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With Courage and Compassion: A Reflection on the History of Salve Regina University in the Light of the Spirit Which Engendered and Sustains It

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With Courage and Compassion

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by
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To the many generations, past and present, who together have shaped and shared this history, this book is lovingly dedicated.
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Foreword

In asking us to write a history of Salve Regina College, Sister Lucille's only request was that we write "a readable narrative."

With this in mind we do not presume to produce a completely detailed documented study. Rather, we are motivated to discover within the factual data their underlying significance in terms of the mission of the College as a Mercy Institution of Higher Learning dedicated to an idea rooted in the charism of Venerable Catherine McAuley, foundress of the Sisters of Mercy. We also bring to the interpretation of our sources the conviction that the mysterious presence of God underlies and gives meaning to all history.

It is within this twofold context that we attempt a commentary of what follows in these pages. At the same time we hope to bring to the reader an appreciation of the sense of purpose, of the tireless efforts and creative endeavors of all those privileged to bring to each new moment the enduring endowment of the past renewed and transfigured.

In the light of these considerations, we have chosen to unify the theme of this book under the title With Courage and Compassion as a fitting expression of the common consistent response to whatever the circumstances, whatever the needs, whatever the cost.

We wish to thank all who in any way have contributed to the production of this history whether by words of encouragement, helpful researching of sources, or critical reading of the manuscript.

We are particularly grateful to Sister Lucille McKillop for her encouragement and support. In spite of her duties as President, she took the time to read and comment on each chapter, never failing to make herself available to us whatever the request.

We owe a debt of gratitude also to the following:

To Sister Mercy McAuliffe, Sister Therese Antone, and Dr. William Burrell for their careful critique of our first drafts and the validity of our sources.

To Sister Sheila Megley for providing a quiet, pleasant place in which to work close to the Archives.

To Sister Eleanor Little, Archivist, and the Library Staff for their patience in helping us with our research.

To Sister Philemon Banigan for the resource for her prodigious memory as a living witness.

To Sister Mary Rosalia Flaherty as former Dean of Studies and member of the Board of Trustees and Sister Mary Emily Shanley and Sister Mary Christopher O'Rourke, as past Presidents, for their helpful comments and corrections.

To Miss Nancy Flanagan, '92, our student typist, for her skillful use of the computer, her graciousness and willingness to revise and finalize each chapter and each section of the chronology.
To the personnel of the various offices and departments for their prompt and courteous response to our many requests.

To all of you we say that gratitude is the memory of the heart.

Sister Mary Jean Tobin, RSM
Sister Mary Eloise Tobin, RSM
Chapter 1 Prelude

In trying to capture the true meaning of Salve Regina College from its earliest beginnings to the present, we must look beyond its chronology to the spirit which engendered and which to this day sustains it. It is the history of those who sought to make visible in our time the reality of an ideal rooted in the tradition of the Sisters of Mercy.

We must, then, go back in time to another century, to another place, and to another group of courageous women who found in the Venerable Catherine McAuley, the foundress of the Sisters of Mercy, the leadership and strength to confront the many problems of nineteenth-century Ireland.

We look at Mother McAuley essentially as a liberator. Her study of the Gospels gave her an intuitive sense of what it means to be human, to be a wayfarer in the midst of light and darkness, of the known and unknown, of the possible and seemingly impossible. She understood the restrictions to human liberty caused by hatred, bigotry, ignorance, poverty, and the uncertain conditions peculiar to her time and place. Her study of the Gospels gave her the courage to oppose and to remove those restrictions.

Catherine McAuley stood on the threshold of a period of Irish history which was critical for the liberation of her people politically, socially, and religiously. She witnessed the gradual repeal of the Penal laws, the passage of the Act of Union which paradoxically protected the privileged and subjugated the powerless. The Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 and the Education Act of 1831, while theoretically removing civil disabilities against Catholics and giving them legal equality before the law, failed to eradicate both ethnic and religious prejudice. It is significant, however, that in this moment of crisis Catherine McAuley stood with the poor at a time when the Church needed to reach out to its people in a determined effort to right their wrongs and guarantee for them the fullness of a freedom that was theoretically theirs. For Catherine McAuley the response was above all practical. She felt herself moved by God to act, for she saw within this historic moment "some of the fire of Christ kindling

1 M. Bertrand Degnan, RSM, Mercy unto Thousands (Westminster, Md.: Newman Press, 1957), pp. 2, 4 note that the Penal Codes had subjugated Irish Catholics not only on religious grounds but also by the limitations on land tenure and prohibition of education.

2 M. Joanna Regan, RSM, and Isabelle Keiss, RSM, Tender Courage (Chicago, Ill.: Franciscan Herald Press, 1988), pp. 10, 11, 17 note that the act of Union and consequent dissolution of the Irish Parliament had heightened hostilities between Catholics and Protestants. The abject misery of the Papists was the result of decades of degradation forced upon them by laws that protected privilege and penalized the defenseless.

3 P. S. O'Hegarty, A History of Ireland under the Union 1801-1922 (London: Methuen, 1952), pp. 4-5, 41-42, 54-56
fast. Her principal solution to Ireland's problems lay in education defined in its most comprehensive and essential signification; namely, in its power to liberate wherever and however people were subjugated by ignorance of any kind. True liberty, she felt, was grounded in education.

