



MILESTONES AND A CRUSHING VOID: 1950 TO 1951

The year 1950-51 was distinguished by several significant events.

With the cooperation of the administration, Sister Mary Nolasco McPhillips overhauled the Standing Committees and placed Admissions, Orientation, Counseling and Discipline, Financial Aid, Part-time Placement, Health and Extra-curricular Activities under Student Personnel Services and under her supervision.

By the fall of 1950, Sister (Albert) Marie Flick had restructured the five-year and three-summer nursing degree program into a four-year continuum, thus integrating it more closely with the regular College calendar.

On November 29, 1950, the Board of Review of the National Nursing Accrediting service voted to approve the collegiate program of the Division of Nursing and to list it with the accredited programs.

Of great consequence was the fact that on December 9, 1950, Sister Patricia received word that the extensive application for North Central Accreditation had arrived at the Chicago office and that selected members of the North Central Review Board would be in Detroit on December 13-14 to visit the College, its clinical facilities and laboratory schools. Subsequently, February 26, 1951 was a spe-

cial day. The inspection team's glowing report of the "unusually comprehensive and articulately attractive segments of the two volumes" was received from Manning M. Pattillo, Assistant Secretary of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Among the comments were the following:

. . . Mercy College is clear in its conception of general education as a necessary base for professional or advanced study in any field.

. . . The faculty is enthusiastic about their work, and there seems to be a great harmony in the institution.

. . . The office of the President is so highly centralized that only an expert administrator, such as Sister Mary Patricia, would be able to exercise the sort of control which is inherent in this close-knit organization. The voice of authority of the President, kind but firm, is evidently the voice which is respected by the students, faculty and administration alike and is almost unquestioned.

. . . The examiners have seldom seen a group which understood the objectives more clearly than does the staff at Mercy College.

. . . There is a lack of lay representation both on the Board of Trustees and on the Council of the College.

. . . The Dean of the College, Sister Mary Lucille, is a forceful, highly articulate woman of great charm who in the real sense is not just an academic dean but an administrative dean for the whole College.

. . . The general education program is somewhat lacking in its emphasis on the fine arts.

. . . It would be hard to envision a small college with a better set-up (college and hospital) than Mercy has for its Nursing program.

. . . In other fields, such as the sciences, the College has available extraordinary laboratory facilities maintained in the very finest manner, as is everything at the College.

. . . The faculty for the most part have excellent credentials and manifest a high level of professional competency.

... The Dean of Students, Sister Mary Nolasco, is an intelligent, attractive woman endowed with warm sympathy and understanding. The administration of housing facilities is absolutely superior as is student orientation.

... A very wholesome integration of the various activities was apparent in a program which was presented in the Assembly during the visit of the committee. It bespoke the kind of precision, competency and efficiency which one met everywhere at the College.

... The student records are very well kept and up to date.

... The examiners found the members of the religious Board of Trustees to be persons of vision, integrity and high capability. It would be well if lay members were a part of the Board to represent their point of view.

... Both the Business Manager of the College, Sister Mary Carmela, and the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Sister Marie Bernard, are persons of exceptional ability and efficiency.

... Rarely have the examiners been able to rate operation and care of an institution as highly as they rated the maintenance of Mercy College.

All at Mercy College were elated by the report. However, no celebration could quite equal that felt by the Board of Trustees, the administration, the faculty and the students when Mr. Pattillo wrote on April 9, 1951:

I am glad to inform you officially that the North Central... at its annual meeting held March 27-31, 1951, voted to accredit Mercy College. This action was effective March 21. The name of Mercy College will appear on the next list of accredited institutions in the July 1951 issue of the "North Central Association Quarterly."

Among new faculty members in 1950 were Professor Peter Bilaniuk (Biology); Dr. Dora Gunderson (History and Political Science); Benjamin Glicker (Art); Sister Mary Lily Foco (Radiology); Evelyn Powell (Bacteriology); John J. Powers (Attorney and Sociology); and Dr. William Walsh (Speech).

Tuition that year increased to \$100 per semester. Room and Board

remained \$500 per year.

On November 8, 1950, the recently organized Mercy League (mothers of Mercians) invited the fathers of Mercians to get to know the College heritage of Catherine McAuley, the administration, the faculty, and the operations and architectural plan of the buildings. The fathers responded with a great deal of enthusiasm. To quote Sister Mary Lucille, "We know why we have so many nice girls at Mercy College; we met their fathers last night."

1950-51 was a year of impressive meetings, huge gatherings and heroic acts.

More than 1,000 attended the National Student Association meeting in Ann Arbor, and there debated such topics as a student Bill of Rights, federal aid to college students, and the Student Purchase Card. Hundreds discussed "What's in a Retreat for You!" at the youth section of the National Laywomen's Retreat Congress at the Book Cadillac in Detroit. Over 700 Mercians from several Mercy institutions joined a campus procession to honor Rosary month. The *Outer Echoes* staff—among thousands—attended the Associated Collegiate Press Conference at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago to discuss with journalistic experts all phases of collegiate publishing. Mercy College, which headed the Interracial Justice Commission of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, sent several representatives to the national meeting at John Carroll University in Cleveland. With Irene Lazar (Hungary), Christine Skowronki (Poland), Florencia Moncada (Honduras), Zulma Ortiz and Nilda De la Cruz (Puerto Rico), and Mary Kim Joh (Korea), Sister Mary Madonna Weigel sponsored activities to recognize the fifth birthday of the United Nations and found her group hostesses, not only to the campus, but also to large groups from several neighboring colleges and secondary schools. "We saw your media announcement," they explained. "It looked interesting."

"The more the merrier," quipped Sister Mary Madonna, down-to-earth and unflappable. "As we say in Iowa, we'll just add a little nipper to the dipper."

No one enjoyed this seemingly innocent jargon from the mouth of a sweet, abstemious-looking little nun more than a six-foot, 250-pound tackle from Wayne State University's football team, the Tartars.

At the same time, Junior Gloria Torrey won a citation from Captain Keissling, Master of the ill-fated United States Coast Guard ship, *City of Cleveland*: "On June 25, 1950, while you were on watch

as radio telephone operator . . . you dutifully stayed at your post even though the *S.S. Ravendjell* crashed into our ship a few feet from your station and you were surrounded by flying debris and steam." Gloria's heroism is easily accounted for: she wears the tartan of the great Robert Bruce. Then, too, she is a Mercian.

Nearly everything that year seemed larger than life. Every day brought a milestone. Every year seemed a definitive step toward something bigger and brighter. Mercy College celebrated its tenth anniversary while Detroit celebrated its 250th.

Somewhere along the way, the "McAuley Auditorium Series" evolved into the "McAuley Series." The season's offerings included lectures by Archduke Otto of Austria, "The War Zone," and J.M. O'Neil, "Religious Education under the Constitution"; composer and pianist Percy Grainger, who autographed a new Steinway grand on the McAuley stage, calling it an "exquisite instrument"; and the Catholic University Players, who produced both Shakespeare and Hemingway. There was also some admirable local talent: The Detroit Symphony Chamber Ensemble, the Dun Scotus Franciscan Choir and, finally, a campus arts festival by the Mercy Singers and Players—all this for a six-dollar season ticket.

The Players continued to experiment. Philip Johnson's "The Lovely Miracle" was symbolic of nature. Edna St. Vincent Millay's "Fatal Interview" was interpreted through modern dance. In collaboration with students from the University of Detroit, the Players chose as their Christmas production, Paul Claudel's "Tidings Brought to Mary." Also, the College was one of the Michigan institutions invited by the University of Michigan to publicize its campus over their radio station, WUOM. Members wrote the script, read the lines and arranged for choral accompaniment. Final offerings were Synge's "Riders to the Sea" and the graduation requirement, the production of "The Madwoman of Chaillot."

The Art Department chairperson, Benjamin Glicker, was invited to display his works at Artists' Market, where his "Woodward Avenue from the River" attracted a constant audience. Subsequently, he arranged for a public exhibit of students' art—a first for the Art Department.

New social and scholastic clubs abounded. The Home Arts Club took over the coffee shop services, naming the establishment "The Perk." Kappa Gamma Pi featured Mercy College in its October newsletter and welcomed the graduates of the class of 1950 to its

ranks. To ally itself more securely to its professional associates, the Division of Nursing sought and received approval to join Theta Alpha Chi, the national professional club for nursing students.

In late spring, Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital was notified that it would receive \$1 million from the Greater Detroit Hospital Fund for the construction of a new nurses' home, to be known as Marian Hall, adjacent to the hospital. Upon its completion, 200 beds in the north wing of the hospital, currently used by student nurses for living quarters, would be released for patients, thus reducing hospital bed shortage in Wayne County.

On June 7, 1951, Cardinal Mooney conferred Bachelor of Arts degrees on 28 students, 23 of whom were lay students and five who were Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary (Matthew) Marianne Bartosiewicz, Dennis Mooney, Joanna Marie Perry, Georgetta Petrimoulx and Francis (Joseph) Vondruska; Bachelor of Science degrees on Sisters Mary Agneta Bush and Florence Salatka and 16 lay graduates; Bachelor of Science in Nursing degrees on Sister Mary Bernice Pohl and 18 lay graduates. The Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education was conferred on Sisters Mary Jarlath Madigan, Vita Pandolfo, two Sisters of St. Francis and one lay person. Diplomas in Medical Record Library Science, Anesthesiology and Nursing were granted to 119 lay students.

The Reverend Charles E. Coughlin, pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak and noted radio priest, addressed the graduates and their guests at the baccalaureate ceremony. Dr. Jerome G. Kerwin, University of Chicago, spoke to the class of 1951 on "America and the Common Good."

The scholastic year 1950-51 was filled with undaunted hopes, unflagging spirits and gallant efforts; it was also a year of unparalleled growth and unprecedented successes. Without doubt it was God's way of preparing the College family for a shocking, unanticipated event. In the early morning of August 24, Sister Patricia died. It seemed almost as though she had considered the long struggle for freedom to expand the College clientele and offerings, and the courage to apply for and be granted North Central accreditation, as the culmination of her service to the community and to the College.

To say that Sister Patricia left a crushing void would be an understatement. For 10 years she *had been* the College in so many ways—the epitome of scholarship and culture, a virtuous woman, a consummate religious—and ever a dear, dear friend.



THE SPIRITUAL DIMENSION: THE FIRST 10 YEARS, 1941-1951

"The seed landed on good ground and yielded a hundredfold."

MATTHEW 13

Anyone who had been on the Mercy College campus during its early years could not help but be impressed by its programs of spiritual development. A summary of the first 10 years of this development will help explain its overall significance.

As early as October of 1941, under the inspiring energy of Sister Mary Herbert Cannon, Mercy College organized "Our Lady's Sodality." Eulalia O'Toole, an alumna of Mount Mercy Academy, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was the first prefect. On November 2, 1941, the prefect, officers and committee chairpersons met at Dominican High School to listen to Father Daniel A. Lord, S.J., founder of the Queen's Work. This event gave tremendous impetus to their initial efforts.

In December, the College solicited and received permission from Archbishop Mooney to formally establish a sodality on campus. This endorsed petition was sent to the Central Office of the Queen's Work in St. Louis, Missouri, requesting affiliation with the Prima Primaria Sodality of the Roman College. Such affiliation brought rights and privileges conferred by the Holy See and the following responsibilities: The sodalist was bound 1) to imitate, love and serve

the Blessed Virgin Mary, 2) be loyal to Christ in the Blessed Sacrament, 3) be faithful to the Church and help to spread the “good news,” and 4) work according to one’s ability and opportunity for the salvation of others.

Ruth Romer succeeded Eulalia O’Toole as sodality prefect in September 1942 and was reelected for a second term in 1943. Terese LaVelle took over in 1944, followed by Alice Skinner in 1945. Alice was also honored by an appointment to the National Sodality Advisory Board. She was succeeded by Lenore Rapin, who took over both local and national roles and was in turn followed by Beatrice Regalia, Maxine Hermes and Betty Hurley.

Longstanding traditions were established from the very start: the Apostolic Committee dispensed charity and joy during the seasonal holidays; the First Friday of each month was set as a general Mass and Communion day; a three-day annual retreat was open to all students; the yearly reception of new sodality members was to take place on an appropriate feast of Mary.

Among the better known retreat masters were the Reverend Frank J. McPhillips, Chaplain at the University of Michigan; James A. Condon, S.J.; Leo Weitzman, S.J.; Richard Daly Payne, C.P.; and Howard Ralenskotter, C.P. It was Father Reckinger, the College Chaplain and sodality counselor, however, who exerted the greatest influence on the sodalists. Year after year he suggested large and small ways to acquire a Christian personality. “Peace and holiness,” he would say, “begin in the heart of the individual from which they radiate outward with great effect. You must be inflamed with the fire that is Christ. Then you will be a woman who can influence others.”

Among the special projects of the Sodality were the annual observance of Catholic Book Week and Press Month, participation in the world-wide triduum as a spiritual gift and greeting to the Holy Father; the inauguration of “Mercy Mary Day” at which Sodalists were consecrated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary; the development of active interest in the work of the Arch-Confraternity of Christian Doctrine; the support of the Legion of Decency; taking part in the Truth Forum discussions on peace-time conscription and interracial relations; participating in a poetic symposium on the titles of Mary as found in the Litany of Loretto; acting as a Guard of Honor at Forty Hours Devotions; hostessing the Cana Conference and the procession at Our Lady of Fatima—called by Father Haffert his “secret weapon to change the world.”

Sodality promises were expected to carry over into all future patterns of life: "We will take Our Lady with us as our daily companion for life—to work, to home, to family, to seashore, to the mountains, to travel, to date, and to dance."

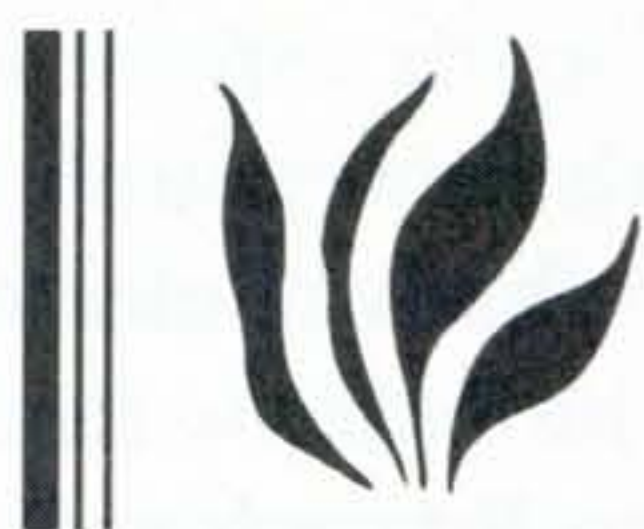
Of great support to the Sodality were the activities of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, the Association of Catholic College Alumnae and the thoughtful and penetrating philosophical inquiries of the members of the Alexandrian Club under Sister Patricia's sponsorship.

Acknowledging the priority of the spiritual aspirations and the ascendancy of the Sodality, the Student Council came into existence as an organization in the fall of 1942 "to collaborate with the faculty in all student activities."

The first class president (in 1941, when there was only one class) was Veloria Reynolds. Betty McInerney was the first elected Student Council president. Following her through the years were Alice Roberts, Jane Behen, Margaret Paquin, Helen Reynolds, Evelyn Caton, Mildred Lesinski, Beatrice Regalia and Josephine Mansour.

So, too, the *Outer Echoes* staff under Dorothy Francis, Mary Farber, Margaret Paquin, Maryann Campbell, Rosemary Dolan, Jean Campbell, Helen Riopelle, Kathryn Meier, Shirley Trudeau, Elizabeth Wilhelm, Barbara Keyworth, Donatha Kubasiewicz and Patricia Vogt promised clearly and truthfully to objectify student opinion and activity.

These splendid examples of student collaboration—Sodality, Student Council, *Outer Echoes*—not only promised; they "stood and delivered," thus adding luster and meaning to Mercy's first 10 years.



