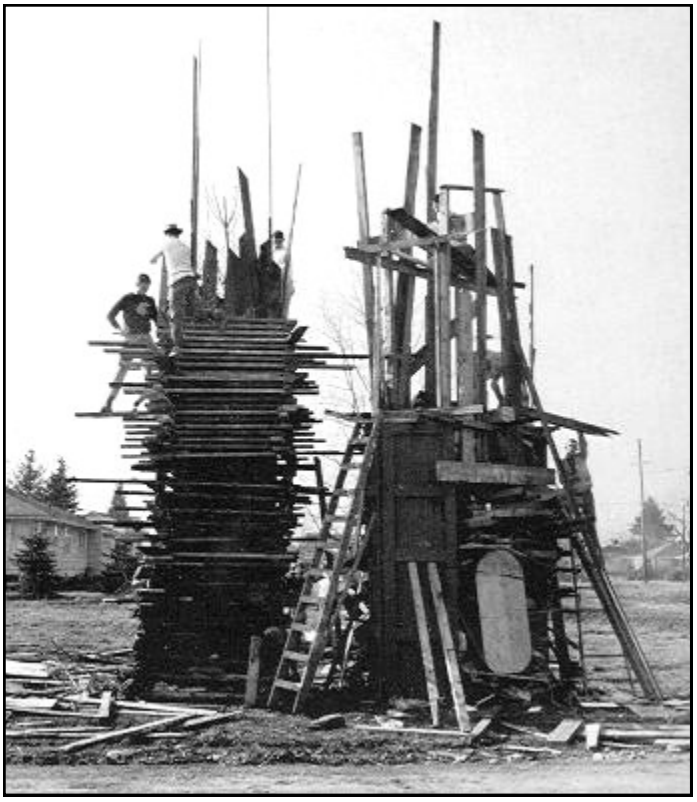
Everyone was surprised to find the hallway of the Administration Building had turned into a parking lot for Volkswagens one morning. It even drew media attention from the local newspaper.

Some will recall school outings such as a class retreat to the beach, a trip to another school for a leadership conference or the World Missions Conference, a field trip as part of a class assignment, freshman orientation at Camp Yamhill or the beach, High School Day, or a journey to Ontario for a basketball tournament. Some memories were made during vacation breaks when students narrowly escaped injury in a car accident. Being closely tied to the elementary/ high school had its advantages when the elementary playground sometimes served as a late-night playground for college students needing to use up a little energy.

Relationships sometimes developed as students met in the Deck, at other times called the Galley. After the addition of the Farris Johnson Center, foosball and ping-pong filled many evenings. Nearly every student in the college's history had the experience of taking at least one English course from Delane Way. From 1964 until his death in 1994, Brother Way taught English and served the students as a friend, counselor and sometimes bus driver.

Club initiations were part of many students' experiences for better or worse. Competition between the clubs was demonstrated in intramural sports as well as in the accumulation of service hours. Homecoming week often included unusual activities like booths around campus

built by the service clubs or a specific dress code for each day, or the "towers of Babel" bonfires that the fire department wouldn't allow to be burned. The coronation of the Homecoming Queen and Chinook Queen were highlights for many young women. By 1971 the Chinook Court assumed the role of Homecoming Court and reigned over Homecoming.



The classes of 1966 and 1967 challenged each other to see who could build the biggest bonfire to celebrate the first college Homecoming. Unfortunately, no one checked with the fire department about permits to burn the towers when they were finished.

Sundays provided opportunities for aspiring preachers to develop their skills in the pulpits of small, outlying towns. Although the Eastside church is located adjacent to the campus, many students scattered across the metropolitan area to find a church to call home. Often the local churches provided transportation and sometimes a free lunch or dinner to entice the young men and women to worship with them. Repeatedly alumni have recalled the spiritual impact on their lives from the years experienced at Columbia.

Part of that spiritual development was the annual lectureships that serviced the churches in the Northwest as well as Columbia's own students. For many years Columbia hosted a two-day lectureship each Fall and another in the Winter quarter. The Spring lectures took the form of a three-day youth lectureship. Gradually the programs were reduced to three days in the Fall and another three days in the Spring and then just one lecture series in the Fall. Some of the best preachers in our brotherhood were part of these events that provided an opportunity for the entire Portland community to be spiritually nourished.