Hence, in her plans for Baggott Street, the first House of Mercy, she provided first for classrooms. She saw to it that the illiterate and unskilled young girls who found refuge there would not only receive instruction in the Faith and in good manners, but would be trained according to their capacity to find proper employment in order to be able to take their places in society with dignity and self-respect. Moreover, she taught her Sisters that even in their visits to the poor their purpose was not only to console and to care for their needs, but to instruct them so that they themselves might become more self-sufficient and more aware of their dignity as persons. Thus, she was guided by a realism that saw in ignorance the most devastating source of human depravity. For Catherine McAuley, intellectual poverty was as debilitating as financial poverty. She sought to dispel it by the humanizing, liberating power of the ministries of Mercy.

She herself became an educator in a more formal and specific sense. As a teacher in St. Mary's Poor School, she had become acquainted with the teaching methods developed in the most reputable schools, even visiting France to observe methods used for the instruction of larger classes. Thus, she did not come unprepared to direct the Sisters in their formation as teachers; nor did she hesitate to identify herself with the public concerns that grew out of the National Education Act of 1831 and, with it, the establishment of the National Board of Education. As early as 1829 Catherine McAuley established herself as a pioneer in the struggle for the emancipation of those hundreds of poor children who were victims of the proselytizing tactics of the Kildare Place Society, the Royal Schools, and the Charter Schools. Her firsthand experience in visiting the schools sponsored by the Kildare Place Society impelled her to open the Baggott Street Poor School, gathering the poor from the highways and byways. She saw, then, the value of the National Education Act, which theoretically, for the first time, gave Catholics the opportunity to receive instruction in the national schools in their own religion. So she endorsed, along with Archbishop Murray, the National Education Board, which at that time did not receive full


Regan and Keiss, p. 27

Degnan, p. 44

Anthony Gallagher, OSF, Education in Ireland (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University Press, 1948), pp. 49-53 note that Kildare Place Society received grants to the extent of £268,925 supposed to help the poor. These funds were given to all other proselytizing societies for the support of the schools. Every conceivable means was used to lure Catholic children into Protestantism.

Degnan, p. 49
Catholic support. Mother McAuley realized its potentiality as an instrument for the advancement for the education of Catholics under different leadership. She was not proved wrong.

Reading her letters one sees how she used every means available to retain close connections with the Board of Education, paving the way for much smoother rapport with the Sisters of Mercy. We note, too, that she allowed the superior of one of her foundations to visit a National School then conducted by "a respectable matron." Within nine years after they were established, we find the Sisters permitted by the Bishop to take charge of such schools.

Moreover, since the National Schools did not provide education for the middle and upper classes, Mother McAuley established the first Pension School (high school) to meet the needs of the middle class. Indeed, if we study her foundations we find she established more Pension Schools than homes for girls. She even initiated education for adults.

While Mother McAuley was ever concerned that the Sisters be well-prepared as teachers according to the norms of the times, she saw that whatever natural gifts they possessed must first be transformed by the spirit of Mercy. She looked upon all the works of Mercy as a source of liberation for all who were empowered by them. This power had its source in a spirituality consistent with the demands of such a ministry. She insisted, then, on a way of holiness in which the contemplative and the apostolic were unified in the self-giving of a life rooted in the Gospel. To initiate such a way of life she found herself going counter to the approved ascetical practices and multiplicity of prayers of the cloistered communities of the time as well as the accepted status of religious women. "The Walking Sisters of Mercy" became a source of scandal in the eyes of the righteous.

She provided a framework through which the Sisters, in the exercise of the works of Mercy, could freely adapt themselves to the demands of any given situation without infringement on their life of prayer. For she bequeathed to her daughters an apostolic spirituality in which the interpenetration of prayer and action were so vitalized that she could truthfully say that "Mercy is flowing all around us" in spite of the overwhelming difficulties which she faced.

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9 Gallagher, pp. 64-75, 107-9
10 Neumann, p. 108
11 Neumann, p. 279
12 Neumann, pp. 85-86
14 Regan and Keiss, p. 108
15 Neumann, p. 337
It is not surprising, then, upon reading today the Pastoral letters of the Bishops of the United States on Education that we find a consistency with the goals and ideals of Mother McAuley. Both seek to educate for a justice activated by human and religious ideals. Both see the success of the educational mission to the degree in which it involves the Catholic community in search of solutions for the pressing problems of society. Both see that its liberating power depends upon the clarity of the Catholic message, its formation of a community in the spirit, and the quality of its service. We might then rightly conclude that for Mother McAuley in another century, in another context, this was a lived reality.

The Mercy connection, so to speak, between us and Catherine McAuley was made by one who, more than anyone else, knew the mind and heart of Catherine—her closest friend and most capable co-worker, Frances Warde, the pioneer of the Sisters of Mercy in the United States.

It was in 1843, two years after Mother McAuley’s death, that at the request of Michael O’Connor, the Bishop of Pittsburgh, Frances Warde made the first foundation among her twenty-seven others that touched our shores from “sea to shining sea.” Her extraordinary spiritual strength, her singleness of purpose in spite of suffering and hardship, as well as her openness to the call of Mercy wherever it led, made her the instrument through which the spirit and vision of Catherine McAuley became alive in the pioneer society of nineteenth-century America.

March 12, 1851, marks her first presence in Providence and the founding of St. Xavier’s Convent and Academy. We find her in 1854, after establishing convents and schools in Connecticut, sailing on the steamboat “Canonicus” to Newport, then called the “Eden of America.” Here she founded a convent and school she lovingly called St. Mary’s of the Isle, so closely did its surroundings recall the convent in Cork, which still exists today as St. Marie’s of the Isle.

Thus, both geographically and spiritually Salve Regina College is linked with our early Mercy history. Over a span of almost one hundred and sixty years the continuity of the Mercy charism has been so preserved that today we can almost hear the voices of Catherine and Frances counseling us to make contemporary their spiritual legacy.