A CORNUCOPIA OF FINE ARTS: 1951 TO 1952

The summer of 1951 was a busy one. Multiple meetings were held to study the report of the North Central Accreditation Office—to capitalize on and increase its strengths, and to correct its weaknesses and deficiencies. Sister Patricia was the mainstay of these activities. When energy or interest flagged, she “jump-started” the process and the processors. It seemed as though she knew that there was too little time to accomplish so much. Her death at the end of the summer, however, seemed only to invigorate efforts by those she left behind.

In September, Sister Mary Lucille Middleton was appointed Acting President of the College; Sister Mary Edwardine O’Connor was named Academic Dean; Sister Mary Leona Archambeau became Registrar. Sister Mary Charles Miller, administrator of Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital, was appointed Coordinator of Laboratories, and Sister Mary LaSalette Ruddy, liaison for Anesthesiology.

Three additional positions added brightness and repute to the College: John J. Powers, a local attorney, was designated Public Relations Director; Mrs. Joseph Tata took over publicity; Kathleen Lardie, manager of the Detroit Board of Education’s radio station WDTR, agreed to head Mercy’s broadcasting activities.

Several items attracted the attention of the Board of Trustees at its

fall and spring meetings:

1. Increasingly, male applicants were showing up at Mercy's front door. "This is not the time to register men," responded the Board. "Let us get accustomed to our new accrediting status first."
2. To provide office space for female faculty, a large room on the first floor of the administration building was outfitted with desks and other amenities.
3. The Board requested that Mercy College host an Institute in Hospital Administration for Sisters of Mercy from throughout the United States. Mercy College gladly accepted the obligation and pledged both faculty and student assistance.
4. The Board began the process of gradually separating the Mercy School of Nursing from Mercy College. The name Mercy College no longer appeared on nursing diplomas; it was replaced by Mercy School of Nursing of Detroit.
5. In February 1952, there is evidence that the Board paid for a College membership in the Michigan Colleges Foundation, a united effort by all private colleges of Michigan to get monies from professional and industrial sources. The income was to be divided among the member colleges according to an acceptable formula.

New members joined the faculty: Sister Mary (Leonette) Madeline Sage replaced Sister Mary Maurice Sheehy; Marie Puce, formerly of the University of Belgrade, took over Sister Mary Leona Archambeau's role in the Department of Mathematics; William Koerper, from the Detroit Public School system, managed all music activities. With the expansion of the Department of Education to include lay registrants, Sister Mary Justine Sabourin was persuaded to take a leave of absence from her position as Community Supervisor of Schools to give full time attention to the direction of the teacher education program, with the additional responsibilities of Provincial Director of Education, which had been efficiently carried out in the past by Sister Mary Lidwina Reps. These latter duties involved only the Sisters of Mercy, not the lay students. Responsibilities included recommending Sisters for summer school at Mercy College and for post-baccalaureate degrees, and making necessary arrangements with universities and colleges in the United States and abroad. The role of Provincial Director of Education, which Sister Justine held from 1951 through 1967, was always car-

ried out in collaboration with the Mother Provincial.

Several new clinical instructors and a few part-time faculty were also added that year.

On September 25, 1951, the Michigan State Board of Education approved for three years the Mercy College Teacher Education Program for Elementary and Secondary Provisional Certificates for both religious and lay students. The state officers commended the clear graphic delineation of requirements for all Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science majors for the secondary level and the added unique requirements for the elementary certificate.

Sister Mary Celeste Schneider announced two new programs in her department: a Bachelor of Science in Home Economics with a major in foods and nutrition, and a Bachelor of Arts in General Home Economics.

Attracted by the latitude and richness of the clinical experiences available at Mercy School of Nursing of Detroit, a request "to affiliate with Mercy College" on a similar basis was proposed by the three-year diploma school in Sioux City, Iowa, but the proposal was rejected due to distance.

A proposal for a one-year program for secretaries who work for doctors, or in the health field, was also contravened.

Although scholarships had been presented quietly since the beginning of the College, in 1952 the College began to memorialize its scholarships and to publicize their names and those of the donors, as well as the recipients.

Eight subsidies were reserved for graduates of high schools and schools of nursing managed by the Sisters of Mercy, Province of Detroit.

Whether due to the accrediting visitors' comments on the scant attention given to the fine arts, or whether it just happened in the evolution of events, never before had Mercy seemed so inundated with music, art, dance and theater.

After a two-year respite, the Detroit Symphony returned under its distinguished director, Paul Paray. A large contingent of Mercians attended the opening performance. Mercy "first-nighters" arranged parties to "The Rose Tatoo," "The Country Girl," and "The Cocktail Party," and participated in Lillian Hellman's newest, "The Autumn Garden," and the Catholic Theatre of Detroit's presentation, "January Thaw."

Mercy's art students also joined in the First Annual Newman

Foundation Religious Art Exhibition at Wayne State University, in which Barbara O'Brien took first prize with her "No Greater Love."

Finally, there were the musicals: "Guys and Dolls" and "Fledermaus"; Christopher Fry's "A Sleep of Prisoners" and the magic of "Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp." Mercians attended them, talked about them *ad infinitum* and reviewed them in print—a veritable cornucopia of fine arts off campus.



McAuley Auditorium, near the campus' northeast corner, was built as a lecture hall and presentation center to serve both Mercy College and Our Lady of Mercy High School. It has been the site of many successful theatrical and artistic productions over the years. The renovated McAuley Auditorium is now the home of the Theatre Company.

On campus were Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis' delightful rendition of "Rip Van Winkle"; Carlton Eldridge, famous tenor; the Players, Singers and Dancers in a "Christmas Chorale" under the direction of William Koerper; the light-hearted recollections of Cornelia Otis Skinner; lecturers Mortimer Adler, Louis Budenz and John Foster Dulles; and "Brigadoon," presented with male volunteers from regional theater groups and schools. The National Student Association announced a series of intercollegiate one-act plays to be performed on a spring evening at Mercy including participants from Marygrove,

University of Detroit and Wayne State University. The venerable Art Society, known as "The Founders," depended on art students from Mercy to assist them in their annual exhibit at the Detroit Institute of Arts. So, for the year 1951-52, the arts abounded at Mercy.

Among the traditional ceremonies of graduation week were the Torch Ceremony, and Parents' Open House June 4. The class of 1952, represented by Rosemary Resseguie, passed the torch to the president of the class of 1953. This beautiful, touching gesture, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, was eloquently defined by the College Chaplain, Father Reckinger.

The Most Reverend Alexander M. Zaleski, Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit, conferred degrees on 41 graduates: the Bachelor of Arts on Sisters Mary Adrian Adrian, Beata Clynch, Edna DuCap, (Modesta) Marilyn Furtaw, Hubert Gregoire, Bernarda MacLean, Angeline Magnan, Mellita Mahon, Clarice Szeszulski, and six lay graduates; Bachelor of Science on nine lay persons; Bachelor of Science in Nursing on Sister Mary Juliana Gust and 11 lay students; Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on Sisters Mary Celine Collard, Rosella Gallagher and three lay students. Diplomas were granted to 104 lay students.

The commencement address was given by the Reverend Edmond D. Benard of the Catholic University of America. The Reverend Norman T. Weyland, S.J., president of the Catholic Renaissance Society of Loyola University, Chicago, delivered the baccalaureate sermon.



COOPERATION WITH DIVINE GRACE: 1952 TO 1953

By virtue of community Elections, Mother Mary Carmelita Manning once more became President of the College Board of Trustees. Her concern for the continuing progress and prosperity of the College is demonstrated in a letter to Sister Mary Lucille, College President, dated September 14, 1952:

I am writing about the scholarship fund in memory of Mother Mary Carmelita Hartman, our first Mother General. I hope this fund for needy students will never be exhausted.

The Scholarship should be set up to take care of tuition and fees, room and board if residents are unable to pay, and if students are unable to pay for their books, we will pay for this expense also.

The Provincial Council will pay any bills for students who intended to pay for their education but for various reasons are unable to do so. In other words, we will try to guarantee all students' bills. Then at the end of the school year, if you submit an audited report, we will make up any deficit you have on your books. By this we mean that the College should assume payment of the salaries of all faculty mem-

bers, and if you have not enough to cover these salaries and other expenses at the end of the school year, this amount should be included in the deficit.

We do, however, recommend that a student's education should not be terminated at the close of the first year if she has good grades and is a credit to Mercy College.

The first thing a new college student would read in the 1952-53 College catalogue epitomized the purpose and aims of a Catholic institution. Taken from Pope Pius XI's *Christian Education of Youth*, it expressed Mercy's hopes, efforts and expectations:

The proper and immediate end of a Christian education is to cooperate with divine grace in forming the true and perfect Christian. . . . For precisely this reason Christian education takes in the whole aggregate of human life: physical and spiritual, intellectual and moral, individual, domestic and social, not with a view to reducing it in any way, but in order to elevate, regulate and perfect it, in accordance with the example and teaching of Christ.

With a great deal of satisfaction and pride—and rightly so—Mercy College introduced its 1952-53 catalogue with this additional frontispiece:

Mercy College is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and by the Michigan Commission on College accrediting. It is affiliated with the Catholic University of America. Mercy College is authorized by the State of Michigan to offer work leading to teacher certification.

The College has the approval of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association for the education of Medical Record Librarians, X-ray Technicians, and Medical Laboratory Technicians. The Nursing Division is approved by the National Nursing accrediting Service.

The Department of Anesthesia is approved by the Association of Nurse Anesthetists. Mercy College holds membership in the National Catholic Educational Association, the Association of Catholic Colleges of Michigan and the American Library Association.

Eight new members were added to the faculty: Sister (Mary Austina) Elizabeth LaForest (English); Claire Irwin (Speech); Walter Frazis (Mathematics); Dr. Emma J. Thompson (Humanities); Walter Thompson (Psychology and Sociology); Mary Leola Phelan (Nursing); Stephanie B. Concielski (Nursing); and Elizabeth Boyne (Modern Dance).

That year, all faculty members were encouraged to enroll in the course "Problems in Higher Education" offered at the University of Michigan Dearborn campus each Saturday morning.

The North Central report provided the agenda for the faculty meetings. It included such topics as rank, tenure, advancement and salary.

At the cost of \$150, Mercy College applied for and received membership in the American Council on Education.

Dr. Lawrence Gardner, who had received widespread recognition for his work in research, and two chemistry-major students from the College, presented an exhibit on "Hemochromatosis" at a joint meeting of the American College of Pathologists and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists at the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

Mercians were engaged in many activities. Dolores Paluzzi, president of the Home Economics Club, was chosen editor of the college-club section of the *Michigan Home Economics Newsletter*, a quarterly publication produced in Lansing.

Three Mercians attended Brotherhood week with 300 industrial, civic and religious leaders gathered in the Grand Ballroom of Detroit's Hotel Statler to hear Harvey S. Firestone speak on "Brotherhood Must be Personal, Individual."

In April, 17 members of the Romance Languages Club attended the Inter-American Action Conference at Notre Dame University where Marguerite Santos addressed the assembly in Spanish. Mercy College Chorale, directed by William Koerper, recorded a group of selections which were submitted as a part of the Catholic College Series for broadcast on NBC.

Summer tours of Europe and Mexico were available to students and alumnae through the efforts of the National Federation of Catholic College Students.

On campus, student activities showed vigorous growth. The Social Service Commission, under Nada Hrnkas, provided aid and happiness to numerous hospital patients, child homes, recreational centers, the elderly, Red Cross, American Cancer Society, Big Sisters and Big Brothers. New teachers gained experience putting theory into

practice in supervised classrooms. Four Mercians completed 180 hours of practice teaching to meet state certification requirements. Six students observed public-school classes as a requisite to practice teaching.

The Dean of the College, Sister Mary Edwardine O'Connor, presented 109 honor students and named the recipients of 30 scholarships at the Seventh Annual Honors Convocation at which the speaker was the Most Reverend Charles Nelligan of Assumption College, Windsor.

On June 6, the Reverend Allan P. Farrell, S.J., Dean of the Graduate School, University of Detroit, spoke at the Baccalaureate Mass. The Most Reverend Allen J. Babcock, Vicar General and Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit, conferred degrees on 43 students: Sisters Mary (Kilian) Dolores Halley, Bede Jonckheere, Florentine Laskowski, (Ralph) Eleanor Marie Roberts, and six lay students; the Bachelor of Science degree on 10 lay students; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing on 18 lay persons; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on Sister Mary (Gualberta) Lucille DesJardin and four lay students. Diplomas were granted to 132 lay students.



Manning Hall, originally constructed as a residence hall on the campus' western edge, is now home to the Psychology Clinic, offices for the College of Education & Human Services, and offices for the School of Dentistry. An enclosed pedestrian bridge on the building's east edge connects it to the campus' new Dental Clinic (constructed in 1997).



WIDESPREAD DISTINCTIONS: 1953 TO 1954

Mercy College was now 12 years old. Often the Sisters had heard its first president's lament that starting a college was analogous to the story of Sisyphus, King of Corinth, condemned forever to roll a heavy stone up a steep hill only to have it roll down again. "One step up, two steps back," she used to say. Her solution: a stable administration and faculty. How she would have deplored the substantial turnover in the fall of 1953, as did the current President, Sister Mary Lucille.

At the beginning of the fall term, the religious community elected two new members to the Board of Trustees: Sisters Mary Hortense Burke and Nicholas Mulhall. The Board apparently decided, despite Sister Mary Lucille's protests, to give her two new administrators: Sister Mary Justine Sabourin, renamed to the role of Academic Dean, the post she had held from 1941 to 1945, and Sister Mary Leona Archambeau, Registrar.

The faculty had increased to 52 members; the student roster, to 640. Tuition was raised to \$150 a semester. Standing committees had become well defined: Administrative Council, Admissions, Library, Educational Policies, Honors, Student Personnel Services and Public Relations.

Benjamin Glicker, long one of the outstanding art teachers in the

Detroit Public School system, was named head of the Art Department, and Mildred Sanders took over the new Department of Nursing Education, which was growing rapidly.

Umbrella organizations were the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, Student Council and National Federation of Catholic College Students. Departmental clubs were Chemistry, Home Arts, Journalism, Masque Guild (Speech), PAMS (Education), Romance Languages, Salmagundi (Sports) and Theta Alpha Chi (Nursing).

Moreover, Mercy and Marygrove Colleges were the grateful recipients of full scholarships from the Detroit Roundtable of Christians and Jews.

Four outstanding events distinguished this 1953-54 academic year:

1. On February 13, 1954, the National Music Educators Association conducted clinics at the University of Detroit on elementary and secondary instruction in music. More than 400 teachers from all over Michigan attended. The very Reverend Celestine J. Steiner, S.J., President of the University of Detroit; Sister Mary Justine Sabourin, Dean of Mercy College; and Dr. Harry Seitz, Detroit Institute of Musical Arts, served on a resource panel. Students from six Catholic Colleges, under the direction of Dr. Seitz, made up a 450-voice group to regale the audience. A delayed broadcast from the music convention, composed of the college girls' choir and the panel, was carried over CKLW the following week.
2. The Institute of International Education, New York City, cited Mercy College for outstanding contributions to the advancement of world understanding. The Institute included 170 American colleges and universities administering exchange programs between the United States and 81 foreign nations. Such programs brought 3,000 foreign students to this country annually. The Institute also screened American students for the government's Fulbright program for graduate study abroad. Kenneth Holland, President of the Institute, praised Mercy's consistent participation in the student exchange movement: "The College was abetting foreign relations through its cooperation."
3. Years ahead of her time, Sister Mary Lucille, President of Mercy College, was mounting a crusade against the subtle effect of "murder-a-minute" television on children. Mobilizing the little

free time she had, she yielded to invitations from 11 parochial and five public schools to speak to Parent Teachers Associations suggesting that they “use books, music or a hobby to lure children from the maze of dubious modern amusements. . . . Think with your children,” she urged, “as well as for them, talk with your children, instead of at them, suggest rather than command to get them to listen.” There is no question that Sister Lucille captured the attention of many Detroiters as well as out-of-staters.

4. The year 1954, the Marian Year, was a special promulgation of the Church. Marian Day came late in May. Under the splendid arrangements of the Sodality, more than 2,000 people converged on the campus of Mercy College: boys and girls from St. Scholastica Elementary School, teenagers from Our Lady of Mercy High School, elderly ladies and gentlemen from the Burtha Fisher Home for the Aged, religious sisters in white and black, and College students all gathered at the grotto to pay homage to the Queen of Heaven and Earth.