Dorm life on any college campus is a unique microcosm. Columbia's dorms provided the

atmosphere for life-long friendships to form as people learned to live together, share their inner thoughts and dreams, laugh and cry together and forgive when boundaries were trespassed. Whether it was in York or Landreth Hall or the upper floor of the ad building or in Hartzog Hall, the memories of late-night study sessions, "perfume showers," all-night gab sessions, illnesses, practical jokes and tearful farewells will remain among the most vivid and treasured memories of Columbia.

One of Columbia's students, Scotty Cottell, captured the feeling in a song he wrote on December 20, 1967. He thought he would not be able to return to Columbia for the Spring semester because he was out of funding. He became quite depressed so he went into a classroom to pray. He finally came to an acceptance and began feeling grateful for the few months he had spent as a student at Columbia. He then went up to his dorm room and wrote out the song to play at the upcoming concert just before Christmas break. It was raining outside.

It has undergone slight revisions over the years, but remained the school's theme song even after the transition to Cascade College. The following are the original words:

School of Brother Love

The rain drops beat upon the roof, descending all in rhyme.
The images of faded dreams kept drifting in my mind.
The pieces of a puzzle of myself I had not found.
But now a joy has changed all that – my feet are on the ground.
Oh school of brother love remain forever in my heart,
Oh school of brother love remain forever in my heart.
Lonely in my wanderings, I walked without a home.
The clouds of life would follow me whene'er I cast a stone.
The wrong path I had chosen, there was no light to see.
But now I've found the answer – I'm happy and I'm free.
Oh school of brother love remain forever in my heart,
Oh school of brother love remain forever in my heart.
I learned to love and sing and pray and share a brother's tear,
To know the joy of perfect peace and fellowship sincere.
My heart was overjoyed with love, the sunshine filled my soul,
And now I walk the pathway to the true and only goal.
Oh school of brother love remain forever in my heart,
Oh school of brother love remain forever in my heart.

The Seal of Columbia Christian College

States, nations and institutions adopt seals or other insignia to express in a word or impression the aims, claims or aspirations of the founding fathers, just as ancient nobles adopted a coat of arms for their houses.

The seal of Columbia Christian College is explained as follows:

Pro Deo et Patria -–For God and country, or native land, gives the purpose.

I – N – R – I -- was the charge against Jesus written by Pilate on the cross of Christ. The Latin language has no "j." "I" was used for both "i" and "j." The first "I" stood for Jesus; the "N" stood for Nazareth; "R" stood for Rex or King; and the second "I" stood for Jews. Thus INRI represents "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews."

Lux Mundi -- Light of the World.

Via -- The Way.

Veritas -- The Truth.

Vita -- The Life.

(The Latin has no article, so "the" is to be understood before Via, Veritas and Vita)

The entire seal conveys the message:

Columbia Christian College stands for God and country.
The darkness of crucifixion is the light of the world because
Jesus of Nazareth is the way,
the truth and the life of men when they
come to God through Him, the Son of God.

People

As is true of most schools, Columbia's Board, Administration, Faculty and Staff created the spiritual atmosphere for students to grow and mature in Christ. Without their sacrifices, many of which are known only to God, the school could never have existed and shaped so many young people for service in the Kingdom. The following list is an attempt to recognize those who have served at Columbia. Any omissions are not intentional.

Board of Trustees

Don Adams
Forrest Anderson
Gene Arthur
Wayne Aus
Wiley Baker
Bob Banks
Del Barrett
E. J. Berry
Monette Beverley
A. N. Bohannan
Hugh Bowie
Don Brandt
Gerald Bristol
Tom Bristol
Robert Bruce
Wendell Bryant
Walter S. Burkett
Henry V. Butcher
Burton Coffman
Scott Collins
C. E. Crooks
Dennis G. Crum
Curtis Danner
W. T. Dawson
Homer Duggins
James Dye
Vance Earhart
Forrest English
Orville Evans
Don Foster
Bill Free
Dorothy Fuchs
Don Gambill
Crawford O. Gilliam
Joel Glenn
Samuel Granberg
Inez Gray
J. C. Gray
Claude Guild
Harold Hailey
Walter Hamilton
Wendell Hamilton
Robert Hampton
Harold Hamstreet
Mona Hamstreet
Glenn D. Handy
Ron Harper
W. Lawrence Hartzog
Chester Haven
R. Heston Havens
Gene Hinds
Bruce Hoofnagle
Norman Hudson
Terry Hutchison
Marion Ingalls
Virgil Jackson
George James
Farris Johnson
Vera Johnson
Robert Jones
G. Howard Kelley
Arthur Kraft
W. Sherrod Lee
Roscoe Lewis
Archie Luper
Sewell Magnani

Board of Trustees, cont.