Catherine, in one of the last exhortations she gave to her Sisters, is conscious of the global dimensions of their mission and the urgency of their fidelity to the spirit of Mercy. She tells them: “We must try to be like


17 Healy, pp. 149-50

18 Healy, pp. 238-39

those rivers which flow into the sea without losing any of the sweetness of the waters." For us who a century later share the same mission in a rapidly changing society these words are indeed prophetic.

As we now undertake the narration of the genesis and development of Salve Regina College, it is in the light of this same ideal that we endeavor to convey the spirit that brought it to be and which today continues to animate it.

20 Neumann, p. 386
Chapter 2 Interlude 1934-1947

Guided by a prayerful consideration of the needs of our times and the demands for our mission as educators, mindful too of Mother McAuley's concern for women, the Sisters of Mercy dared to respond with courage and compassion to undertake the founding of the first Catholic college for women in the State of Rhode Island.

It is the nature of the Mercy charism to become so diffusive in its effects that it becomes an integral part of all that it touches. It is within this context that we presume to interpret the inner meaning of the flow of events that is the content of the history of Salve Regina College.

In order to appreciate the unusual set of circumstances that marked the initial efforts within the years 1934-1947, we must look at the cultural, political, and economic forces that influenced American society, thus challenging a Mercy response. It was, in many respects, an age of paradox, years of social and artistic accomplishments as well as years of revolt and repudiation.21

In the field of education this era was distinguished by a kind of renaissance of American scholarship and research in many fields of intellectual endeavor, resulting in the expansion of American colleges and universities both public and private.23 Due to the extraordinary increase in the number of students, the curricula came to be modified to prepare students for careers in industry and business as well as the professions.

On the other hand, these years after World War I saw a kind of postwar rebellion in manners and morals as well as the initiation of the first steps in the emancipation of women. Women came to be employed in industry, in the schools, in business, rather than on the farm or in domestic service.24 Thus, the growth in the number of colleges, the revolution in morals, the changing roles of women in society were, indeed, powerful signs of the need for a Mercy response.


22 Link, p. 277

23 Link, p. 292

24 Link, p. 274
The Mercy community was ready to meet this challenge because of its outstanding endeavors in the field of education in the Diocese of Providence and the support of Bishop William A. Hickey, who, in the course of his bishopric between 1919 and 1933, stressed the need for Catholic schools from elementary grades to college.

As early as 1919, college classes for the Sisters were conducted at St. Xavier Academy by the Dominican Fathers from Providence College. By 1926 the Sisters completed their first degree work and were graduated from Providence College. Among them were Mother Mary Hilda Miley, later President of Salve Regina College; and Sister Mary James O'Hare, its first dean. The relationship between Providence College and Salve Regina College found its concrete expression in laying the foundation for the higher education of the Sisters that was to come to fruition twenty-one years later. For this we are forever grateful.

Despite the positive factors that made these years remarkable in the field of education, political and economic tensions brought about a financial crises that profoundly affected universities and colleges, particularly between 1931 and 1934.

It was at this time that plans for the college began to materialize. To some, such a decision might have appeared presumptuous. But to those imbued with the charism of Mercy, need was the touchstone, ministry the response, and courage the vitalizing force. Indeed, the idea of a college for women was no ephemeral fancy. Mother McAuley herself made the education of women one of her priorities. The history of the Sisters of Mercy in the United States shows that eighteen Mercy colleges have been established in the twentieth century. Moreover, the very possibility of the existence of Salve Regina College is due in particular to Mother Mary Hilda Miley, who was the prime mover in securing the Charter and who persevered in her dream of its becoming a reality in spite of what appeared insuperable difficulties. It was she who gave its name, inspired by her daily recitation of that ancient prayer, the Salve Regina.

On January 30, 1934, the petition for the charter was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island. The bill was introduced by Edmund Flynn, Democratic floor leader, and Judge Walter Curry.


26 Thomas Cullen, The Catholic Church in Rhode Island (Providence, R.I.: Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, 1936), p.190


28 Link, p. 371

29 Regan and Keiss, pp. 88-89

representative from Newport. The bill was then referred to Mr. James Kiernan, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations.

The original incorporators were as follows:

- Daniel Galliher (Reverend Daniel M. Galliher, O.P., Dean of Providence College)
- Charles Carroll (Dr. Charles Carroll, Chief of the Division of Promotion and Supervision of the Rhode Island Department of Education)
- Marie Hartman (Mother Mary Carmelita Hartman, Mother General of the Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the United States)
- Catherine M. Doyle (Mother Mary Matthew, Mother Provincial of the Sisters of Mercy of Providence)
- Mary E. Hitchman (Mother Mary Mercedes)
- Ann L. Cobb (Sister Mary Loretto)
- Marie E. McElroy (Sister Mary Basilia)
- Julia Donnelly (Sister Mary Alexis)
- Mary Scallon (Sister Mary Imelda)
- Catherine Mallon (Sister Mary Austin)
- Bridget Corrigan (Sister Mary Teresita)

Monsignor Peter E. Blessing was acting as the Vicar of the Diocese of Providence in the interim between the death of Bishop William A. Hickey, who died October 4, 1933, and the consecration of Bishop Francis P. Keough on February 12, 1934.

Both branches of the General Assembly unanimously passed the bill for the Charter, the House of Representatives on February 2, 1934, the Senate on March 16, 1934, and His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Theodore Francis Green approved it on March 19, 1934.