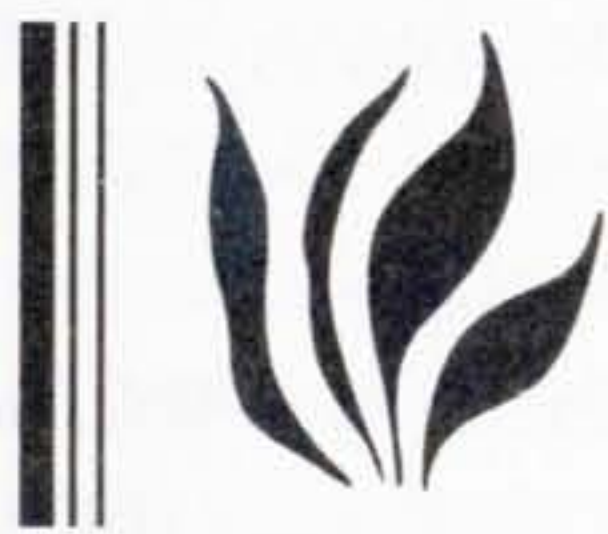
During that time, many College clubs were alive and well. The Arts of Living Club featured lectures on “the economy of living,” flower arrangements and reception-line manners; the Salmagundi Club planned the annual Christmas party; the Journalism Club made plans for *Outer Echoes*’ “Journalese Jump” in January; Pi Alpha Mu members (Education) scheduled an open house for “any and all” Detroit seniors on January 7; the Romance Languages Club arranged for a spectacular Mardi Gras; Theta Alpha Chi, for a beautiful “Fantasy in White” dance. The Masque Guild, with the assistance of male roles from the University of Detroit and Wayne State University, chose “Finian’s Rainbow” for its spring production.

To top off a productive year, June heralded four newsworthy events. The Jewish Society presented the first of several volumes on Judaica to the Mercy College library, thus beginning a collection of books on the subject. A special student symposium was held honoring Blessed Pius X with the theme “to restore all things in Christ.” A letter arrived from the State Board of Education approving provisional certificates. Pursuant to an earlier meeting between the College administration and the directors of the Mercy School of Nursing of Detroit, the two institutions arranged for separate commencement exercises. The degree students with their families and friends were to be accommodated at McAuley Auditorium on campus. Mercy

School of Nursing chose the Rackham Memorial Building in downtown Detroit as more convenient to provide for its larger numbers.

On June 3, 1954, commencement began with a Baccalaureate Mass at which the Reverend Edmond A. Fournier, Rector of Sacred Heart Seminary, gave the address.

The commencement procession began at 2:30 p.m. with William Koerper at the organ. Father Reckinger, who presided, introduced the speaker: the Right Reverend Monsignor William E. McManus of the Education Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D.C. Sister Mary Lucille presented the graduates to Cardinal Mooney, who conferred the Bachelor of Arts degree on nine lay students and nine Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Valencia Amthor, (Agnella) Bernice Berichon, Michaelleen Burns, (Reinilda) Ann Clune, Joan Francis Kaminski, (Emily) Alice Marie Morrow, Benigna Salois, Charlita Smith and Bertha Vondruska; the Bachelor of Science on four lay students; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing on four lay students and six Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Pauletta Gardner, Christine Learmont, Blanche Lysaght, Maureen McDonald, Francelyn Miller and (Leonilla) Therese Villerot.



DEDICATED TO
GROWTH:
1954 TO 1955

The opening of the College in 1954 saw two changes in administration: Sister Mary Leila Koeppe replaced Sister Mary Nolasco McPhillips as Dean of Student Affairs, and Sister Eugenia Marie Golden was appointed Business Manager.

That fall, also, the treasured Chaplain, Father Arthur Reckinger, left to build the parish church and school of St. Anselm's in Dearborn. The Reverend Thomas J. Bresnahan, director of the Christophers, replaced Father Reckinger as Chaplain and teacher in the Department of Religion. The Christophers had been organized in 1944 by Father James Keller, whose quarter-hour radio show, "You Can Change the World," had a huge patronage. Father Bresnahan, with the approval of Cardinal Dearden, received a mandate directly from Father Keller "to start a Christopher Leadership course in Detroit." Accordingly, Father Bresnahan continued to organize leadership classes, together with his other responsibilities at Mercy.

Another new faculty member of note was Dr. Kathryn Feyereisen, who took leave of absence from her teaching professorship at Wayne State University to assist in the Department of Education at Mercy College.

On December 12, 1954, Sister Mary Lucille wrote to the Board of Trustees requesting approval to hire Dr. Feyereisen on a full-time

basis for the second semester:

I feel a great need to have someone who has an "in" in the public schools, and I point out once again the lack of faculty in the Education Department. Sister Justine and I devote part-time to the Division of Teacher Education in addition to our administrative duties....

We are fully aware of the risks involved in tenure. On the other hand, faculty stability is essential to maintaining our standards in the North Central and in teacher certification.

The Board approved Dr. Feyereisen as a full-time faculty member, and she was immediately named head of the Division of Education.

Under Dr. Feyereisen's supervision, several of Mercy's elementary schools in and around Detroit were designated "supervising schools." An extremely competent leader and inspiring teacher, Dr. Feyereisen was appointed a member of the state committee of the White House Conference on Education.

Anthony Marlowe, internationally acclaimed tenor, joined the faculty in the spring of 1955 after a three-year engagement with the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, to direct Mercy's Singers.

The entire faculty was present at the annual faculty dinner on November 4. At the first faculty meeting of the academic year November 8, Dr. Algo Henderson, University of Michigan School of Higher Education, was the guest speaker. His topic was "Ways to Individualize Instruction and Learning."

In the fall of 1954, Sister Lucille announced that she had applied for a 30-year loan for student housing: Little did she know the challenges she would endure before the grant was approved more than two years later. An executive paging system was installed in the Residence Hall and a public-address system in McAuley Auditorium.

That fall, also, college credit was arranged for organized foreign travel with stipulations for additional academic requirements upon the students' return.

Changes were made in the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education to make it more reflective of its name and expectations. It was also agreed that all freshmen first-semester grades would be mailed to their respective high schools.

In October 1954, Sister Lucille wrote to the Board of Trustees

requesting assistance in meeting the salary load of 50 percent of the lay instructors until such time as they could be replaced by Sisters. She pointed out that there were only six full-time Sister instructors and six engaged in administration and part-time instruction. Accordingly, all monies were going for lay salaries and none was left for operating expenses, let alone necessary maintenance and improvement. Mother Carmelita responded on October 7 as follows:

Two years ago, in 1952, the Board of Trustees sent a letter to the College stating that we would assume and pay all unpaid amounts of tuition or other College fees which remained unpaid at the close of the College year. . . . After all your funds are exhausted, we, the Board of Trustees of Mercy College, wish you to appeal to us for needed financial assistance. . . . It is the wish of the Board of Trustees that Mercy College grow and prosper, and we are glad to give due consideration to any of your difficulties or problems which you may wish to bring to our attention.

In order that the College might make a realistic budget, the Board of Trustees pledged a certain amount of money each year at a specified time. However, Sister Lucille continued to ask for more Sisters:

Twelve Sisters have carried administration and instructional loads for the past several years. In a College our size, we should have at least 18 more Sisters on the faculty. This number (18), at an average salary of \$5,000 annually, would total \$90,000.

In a unique effort, *Outer Echoes'* first issue of 1954 was geared to answer any question a freshman might have. Personal messages from the Chaplain, the President, the Academic Dean, the Dean of Student Affairs and the Registrar focused on prayer, on opportunity, on self-reliance, on goals, on study. Students in the upper classes explained the genesis of the College; where one might go for such things as assistance in registering, paying bills, scheduling classes; what a day and night in the dorm would be like; what clubs might strike one's fancy; what to wear, read, sing; where to pray; what to dream. It was, in all, a helpful and well-designed orientation to the College, circulated the first day to all freshmen and new students.

Two of the most enthusiastic and active departments were Home Economics and Speech and Drama. The Home Economics

Department sponsored several outstanding activities: "Romance in Furs," "Mercy Hosts State Dignitaries for Management Program," a Pancake Supper and Parcel Post Sale, as well as the Annual Spring Fashion Show.

The Speech and Drama Department organized a new group called the Campus Players, open to Mercy Alumnae as well as students. In the fall, the Masque Guild produced the clever and long-remembered "Mrs. Nothing" and in November, "An Evening with Walt Mason," noted London Opera graduate. In December the Masque Guild, with the assistance of male actors, produced the beautiful Christmas legend just released in New York City, Gian Carlo Menotti's "Amahl and the Night Visitors." In March a cast, crew and assistant production personnel from the Masque Guild, Campus Players, University of Detroit, Wayne State University and University of Michigan, under the management of Sister Marguerite Butler, successfully presented to a select audience, two plays by Hroswitha, a tenth-century nun, in the Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre in Ann Arbor. As a result of the successful production, Sister Marguerite was awarded a Carl Braun Fellowship to study in Europe, where she visited the site of Hroswitha's monastery in Bad Gandersheim, Germany, and studied the codexes of Hroswitha's manuscript in Munich and Cologne; at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; and the Vatican in Rome.

Theta Alpha Chi was another very active organization. Students in the Nursing Department were either members or leaders of state and local organizations. Sister (Albert) Marie Flick arranged to have the Mercy shield on the nurses' uniforms and the diploma graduation pin replaced by the Mercy College coat-of-arms.

A new art group, Zeta Pi Beta, was formed in November by the Art Department. Its purpose was "to stimulate appreciation, understanding and enjoyment in the field of art and to share with others enthusiasm for art."

In addition to its other popular activities, the Salmagundi Club decided to sponsor a campus bowling league.

One of Mercy's most distinguished visitors that year was the Honorable G. Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan. This was not his first visit to the College. He seemed to enjoy talking with the students in large and/or small groups, reminding them of their remarkable Christian democratic heritage. On this particular occasion he addressed the freshmen and sophomores in McAuley

Auditorium:

"What is Michigan's most abundant export?" he asked.

"Apples," came timidly from one corner of the auditorium.

"Sugar beets," came a more assured response from another direction.

Sister Justine, whose father was manager of Frutchey Bean Company, was just dying to call out "beans." But she knew that "the Dean says the bean" could become an apt and often repeated phrase by the students, so she remained silent. The Governor was delighted to have caught his audience off guard. "The navy bean," he said, "and don't you forget it." The Governor always came unexpectedly and with a small entourage. He captured his audience wherever he could find one. The students loved "Soapy" and looked forward to his visits. In a straw vote in October, Mercy students elected Governor Williams to an unprecedented fourth term, which augured true in statewide elections in November.

In March 1955 the Michigan Colleges Foundation began its four-day west state campaign to raise \$350,000 for its 14 non-tax-supported colleges. Representatives, including Mercy's President, Sister Lucille, paid special calls on more than 200 business and industrial concerns in Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Holland and Grand Haven.

Each week Channel WJBK-TV offered a program entitled "The Pulpit Series." Father Bresnahan, with several Mercians, conducted a discussion on "The External of the Mass," one of several panels organized by Father Bresnahan for this series.

An in-service teachers' program was offered for those who wished to continue study leading toward permanent teacher certification and/or advanced degrees. Administrative designers of the program were Father Allen F. Farrell, S.J., Dean of the University of Detroit Graduate School; Dr. Claude L. Nemzek, chairman of the University of Detroit Education Department; Mercy College's President Sister Lucille Middleton, Academic Dean Sister Justine Sabourin, and Dr. Kathryn Feyereisen, chairperson of the Department of Education.

On June 25, 1955, the Michigan Board of Nursing sent a glowing report of its recent visit to the College. Of special commendation was the health care of the students: "For five dollars a semester their health is cared for. If a student becomes ill and goes to Mt. Carmel Mercy Hospital, the College pays for it."

The Michigan Board of Nursing also noted the system of financial aid: "Scholarship loans are made under a better arrangement than

government loans and grants are available that need not be paid back."

At the Honors Convocation on April 28, addresses were given by the Sister Mary Patricia Garvey Scholars (all-A's): Lucille Mary Jokubaitis '55 and Josephine Ann Viviano '58. Sister Justine, Academic Dean, presented 22 students for national honors, 35 for scholastic and co-curricular honors, 112 for scholastic honors and 35 for co-curricular honors.

Commencement 1955 was preceded by an Alumnae Reception on May 31, a candlelight buffet and dance on June 1, the Junior-Senior Torch Ceremony and Parents' Open House on June 2, and the conferring of hoods and Graduate-Faculty Breakfast on June 3.

On June 4, Father Arthur Reckinger, former Mercy College Chaplain and current pastor of St. Anselm's Parish, gave the baccalaureate address, and the Reverend Edward J. Kammer, C.M., executive vice-president of DePaul University, Chicago, presented the commencement address. The Most Reverend John A. Donovan, Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit, conferred degrees on 58 graduates: the Bachelor of Arts on 10 lay students and 15 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Rene Bourque, Timothy Brown, (Carina) Agnes Christie, Donata Halley, (Ronald) Elaine Bart, Cyrilla Jegla, (Benedicta Mary) Michaelleen Lewandowski, Priscilla Meshinski, Janet Mulka, Evangeline Pike, Agnese Pilarski, Aquin Sargent, Flocella Schulist, Christopher Steele, and Edana Trottier; the Bachelor of Science on seven lay students and on Sisters Mary (Noreen) Rosella Burns and Loretta Sullivan; the Bachelor of Science in nursing on 20 lay students and on Sisters (Mary Rose) Marirose Anstoetter and Terence Renaud; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on four lay students; and a diploma in Medical Record Library Science on a Franciscan sister.

Only one student among the 60 graduates achieved the honor of being named a "Sister Mary Patricia Garvey Scholar": Lucille Mary Jokubaitis, who graduated summa cum laude.



SPACE CONSIDERATIONS: 1955 TO 1956

The quadrennial election of the administration of the community was held in July 1955. It resulted in an almost complete change in the membership of the Board of Trustees. Mother Mary Nicholas Mulhall became President of the Board; Sister Mary Raymund O'Leary remained Assistant or Vice President. Other Trustees were Sisters Mary Hortense Burke, Verda Bowhuis, and Raymunda Crownhart.

The only change in the College administration was the appointment of Anne Brabnec as Business Manager. Sister Mary Charles Miller retained her position as Coordinator of Laboratories, as did the Director of Hospital Laboratories, and Sister Mary LaSalette Ruddy was named head of Anesthesiology.

Sister Mary Victorine Rapin was principal of Our Lady of Mercy High School; Sister Mary Loyola Sabourin, of Immaculate Heart of Mary Elementary School; Sister Mary Therese Hynes, of St. Anselm Elementary School; Sister Mary Verda Bowhuis, of St. Monica Elementary School. All these institutions, fortified by a number of supervising teachers, served as laboratory schools for programs and techniques of teaching for students enrolled in teacher education at Mercy College of Detroit.

The administration planned in 1955 to become a member of the

American Association of University Professors (AAUP). Sister Lucille discussed the matter at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, since membership would entail the designation of faculty ranks: professor, associate/assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, supervising principal or teacher, with resultant commensurate salary and tenure.

The Board of Trustees approved the alignment of salaries and tenure as proposed by the AAUP. Mother Nicholas also notified the College that the Junior Professed Sisters would remain in College until they finished all requirements for the degree program in which each was enrolled.

Several new members added immeasurably to the faculty: Dr. Charles Fay (Philosophy); David G. Cylkowski (English); Mrs. Charles Obrecht (Biology); Anthony Marlowe (General Humanities as well as Choral); Mr. and Mrs. Osvald Lemanis (Choreography). Osvald Lemanis was formerly the leading ballet master and chief choreographer with the Latvian National Ballet. Mrs. Lemanis, better known under the name Mirzda Tillak, had been prima ballerina with the Latvian National Opera.

Around this time, the administration of Mercy College approached the President of the Board of Trustees to address what they termed an "alarming situation." The College was growing by leaps and bounds, yet the physical facilities had not kept pace. Since the campus was limited in acreage, and since it provided space for not only the College, but also for the community headquarters and community novitiate, the Board determined that the College should be moved from 8200 West Outer Drive to a new site.