Jenene Marnach
Otis Marshall
H. O. Martin
Preston Mathers
Donald Mayo
Bill McCoy
Kenneth R. McEwen
Samuel Morse
James W. Nichols
Jack Nickell
Paul Noffsinger
Jack Petrie
Jon Pitcher
Gerald Rawlins
O. D. Rawlins
Bob Robertson
Don Rude
O. J. Russell
Deed Saunders
Michael Schlachter
Charles Skelton
Donald Ray Slaughter
Earl D. Smith
Eugene S. Smith
Doug Smith
W. R. Smith
Robert Sprague
Gene Stephens
Virda Stevens
Ralph Sweet
Thomas Trimble
Thurman Ward
Lyman D. Webb
Melvin Weldon
C. Wilson "Bill" Wells
J. W. Wheeler
Kenneth Whorton
Gene Williams
Raymond Winters
Fred York

President

Lyman D. Webb (1947-1958)
Truman H. Ethridge (1958-1959)
Robert H. Rowland (1959-1968)
J. C. Moore (designated 1969, deceased before assuming office)
Rex F. Johnston (1969-1974)
J. P. Sanders (1974-1981)
Kenneth Whorton (CEO 1981-1983)
Michael C. Armour (1983-1986)
Gary D. Elliott (1986-1991)
William A. Free (Acting President 1991-1992)
Don Gardner (1992-1993)

Administrators

Chancellor

Otis Gatewood (1964-1979)

J. P. Sanders (1981-1982)

Dean

Holland L. Boring (1956-1957)

Robert H. Rowland (1957-1959)

Nyal D. Royce (Acting Dean 1960-1963)

Ottis L. Hilburn (1963-1966)

Lawrence Rhodes (1966-1967)

Mac Lynn (1967-1969; Provost 1968-1973)

Glenn A. Cash (1969-1972)

Bill Patterson (1973-1977)

Arlie Hoover (1977-1980)

James Bean (1980-1981; 1986-1993)

June Breninger (1980-1981)

Tim Tucker (1980-1981)

Curtis A. Cates (1980-1981)

Gary D. Elliott (1982-1986)

Vice President/Executive Vice President

Claude A. Guild (1954-1960)

William R. Slone (1960-1965)

Ottis L. Hilburn (1966-1968)

J. P. Sanders, Executive (1970-1974)

Glenn A Cash, Admin. Affairs (1972-1974)

Gary Elliott (1983-1986)

Dean of Students

P. H. Andrews (1956-1957)

Robert Hooper (1957-1959)

Karl Love (1958-1960)

Wilbur Banks (Dean of Men 1963-1966)

Zora Melton (Dean of Women 1963-1967)

Glenn A. Cash (Dean of Men 1967-1969)

June (Hamby) Breninger
(Dean of Women 1967-1968;
Associate Dean of Students 1970-1971;
Campus Life 1972-1980)

Jerry McBee (1980-1984)

Don Boderman (1984-1990)

Philip Hess (Student Services 1990-1993)

Tom Douglas (Student Life 1990-1993)

Administrators, cont.

Principal

J. M. Baker (1949-1950)

Blanton Brown (1970-1954)

Holland L. Boring (1954-1958)

Robert H. Rowland (1957-1963)

A. B. Collette (1957-1959)

Gerald Long (1959-1964)

Lehman Hall (1963-1964)

Mac Lynn (1964-1967)

Jesse Clay (1967-1968)

Therman Striplin (1968-1972)

Robert Shaner (1972-1974)

Lou Wills (1974-1975)

Bobb Gowen (1976)

Morgan Outlaw (1976-1988; Superintendent 1998-2003; Principal 2006-2009)

Rudy Morrow (Elem. Principal 1982-1985; Superintendent 1989-1991)

Richard Wagner (Elem. Principal 1986-1989)

Richard Deuel (H.S. Principal 1988-1989)

Jim Vice (1991-1997)

Joel Davis (1998-2003; Superintendent 2004-2009)

Business Manager

Glenn A. Cash (1960-1965; 1977-1980)

Joel Glenn (1965-1969)

C. Bruce Davis (1969-1971)

Ron Stephens (1971-1974)

Richard N. Lane (1974-1977)

Harry Walker (1980-1981)

Kenneth Whorton (1981-1984)

Bill Stinnett (1984-1988)

Brenda M. Smith (1988-1993)

Faculty/Staff

It should be noted that many of those previously listed in an administrative capacity also taught on the faculty. To save space, we have not listed them a second time here.