The first meeting for the inauguration of the corporation of Salve Regina College was held on July 13, 1934, at St. Xavier Convent. At this time Bishop Keough was elected as a member of the Members-of-the-Corporation. Then followed the election of the Officers of the Corporation:

President of the Corporation and Chairman of the Members-of-the-Corporation: Mother General of the Institute of the Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the United States, Mother Mary Carmelita Hartman

First Vice-President and First Vice-Chairman of the Members-of-the-Corporation: Mother Provincial of the Sisters of Mercy of Province of Providence, Mother Mary Matthew Doyle
Second Vice-President: Mother Mary Mercedes Hitchman

Treasurer: Mother Mary Matthew

At this meeting the Board of Directors was also created and vested with the full powers of the Corporation. This group, composed of Monsignor Peter E. Blessing as Chairman, Doctor Charles Carroll, Reverend Daniel M. Galliher, O.P., Mother Mary Matthew Doyle, Sister M. Loretto Cobb and Sister Mary Hilda Miley, were commissioned to draw up the by-laws, arrange a course of study, prepare a seal, and attend to other matters pertaining to conducting the affairs of the College.

At this juncture, it is important to note that in a letter dated July 25, 1934, the Mother General, Mother Mary Carmelita Hartman, upon receiving the minutes of the first meeting of the Corporation, sought explicit information as to the status of the administration of the college. To quote:

The status of the College is not quite clear to me. Please state explicitly whether the College is to be a diocesan institution or whether the administration of it is to be controlled entirely by the Sisters of Mercy of Providence.

I am aware that the late Bishop Hickey favored opening a diocesan college for women and I know that you did not approve this plan. I am of the same opinion as you are regarding a college administered by the diocese and would never sanction the Sisters being part of such an organization.

Mother Mary Matthew, in her reply of July 28, 1934, hastened to assure her that the College was to be controlled by the Sisters of Mercy of the Province of Providence according to the expressed intent of the Bishop and the Board of Directors.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 27, 1934, at St. Xavier Convent, it was voted to accept the seal of the College. The seal depicts Our Lady of Mercy enclosed in a circle and standing before a cross. Around Our Lady's head is inscribed the motto: Maria Spes Nostra, Mary our Hope. On one side of the base is pictured the lamp of learning and on the other the book of learning. The entire circle is inscribed with the words: Salve Regina Sigillum Collegii MCMXXXIV.

This seal, according to the by-laws, shall be affixed to all official and public documents and degrees prepared by the College. Thus, the image of Our Lady is forever to be the official sign and symbol of all our endeavors and the visible expression of the source of our hope. Sister Mary Mercedes Quinton executed its design, and the seal was a gift to the College by the generosity of Dr. Charles Carroll of the Board of Directors.

By April 15, 1935, Father Galliher and Dr. Carroll, both renowned educators, submitted a course of study which not only included general education requirements but also possible areas of concentration. At the Corporation meeting held May 16, 1935, the seal, by-laws, and course of study were sanctioned. This was to be the last Corporation meeting Dr. Carroll was to attend, for he died on February 4, 1936.

At the Annual Meeting held on May 26, 1936, Chief Justice Edmund Flynn replaced Dr. Carroll as a Member-of-the-Corporation. Because of vacancies in the membership of the Corporation due to the resignation of some Sisters, the following were elected as new members:
Mary E. Ormond (Sister Mary Albeus)

Isabelle Donavan (Sister Mary Admirabilis)

Ellen Hines (Sister Mary Ignatius)

Mary O'Hare (Sister Mary James)

Ellen Scanlan (Sister Mary Evangelista)

Perhaps the most significant item on the agenda of the meeting held on May 20, 1937, was the proposal to open Salve Regina College exclusively for religious at Mount St. Rita, while awaiting the erection of a suitable building to accommodate young ladies. The proposal was rejected. Not until the Annual Meeting held on May 19, 1944, do we find that a special committee, composed of Mother Mary Matthew, Mother Mary Hilda, and Sister Mary Loretto, was formed with the sole objective of revising the 1937 proposal in order to insure the accommodation of a student population. Within this time period there were many rumors circulating as to the possible site for the would-be college, preferably within the environs of Providence and close to Providence College. Some consideration, it is said, was given to the use of community property attached to Bay View Academy in Riverside; other options included the land that is now the site of Fatima Hospital. Even the Blithewood estate in Bristol, it seems, was suggested.

As we look back at the correspondence and the minutes of the meetings held in the interim between 1935 and 1947, we are amazed at the perseverance and persistence of all those who gave their time, energy, and support to an entity that had existence only on paper—this in spite of the fact that by this time our country was engaged in the Second World War. Indeed, of ten possible Corporation meetings that might have been held between 1937 and 1947, only four were held. The other six were waived because of no business.

Nevertheless, positive and practical steps were being taken in the meantime to ensure a professionally qualified faculty. By the time the College opened there were five Sisters with Ph.D.’s and twelve with Master’s degrees from such institutions as Boston College and the Catholic University of America. These degrees represented professional competency in such areas as French, Latin, English, mathematics, and science. Moreover, the accumulation of suitable acquisitions for the library was initiated under the capable management of Sister Mary Albeus.

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31 In July 1935, New York became an independent province resulting in the need to elect new members of the Corporation.

32 O'Connor, p. 159
direction of Sister Marie Therese LeBeau. By the time the College opened, the book holdings numbered 2,400.\textsuperscript{33}

Our situation was, indeed, unique. We had a Charter, a Corporation, a seal, a course of study, by-laws, a qualified faculty. We even had the nucleus of a library and some prospective students. We were without land, buildings, and sufficient funds. Were we watering the proverbial stick?

What to some appeared foolishness came to be the wisdom and power of God at work within fortuitous events that marked this period of our history.