As much as the President of the Board sympathized with the College administration, Mother Nicholas said that she could do nothing immediately to alleviate the scarcity of space, except to provide a free shuttle bus which would carry students back and forth to additional classrooms at Marian Hall, adjacent to Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital. It is no wonder that Mr. Harris, the bus driver, later became known as "a girl's best friend." After the first week, Mr. Harris knew their schedules better than the students did. More than once he would toot his horn to admonish someone, or send a fellow student scooting through the corridors for a latecomer.

In August 1955, Sister Mary Marguerite Butler, accompanied by the President, Sister Mary Lucille, left for Europe. When Sister Justine returned from a summer in Ann Arbor during which she took comprehensives for her doctoral degree, she found herself with-

out the support of the President. Comprehensives at the University of Michigan School of Education were a three-day affair from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., causing Sister Justine to miss her Silver Jubilee celebration at Mount Mercy, Grand Rapids, held during the second day of testing.

Feeling down because of this and Sister Lucille's absence, Sister Justine was seated at her desk, her head in her hands, when suddenly she heard a low voice, "Sister, you can count on us. If there's anything we can do, just ask."

It was a novice speaking for the whole novitiate. She must have seen the Dean's somber slump over the desk as she passed the door and paused to offer comfort. "Even though I knew she could do nothing without the blessing of her novice mistress, I felt incredibly consoled," remarked Sister Justine later.

Although the students complained of too many clubs and too many lunch-time and late-afternoon meetings, they nevertheless supported their club activities with fervor and self-sacrifice.

The Alexandrian Club sponsored a convocation which highlighted the theme, "What Man Has Made of Man," reflecting the Catholic view of humankind and four competing theories of human nature.

The Romance Languages Club opened its membership to any student studying a foreign language, thus including German as well as French, Spanish and Italian.

Pi Alpha Mu (PAM) added to their club freshmen and sophomores interested in teacher education, with underclass members forming a junior council under their advisor, Dr. Feyereisen. During the year these students gained perspectives on teaching by planning and carrying out field trips in Detroit and suburbs.

Dr. Feyereisen returned to her position at Wayne State University in March. Under her direction, the Division of Education had expanded to include several successful experimental programs, most of which remained after her departure.

Having received television rights for their annual Christmas production "Amahl and the Night Visitors," the Masque Guild presented it on the educational television channel from the University of Detroit on Wednesday, December 14.

The Home Arts Club once again offered hospitality to the state convention, and students hosted the day-long meeting, which focused on more fruitful recruitment to the field of Home Economics.

As in the past, the Salmagundi Club hosted the Annual Christmas Party. During the year the club also sponsored activities such as swimming, bowling, ping pong, archery and basketball.

During March the current president of the Detroit-Cleveland region of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, senior Audrey Bloy, president-elect Sharon Greene, and regional secretary Barbara Schneider produced "Advance," a bulletin for the organization's 13th Congress.

Mercy College's folklore series, "Folks Like You," under Dr. Austin Shelton, developed into a small-scale "spectacular" on Channel 56, which was then owned and operated by Detroit cultural, civic and educational agencies, including the parochial schools, Mercy and Marygrove Colleges and the University of Detroit.

Zeta Chapter of Lambda Iota Tau received nine new members into the organization in March. The group included five lay students and four Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Patricia Sullivan, Ann Elizabeth Bauer, Ambrose Joslin, and Rachelle Harper. Each initiate was presented by Sister Mary Inez Hanley, Sister Mary Edwardine O'Connor, or Dr. Shelton and each, in turn, presented an original literary paper.

"Think big, act big—the way Christ did," urged Father James Keller of the Christophers when he addressed Mercy's Tenth Annual Honors Convocation on April 20. "If each one would take one truth of Christ and do something about it," he continued, "the whole course of history would be altered." After his challenging message, Sister Justine, Academic Dean, presented students for honors and other special awards.

Father Thomas J. Bresnahan presided at the commencement exercises. The Very Reverend Monsignor J.D. Conway, Catholic Student Center, University of Iowa, Iowa City, gave the commencement address. Sister Lucille, President, presented the candidates to the Most Reverend Henry E. Donnelly, Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit, who conferred degrees on 82 students: the Bachelor of Arts on 14 lay students and 12 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary (Borgia) Cecilia Begin, Ann Elizabeth Bauer, Martina Begin, Clarita Bower, Honora Buza, Mercy Gellenbeck, Alicia Hemmer, Dolores Janik, Canice Johnson, Eucharika Kronkowski, Jacinta McCabe and Hilary Stangl; the Bachelor of Science degree on 10 lay students and six Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Ricardo Gentle, Fidelia Hewitt, Bernadette Mary Frank, Generose Kubesh, Joseph Mary LaLonde, (Placide) Jane

Mackowiak; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing on 34 lay students; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on three lay students and three Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Concetta Neibauer, Linus O'Rourke and Jonella Pieper.



AN AURA OF CREATIVITY: 1956 TO 1957

September 5, 1956, began a long and difficult struggle to obtain funds from the College Housing and Home Finance Agency (CHHFA), Chicago, to build a student dormitory and classrooms and library facilities. The application was amended several times with explanations and deletions, but was still not satisfactory. Finally, Sister Lucille and Sister Justine arranged to personally meet the Director of the CHHFA in Chicago on March 7, 1957. They returned home with an attache case filled with questions to be answered and with long lists of restrictions: "No classrooms . . . no library . . . only housing. Nothing elaborate . . . nothing extravagant in material or design."

Clearly, Mr. McCollum did not know the Sisters of Mercy. From the very beginning he seemed to equate size with lavishness, and asked repeatedly why the dormitory should be built to accommodate 150 women when it was replacing a dormitory of 70. He found it difficult to understand the need for affiliation with the diploma program and the arrangement with Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital.

Many promises had to be made, contracts needed to be signed, architects and engineers approved, amortization plans checked and verified. Finally, on April 25, 1957, the College was given preliminary approval for the construction and for \$1 million to be reserved for a

dormitory to house 150 women and a dining hall to serve 500. An amortization schedule accompanied the letter with clear instructions for final requirements.

The College was fortunate to have the support of engineers and lawyers who had formerly and happily transacted business for the community. Even so, the College required an extension to complete the necessary pages. Sister Justine wrote to Mr. McCollum July 31, 1957:

At the present time negotiations are going forward for a proposed expressway on Southfield Road which borders the east side of our property. If the expressway materializes, we will lose the land chosen for the dormitory. May we wait a few months until we know the decision of the Highway Commission?

The request for an extension until November 1, 1957, was graciously granted on August 6.

On August 16, 1956, Architect William B. Marchner shared with Sister Lucille a letter from Claire L. Taylor, Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, in which the request to convert basement storage rooms in the Residence Hall into part-time classrooms was denied.

The following day, Sister Lucille received a letter from Wilfrid F. Clapp, Mr. Taylor's assistant, stating that in view of the clarification obtained in a telephone conversation and confirmed by a letter stating that the occupancy would be for part-time arts and crafts and would be limited to 12 students, he would be willing to approve the renovation if it complied with the Detroit Fire Marshal's office. The plan was approved and the renovation was finished for the beginning of the fall semester.

Enrollment reached an all-time high in the fall of 1956, with 140 freshmen. The President, Sister Lucille, addressed them with these wise words:

This you must do: Keep time out for thinking, so we ask you to limit your activities, choose them wisely and well....If you are really sincere in being a college woman, before many weeks you should be able to say, "There I was; here I am now." You will have grown. . . . Your college, your professors, the curriculum, even the co-curricular activities have only one purpose—to help you reach

from potentiality to actuality, to realize the plan that is in God's mind for you.

There was no change in the Board of Trustees that year and only one in the College administration: Helen Mikusko, Class of '56, returned to Mercy College to work with Sister Mary Leila Koeppe as Assistant Personnel Director.

Seven new members joined the faculty: Sister (Mary Austina) Elizabeth LaForest (French and English and moderator of *Outer Echoes*); Victor Dial (Speech and Drama); Josephine Fay (English); Leocadia Bratkowski and Catherine Burke (Nursing); and in the Division of Education, Caroline Schuetzinger (secondary); and Dr. Yvonne Lofthouse (elementary). Sister Marie Bernard Masterson became Director of Medical Record Library Science. Dr. Lawrence D. Gardner, assisted by James G. Wolter, M.D., became Director of Medical Technology, and Dr. Joseph M. Grace, Director of the



The Ward Conference Center was established in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Earl G. Ward. Mr. Ward served on the Mercy College Board of Trustees, was President of the Fathers' Club, and was honored as the first recipient of the Mercy Citation of Merit. The Ward Conference Center continues to be an active location for conferences, meetings and student activities of all kinds.

Department of Radiological Technology.

On November 25, the Lay Faculty Association was instituted and its Constitution approved by the Board of Trustees. A free and stimulating rapport remained between faculty and administration. Sister Lucille attended the first meeting of the lay faculty and placed before them two challenges: a study of the College offerings for gifted students, and a consideration of the lack of faculty publications. She also asked their support in the administration's drive for "courtesy" on all levels.

On November 5, 1956, Sister Lucille wrote to the Board of Trustees inviting the members to participate in the celebration of the 125th anniversary of "our beloved" Congregation of Mercy. The Board gladly responded. Cardinal Mooney agreed to preside at the Mass, and Father Albert Hutting, Immaculate Heart of Mary parish in northwest Detroit, gave the homily.

In her letter, Sister Lucille said, "Sister Mary Marguerite and her theater students have prepared a television program devoted to Catherine McAuley—the first, as far as we know. It will air on November 14 at 7 p.m. on Channel 56. Its title is 'For Mercy's Sake.' We hope you will see it."

A cooperative agreement was also reached allowing juniors and seniors to study theory, arts and crafts at the Cranbrook Institute of Art—three semesters part-time and one semester full-time—leading to the Bachelor of Arts to be presented by Mercy College. Freshmen and sophomores were to register at Mercy for all courses.

Several new clinical experiences for students in the Nursing Division highlighted its consistent development. Contacts were finalized with Mildred Reese, Administrator of Children's Hospital; Emilie Sargent, Executive Director of the Visiting Nurses Association; and C. Robert Dean, Director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Metropolitan Detroit. These contacts added immeasurably to the richness of each student's competence.

Sister Mary Celeste Schneider, head of the Home Economics Department, revised the curriculum in dietetics to meet the new requirements of the American Dietetics Association. Enrollment in Dietetics reached an all-time high in the fall of 1956.

Several new courses in the Division of Religion and Philosophy attracted numerous registrants. Among these courses were Scripture, Dogma, Introduction to Philosophy, Contemporary Philosophy and Ethical Theory.

For the first time, the Graduate Nurse Program offered a course entitled "Principles of Supervision in Clinical Areas."

As in previous semesters, Wednesday was selected as a convenient class day for the graduate nurse registrant.

Field experiences for majors in Social Services included contacts at the Lapeer Psychological Consultant Center, the International Institute in Detroit, the Social Service Department of Receiving Hospital and the Detroit Department of Public Welfare.

Clearly, the College had grown in registration and in richness and diversity of curriculum by reaching out to other institutions, by participating in the wealth of their programs, and by experiencing the expertise of their faculty. Mercy College was well on its way to meeting its own expectations: to provide a variety of opportunities so that each student could realize her potential in the field of her choice.

Two familiar faces were missing in the sophomore ranks that fall. Suzanne Skowronski and Mary Ward, Class of '59, entered the postulancy of the Sisters of Mercy. Their classmates observed that they "look very chic and trim in their black uniforms and very, very happy." Sister Suzanne recently celebrated her twenty-fifth Jubilee.

The Division of Psychiatric Nursing received a grant of \$67,475 from the U.S. Public Health Service to support psychiatric nursing. "The purpose of this grant," explained Sister (Albert) Marie Flick, "is to assist undergraduate schools in the field of nursing to prepare nurses to work with the emotional aspects of health and illness and to work with the mentally ill."

Returning students in the fall of 1956 remarked, "We feel as wide-eyed as freshmen with all the sparkling renovations made just for us." They were referring to the "pink-lilac" paint, which they called "young and gay," on all the school corridors. The Art Department had been transferred to the basement of the Residence Hall. Wall-to-wall neon lights had transformed four fairly large basement rooms into four spacious studios with better-than-daylight illumination. The former art studio had become a large classroom.

Those with a longer association with the College declared that "student facilities had received most of the redecorating." The social hall had been redone in burnished tones of copper, ivy green and oak brown. Cascades of silver-gray draw-curtains provided for small stage productions. There was an "elegant" press room and even a sturdy new ping-pong table that could be folded.

There are times when, walking through a building, a person can

detect an aura—the pervasive influence of efficiency, the rambunctious spirit of turmoil, the distinctive character of quiet research, the subtle essence of serious study. What was Mercy's aura that year? The new Mercy faculty called it "creativity—thinking and sharing with zest." Class and co-curricular activities bore this out.

Three French awards, courtesy of the French Consul, M. Prevost, were given to advanced, intermediate and elementary students of the French Department on the basis of both oral and written expression. The occasion was a convocation featuring an illustrated lecture by Sister Lucille upon returning from her extensive trip through France.

The Alexandrian Club held a convocation on the changing role of women in American society. Speakers were Nancy Bolger, Alice Malinowski, Audrey Bloy, Janet Nightingale and Gloria Reo, all leaders of major organizations at the College.

On March 23, several Mercians boarded a bus to attend a weekend Inter-American Action Commission workshop at the University of Notre Dame. The conference was designed to promote better relations with Latin-American students in the United States.

Mercians were not only creative when Catholic action demanded, they were also assertive. In December, a nurses' group wrote a letter to *Detroit Free Press* columnist Robert Ruark, defending hospital caregiving against his diatribe of a few days earlier. In March, resident students signed a protest against the broadcasting of a questionable record, "Party Doll," on station WCAR. In both instances the College received a response. Mr. Ruark wrote a column praising the nursing profession, and station WCAR immediately banned the offensive record from its daily routine.

By far the most creative of Mercy's dramatic presentations was "For Mercy's Sake," mentioned earlier. The author was Jane Beetham, Mercy's Public Relations Director. Co-producers were Victor Dahl and Anthony Marlowe. Television direction was by the University of Detroit for Channel 56 at the University studio.

Again in December, Mercy presented "Amahl and the Night Visitors" in a live telecast on Channel 56, having received permission for the second year from NBC for the exclusive television broadcast.

The McAuley Artists Series was highly appreciated as indicated from the response. "Goya and Matteo were beautiful, especially the restraint they exhibited in the panorama of 20 dances they presented." "I've always wanted to see and hear Ferranti and Teicher in person. Thank you for bringing them to northwest Detroit." "No won-

der Toscanini chose Nerva Nelli as leading soprano in his operas with NBC. Her voice is a wonder." "I just love the Notre Dame Glee Club. Bravo!" "The last program was the best of all—a pianist of many different talents."

It was a busy, exciting year, but finally it was time for graduation. Activities ranged from the informal atmosphere that marked the President's Tea on May 27 to the impressive formality of commencement.

Baccalaureate services began on May 31 with the conferring of hoods by Father Bresnahan, College chaplain. Father Robert Burroughs, Sodality Director for the Archdiocese of Detroit, gave the address.

Paul Van K. Thomson, well-known lecturer and writer from Providence College and convert to Catholicism, delivered the commencement address. Sister Lucille presented the 80 graduates to the Reverend Alexander Zaleski, Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit, who conferred the Bachelor of Arts degree on 15 lay persons and 12 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary (Margaretann) Lois Burroughs, Ramona Gerard, Bernadelle Grimm, Rachelle Harper, Monica Hoefer, Ambrose Joslin, Venard LaDouceur, Amata Lorenz, Flavian Reisner, Patricia Sullivan, Thecla Theisen and (Mary Donald) Arlene Mary Williams; the Bachelor Science on 14 lay students and three Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Jude Gibfried, (Edwina) Patricia Malone and Dolora Smith; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing on 25 lay students; and the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on four lay students and seven Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Janice Belen, Elizabeth Mary Burns, Gabrielle Hoefer, Ann Frances Seward, Denise Thias, (Mary Aniceta) Marie Thielen, and Robert Mary Wipping.