Kathleen Abbott
Martin Abbott
Bill Adams
Esther Adler
Maudine Ady
Richard Ady
Donnie Alcatraz
Lois Alexander
Monda Alexander
Carolyn Allen
Jeff Allen
Karen Allen
Merrill Allen
September Amburn
Shay Amburn
June Andersen
Richard Anderson
James A. Angel
Clyde Antwine
Gene Armstrong
Sue Armstrong
James Arnold
Betty Astin
Dave Astin
Bill Atkinson
Ken Atkinson
Nancy Atkinson
Debra Ator
Carlos Aurellano
Dora Baeseman
Melanie McDaniel
Jeanne Bankston
Bob Barnes
Lisa Barnes
Jerry Barnett
Susan Beasley
Tom Beasley
Jim BeDal
Davis Beeman
Jim Bell
Darla Bennett
Dale Bigham
Joyce Bilton
Vern Bissell
Doris M. Blachley
Butch Blackburn
Sam Blackwell
Denise Blair
Dave Bland
Nancy Bland
Anita Block
Elida Blythe
Mary Lou Boderman
Virginia Borden
Ann Boring
Don Boring
G. Boring
Don Boyce
Mary Boyce
Dave Boyd
Jackie Boyd
Lu Boyd
Joe B. Bradburn
James A. Bradshaw
Bill Brady
Lonnie Breninger
Dan Brewer
Virginia Brinley
Phyllis Bristol
Dew Anna Brumley
Julie Brunts
Letha R. Bunn
Dee Vonne Burke
Cordelia Burkett
Danita Burkett
Roger Busse
Earl Butcher
Kitty Butcher
Sandy Cake
John Campbell
Joel Campos

Faculty & Staff, cont.

Duane Canby
J. V. Cardoza
Dean Carpenter
Dotsy Cash
Phyllis Cash
Annette B. Cates
Sherry Catt
Debbie Church
Nathan Church
Bob Clark
Royce Clark
Truman Ross Clark
Bob Clem
Belva Clement
Shawna Coate
Eric Cobb
Dan Coburn
Kelly Coburn
Burton Coffman
Lois Colburn
Arlie B. Collett
Carl Collins
Phillis Conrow
Joyce Cooke
Dallas Cooper
Monte Corley
Al Counts
Nadine Counts
Darlene Cowart
Judy Cowart
Joni Crawford
Joyce Crawford
Ray Cross
Joy Crouch
Gina Curtis
Lani (Maki) Dalzell
Randall Dalzell
Richard Dalzell
Sue Dalzell
Curtis Danner
Dan Danner
Kathryn Danner
Ed Darty
Patricia Darty
Corinne Davidson
Lori (Foreman) Davis
Nancy Dawkins
Randy Dawson
Lisa de la Fuente
Kelly Deatherage
Clifford Denney
Cheryl Dennis
Linda Deuel
Ronnie Dickerson
Earl Dimmen
Juanita Dobbs
Ted Dodd
Barbara Doescher
Tom Douglas
Bill Dresselhaus
Theresa Drews
Dale Drury
William Dryden
Bob Dudman
Russel Dudry
Menzen Dunn
Charonne Edens
Wade Edwards
Phillip Eichman
Clio Eldred
Cheryl Elliott
Douglas Elliott
Arlan Ellis
Arvid Ellson
Linda Ellson
Sammie Engelke
Cyndy English
Michael Ensley
Conrad Estes
Cathryn Jo Ethridge
Sharon Evans
Karen Ewing
Sherrill Farnstrom
Carolyn Farris
Keith Farris
Lyn Farris
John Fewkes

Faculty & Staff, cont.