\textsuperscript{33} With the exception of the references cited, all sources in this chapter are found in the Salve Regina University Archives.
Chapter 3 Beginnings 1947

The events of the month of March in the year 1947 are more than just a part of the chronology of Salve Regina College. They are a kind of epiphany of that Divine Providence that had been so silently at work since 1934. Moreover, they are an affirmation of that confidence in God which Mother McAuley herself so profoundly internalized.

For it was on March 15, 1947, that Robert Goelet, the scion of a wealthy New York landlord family officially listed among the famous Four Hundred, sent a letter to Bishop Francis P. Keough of the Diocese of Providence. In this letter he made a gift of his Newport mansion, Ochre Court, to Salve Regina College in memory of his father, Ogden Goelet. He further authorized his counsel, Cornelius C. Moore, of the law firm Moore, Virgadamo and Lynch, to deliver to the Bishop the deed of the property to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of Salve Regina College.

A special meeting of the Salve Regina Corporation was held on March 20, 1947. At this time the deed to Ochre Court was accepted with the provision that if the property were not used for its corporate purpose, it would revert to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Providence. However, it is important to note that this provision was later rescinded. For on March 27, 1947, Bishop Keough sent a letter to Bishop James E. Cassidy of the Diocese of Fall River, in response to his letter of congratulation upon the acquisition of Ochre Court. Bishop Keough hastened to inform him that it was not a profitable undertaking for a diocese to run a college; therefore, he relinquished it to the Sisters of Mercy as their possession.

The acquisition of this property was noted in particular in the press releases of the Providence Visitor, the Providence Journal, and the Newport Daily News, along with photographs of various views of the estate.

As a result, Mother Mary Matthew received many congratulatory letters from the major superiors of the various religious communities in the diocese, from individual alumnae of St. Xavier Academy, Bay View Academy, and several other sources. Notable among these was a letter written by Helene Burrell in the name of International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. Mrs. Burrell was the mother of Dr. William Burrell, presently Vice President/Dean of Faculty and of the Graduate School. Another came from Reverend Cornelius Collins, then pastor in Block Island, who later became one of the most generous benefactors through the years. James Hannen, a seminarian, was prompted to write because his grandfather worked as head gardener of Ochre Court for forty years. He himself had had “great fun” playing in the “big house.”

34 Lucy Kavaler, The Astors (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1966), pp. 77, 131

35 D.P.A. (Dioceses of Providence Archives)

36 March 20, 1947
Meanwhile, Bishop Keough was receiving applications from various contractors and individuals for work at the College as well as requests for faculty positions and even for the registration of prospective students. He informed all of these that the College was under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy. He even compiled a list of these references which he sent to Mother Mary Matthew along with the promise of teachers' desks.\(^{37}\)

We may conclude, then, that for many the coming of Salve Regina College to the Island of Aquidneck was welcomed as a cultural, educational, and financial asset. Yet for some, its presence was merely an encroachment on the outer fringe of a closed society built upon the power, prestige, and privilege of the rich. The actual possession and occupation of six acres of land by an alien element in their very midst was a kind of desecration of one of the most magnificent “cottages” on what was known as “Millionaires Point.”

Ochre Court, so-called from the color of the cliffs along the shore, was constructed at a time when Newport was at its height in that Golden Age between 1890 and World War I. Richard Morris Hunt, the famous architect, began his work on Ochre Court in 1888 and completed it in 1891 at the cost of four and one-half million dollars.\(^{38}\) It is said to have been a wedding gift Ogden Goelet made to his wife, the former Mary Wilson, the daughter of Richard T. Wilson, a millionaire and head of his own banking firm.

Although Hunt received a thorough training in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, he always remained very much the American and was convinced that it was an error that America was not ready for the Fine Arts. In fact, in a letter he wrote to his mother from Paris, he said he would “return to America where an architect of the first quality would be much sought after.”\(^{39}\) He came to be known as the “Dean of American Architecture.” No schools of architecture existed in the United States at this time.\(^{40}\)

Besides the many public buildings for which he is remembered, he came to be one of the first to be recognized as a domestic architect, thus stimulating a new direction in architecture. In collaboration with Karl Bitter, a young Viennese sculptor of rare ability, Hunt initiated the construction of his mansions. Among the first was Ochre Court.\(^{41}\)

In structure, Ochre Court reflects the chateaux of France’s Loire Valley and is also almost an exact replica of the castle of Edward VII. The style of architecture is that of the period of Louis XIII and the French Gothic period. It rises over three stories and comprises fifty rooms. Both in exterior and interior it remains an image of the opulence of the age. But it is more than that in its historic and social significance. Today, in an age in which

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\(^{37}\) D.P.A.


\(^{39}\) Baker, p. 24


\(^{41}\) Stein, p. 140
so much emphasis is placed on the visual arts, the educative value of the building as a treasure house of mythology, literature, and the arts and sciences cannot be overestimated.

At this point, Samuel M. Marino was chosen as the architect to transform Ochre Court into a college building. Mr. Marino had visited and studied at some of the finest residential buildings in the world. Among these were Versailles, the Palace of Fontainebleau, where he was privileged to study in the School of Fine Arts, the Chateau of Loire, the Casino of Monte Carlo, as well as a number of the finest manor houses of England.

With this sense for structure, form, and beauty, Mr. Marino approached his task with an inbred sense of preserving the aesthetic and at the same time finding ways and means to make the building serviceable as a college. The principal work of the first floor was the transformation of the ballroom into the chapel with the alcove converted into the sacristy. The drawing room beyond the chapel simply became an extension of the chapel itself. The great hall retained its original structure and grace. The remaining rooms on the first floor were substantially unchanged.