On January 8, 1956, Mother Nicholas had written to Sister Lucille:

It is the wish of the Provincial Council that our Sisters who are candidates for the Bachelor's degree and ready for graduation participate in the commencement program.... Each Sister shall receive her hood and her diploma with the other graduates. We wish our Sisters to walk in procession after the lay students, just ahead of the faculty.

And that's the way it was at the Commencement Exercises on June 1, 1957.



GROWING TOWARD OVERFLOW: 1957 TO 1958

After the Mass in honor of the Holy Spirit in Sacred Heart Chapel on September 18, 1957, students massed in front of the College as the Chaplain, Father Bresnahan, asked God to “sanctify this house which has been set aside for the education of young women,” and asked God’s blessing on faculty and students. In his message from the Prophet Micah which the assembly would never forget, he said, “This is all the Lord asks of you—only this—to act justly, to love tenderly, and to walk humbly with your God.”

The Registrar, Sister Mary (Alphonse) Corinne Bart, had been appointed Director of Sister Formation for the Sisters of Mercy and was replaced as Registrar by Sister Mary Judith Rapin. Frances McKeown became Director of Publicity. In one of her first articles, Mrs. McKeown defended the teacher education program against two *Detroit Times* reporters, John Creecy and E.A. Batcheler, Jr., who had written a scathing review of the offerings in most Teacher Education Divisions. Mrs. McKeown concluded her article: “I have scrutinized 200 courses in the Mercy College Catalogue, and there is nothing faddish or frivolous.”

The faculty grew to 62 full-time and 41 part-time members to meet the six percent increased enrollment, now totaling 571 students. Among the new faculty were Sister Mary Teresita Austin

(History) and Sister (Bernard Mary) Marjorie Allen (Classics), who was working on her doctoral degree at the University of Michigan. Other new faculty were Max Pepke (Stagecraft); Catherine McCarthy (Public Health); Patricia Quinlan (Drawing and Design); and Helen O'Connor (Medical Record Library Science).

Faced with a critical shortage of space for classes and laboratory experiments, the College administration met again with Mother Mary Nicholas Mulhall, President of the Board of Trustees, and Mother Mary Raymund O'Leary, Vice President. Discussion centered on the question: Should the building at 8200 West Outer Drive be vacated by the motherhouse and novitiate to accommodate the growing enrollment of the College, or should the College find a new and larger site? Those present favored the latter course. The meeting ended with the promise by the Board to acquire land that would meet the requirements of the growing institution.

To provide for the sudden influx of resident students, health services were expanded to include Patrick Crowley, M.D., Medical Advisor; Robert Barra, M.D., Psychiatrist; Sister Mary Concetta Neibauer, R.N., Resident Nurse; and Linda Myers, B.S.P.E., Director of Physical Education.

In tune with its purpose to develop the whole student, academic honors were also highly publicized and stressed:

1. **Delta Epsilon Sigma**, a national organization for graduates of Catholic colleges requiring superior scholarship and effective Catholic leadership.
2. **Kappa Gamma Pi**, a national organization for Catholic women's colleges. A chapter was established at Mercy College in 1950.
3. **Lambda Iota Tau**, an organization which recognized excellence in the study of literature. It was founded in 1954 at Michigan State University. Mercy's Zeta Chapter was one of six charter members.
4. **Sister Mary Patricia Garvey Scholarship**, the most distinctive honor. Required a 4.0 grade point average.
5. **Dean's List**, published quarterly. Required a 3.5 average for full-time students.

Fifty-one scholarships were now available to qualified students. Other financial aids included grants-in-aid, loans and service contracts. Tuition was still just \$200 a semester, and board and room

ranged from \$300 to \$500. A special tuition was set up for Art (\$350) and Music (\$250) per semester. The doctors at various Mercy Hospitals, especially Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital, and the fathers of the students were responsible not only for the available scholarships, but also for the increased value of several.

New memberships were sought by the College in the following organizations: the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education, the American Council of Education, the Educational Conference of the Religious Sisters of Mercy (of which Sister Lucille was national secretary), the Michigan Association of Colleges and the American Association of University Professors.

In addition to the new art rooms, a highly sophisticated language laboratory was installed, equipped with 16 isolation booths with tape recorders and an ear-phone sound system connected with a master control desk.

The Mercy League presented to the College a Crown Graphic camera, light meter and developing and printing equipment.

A new General Motors bus sporting bright blue and white trim and the Mercy logo replaced the previous green bus. The new bus seated 31; its driver was John H. Rider, former test driver for Ford Motor Company.

All Mercians proudly celebrated September 8, the day Toni Perior entered the novitiate to become a Sister of Mercy, and the Mercians were twice proud of two former students who became novices on August 16, 1957, receiving the names Sister (Mary Paulanne) Suzanne Skowronski and Sister Mary Shawn Ward.

On October 16, 1957, Sister Justine wrote again to Mr. McCollum in Chicago:

November 1, 1957, is fast approaching, and we have not yet received definite word about the Southfield Expressway. Would it be in order to ask you for a six-month extension—in other words, to May 1, 1958? . . . We would be most grateful for this favor.

Mr. McCollum replied on October 21:

Your request for another extension has been considered. We feel that a further extension of six months would tie up presently available funds for an unduly long time.

In view of the unsettled situation concerning the South-

field Expressway, it is suggested that you withdraw your application at this time. A withdrawal now would not preclude your filing another application at a later date.

On October 29, Sister Justine notified Mr. McCollum that the College had no other recourse except to forego the opportunity of using the funds available to Mercy. Even though surveyors had been on the property adjacent to Southfield a few days earlier, neither the College nor the Board of Trustees had been able to obtain a reliable statement of plans for the Southfield Road.

On November 1, 1957, Mr. McCollum wrote:

Thank you for your letter of October 29 in which withdrawal of subject application is consummated. We are retiring your files on this case without prejudice to Mercy College. When the problem you have encountered is resolved, we shall be pleased to consider a new application.

Once again in February 1958, the President and Academic Dean met with the Board of Trustees on the deficiency of classroom space. In a letter of March 2 to Mother Mary Maurice Tobin, Mother General of the Sisters of Mercy and Honorary President of the Board of Trustees, Mother Nicholas wrote:

The pressure for more College space is weighing heavily on me tonight. The President and Dean have practically told me we must add classrooms (even temporary ones) and have the auditorium enlarged or we might be forced to close the College. . . . I have consulted an architect who estimates that the enlargement of the auditorium for classrooms (29' x 34') in the administration would cost \$700,000.

There seems to have been no conclusive action from this meeting. If land had been purchased for a new motherhouse or a new college, there was no mention of it.

The most significant movement on campus in the spring of 1958 was the establishment of a Fathers' Club, a corollary to the Mercy College League or Mothers' Club, to afford fathers of students and alumnae the opportunity to acquire a personal acquaintance with the institution and its objectives and to procure assistance in planning for expansion and development. These fathers were the nucleus

from which were selected the first Lay Board of Trustees who, together with the canonical Board of Trustees, would give support and direction to the College administration. For its first few years the Fathers' Club flourished under the direction of Sister Eugenia Marie Golden.

Despite space limitations, organizations at Mercy opened the doors wide to accommodate state and national meetings. On September 28, the College hosted the first meeting of the Detroit-Cleveland Division of the National Federation of Catholic College Students. More than 100 attended from Cleveland, Toledo, Adrian, Livonia and Detroit.

On October 26, Sister Mary Celeste Schneider, Mercy College, and Sister Mary DePaul, O.P., Siena Heights College, Adrian, co-chaired the Region 9 convention of the National Catholic Council on Home Economics at Mercy College. Five states in the region, including Ohio, East Indiana, West Pennsylvania, Michigan and West Virginia, sent 200 representatives. Sister Mary Jeanne Salois, Our Lady of Mercy High School, headed the high-school section during the afternoon divisional sessions.

On November 13, the Detroit and Tri-County Division of Nursing were invited to hold an Open House in Mercy's Social Hall for the Future Nurses' Clubs of Detroit.

Similar activities continued throughout the year. Divisions sponsored open houses and teas; alumnae organized Family Day followed by a smorgasbord; classes had mixers, special convocations, buffets, hops, dances, days of recollection, and student retreats. The Mercy League had the "Country Fair," card parties and luncheons and tours for new members. Even the Sisters of Mercy held their Annual Educational Meeting at the College, bringing in Sisters from every part of the state. Mercy College held out open arms of welcome to all.

Faculty and students won recognitions for personal accomplishments including Sister Mary Edwardine O'Connor, for her second book of spiritual readings entitled "Into Thy Hands." Eight seniors were listed in *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*: Barbara Curtis, Mary Ann Gerger, Mary G. Green, Joan Resseguie, Barbara Schneider, Joanne Taroli, Josephine Viviano and Barbara Wronski. Mrs. David Kliger received the 1957 Writer's Award for her column in suburban newspapers, and Jeanne Kerr received a Flight Scholarship from the Civil Air Patrol. Carl Obrecht

was asked to act as a consultant to a meeting on biological Sciences by science teachers throughout the state, meeting in Holly on February 13. Carolyn Merek successfully chaired "Teens Against Polio," and seven Mercians served in Governor Williams' Honor Guard at the Gaelic League's Annual St. Patrick's Night Celebration at the Sheraton Cadillac: Molly Brennan, Kathy Carey, Ann Gallagher, Carolyn Gourley, Mary McCarthy, Patty Morrissey and Joan Loftus. Christian Burke participated in a panel at the meeting of the National League for Nursing in Cleveland on April 18; Geraldine Sanford, senior, was appointed to the Garden City Planning Commission; and Sister Mary Roberta Roberts was elected first national vice president of Alpha Mu Gamma, national foreign language organization. Other individual accomplishments included Toni Klonowski, freshman, whose poem "Sugar Scrounger" was published in *Supernaculum*; Jeanne Kendall, who was elected state projects chairperson of the College Club Division of the Michigan Home Economics Association; Mary Ellen Favara, who was granted a scholarship to attend the French summer session at Laval University in Quebec; and Sister (Mary Austina) Elizabeth LaForest, who received a grant from the French American Cultural Services and Education Aid for an eight-week seminar in France.

In April, Sister Lucille announced that the Board of Trustees had approved increases in minimum salaries for all full-time lay faculty, as well as tenure policies. Both actions paralleled those proposed by the American Association of University Professors.

At the same time, Sister Mary Judith Rapin, Registrar, announced new changes in the annual College calendar. It was proposed to begin the first semester in late August and extend its closure to the Christmas holidays. A proposal was presented to begin in January and end in late May. Students were invited to respond.

In the spring of 1958, the Mercy Educational Association approved the establishment of a national Mercy Honor Society, Sigma Phi Sigma, which represented scholarship, fidelity and service. Mercy College became a charter member. On May 27, at the Twelfth Annual Honors Convocation, the Academic Dean presented the first five members of this new honor society, all of whom received attractive green and gold pins. She also presented for awards the new members of Delta Epsilon Sigma, Kappa Gamma Pi, Lambda Iota Tau, Alpha Psi Omega, Alpha Mu Gamma, *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges* and the St. Genesius

Trophy for 1958. Scholastic honors were given to 87 students. Earl Ward, Vice President of Ford Motor Company and chairman of Mercy's Lay Advisory Board, addressed the students.

The Honors Convocation was preceded on May 25 by the Alumnae Reception for seniors at Botsford Inn; on May 26, by the Lourdes Commemoration at the Grotto, and the President's Tea, at which each student received a book of commemorative photos and faculty signatures.

On May 28, the seniors enjoyed a Candlelight Buffet and the Senior Soiree. On May 29, Father Bresnahan conferred hoods on the seniors, followed by a reception for guests at the Belvedere. The Baccalaureate Mass was celebrated on May 30 with the Very Reverend Monsignor Jerome V. MacEachin as guest speaker.

On May 31, Cardinal Mooney conferred degrees on 84 seniors. The Reverend Walter J. Burghardt, S.J., editor of *Theological Studies*, Woodstock, Maryland, gave the commencement address.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 18 lay persons and 14 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Therese Ann Begue, Miriam Bartos, Arlene Bennett, Jamesina Cutcher, Gemma Ericksen, (Mary Kevin) Ellen Marie Foley, (Karl) Emily George, Brigid Johnson, Geneva Lambert, Bernita Ligney, Andre Lytle, (Mary Kenneth) Marian Mertz, dePaul Palaszek and (Ellen Mary) Jane Sugrue; the Bachelor of Science degree on nine lay students and Sisters Mary Lucia Miller and (Austin) Rita Ruetz; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing on 32 lay students and Sisters Bernadette Mary Frank and Mary Fidelia Hewitt; the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on seven lay students.

The College was most happy to name Earl Ward, Vice President for Purchasing at Ford Motor Company and President of the Fathers' Club, as the first recipient of the Mercy Citation of Merit.

On July 15, 1958, Mother Mary Consuelo Scanlon relieved Sister Mary Justine of the responsibility for directing the higher education program for the Sisters of the community.



ACADEMICS, ACTIVITIES AND THE ARTS: 1958 TO 1959

Mother Nicholas Mulhall remained President of the Board of Trustees when the 1958 fall semester opened. Mother Mary Consuelo Scanlon was elected Vice President. Sisters Mary Verda Bowhuis and Raymunda Crownhart continued on the Board, and Sister Mary Victorine Rapin replaced Sister Mary Hortense Burke.

The only change in the College administration was an arrangement with Sister Mary Janice Belen, Director of the Mount Carmel School of Nursing, to add to her present responsibilities the supervision of the residential life of all Mercy College students at Marian Hall. Dr. Yvonne Lofthouse was promoted to head the Education Division, and in February, Dr. Austin J. Shelton accepted the position of Assistant to the Academic Dean.

Twelve new members were added to the teaching staff. Among them were three Sisters of Mercy: Sister Eugenia Marie Golden, who had recently received her doctorate at Fordham University, (Education); Sister Mary Innocence Kawa, a superlative supervising teacher from St. Monica Elementary School (Education); and Sister Agnes Mary Mansour, who was appointed new educational director of the Medical Technology Department.

Other new full-time faculty were Dr. Ralph Becker (Religion and

Philosophy); Dr. Ralph Masiello (also Religion and Philosophy); Dorothy Hobart (Home Economics); Geraldine Greene (Mathematics); Josephine Baldwin (Nursing); James Foote (Stage and Speech); Albert Zolton (Speech and English); Albert Tobin (Microbiology and Director of the Testing Center); and C.W. Baker (Journalism and Moderator of *Outer Echoes*). Mr. and Mrs. Lemanis left the College in January because of added responsibilities at the Detroit Institute of Music and were replaced by Sara Stadelman (Dance). Sister (Mary Austina) Elizabeth LaForest was given a leave of absence to study at Laval University, Quebec.

Indeed the College was growing rapidly, and the work of the administration became more complicated. For the first time, brief admonitions came from the President's office regarding the use and misuse of the parking lots; the mandate to use the College coat-of-arms rather than the Mercy seal on official correspondence and documents; the necessity of notifying the President when representatives of products or ideas were brought to campus; and the suggestion to use the elevator for fourth-floor transport, or to walk up and down the student stairs slowly and politely, thus safely.

All these elemental regulations came, not from a hard heart, but rather from a heart concerned for the safety and convenience of each faculty member and student.

Very few knew about the small personal funds Sister Lucille used to slip to students for a nutritious meal in the cafeteria, the cartons of milk and sandwiches hidden behind her office drapes for those she believed were short of funds or were hungry or tired. Many a time this delicate arrangement saved a student's bus fare home. When the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor appeared at Mercy to register, the President discounted their tuition, books, board and room 100 percent; for other Sisters, expense was discounted 50 percent.

"Campus Spotlight" appeared in September to guide students through the maze of registration. Sophomores, juniors and seniors seeking residence applied at Marian Hall; freshmen residents reported to the Mary Catherine Freshman House (formerly McAuley Residence) and were invited to a buffet supper that evening.

To deal with the shortage of classroom space on the main campus, arrangements were made to lease more classrooms and laboratories on the East Campus (Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital and Marian Hall). The only subsequent problem was the occasional inat-

tention of students to the bus schedule.