Edna Ruth Brewer Fields
Herbert Fields
Terry Fields
Margaret Fisher
Melba Fitton
Jennie Flesner
Jim Flint
Lynette Flint
Charlene Folsom
John Footman
Loy (Williams) Ginn-Forsberg
Larry Foster
Leo Foster
Don Foster
Jeff Fouts
Christine Fox
Ken Fox
Will Fox
Esther Free
Scott Free
George Freeman
Julia Freeman
Dan Frost
Roma Gallinger
Charlotte Gann
Charles T. Garner
Larry Gaskin
Reid Getting
Betsy Gilliland
O. Boyd Gilliland
DiAnn Gillaspie
Lois Glenn
Gail Goodyear
Becky Goss
Mike Goss
Noble Goss
Patrick Graham
Vern Graham
Karl Graul
Tom Green
David Greer
Deronda Griffin
Janice Griffin
Iris Grover
Harold Groves
Eunice Guild
Sammie Guild
Sonny Guild
Marshall Gunselman
Mary Gunselman
Shirley Haber
Marjorie Hagedorn
Arthur Hagood
Ellen Hague
Florence Hall
Richard Hall
Robyn (Winn) Hall
Virginia Hall
Kent Hamilton
Rex Hamilton
Harold Hamstreet
Stan Harbour
Mildred Harmon
Richard Hardman
Nona Harper
Ron Harper
Wes Harrison
Jack Harroun
Susan Hartley
Betty Helm
Obert Henderson
Nancy Hendricks
Dean Herrington
Judy Herzberg
Connie Hess
Gail Hess
Sylvia Hess
Charles Hickman
Gail Hickman
Connie Hicks
Jeff Hicks
Jacque Hildebrand
Ernestine Hill
Don Himes
Una Himes
Paul Hinds
Polly Hobbs

Faculty & Staff, cont.

Timothy Hockett
James Holden
Darlene (Quick) Holt
Eugene Holt
Huy Hong
Dorothy Hooper
Corie Hoover
Lance Hoover
David Hughes
Herman Hughes
Jim Hughes
Jackie Humphries
Robert Humphries
Fern King Ingalls
Russell Ingalls
Bob Israel
Jan Ives
Polly Jeffery
Alvin Johnson
Billy Bob Johnson
Glenda Johnson
Wanza Johnson
Cokey Jones
Nancy Jones
Shawn Jones
Ola June
T. Beverley Keim
Louise Kelly
Marlene Kelley
Paul Kennedy
Oda Kent
Martha Khoury
Donald Kinder
Vicki Kinder
Paul King
Bob Kipe
Frank Kitchens
Ramona Knox
Dorothy Koone
L. Neal Koone
Don Koontz
Amy Kopsa
Barbara Kraushaar
Orville Lacefield
Clara Ladd
Marie Laird
Carter Lambert
Rebecca Lambert
Tom Landers
Charlie Lane
Kit Lane
Midge Lane
Phil Larson
Mark LaValley
Mike Lawrence
Raynette Lawrence
Zelma Lawyer
Richard Chi-ho Lee
Aileen Lewis
Maury Lewis
Melba Lewis
Mrs. Roscoe Lewis
Ona Liles
Danae (Stuart) Lindsay
Kay Lindsay
Dorothy Linscott
Leona Linscott
Merle Linscott
Patricia Little
Ruby Little
Keith Loeffler
Martha Loeffler
Doris Lohry
Sherry Lollar
Gerald Long
Mark Love
Paul Love
Stuart Love
Darlene Lovelady
Roger Luallen
Joe Lyons
Alfred Manning
Bud Mansholt
Juanita Mansholt
John Marshall
Mary Elizabeth Marshall
Peggy Marshall

Faculty & Staff, cont.

Steve Marshall
Carl Martin
Connie Martin
Harrison Martin
Jeff Martin
Elizabeth Mason
Ellen S. Massey
Gerry Lynn Massey
Curtis Mast
Kelly Mauck
Edna Maxwell
Cecil May
Dena McAllister
Ted McAllister
Gladys McBain
Helen McBee
Florence McCaskill
Charles McCord
LaVera McCord
Claudia McCormick
Michael McCormick
John McKeel
Norene McKeel
Mary McLaughlin
E. W. McMillan
David McNayr
Kayla McVey
Cynthia Meaders
Ozella Meaders
Vern Meaders
Greg Mears
Pam Mears
Steve Merryman
Carolyn Metcalf
Chris Metcalf
Jennifer Meyers
Bonnie Miller
George Miller
Jodi Miller
Joe Miller
Debbie Mitts
Paul Montgomery
Craig Moody
Merry (Yang) Moody
Teddy Moritz
Linda Morrow
Beth Moyer
Forest Moyer
Marilyn Moyer
Deborah Mueller
Tony Mueller
Lynn Murphy
Debbie Musselman
Joelle Myers
Vic Myers
Don Neilson
Shelley Neilson
Becky Nelson
Gib Nelson
Ruby Nickerson
Gay Nisbett
Mabel Niva
Lola Norton
David Oakley
Fermin Obias
Jeri Obias
Ken Ochsner
Randy Oler
Peggy O'Neill
Ermalee Ort
Judy Outlaw
Jerry Owen
Dave Owens
Kay Owens
Larry Owens
Dusty Parker
Koni Parker
Mark Parker
Wilson Parrish
Debra Parsons
Ida Partlow
Mary Patterson
A. M. Patton
Helen Patton
Julie Peyton
Marion Piersall
Paul Piersall

Faculty & Staff, cont.