For Mr. Marino the most extensive and most difficult problem was the expansion of the heating system. He literally transformed the basement into a cafeteria with canary yellow walls and bright red leather furniture, together with a modern kitchen gleaming with stainless steel and fluorescent lights. A biology laboratory and a bookstore, together with a coke machine and a cigarette vendor in the inevitable smoker, utilized what had been a series of work rooms.

The building stands today as a fitting memorial of Samuel Marino's artistic and practical sense, of his ingenuity and craftsmanship in preserving the old while exploring the new. Ochre Court retains the grand manner of the era in which it was built. Indeed, the inscription over the fireplace in the Great Hall still holds true—Ex Candore Decus, Beauty from Splendor.

The question naturally arises as to the relinquishment by the Goelets of a mansion remarkable for its architectural splendor and select location. The circumstances that brought this about have their roots in the economic changes that resulted from the stock market crash of 1929. The Great Depression of the 1930's gradually had its impact on Newport society and foreshadowed the end of the Gilded Age.

The depletion of many of the fortunes and the consequent inability to retain a corps of servants required for the upkeep of "the cottages" contributed greatly to what was called "the Cottage Clearance." More than anything else, the passage by Congress on August 30, 1935, of the Revenue Act of 1935 was the greatest determining factor in this situation. It marked the climax of President Roosevelt's campaign to democratize the federal tax structure and encourage the wider distribution of wealth. Furthermore, these crucial years of the thirties and forties saw

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44 Link, p. 418
the leveling of the social structures that so characterized the 1890's. Indeed, in 1946, when Robert Goelet offered Ochre Court to his daughter, then at Vassar, it is said that she turned it down with the statement that the thought of living there "oppressed her." The times, indeed, had changed.

In addition to the renovation of Ochre Court in the interval between March and September, attention was also given to business matters attendant upon its acquisition and operation. Among these was the confirmation of the exemption of Salve Regina College by the Treasury Department from filing income tax returns and also from income tax gifts made to the College. At the regular meeting of the Corporation held May 16, 1947, it was unanimously voted that the power of assuming any financial obligations that would arise in the interest of the College would be invested in the Board of Directors instead of the Mother Provincial. It was likewise determined, at this time, to borrow the sum of one hundred sixty thousand dollars for the alterations, furnishings, and equipment for the College. While the borrowing of money was a constant concern of the College corporation, the gift of money was a pleasant and often unexpected and much appreciated expression of interest and generosity. As early as November 1947, the College was the recipient of what may well be its first such gift.

At a confirmation in Manville, Bishop Keough met, as he said, "a saintly soul" who opened her pocketbook and emptied into his hand a sum of money which "all told amounted to seven dollars for the new project in Newport." She refused to give her name and did not want even an expression of thanks.

Mother Mary Matthew received a letter from the Bishop with a check for seven dollars enclosed. "To me," he said, "it was very evident a great sacrifice, the widow's mite not in material value, but a gift with the blessing of God behind it."

Immediately upon the transfer of Ochre Court to Salve Regina College, a Registration Office was also opened at St. Xavier Convent beginning on March 24 and closing on April 12. Of the hundred applicants, fifty-eight were accepted. The new staff of the College came to be comprised of the following: Mother Mary Matthew Doyle - President; Sister Mary Hilda Miley - Vice President; Sister Mary James O'Hare - Dean; Sister Mary Martina Conley - Registrar and History teacher; Sister Mary Catherine Durkin - Librarian and Superior. The Departments of French, English, Home Economics, Mathematics, and Music were to be under the supervision of Sister Mary Ignatius Hines, Sister Mary Evangelista Scanlan, Sister Mary Martha Quinn, Sister Mary Rose Agnes Cavanaugh, and Sister Mary Rosina Lynch, respectively.

From August 28 until September 20, Sister Mary James, Sister Martina, Sister Rose Agnes, and Sister Mary Catherine lived in St. Mary's Convent, Newport. Twice each day they traveled back and forth to the College spending their time typing, mimeographing, arranging books—in fact, doing whatever had to be done. The architect, Mr. Samuel Marino, was also in their midst, directing the installation of ducts, the drilling of holes, and, in general, raising fine marble dust that seemingly had to be removed every hour of the day. These workmen worked overtime nights, Saturdays, and Sundays in order to have the College ready for entrants on Sunday, September 21st.

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46 Amory, p. 243
On Saturday, September 20, 1947, the other four members of the faculty arrived: Sisters Mary Ignatius, Evangelists, Martha, and Rosina. Needless to say, they were somewhat dismayed by the hustle and bustle going on when they realized that the full complement of the students were to arrive on September 22. The entire staff of eight Sisters were honored at a farewell dinner at St. Mary's. The first faculty meeting was held in St. Mary's Convent community room after dinner. Sister Mary James, Dean, presided, opening the meeting with a prayer. Plans were discussed, instructions given, programs distributed. Thus armed, they said good-bye to the Sisters at St. Mary's and officially entered Salve Regina College. It was Sunday, September 21, 1947, the feast of St. Matthew, patron saint of the President, Mother Mary Matthew and birthday in heaven of Hermanus Contractus, alleged author of the anthem, *Salve Regina*.

On the same day the first students arrived. The first to register, but the last to arrive was Patricia Dooley; the first to arrive, but last to register was Eileen Schwenk. Mother Mary Matthew and Mother Hilda greeted the students and their parents. It took some time to group the girls in their respective dormitories and place a name and greeting on each pillow, while at the same time the men were arranging furniture! What a disappointment to find that not all the beds had arrived. Some found it a lark to sleep on mattresses on the floor and gaily camped out for the night.

September 22 was a busy day with the arrival of the day students, registration, orientation, and tests. Michael F. Walsh, Director of Education in Rhode Island, welcomed the faculty and the students "as an integral part of the educational system of Rhode Island." All told, students were registered from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and British Honduras.