The College was saddened that year by the deaths of Mother Mary Maurice Tobin, Honorary Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, His Holiness Pius XII and His Eminence Edward Cardinal Mooney. Memorial Masses were celebrated in their memory with faculty and students attending in academic dress.

Plans were made for a College Night program at Our Lady of Mercy High School, with Sister Eugenia Marie Golden as one of the speakers. Sister Mary Judith Rapin and Leila Koeppe attended as resource persons.

Several open houses were held by various departments of the College.

During that year, the College also provided opportunities for gifted youth. Fifty enrolled in Children's Theater, and 22 in French. Gifted high-school students were offered the opportunity to register for College credit. Twenty students chose logic and 24 chose German.

On September 11, under the leadership of Dr. Caroline Scheutzinger, the College hosted a Catholic group of the American Psychological Association with the intent to organize a National Association of Catholic psychologists in the Detroit region.

On December 5-6, the College sponsored a two-day workshop in Nursing Education presented by Loretta Keidgerhen of Catholic University of America, at Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital. More than 150 instructors, supervisors and directors of Nursing Education from all parts of Michigan attended.

At the January 20, 1958 Administrative Board meeting of the College, final steps were taken to discontinue the Basic Professional (three-year) Nursing Program.

On February 21, the College hosted the Detroit Windsor Regional Conference of the American Catholic Philosophical Association. Philosophy teachers and graduate students in the field came from Michigan, Ohio, and parts of Ontario, Canada.

Once more the issue of space constraints arose, and once more the President agreed to place the problem before the Board of Trustees to see what solutions could be offered.

In December, application for student loans was made by Sister Mary Leila Koeppe, who filled out forms requesting \$12,500 for institutional participation in the National Defense Student Loan Program. The request was approved.

At the first Administrative Council meeting composed solely of Sisters, it was proposed that Dr. Shelton and Anne Brabnec be included in the Council. The request was unanimously approved and went into effect at the December 1958 meeting. The Council also approved employing Mrs. Gregory McKeown as full-time Publicity Director.

At the February 1959 Administrative Council meeting, the President surprised the members with a proposal to change the name of the College, since a college in Dobb's Ferry, New York, had assumed the same name. Moreover, all Mercy Colleges—of which there were nine—used to meet during the year to discuss common problems, and the President believed there might be complications. She therefore proposed adding “of Detroit” to the name Mercy College. The proposal required further consideration, and was deferred for a later meeting.

Sister Lucille also announced that on February 25, Mercy College had received final accreditation from the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, and she now planned to work with the lay faculty to obtain a chapter in the American Association of University Professors. Meanwhile, Dr. Lofthouse, with the expert assistance of Sister Mary Judith Rapin, Registrar, began to assemble materials to apply for membership in the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE). Both memberships were approved before June 1959.

In February 1959, both Sister Mary Justine, Academic Dean, and Sister (Bernard Mary) Marjorie Allen, faculty member, received a leave of absence to pursue work on their doctoral degrees at the University of Michigan. Sister Mary Vita Pandolfo, with a recent degree from St. Louis University, joined the faculty of the Medical Record Library Department. The Reverend Arthur Karey and the Reverend A.M. Krawczyk joined the Religion and Philosophy Division. Rita Radzialowski and Pauline Lowenhardt Klobucar, both Mercy College graduates, joined the Nursing faculty.

As the College population expanded, faculty and student activities increased accordingly.

As a whole, the College took part in Dale Russel's study of higher education in Michigan. The Nursing Division participated in the Columbia University study of stress on freshman and sophomore nursing students. Thirty-three students in Public Health Nursing participated in the polio immunization plan.

Meanwhile, Mercians planned an original variety show, "Turn of the Century," to benefit the Detroit Red Cross.

The Division of Nursing received notice from the United States Health Service of the approval of a \$12,000 grant for the third consecutive year, along with two additional grants to prepare nurses to understand the emotional aspects of health.

The Christmas season found Mercians engaged in entertaining charities of various kinds—especially for children in homes, in hospitals, in the inner city, in families, for those in halfway houses—providing cookies, candy, popcorn and the gift of themselves.

Final plans were made on February 3 for the formation of a dramatic club on campus: the Genesians. Anyone in the Detroit area interested in any type of stage work was invited to join. Response was enthusiastic.

Home Economics students sponsored a scholarship contest under the aegis of America's oldest silversmiths: March, Read, and Barton.

The Student Council, under President Mary Ellen Favara, produced a new Student Handbook for freshmen.

Congratulations were offered to Matilda McKinnon and Rosemary Weiss on the occasion of their winning medals in the National Freedom Awards Essay Contest.

Home Economics students, under Sister Mary Celeste Schneider, planned three different units of kitchen layouts and experimented with laundry methods.

Magnus Von Braun, brother of missile expert Wernher Von Braun, was guest speaker at the German Club on May 12.

Sister (Bernard Mary) Marjorie Allen presented a paper entitled "Foreign Languages as Basic Discipline" at the 12th Annual Foreign Language Conference, University of Kentucky, Lexington, on April 14.

The Art Department under Patricia Quinlan arranged an exhibit of student paintings, drawings, silverpoint and sculpture at the Scarab Club on May 10-14.

Mercy's annual May crowning of the Blessed Virgin Mary, one of its hallowed traditions from the beginning, took place May 18.

Alumnae and students also sought and reaped honors. Three seniors successfully applied for United States grants for graduate study under the Fulbright Act. Ten seniors were named to represent Mercy in the 1958-59 edition of *Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities*. Six students enrolled in German

were candidates for an award offered by Countess Von Lippe, Ph.D., of Stuttgart, West Germany. The German class planned a Christmas play in German under the direction of their teacher, Dr. Caroline Schuetzinger. Seniors who were majoring in Mathematics and/or Science and who planned to teach high school were invited to apply for a 1959-60 Sloan Fellowship from the University of Michigan.

The seniors performed for all their "little sisters" at a Talent Show on May 20, in the Social Hall.

On November 7, Mercy College Alumnae produced their fifth cinerama, "South Seas Adventure," at Music Hall in Detroit to raise money for their scholarship fund to benefit students in all vocations.

In *Nursing World*, Joanne Viviano, '58, published the case study of a schizophrenic she had attended.

The Annual Alumnae Family Day took place at Mercy College on May 17.

Two new Greek honor societies offered memberships: Alpha Psi Omega, a national dramatic honor fraternity for excellence in Speech and Drama, and Alpha Mu Gamma, collegiate foreign language honor society.

The annual retreat for seniors was held May 15-17 at Leila Y. Post Hospital, Battle Creek, under the sponsorship of Lillian Miller and Sister Mary Concetta Neibauer.

Student representatives from the National Federation of Catholic College Students requested that the College withdraw its membership because of its inability to attend regular meetings, most of which were held on the East or West Coast. The request was granted.

As usual, the Speech and Drama Department productions and the Artists Series drew overwhelming crowds to McAuley Auditorium. The latter was a harmonious blend of music, dance and information. "The Little Singers of Paris," under Monsignor Mallet, were followed by Cilli Wang, a modified pantomimist. On November 23, Bishop Fulton Sheen discussed "The Papacy in the Modern World" before his usual record-breaking crowd. Dramatic coloratura, Irene Jordan, "whose voice is clear, ringing and brilliant," was featured in January. "Matchmaker" tryouts came in mid-January. The Italian string ensemble "Societa Carolli," in its fourth tour of Italy, was featured in February. Tosheya Eta, who appeared in March, "is robed in gifts," said one critic.

Calling on local resources for male roles, the Mercy College

Drama Department opened its 1958-59 season with Jean Anouilh's "The Lark," under the direction of James Foote. The production was magnificent, delighting the audience.

Due to its previous success on the stage at Mercy College and on Channel 56, Albert Zolton produced another winning performance, "Amahl and the Night Visitors," for campus and television and for the children at Herman Kiefer Hospital. Male roles were played by members of Anthony Marlowe's opera workshop. Wardrobe mistress Adele Girk designed the costumes. The Music and Drama Department also presented a reading and dance interpretation of three Shakespearean works entitled "Shakespeare: On Love at First Sight" at numerous study clubs and high schools and, on December 3, over WWJ-TV.

On March 5-6, Mercians presented several types of drama-comedy, melodrama, farce and tragedy in a drama workshop.

Mike Garrison, Associate Vice President of Warner Brothers, with an established reputation for creating dramatic incongruities, stopped at Mercy College on his nation-wide theater tour of colleges and held personal interviews with several students.

"Oklahoma," under the direction of James Foote, was Mercy's choice of musical extravaganza to crown a successful year of art, dance, drama and voice presentations.

The Mercy League and Fathers Club sponsored a fall festival with booths, games and goodies for the whole family. Proceeds went to the Library Building Fund.

On December 10, the Mercy League held a food and money shower to aid the Sisters of Mercy in their Christmas charity to the inner city. Later in the year, the League presented Sister Lucille another \$1,000 check for the Library Building Fund.

The College owes a debt of gratitude to the Mercy League for its constant and generous support. Among its outstanding leaders were Cornelia Sullivan, Agnes Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Blessing and Mrs. Walter Kostielney, whose daughter, Sister Mary Monica Kostielney, became one of the College's most distinguished alumna as President and CEO of the Michigan Catholic Conference of Bishops.

The Fathers Club planned an extensive effort to recruit new members at their January meeting, and George Netschke, program chairman, planned a social night for the group in May.

On June 1, a Senior Swing-Out introduced commencement week. It was followed by a Candlelight Buffet and Senior Dance June 2, and

the President's Tea and a reception for seniors and their guests June 3. At the Honors Convocation that evening, the Academic Dean presented 91 students for honors. Guest speaker for the occasion was John J. Cronin, Vice President of General Motors Corporation, who was the second person to receive the Citation of Merit from the College.

On June 4, at a Solemn High Mass concelebrated by brothers of three of the graduates—Fathers Joseph F. Favara, Thomas Schiller, and Edwin J. Thomas—hoods were blessed and conferred by Father Thomas Bresnahan, College Chaplain. The Right Reverend Monsignor Carroll F. Deady, Good Counsel parish, gave the address. Breakfast for the seniors, their parents and the faculty was served at Botsford Inn.

Later that day, commencement was held at McAuley Auditorium. His Excellency, the Most Reverend John J. Dearden, Archbishop of Detroit, conferred degrees on 84 students from 19 states and five foreign countries. The commencement address was given by the Reverend Neil G. McCluskey, S.J., Education Editor of *America*.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 12 lay persons and 13 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary (Neri) Theresa Blaquiere, (Theonilla) Rosemary Charron, Aleta Conlon, Martin Corby, Josetta Gaudreau, Sheila Hynes, Charlotte Kason, (Carol) Theresa Pelky, (Jean Paul) Florence Poulin, Laurene Rauh, (George Ann) Angela Schneider, Rosemond Seymour and (Alphonsus) Mildred Streif; the Bachelor of Science on 15 lay students and two sisters: Sister Mary Rosita Schiller and Benedictine Sister Jane Frances Mullaney; a Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on six lay persons, and Sisters Mary Marcia Wilhelmi and Xavier Thomas, the latter a religious of Bon Secours.



CO-FOUNDRESS OF THE COLLEGE: 1959 TO 1960

According to the minutes of the Provincial Council of June 14, 1959, Mother Mary Nicholas Mulhall announced that she had successfully obtained an option on 240 acres of land in Oakland County between Middlebelt and Inkster Roads at \$4,000 an acre and was hopeful of securing 33 adjoining acres. The property would be known as Mary Land and would be used for "Provincial headquarters, Novitiate, Juniorate, retired Sisters and other buildings in the future." In the succeeding two months, Mother Nicholas concluded negotiations for this property, but did not inform the college administration of her plans.

"Immediately upon hearing of the land purchase," said Sister Lucille, "we began serious consideration on taking steps to move Mercy College from 8200 West Outer Drive to the new property in Farmington Township. But to our consternation, we had scarcely begun preliminary steps when we were advised that the Brighton Expressway (I 696) was definitely going to pass through the middle of the new college site, bisecting it into 144.6 usable acres south of the expressway and 95.4 acres to the north. If Sister Patricia were here, they tell me, she would have said, 'Cut off at the pass again!' so I will say it for her. It so well describes what happened. We were not advised of the proposed expressway when the property deal was set-

tled, and I don't recall seeing any reports in the newspapers. This was a great surprise. We're back to square one."

When the College doors opened in the fall of 1959, Helen Mikusko, Dean of Student Affairs, assisted by Audrey Bloy Sefton, '58, welcomed the students. In its eighteenth year, Mercy had an all-time high of 602 registrants. All resident students were housed on the East Campus at Marian Hall.

Dr. A.J. Shelton continued as Assistant to Sister Mary Justine Sabourin, Academic Dean, who had returned full-time after a one-semester, part-time sabbatical at the University of Michigan. Sister (Bernard Mary) Marjorie Allen was still on sabbatical leave; Sister (Mary Austina) Elizabeth LaForest had returned from Laval University. Dr. Edward Tallant was named Medical Director, and Sister Eugenia Marie Golden was named faculty representative on the Administrative Council. The Fathers Club had developed into a Lay Advisory Board of 26 members.

On October 9, 1959, the College lost the services of an exceptionally devoted friend and advocate. Mother Mary Raymund O'Leary left for a final ministry at Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital. As Assistant to Mother Mary Carmelita Manning, then President of the Board of Trustees of the College, and as President of the Board herself from 1946 to 1953, Mother O'Leary had nurtured the College all through its early years with understanding, patience and generosity. She will always be remembered by the administration, faculty and students as the "Co-foundress of Mercy College."

On October 28, the College hosted the annual meeting of the Catholic Colleges of Michigan. Sisters Mary Judith Rapin and (Austina) Elizabeth LaForest co-chaired the registration. Sister Eugenia Marie Golden was general chairperson of hospitality for priests, assisted by Mother Mary Consuelo Scanlon and Sisters Mary Inez Hanley and Edwardine O'Connor. Sister Mary Roberta Roberts, assisted by Sisters (Albert) Marie Flick, Innocence Kawa and Elise Michelin welcomed the Sister guests. Sister Mary Teresita Austin, assisted by Sister Mary Georgia Brown and lay faculty, provided for the lay guests. Sisters Mary Celeste Schneider and Bernardine Deuling co-chaired luncheon arrangements in the Social Hall. They were assisted by Sisters Mary Noel Walejewski, Markita Kapler and lay students. The auditorium and check room at McAuley were handled by Sister Justine and the Junior Sisters.

The year 1959-60 was characterized by several movements:

1. An unprecedented study of curriculum organization in every division,

2. Orientation of new faculty,
3. Directions to the faculty vis-a-vis student activities,
4. Facilitation in the use of mechanical and visual aids,
5. Conversion of the third residence house into offices for faculty members.

Even more than usual, the world of activities and experiences was affecting campus life, while faculty and students were reaching out to the community to develop and enrich the lives of others. Speakers, organizations, the Artists Series, and all departmental clubs hosted distinguished guests and gave of their talents wherever they were invited or where they identified a need.

The Mercy League and the Lay Advisory Board distinguished themselves through productive advice and activities.

The Senior Swing-Out, Candlelight Buffet and Dance, the President's Tea and Open House for the seniors' guests, as well as the Honors Convocation, all preceded June 2. On Baccalaureate Day a Solemn High Mass was concelebrated by Fathers Edmond A. Fournier, Edward T. Cope, S.S., and Paul C. Berg, all members of the faculty. Father Bresnahan, Chaplain, was Master of Ceremonies and conferred the hoods. The Very Reverend Vincent J. Harkan, Superintendent of Schools, Archdiocese of Detroit, gave the address.

Baccalaureate was followed by breakfast for the graduates, their parents and the faculty at the Henrose Hotel.

Later in the day, Archbishop Dearden conferred degrees on the graduates. The Reverend Walter J. Burghardt, S.J., Editor of *Theological Studies*, Woodstock, Maryland, addressed the graduates and their guests.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on nine lay students and 14 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Margretta Augustine, (Mary Antonita) Helen Mary Bishop, Timothea Elliott, (Thomas Mary) Caroline Gillin, Camille Kelley, (Helen) Monica Kostielney, Mercita Logan, (Henrietta) Therese McFarland, Marian Therese Power, (Corinne) Helen Ruhl, Marie Steffes, (Adele) Julianne Strazanac, (Simeon) Lois Wozniak, and (Gertrude Mary) Clare Yates; the degree of Bachelor of Science on 33 lay students and Sisters Mary Markita Kapler and Joan Van Wert; the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing on 32 lay students and two Adrian Dominican Sisters; the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on two lay students.