Janet Pitcher
Elizabeth Pittman
Mark Pollock
Robyn Pollock
Marilyn Popolillo
Bob Powell
Peggy Powell
Dottie Preuitt
Jerry Price
Ninfa Price
Muriel Proctor
Opal Pruitt
Wallace Pruitt
Mark Qualls
Glenn Randolph
J. M. Rawlinson
Wanda Reagan
Delilah Reed
Julie Reed
Dan Rhodes
Doris Rhodes
Margi Rhodes
Leah Reimer
John Reinhardt
Ira Rice
Brenda Richardson
Dave Richardson
John D. Richmond
David Riemer
Steve Riesenweber
Sandra Riggle
Larry Riley
Mary Riley
Beverly Ring
Theresa Rizer
Bill Roberts
Myrna Rockwell
Leland Rogers
Noble Rogers
Janice Ross
Wayne Royce
Kaoluang Sae Chao
Glen Sande
Gloria Sanders
Mike Sanders
Earl Savage
Kay Savage
Edwina Schackmann
Juanita Schelot
Lynne Schollenberg
Mildred (Harmon) Salazar
Keith Seagraves
Kelly Seal
Jack Wood Sears
Mattie Sue Sears
John Senecal
David Sherlock
Karen Shewmaker
Gina Shipp
Jerry Shipp
Joan Shivers
Michelle Sholtz
Sue Short
Sandy Sibley
Tom Sibley
Carlene Siler
John Paul Simon
Dana Sims
Kevin Sippel
Avelon Smith
Daris Smith
Keith Smith
Mary Sue (Grant) Smith
Margaret Southern
Paul Southern
Louise Spence
Russell Squire
Janna Stephens
Nadine Stephens
Mark Stevens
Robert Stewart
Clinton Storm
Kay Stump
Ron Stump
Wayne Swanson
Brad Swiggart
Lula Taylor

Faculty & Staff, cont.

Randy Teadtke
Olaf Tegner
Will Tebbs
Joe Templeton
Leonard Tester
Anthony Testerman
Debbie Thomas
Jonathan Thomas
Damian Thompson
Clarence Tisdel
Jannie Tisdel
Marla Tisdel
Maurice Tisdel
Joni Tolon
Mike Tolon
John Toomey
Dale Townsend
Sherrie Traughber
Carolyn Tucker
Jerry Tucker
Bonnie Turner
Harold Turner
Mark Turner
Harrison Tyner

Jean Van Aelst
Bill Van Horn
Danita VanZyl
Robert Vance
Rhonda Vice
Bruce Vickers
Lou Ann Vickers
Gerald Vinther
Troy Wagner
Hugh Walden
Terry Waldridge
Harry Walker
Mary Walker
Gaye Wonser
L. Arnold Watson
Delane Way
Kristi Weber
Debbie Weldon
Charlotte Wheeler
Alesa White
Hallie White
Sharon White
Arnold Wiley
Betty Williams

Tami (Bonner) Williamson
Cherry Wilson
Randy Wilson
Robert Wilson
Sam Wilson
DeAnn Womack
Dottie Woods
Greg Woods
Jim Woods
Leonard Woods
Ramona Woods
Tony Woods
Glenda Wray
Wade Wright
John Wyatt
Joyce Yaws
Kevin Yaws
John York
Jessie Young
Steve Young
Tim Zielke
Brenda Zobrist

Student Recognition

An early tradition of the college was to identify certain students as exemplifying the qualities of Christian character that represented Columbia's values. These included Mr. & Miss CCC, the Chinook Court and Homecoming Court