Details for the blessing and opening of the College on Mercy Day, September 24, 1947, were finalized. This simple but significant ceremony included the procession and blessing of the College building and grounds by Bishop Keough at 10:00 a.m., followed by Mass in the chapel at 10:30 a.m. The homilist for the occasion was Reverend John Kenny, Assistant Superintendent of Diocesan Schools. He congratulated the students and faculty and stressed the importance of a Christian education in the modern world. The music was provided by the fifty-eight college students in white dresses and blue veils. At this time the anthem, *Salve Regina*, became the official hymn of the College.

Among the clergy attending were the following: Monsignor Peter E. Blessing, Vicar General of the Diocese of Providence; Reverend Peter A. Fahey of Pawtucket, and Reverend Patrick J. McGee of North Attleboro; Very Reverend Joseph R. Slavin, O.P., President of Providence College; the Reverend Daniel M. Galliher, O.P., Registrar of Providence College; and Reverend Vincent C. Dore, O.P., Dean of Providence College; the Reverend Russell J. McVinney, Rector of Our Lady of Providence Seminary; the Reverend Dom Gregory Borgsladt, O.S.B., Headmaster of Portsmouth Priory; and many other clergymen from Providence and Fall River.

Among the distinguished officials present were the following: Mayor Dennis J. Roberts of Providence; Chief Justice Edmund J. Flynn; Dr. Michael J. Walsh, State Director of Education; James P. Hanley, Superintendent of Providence Public Schools; Dr. Lucius A. Whipple, President of Rhode Island College of Education; Dr. Harry Nugent, Speech Instructor at Providence College; and Alderman Charles E. Maloney, representing the City of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Goelet were among the honored guests in addition to the Sisters of the Holy Ghost and the Sisters of St. Joseph.
At the conclusion of the Mass, Bishop Keough extended to Mr. and Mrs. Goelet his heartfelt thanks as well as that of the students and faculty for their "magnanimous gift." In asking the girls to remember their benefactors, he reminded them that the school was open to all, regardless of race, color, or creed.

A luncheon and reception followed the Mass. The College was then open from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. for afternoon guests. The day concluded with Benediction.

Excellent coverage of this event highlighted in each case by a variety of well-chosen pictures, appeared in the *Newport Daily News* of September 24, 1947, and in both the *Providence Journal* and the *Providence Visitor* on September 25, 1947.

The stage is set, Ochre Court in readiness, the faculty and students waiting in the wings, so to speak, to bring to fruition the ideals and goals set forward in the Charter, the course of study, and in the meetings and discussions conducted from 1934 to 1947. A dream has become a reality; the reality, a responsibility; the responsibility, a sacred trust.47

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47 Except for the references cited, sources for this chapter are found in the Salve Regina University Archives.
Chapter 4  Foundations 1947-1951

After the solemnity of the opening of the College on September 24, nothing suggests more its initial momentum than the stark phrase: All classes in session on September 25, 1947.

This statement is powerful in its implications in terms of its affirmation of the quality of Mercy education as it had been known and experienced within the little world of Rhode Island since 1851. In its deeper roots, it is yet another fruition of the richness of Mother Catherine McAuley's philosophy of education. She herself said that to teach well, kindness and prudence, though indispensable, would not suffice without the solid foundation of a good education and a judicious method of imparting knowledge. She stressed scholarship, specialization, and progressiveness as she laid the foundations of the Baggott Street School.

The following list of the professional qualifications of the twelve members of the first faculty of Salve Regina College testify that the seed had indeed fallen on good ground:

Reverend Gerald Dillon, LL.D., professor of religion and philosophy; alumnus of Providence College and Catholic University, professor at Our Lady of Providence Seminary, Chaplain in U.S. Navy.

Sister Mary James O'Hare, RSM, Ph.D., dean of students; member of New England Association of Teachers of English, Secondary School Principals Association, National Catholic Theater Conference, and National Thespian Association.

Sister Mary Ignatius Hines, RSM, Ph.D., instructor in Romance Languages; a student at the Sorbonne, France, a member of American Association of the Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Alliance Francaise, and National Federation of Teachers of Modern Language.

Sister Mary Evangelista Scanlon, RSM, Ph.D., instructor in English, Latin, and German; member of Classical Association of New England and National Classical Association.

Sister Mary Martina Conley, RSM, Ph.D., instructor in history; member of Catholic Historical Associations, American Historical Association, New England Association of Social Studies, and National Council for Social Studies.

Sister Mary Catherine Durkin., RSM, B.S. Library Science; member of Catholic Library Association, American Library Association, contributor to organization of high school and college libraries.

Sister Mary Martha Quinn, RSM, B.S. Home Economics; Ed.M., instructor in biology and home economics; member of American Association for Advancement of Science, American Biology Teachers Association, and National Science Teachers Association.

Sister Mary Rose Agnes Cavanaugh, RSM, M.A., instructor in mathematics; member of National Teachers of Mathematics Association.

Sister Mary Rosina Lynch, RSM, Mus.M., instructor in voice, piano, and liturgical music; member of Music Education Association.
Pamela Dailey, Ed.M., director of physical education classes and sports program.

Henry Q. Nugent, Ed.D., director of adult education, international relations, and debate program; instructor at Catholic Teachers College and Providence College.

Carol Dunton, A.B., Dramatics, studied four years at Wellesley, played in season stock in Providence and in Casino productions, helped form *Newport Players Guild*.

Moreover, the students were eager, their hopes founded not on the reputation of an established institution, but on an unlimited trust in those who, together with them, would later be forever remembered as daring to set out on uncharted seas.