A Citation of Merit was bestowed on Simon Den Uyl, a long-time friend and benefactor of the College.



RESILIENT AND UNDAUNTED: 1960 TO 1961

Twenty years of alternate highs and lows of life-giving successes and spirit-searing rebuffs had forged the character of Detroit's youngest College: resilient and undaunted. Mercy College's approach to potential students became less formal. Its letter to the new student, "Mary Sue," in the 1960-61 catalogue was a well-crafted invitation to participate in a wondrous educational adventure as well as a description of the purpose and values of the College:

"We assume, Mary Sue, that you are seeking opportunities for self-development. We assume that you will stay not only long enough to learn, but long enough to become the kind of woman so needed in today's world—spiritually oriented, psychologically mature, intellectually disciplined, broadly cultured, professionally competent, physically fit, and socially effective. In the end . . . it does not want to say of you, Mary Sue, 'Look what we have made of her,' but rather, 'Look how she has grown.'"

By 1960, the faculty roster had grown to 78 and consisted of broadly cultured and experienced teachers from Canada, the United States and Europe. The record student enrollment of 708 represented 21 states and several foreign countries, allowing a faculty-student

ratio of one to 10.

Faculty members were not only anticipating numerous meetings and speaking engagements, but were still basking in the memories and travel of the summer of 1960.

Sister (Mary Austina) Elizabeth LaForest had recently returned from 10 weeks at the Sorbonne in Paris. After completing her studies, she traveled extensively through England, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Sister Mary Marguerite Butler visited six European countries as part of a spiritual pilgrimage. A highlight of the tour was attending Mass at the shrine of St. Genesius, patron of actors. It so happened that she and Sister (Mary Austina) Elizabeth LaForest met that summer in Rome. Julia Nevashehir, music instructor, toured Europe and Asia with her mother. She spent some time in her former home of London, visited relatives in Paris, and then proceeded to Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Armenia. Dr. Caroline Schuetzinger was lured to Bonn, Germany, by the International Congress of Psychology. She also attended the Eucharistic Congress in Munich and then vacationed in Italy for the remainder of the summer.

James Foote, Albert Zolton and Lawrence Carrico from the Speech and Drama Department joined the summer tour, doing practical work for experience, each in some form of drama or stage work.

Throughout the year, the inclination to expand horizons was evident.

The clubs, formerly local, expanded to the state and national arenas. Sigma Tau Delta was supplanted by a Mercy Chapter of the National Medical Technology Sorority, Alpha Delta Theta; PAM students were inducted into the Michigan chapter of the National Education Association; Mercy Sodalists planned their 1961-62 agenda around a "global apostolate"; most of the Home Arts Club activities were state oriented; Mercians decided to rejoin the National Federation of Catholic College Students whose delegates chose "Leadership: A Catholic's Responsibility in a Pluralistic Society" as their theme for the year.

These were only a few examples of expanding student interest. The faculty also lectured far and wide, participated in national and international activities and broke down walls previously unexplored and unsponsored.

Dr. Beulah Whitby brought world lecturer and traveler, Dr. Zelma George, to speak of her intellectual closeness to third-world coun-

tries in Asia and Africa; Dr. Caroline Scheutzinger invited Catholic psychologists from all parts of the world to discuss the organization of a Catholic Psychological society; Sisters Eugenia Marie Golden, Hubert Gregoire, Jeanne Salois and Ellen Marie Foley broke into the parochial school television series with science demonstrations.

At the beginning of the year, Father Bresnahan reminded both faculty and students: "To help keep your life as students God-centered, arrangements have been made for daily Holy Communion at 12:30 p.m. and Holy Mass each Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 12:30 p.m. . . . Be mindful that abstinence from solid food for three hours and from liquids for one hour are the rules. Water does not break the fast. We have been pleased with the attendance thus far and hope it continues throughout the year."

"The Understanding of All Peoples" was the theme of the new World Club dealing with human relations. The first meeting on September 27 opened with an informal discussion of the theme, purpose, projects, and publicity related to getting the Club "formally and firmly fixed on Mercy College campus." Planned activities included a mock election for President of the United States (1961), Christmas Around the World, Brotherhood Week and the International Students' Exchange of Customs. It was clear that the students were mobilized by the Lord's message: "Go out to all the world and tell the good news."

There were both highs and lows in 1960-61, and one of the lows occurred in 1960. Since Sister Justine witnessed the events, she will try to give an unbiased version:

Before classes began, Sister Lucille called an Administrative Council meeting. As I recall, those present were the President, the Academic Dean, the new Dean of Student Affairs, the Dean of Women, the Registrar, and the Assistant to the Dean, Dr. Austin G. Shelton.

During the summer, Dr. Shelton had grown a healthy hirsute adornment. When Sister Lucille came in at the last minute, she glanced down the table at Dr. Shelton, who was sitting at the opposite end, pulled up in surprise and said, "Good morning, everyone. Dr. Shelton, I hardly know you behind that bountiful bush."

We all laughed heartily and Dr. Shelton said, "I'm not sure I know myself these days."

Within the next day or so Sister Lucille had occasion to read Dr. Shelton's new book, *Brood of Fury*, which a faculty member had placed on her desk. It was sub-standard romance literature with an indelicate theme and several explicit sexual incidents. There is no question that it did not fit the philosophical or religious mold of a Catholic college. Sister Lucille discussed with Dr. Shelton terms for his departure if he were to choose such a pattern of writing.

Dr. Shelton was unhappy with this interaction and was determined not to leave the College. To fortify her request that he not return to the campus, Sister Lucille asked the security guard to lock the classroom door where Dr. Shelton was scheduled to teach the next morning. A sign was placed on the door reminding students to report later.

In response to this action, Dr. Shelton reported the sequence of events to the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), which subsequently placed the College "under censure" on the basis of freedom of speech and contractual liability. At about the same time, Dr. Shelton notified the *Detroit Free Press* that he had been "fired" from his position at the College. The next day the newspaper flaunted the headline: "College professor fired because of beard and book." Sister Lucille was out of the city that day, having left early in the morning; yet the article also contained her "response" to the episode as reported by a newspaper reporter. Sister Lucille had not spoken to a reporter, nor did she ever speak to one about the Dr. Shelton incident. It was generally believed, though never proven, that Dr. Shelton had given the article to the *Detroit Free Press* as a means to publicize his book. He did not appear on the campus again, and shortly thereafter he left the Detroit area.

No official comments regarding this incident were ever made by the administration. However, there must have been consistent pressure on the AAUP to continue their censure on the College, because it lasted for several years. It is interesting to note that some new faculty came to Mercy *because* of the censure. They called it a vote of

honor. The College was not proud of the censure; neither did we believe we had deserved it.

The Lay Advisory Board, comprising 22 prominent Detroit business leaders chosen from the Fathers Club, was actively engaged in setting a dynamic direction for the College under the leadership of Earl G. Ward. A recently retired Vice President for Purchasing at Ford Motor Company, Mr. Ward was an astute scholar of life with a keen appetite for child welfare and youth development. He sought and was given a small office on the provincial side of the Administrative Building where he spent long hours with the President and Academic Dean, making plans for a Development Office which would coordinate public relations, alumnae activities and fund-raising programs to increase the resources of the College for expansion and endowment. Mrs. Ward, also a loyal friend and supporter of the College, repeated several times that year that "his work at the College was a gift from heaven," and that "with nothing to do at home, he was impossible to abide."

The Lay Advisory Board offered the College a tremendous opportunity under the joint leadership of Mr. Ward and Mrs. C. Pelham, who was in charge of College development. Its members were prepared to put forth every effort to

Participate in planning for the expansion of the College, both physically and academically;

Offer their continued professional counsel during the expansion; and

Assist in approaching foundations and other potential sources for funds for building.

In order to accomplish these goals, the members (both active and retired business leaders) needed clarification regarding a master plan for expansion for the next 50 years: the percentage of the present campus available for College buildings, the adequacy of the present site, the certitude with which Board members could approach benefactors regarding the use and longevity of memorial buildings, which buildings were most needed and, finally, what plans were in place for existing programs and the initiation of new programs. Mr. Ward gave the impetus to a sound, practical, achievable development plan which stood the test of time for many years.

The Board of Religious Trustees agreed with the President that

this offer by the Lay Board was unprecedented in generosity. However, the President of the Religious Board, Mother Mary Nicholas Mulhall, was seriously ill, so all plans for moving and development were deferred for a time. Meanwhile, the Lay Board continued to study the situation.

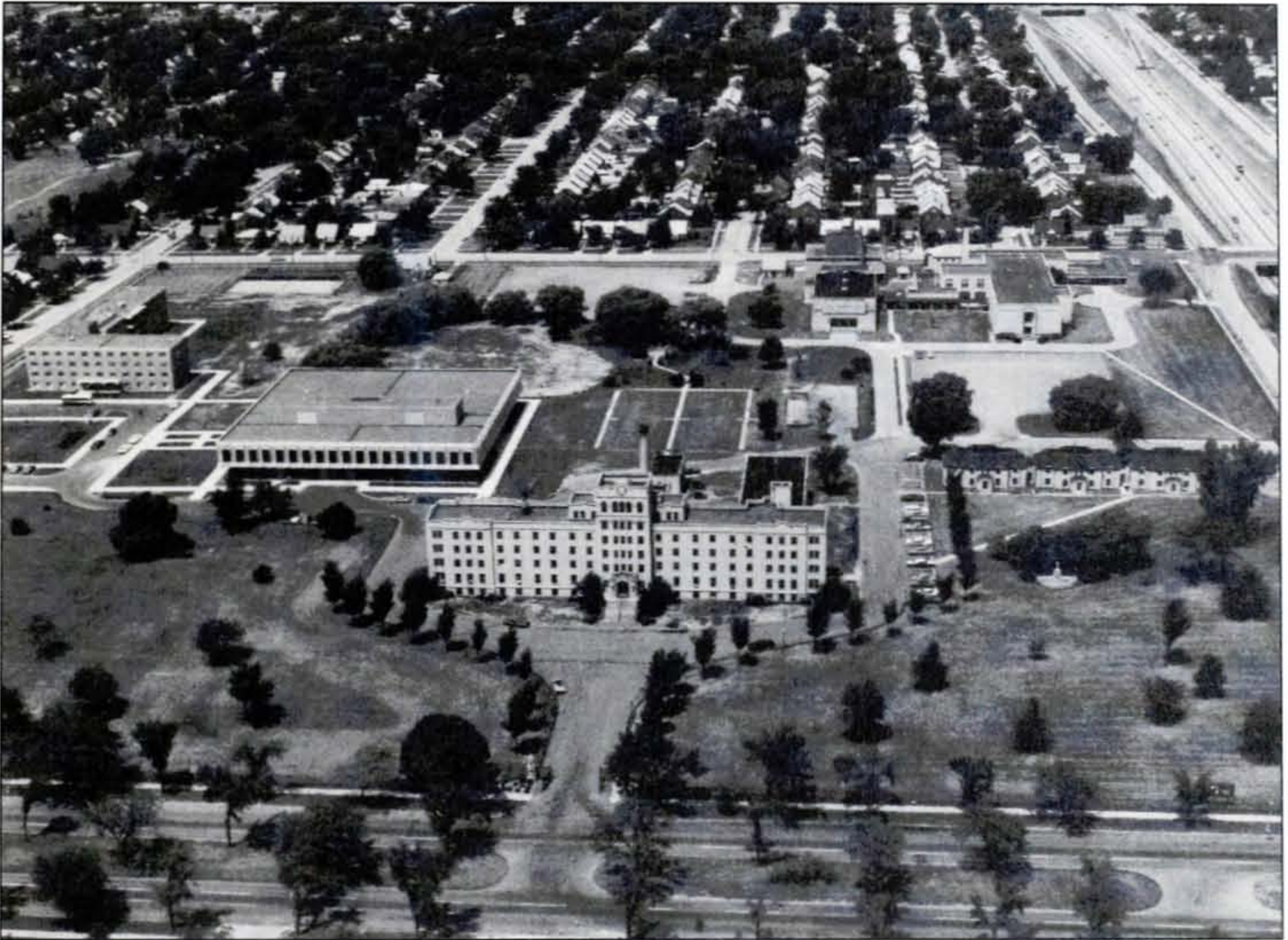
1960-61 had been a productive year despite its tensions, but both administration and faculty welcomed the commencement activities which began in April.

An Alumnae Reception was held for seniors on April 18 in the Social Hall. On May 17, there was a Rose-Torch Ceremony at the grotto and Class Night at the belvedere, and on May 29, the Candlelight Buffet and Dance was held in the Early American Room at Marian Hall. At the Fifteenth Annual Honors Convocation May 31, the Honorable Louis C. Miriani, Mayor of Detroit, received the Mercy Citation of Honor and spoke on "Women's Place in Today's World." Poetry and essay awards were presented by Sister Mary Edwardine O'Connor; mathematics and science awards by Sister Mary Elise Michelin; and speech awards by Sister Mary Marguerite Butler. The awards program was followed by a reception for seniors and honor students in the Social Hall.

The Baccalaureate program was held June 1. The Reverend Edward T. Cope, S.S., of St. John Provincial Seminary, Plymouth, addressed the seniors after Father Bresnahan had blessed and conferred the hoods. A breakfast for graduates, parents and faculty at Meadowbrook Country Club followed. Later that afternoon, Archbishop Dearden conferred degrees on 98 graduates. Dr. Paul Van K. Thompson, Providence College, Rhode Island, gave the commencement address.

The Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred on 13 lay students and 10 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Jonrita Bauer, Jacqueline Dewar, Roselyn Feinstein, Kevin Mary Grill, Robertine Isanhart, Jonanne Mahon, Louis Mary Paris, Rosemary Smith, (Giovanni) Ann Thue, Karen Werra, and two Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor; the bachelor of Science degree on 23 lay students and four Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary Andrew Denis, Virginia Mary Forster, (Ruthanne) Nancy Thompson, Noel Walejewski and one Dominican Sister of the Sick Poor; the Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing on 22 lay students and 11 Sisters of Mercy: Sisters Mary (Cabrini) Carol Marie Bockheim, Catherine Mary Cummings, Daniel Elaine Delaney, Thomas Aquinas Hefferan, William Joseph Horsfield, (Vincetta) Ann

Kennedy, Timothy Mary Luddy, James McCallen, (Francis Regis) Frances Rochette, (Paulanne) Suzanne Skowronski and Shawn Ward; and the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education on two lay students.



This aerial view of the Mercy College Campus, ca. 1966, shows substantial changes from the early views of campus (see p. 38). Trees have matured, Manning Hall and Ward Conference Center have been added, the Rose Arbor and lake have been removed, and an ornamental fence encloses the campus. Also, the Southfield Expressway provides a new eastern border for the campus.



EPILOGUE: 1961 TO 1967

During the final years of the 1950s, the pressure for more space continued to weigh heavily on the College administration. Enrollment had grown from 114 in 1941 to 708 in 1961. The number of resident students had increased to 297. Faculty numbered 103. Among new faculty members were Sister Agnes Mary Mansour (Chemistry); Sister Mary Agneta Bush (Radiological Technology); Sister Mary Brideen McDonnell (English); Sister Mary dePaul Palaszek (Chemistry); Sister Mary Frederic Ryan (Latin and Theology); Sister Mary Leo Pavlowski (Accounting); Sister Mary Mercy Gellenbeck (Biology); Sister (Paul Mary) Margaret Farley (Philosophy); and Sister (Thomas Mary) Caroline Gillin (Education).

Several architects presented creative solutions for more space, but for various reasons, did not proceed with their plans. Because of the efforts of the College to employ “top-notch” teachers and to promote faculty salaries comparable to those of surrounding institutions, there was no building fund. Although McAuley Auditorium provided ample room for large assemblies, the potentially new science building, erected in 1944-45 with government funds, had become a private all-girls high school.