Mr. & Miss CCC

1960 Sam Tumlinson
Judy Burkett
1961 Brian Altmiller
Nancy Pirtle
1962 Don Boyce
Cynthia Vineyard
1963 Buddy Wiley
Mary MacPhail
1964 Bill Wilson
Tresa Franks
1965 Dan Sawyer
Margaret Miller
1966 Paul Kennedy
Sue Rucker
1967 Jim Yates
Marcie McCredy
1968 Larry Kennedy
Arlene Hamlin
1969 Mark Weldon
Sally Hamilton
1970 George Miller
Mary Hazen
1971 Paul Hinds
Julie Olaen
1972 Greg Woods
Viki Rawlins
1973 Terry Gilmore
Dottie Higgins
1974 Stan Cox
Harue Onuma
1975 Tom Wood
Beverly Zygutis
1976 Don Boderman
Mary Lou Bayley
1977 James Mosley
Renee Lundy
1978 Mark Pollock
Robyn Pollock
1979 Jack Agen
Thann Wells
1980 Allen Evans
Nelda Kerns
1981 Jim Barnes
Lisa Barnes
1982 Don Henry
Wanda Higgins
1983 Steve Brunts
LeeAnne Way
1984 Paul Brewer
Lani Maki
1985 Bill Hunter
Sherrie Edson
1986 Rex Hamilton
Terri Shields
1987 Ed Schollenberg
Jennifer Hamilton
1988 Kent Hamilton
Margaret Stienwand
1989 Tracey Edson
Evie Vance
1990 Matt Tumlinson
Michelle Peterson
1991 Scott Wade
Nicole Jones
1992 Brian Miller
Alicia Sargentini
1993 Chad Enos
Stephanie Sellers