Thus matters stood until June 1961, when Sister Mary Justine Sabourin, former Academic Dean, became Provincial of the Detroit community and consequently President of the Board of Trustees.

One of the first acts of the Board under her leadership was to name several members of the Lay Advisory Board to join the religious members of the Board, as had been recommended by the North Central Accrediting Association whenever College items were on the agenda.

The vital issue at that moment was to determine the best possible location for Mercy College in the years ahead. The encroachment of the Southfield Freeway and the subsequent limited acreage of the campus made the decision crucial. With the approval of the Board, Sister Lucille commissioned an intensive three-month survey by a professional research analyst, Wendall Hulcher of Ford Motor Company.

The survey was based on 1) population growth trends, 2) convenient access to and from other sections of the city and downtown cultural centers and 3) proximity to schools, hospitals, and other agencies that provided field experiences for students. These were the major factors in determining that the 20-year-old College should remain at the intersection of Southfield Road and West Outer Drive.

The Board approved the results of the survey which indicated that the College remain and continue to develop on its current site. In addition, the Board approved an outline from the Development Office for a Mercy College European Seminar.

In March 1962, the Provincial Council made a firm decision to move the Motherhouse of the Sisters of Mercy, its Novitiate, Postulate, Juniorate, and Our Lady of Mercy High School from 8200 West Outer Drive to the new property at Eleven Mile and Middlebelt Roads, thus leaving the College sole occupant of the Outer Drive campus. It also voted 1) to transfer the property and buildings to the Mercy College Corporation, 2) to request that the attorney members of the Lay Board of Trustees revise the College constitution and 3) to lease to the Province such buildings and portions thereof now occupied until the completion of a plan for the new site in Farmington Township. Included among the hopeful promises made by the Province were 1) vacating the first and second floors on the west side of the Administration Building by June 30, 1963, 2) vacating the third floor on the west side by June 30, 1964, and 3) eventually terminating the lease on Marian Hall on the East Campus.

In late June 1962, Sister Lucille announced expansion plans for the College. Phase I included a student residence hall, a student center and a power plant to be completed by September 1965, at a cost

of \$5 million. A library and science building were to be constructed in Phase II.

An application was made for a \$3 million loan from the federal government to finance the residence hall and student center, a request that was readily approved by the Chicago office. The additional \$2 million was to be paid from available funds and a fund-raising campaign directed by the Vice President for Development, Allan J. Powers. A.Z. Shmina & Sons were the contractors for the residence hall and student center.

When the College opened its doors in the fall of 1962, Sister Eugenia Marie Golden had been named Academic Dean, and Sister Mary Judith Rapin replaced Sister Mary Janice Belen at Marian Hall as Dean of Women. Helen (Mikusko) Foote continued as Dean of Student Affairs, assisted by Colleen Finnerty. Sister Mary Georgia Brown, Librarian, had two assistants: Ethel Goldberg and Gerald Jacks. The Reverend Francis J. Zdodrowski replaced Father Bresnahan, Chaplain, who had been assigned to parish work. Alma Patton took over Anne Brabnec's role as Business Officer. Sister Mary Mercy Gellenbeck was faculty representative to the Administrative Council. Rosemary Dolan became Executive Director of the Alumnae Association and Virginia Burns, Publicity Director. Dr. Robert Bahra was named Mental Health Consultant; Dr. Edward Tallant, Medical Advisor and Veronica Crimmins, College Nurse.

The number of administrative personnel and staff had grown considerably to accommodate the increase of faculty and students.

At the last administrative meeting attended by Sister Mary Justine while still Academic Dean, she had proposed, after a long study, a curriculum realignment of four Divisions as a one-year experiment: Arts and Sciences under Dr. Claire Irwin; Education under Dr. Yvonne Lofthouse; Medical Associates under Sister Mary Vita Pandolfo; and Nursing under Sister (Albert) Marie Flick. The proposal was accepted and apparently succeeded; it continued until 1966 when a further revision gave to each department a specific area of respectability in the overall scheme of offerings.

Also, at this 1961 meeting, proposals were made to open registration to male students, to study a trimester calendar, to offer a master's degree in Education, and to change the name of the College.

The proposal to include male students was deferred, but was revived shortly thereafter. The first male students registered in the fall of 1963. Both the Board of Trustees and the College administra-

tion had given their blessing to co-education.

The trimester study died for lack of sustained interest. Introducing the Master of Education degree was deferred to a later time, since the Board of Trustees was opposed to the plan. The Board felt that Mercy's baccalaureate programs were strong and that such programs needed time to penetrate to their roots again and again so that the direction of their development would be channeled slowly and resolutely. The Board was in no hurry to take on graduate education at that time.

In the spring of 1963, at the special request of the President, the Board of Trustees acquiesced to a name change: from Mercy College to Mercy College of Detroit. Thus, the Detroit institution became differentiated from institutions of similar name in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Dobb's Ferry, New York.

Even considering the World Wars and the Great Depression, the decade of the sixties was without doubt more debilitating on the human spirit than any other time in the twentieth century. It was the decade of terrorizing assassinations: President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. It was the decade of the clubbing to death of a white pastor, the Reverend James Reeb, for daring to eat with Negroes in a Negro diner. It was the decade of Woodstock, of the "flower children," of mescaline and cocaine, of Timothy O'Leary and LSD; the decade of Vietnam and opium and "frogging"; the decade of open antagonism against ethnic neighbors and groups; the decade of the "live or die" march on Montgomery, Alabama.

Typical of this decade was the gathering at Selma to commemorate the death of the Reverend James Reeb. One day in March 1965, the Reverend James Sheehen, Executive Director of the Archbishop's Commission on Human Relations, called to request the presence of Sister nurses and mature activist nursing students to join the Detroit delegation traveling to Selma for a week to participate in the commemoration ceremony for the slain minister and to "fight for the voting rights" for all qualified Negroes. He assured Mother Justine and Sister Lucille that the Sisters and students would be in no physical danger but might need more than first-aid skills and a quality of mind that would enable them to encounter danger without fear, should the unforeseen occur. With the affirmation of the Council and the President, the College decided that the students should not

undergo this hazardous experience, but agreed to the inclusion of two very experienced religious—Sisters Mary Charlene Curl and Aloysia Warnock—who would more than meet all qualifications. Because this was history-in-the-making affecting all university campuses, it seems suitable to let Sister Charlene, an alumna of Mercy College, tell of her experiences. Following is a selective portion of her report.

Taking only a small amount of baggage and a nice wooly blanket, we left on schedule on Sunday, March 14, arriving in Montgomery at 8:30 p.m. . . . A young man in a Volkswagen drove us 50 miles from Montgomery to the good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, where we would make our headquarters in makeshift arrangements.

We were advised by other religious already on the scene to carry no weapon—not even a fingernail file—and to walk singly rather than to “parade” down the street, always with a male escort, never taking a ride offered by a person whom you didn’t know, never to resist arrest or, if you are carted off to jail, go willingly—your Religious Superior will bail you out eventually.

Each morning in Selma, clergymen of every persuasion went to Mass, as did all the Sisters, one in Christ. On the way to and from Mass we greeted any Negroes we met on the street. They returned smile for smile and frequently called out messages of welcome and hope: “Now that you Sisters and clergy have come, we will surely overcome.” State troopers, who, along with the city police, had been mandated by President Johnson to protect the marchers, patrolled the streets by the hundreds. They glared at us with unrestrained hostility and allowed the hecklers unrestrained freedom. Only after several aborted starts were we eventually allowed to proceed to the Courthouse in Salem to hold a commemorative ceremony for the Reverend James Reeb.

Most Selma activities were geared to the following Sunday, March 20, when we would parade to Montgomery. Dr. Martin Luther King and the Reverend Abernathy led the four-day march and were the first to hear the taunts of on-

lookers as the long line of Negroes and whites walked out of the dirt street and onto the white pavement of US 80. Almost miraculously, the four to five thousand marchers fell into lines, six abreast, with women on the inside for protection. We marched in reverent silence as we had been instructed. National Guardsmen guarded the mile-long march. Small aircraft and helicopters circled low overhead. We occupied only one lane, while traffic jammed the other two lanes, and from that side came jeering and heckling that was hard to believe. Many of the marchers were frightened. We were not allowed to sit on the grass when we became tired. According to the accompanying police, "It is against the law," so we sat on the hot, hard road.

That night we were heartily fed at the first rest camp, but because it was the end of our "week," we drove back to Selma over the long road we had just walked. Other delegations were arriving from other parts of the country to take our place. So we packed up our few belongings and left the next day, March 22, for Detroit, with a prayer in our hearts—a prayer of thanksgiving for the rare privilege of acting as witnesses in defense of our Negro brothers and sisters.

Sister Charlene's report was read with great expectation by the numerous indefatigable human rights crusaders on the campus. Later a glowing appreciation of the Sisters' actions appeared in the editorial column of *Outer Echoes*.

Conversely, the 1960s were also the decade of the Better World Movement (1963); of the increase of the Sisters of Mercy Detroit community by its cooperative affiliation with the Sisters of Mercy of Argentina (1962); of the engagement of Sybil Connolly, Ireland's foremost fashion designer, to create a more modern religious dress for all Sisters of Mercy in the world (1963); of the formal adoption in the United States and South America of a Mercy dress designed by Sister Mary Celeste Schneider of the Detroit Province and Mercy College faculty (1966); of White Gates faculty committee weekends and student retreat days. Also among the positive events of the decade was the resolution of the campus space problem.

To facilitate the move of the Sisters from the College campus, it was necessary to outfit the 182,000 square feet of Mercy Center,

Farmington Hills, with the equipment, appliances, furnishings and other conventional appointments for 220 bedrooms, a kitchen and dining room for 200, a chapel for 500, administrative offices, parlors, reception areas, accessories for the gymnasium and swimming pool, as well as providing for an educational wing with a library, classrooms, laboratories and studios.

Only a person with practical household and school knowledge, accounting skills and fine aesthetic taste would be able to handle such a gigantic task with expediency and equanimity. The individual who came immediately to the mind of the Provincial Council was Sister Eugenia Marie Golden. With some persuasion, she resigned her role as Academic Dean of the College in August 1965 to take on this new ministry. She succeeded far beyond expectations, and Mercy Center was ready for full occupancy by the spring of 1966.

To recompense the President of the College for this clearly necessary academic sacrifice, the Board of Trustees approved the following assignments: Sister Mary Christopher Steele, Assistant to the President; Sister Mary Jeanne Salois, Academic Dean; and Sister Mary (Carina) Agnes Christie, Chair of the Education Department. Sister Mary Agnese Pilarski replaced Sister Mary Jeanne as the Grand Rapids Diocesan School Supervisor.

When the grand exodus of Sisters living on the College campus occurred April 2, 1966, it left a surprising amount of space for College activities. At the same time, the Chairperson of the Board and the President of the College announced a \$15 million expansion over 12 years. Several buildings were already under way: Manning Hall, a student residence; the Student Center and power plant—all scheduled to open in September 1966. Other buildings to be erected were a science building, a library and a residence for the Sister faculty and students.

The first honorary degrees were bestowed in 1966 on the occasion of the Silver Anniversary of the College. The recipients were Sister Mary Regina Cunningham, Mother General of the Sisters of Mercy; the Honorable Martha W. Griffiths, United States Representative, who gave the commencement address; Sister Mary Raymund O'Leary, greatly beloved co-foundress of the College; and Earl G. Ward and William C. Pine, active members of the first Fathers Club. Baccalaureate degrees were conferred on 186 graduates.

Mercy College had indeed come a long way from 1941 to 1966.

The faculty was of the highest caliber; the students were carefully screened before admission. Student financial aid was available for the needy, and administration-faculty-student rapport was good. Departmental organizations flourished. Space was no longer a problem.

Activities both on and off campus were numerous and enriching. Both faculty and students availed themselves of foreign travel.

Several colleges under the aegis of the Sisters of Mercy agreed to sponsor some 20 Indian Sisters from the Province of Kerala, India. Five Sisters with full four-year scholarships, including room and board, came to Mercy College in 1966 to begin their studies. That year, also, the Board of Trustees supported 10 additional students who otherwise could not have attended college. Such a policy was after Mother McAuley's own heart and brought blessings on the College.

Then there were the indispensable "hands that held up the hands" of administration and faculty: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burke, Louis Riuko, Mae Manzer, Irene Allshouse, Alma Curtis, Ruth Doherty, John Thorpe, Sara, Mae, Priscilla. . . . How could one ever forget their loyalty and sacrificing service through all those 15 years!



Nor can I ever forget the College! It consumed the best years of my life—from age 30 to 56. They say that truth comes from the lips of the young. If so, in 1966, recalling the history of the past, the students called Sister Patricia, the first president of the College, a philosopher, a savant, a brilliant teacher; they characterized the second president, Sister Lucille, as energetic, innovative and a "smashing" teacher. Much to my surprise, they dubbed me "idealistic" and, thank God, approachable. I'm trying to think what they meant by idealistic—"one who sees things as they might be rather than as they are." I imagine it's because when they had C's, I'd suggest B's would be worth striving for, and when they had B's, I'd advocate A's.

Compared to the capricious campus climate of the 1990s, Mercy's first 25 years were the essence of stability. External influences were still subservient to the dictates and persuasions of home, church and school. It never occurred to us at that time to think of the future in terms of the third millennium, but rather in terms of the next decade or so. A decade was a long time to float an idea, nurture it or

discard it. A decade was a lifetime in flowering youth. And so we cherished each year and filled each—insofar as we were able—with purpose and a universe of hope and joy.

What is on my agenda now? There is a fascinating book on my library shelf that I'm impatiently waiting to read: Pertz Lavie's *The Enchanting World of Sleep*.

**Michigan Core
Collection
DO NOT DISCARD**

750.364 LARCENY; FROM LIBRARIES

SEC. 364. LARCENY FROM LIBRARIES--
ANY PERSON WHO SHALL PROCURE, OR
TAKE IN ANY WAY FROM ANY PUBLIC
LIBRARY OR THE LIBRARY OF ANY
LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, HISTORICAL
OR LIBRARY SOCIETY OR ASSOCIATION,
WHETHER INCORPORATED OR UNINCOR-
PORATED, ANY BOOK, PAMPHLET, MAP,
CHART, PAINTING, PICTURE, PHOTO-
GRAPH, PERIODICAL, NEWSPAPER,
MAGAZINE, MANUSCRIPT OR EXHIBIT
OR ANY PART THEREOF, WITH INTENT
TO CONVERT THE SAME TO HIS OWN
USE, OR WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD
THE OWNER THEREOF, OR WHO HAVING
PROCURED OR TAKEN ANY SUCH BOOK,
PAMPHLET, MAP, CHART, PAINTING,
PICTURE, PHOTOGRAPH, PERIODICAL,
NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE, MANUSCRIPT
OR EXHIBIT OR ANY PART THEREOF,
SHALL THEREAFTER CONVERT THE SAME
TO HIS OWN USE OR FRAUDULENTLY
DEPRIVE THE OWNER THEREOF, SHALL
BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

MICHIGAN COMPILED LAWS.

University of Detroit Mercy
Libraries / Media Services
McNichols Campus

About the Author



Mary Justine Sabourin, RSM, was Academic Dean of Mercy College from 1941 to 1945. She also served as Personnel Director and Dean



of Women for much of that time. In 1945 she moved to Muskegon, Michigan, to serve as principal of St. Jean Elementary and Secondary School. She returned to Mercy College in 1949 as a member of the Education faculty.

Additional responsibilities during this time included Community Supervisor of Schools and Provincial Director of Education.

In 1953, Sister Mary Justine returned once again to the role of Academic Dean of Mercy College.

In June 1961, she became Provincial of the Detroit Community of the Religious Sisters of Mercy, and consequently President of the Mercy College Board of Trustees.

She retired in 1992 and wrote the book you're holding. She resides in Farmington Hills, Michigan.



Published by the Sisters of Mercy
of the Americas
Regional Community of Detroit
in cooperation with
University of Detroit Mercy
© 1999 University of Detroit Mercy Press



Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Detroit, Mich.
Permit No. 1475

University of Detroit
4001 W. McNichols
Detroit, Michigan 48221

A Catholic, Jesuit University