Homecoming Court

1966 Sue Rucker
Daphne Bynum
Kathy Curtis

1967 Marcie McCredy
Ann Bailey
Gwen Briggs
Glynda Crownover
Judy Foster

1968 Arlene Hamlin
Glenda Bissell
Teri Boyd
Sally Hamilton
Jacque Nickel

1969 Sally Hamilton
Kathy Baker
Gail Cosner
Janet Doyle
Verna Ragula

1970 Leigh Finck
Diana Littrell
Jan Hutsell
Cindi Riley

Chinook Court

1971 Wanda Claudy
Colleen Crone
Patty Sue Duggins
Patti English
Julie Olaen

1972 Viki Rawlins
Linda Denson
Nancy Flinn
Dottie Higgins
Sara Horner

1973 Sharon McMillien
Dottie Higgins
Elizabeth Morris
Carolyn Spence

other member unknown

1974 Mary Lou Bayley
Anne Cooper
Linda Denson
Gordana Kovacic
Carolyn Spence

1975 Penny Amick
Joyce Cash
Renee Lundy
Marilyn Moyer
Danice Parrish

1976 Marilyn Moyer
Gloria Batey
Janna Free
Royce Knott
Belinda Mansholt

1977 Renee Lundy
Sharon Evans
Teresa Hatcher
Robyn Jenkins
Danice Parrish

1978 Barbara Cash
B.B. Banister
Janice Griffin
Karen McMahill
Thann Wells

1979 Katie Ford
B.B. Banister
Nelda Kerns
Nancy Reid
Kelly Skelton

1980 Brenda Zobrist
Dana Brown
Leigh Farris
Lisa Neilson
Joni Sheppard

1981 Lois Feiss
Gaila Crawford
Wanda Higgins
Debi Weldon
Kelli Wells

1982 Debbie Cupp
Karen Copenhaver
Lisa Gonzales
Amy Moritz
Candy Woods

1983 Lani Maki
Lurie Jenkins
Martha Petty
Karen Skinner
LeeAnne Way

1984 Kathy Crow
Nancy Bell
Sally Cash
Renee Kiser
Tracy Powell

1985 Carol Mullaly
Lois Maxwell
Cindy Mize
Marguerite Moore
Laurie Morrell

1986 Merry Roland
Jennifer House
Karen Hudelson
Terri Shields
Linda Walsh

1987 Amy Evans
Carmen Edson
Kelly Lann
Laura Matson
Dana Sims

1988 Ruth Trudeaux
Janet Meaders
Nina Oliver
Christy Skinner
Margie Stienwand

1989 Gae Taulbee Frost
Shawna Edson
Danae Stuart
Lisa Stuart
Evie Vance

1990 Kim Harness
Pam Byrd
Faith Daugherty
Michelle Peterson
Kathy Wray

1991 Shannon Lux
Kathy Baker
Pam Maxwell
Shelley Preuit
Bethany Robison

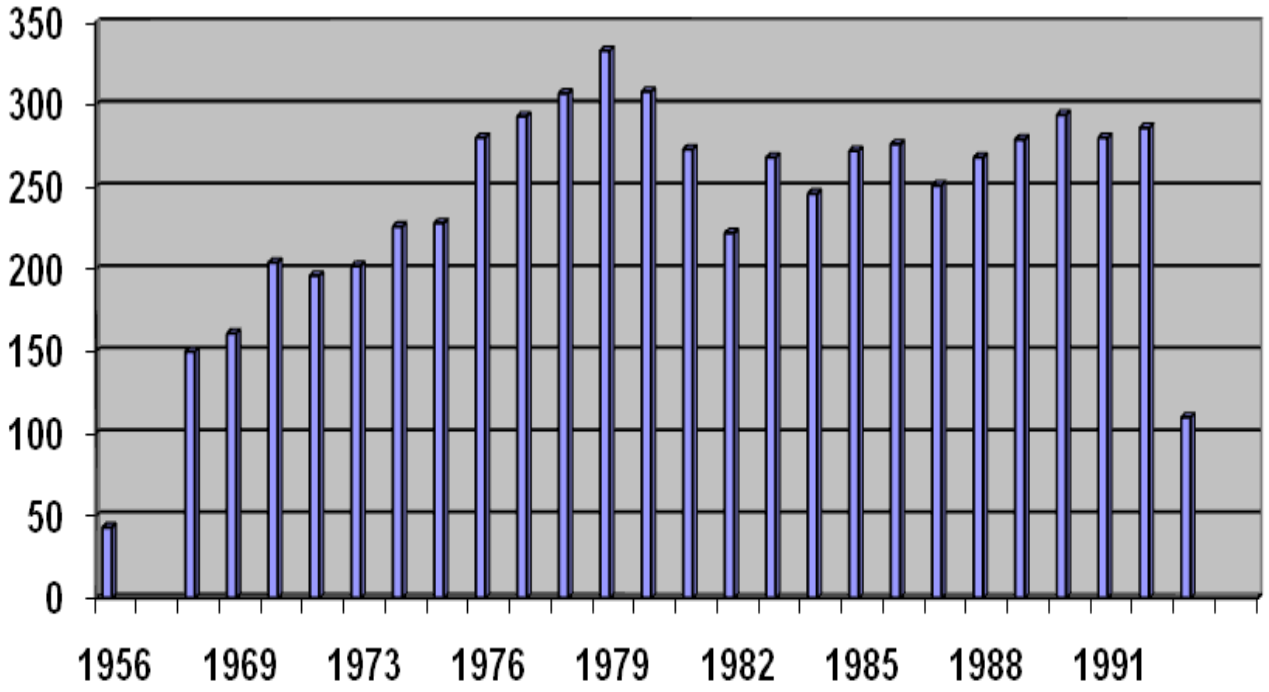
1992 Kaelea Coy
Loy McNeely
Nancy Mercer
Pearl Parsons
Alicia Sargentini

1993 Christa Sacapanio
Staci Clegg
Tara Coy
Kathy Gruell
Stephanie Sellers

Below is a graph showing enrollment over the years.

Data from 1971-1993 is shown. A few earlier years are included where numbers were available.

Each year reflects the total enrollment for the Fall quarter or semester only. Numbers were slightly lower in the Winter and Spring terms as students sometimes didn't return.



Following is a summary timeline of major events in the life of the school.

Sept. 1947	Columbia Bible School opens in Central Church of Christ at 7th & Hassalo
	L. D. Webb, president
1951	First high school student graduated
1953	Three classrooms and auditorium built at 90th & Glisan
1954	Classroom addition begun
1956	Columbia Christian College begins
1958	First students graduate with A.A. degree
	T. H. Ethridge, president
1959	Robert H. Rowland, president
1960	York Hall constructed
1961	Landreth Hall and administration building constructed
1964	Gymnasium and library added
1969	Parking lot paved, Hartzog Hall built
	J. C. Moore, president (deceased before taking office)
	Rex F. Johnston, president
1971	Fourth year of liberal arts degree added
1973	First baccalaureate degrees granted
1974	J. P. Sanders, president
1975	Full accreditation by Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
1978	Farris Johnson Campus Center completed
1981	Ken Whorton, CEO
1982	Vera Johnson Rehearsal Hall opens
1983	Michael Armour, president
1986	Gary Elliott, president
1988	"Great Day in May" raises nearly $1 million
1991	William Free, president
	Accreditation lost
May 1993	Columbia Christian College closed