At the same time, as the story of Salve Regina College unfolds, it becomes evident that, in the Providence of God, we were provided with the kind of leadership the times demanded. From 1947 to 1948, Mother Mary Matthew Doyle, as Mother Provincial, was ex officio the first President of the College. She, with Sister Mary Hilda Miley as Vice President, was concerned with the financial needs of the College and the formation and functioning of the Advisory Board. The Board had its first meeting May 6, 1948, and included the following members:

- Most Reverend Bishop of Providence, Honorary Chairman
- Monsignor Peter E. Blessing, D.D. V.G.
- Reverend Robert Slavin, O.P.
- Reverend Daniel M. Galliher, O.P.
- Reverend Gerald F. Dillon
- Reverend Thomas Cassidy
- Reverend John J. Kenny
- Reverend Edward A. Higney
- Reverend James R. Bartley
- Reverend James A. Fitzsimon
- Mr. Robert Goelet
- Dr. Ray Deferrari
- Dr. Michael Walsh
- The Honorable J. Howard McGrath
• The Honorable Edmund W. Flynn
• The Honorable Jeremiah O'Connell
• The Honorable Francis McCabe
• The Honorable Mortimer Sullivan
• The Honorable Arthur Sullivan
• Dr. Michael Sullivan
• Mr. J. T. O'Connell
• Mr. Rudolph Haffenreffer
• Mr. Beverly Bogart
• Mr. Samuel Marino
• Mr. James H. Foley
• Mrs. Walter Davidson
• Miss Mary Lee
• Miss Mary R. Egan
• Mother Mary Matthew Doyle, RSM  President
• Mother M. Hilda Miley, RSM  Vice President
• Sister Mary James O'Hare, RSM  Dean
• Sister M. Martina Conley, RSM  Registrar

Added to the Advisory Board in 1949 were the following:

• Honorable Francis T. McCanna
• Doctor John Donley
• Mr. Frank O'Connell
• Mr. Walter Farrell
- Miss Nellie Dillon
- Miss Lillian McMahon
- Miss Alice Mullin
- Miss T. Regina O’Donnell

The academic administration of the College was in the capable hands of Sister Mary James O’Hare, the first dean, until her untimely death in 1953. As we review all the aspects of the early development of the College, intellectual, spiritual, and social, the quality of her leadership cannot be overestimated.

Her primary concern was the establishment of a sound curriculum. She was successful in having it reviewed and refined by Roy DeFerrari, Ph.D., Secretary General of the Catholic University. He made the first of many visits to the College in February 1948. Faculty input provided a practicum and critique relative to its adaptability. For this purpose, James Marshall Campbell, Ph.D., Dean of the Catholic University, also addressed and advised the faculty concerning areas of concentration. As a result, in 1949 Salve Regina College became officially affiliated with the Catholic University. We find in the first catalog of 1948 a description of the early curriculum, a summary of which follows:

For the conferring of the degree students must have satisfactorily completed 128 semester hours plus four semester hours prescribed for physical education.

Basic courses for freshmen included religion, history, English, a foreign language, mathematics, science, speech, and physical education. The total number of hours equaled sixty-four.

In May of the freshman year, each student selected a field of concentration under the direction of a major advisor. The subject of concentration was chosen from the following groups: Languages, Literature, Fine Arts; Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, with a requirement of twenty-four semester hours. In May of the Senior year, each student was required to pass a comprehensive examination within the chosen field of concentration.

At this time, the vitality of the life of the College, in that first year especially, depended upon the spirit of the first class as it responded to the call for leadership within its own sphere of action. Unwittingly, a community was being formed made up of all the elements essential to the life of an institution: traditions were being established; recognition and acceptance within other collegiate circles and within the civic community were gradually being realized. All eyes were upon us. The first members of the class were our ambassadors of good will.

One of their first concerns was the formation of the Student Government Organization, which saw as its primary aim “to effect a closer liaison with the administration and student body and to become the source of all social, mediatory, and disciplinary action.” The Student Council, newly organized, began the task of editing the official Student Handbook of rules and framing a constitution that would serve to uphold the ideals of Salve Regina College.
Within the span of the first semester the *Sodality of Our Lady* was also established. The *Queen's Choristers* and *Salve Regina Players* initiated their first productions, and by December 18, 1947, the first issue of *Ebb Tide*, the school paper, was published.

Likewise the *Discussion Club* and the *International Relations Club* came to be identified with the *New England Catholic Students Peace Organization* in its discussions on such topics as "American Foreign Policy," "Russia, a Threat to World Peace," and "Christian Bases of World Peace." Before the year came to a close, the club was the hostess to a *Trilateral Conference* composed of students from Holy Cross and Providence College. The agenda of the meeting centered around three main issues of current events: "Political Reconstructing of Western Europe," "The Marshall Plan," and the "United Nations." The College, too, became affiliated with the *National Federation of Catholic Colleges*. We were no longer insular.

Emphasis was also being placed on the relationship of Salve Regina College to the needs of the society in which it moved. Mercy education from the time of Mother McAuley had always been distinguished by the hallmark of Service. For the Salve Regina students to be true to this heritage, it could not be otherwise.

Some students, utilizing their past experiences as Girl Scouts, became assistant leaders at the religious and social centers that sponsored Girl Scout Troops in Newport. They not only gave instruction in sewing, knitting, health care, and good grooming, but also, upon request, introduced a study of parliamentary law. One ambitious student organized a Brownies Glee Club!

Under the sponsorship of the Sodality, the Christmas activities of 1947 revealed a truly Christian dimension by a party given to the underprivileged children of the Newport schools. This came to be a tradition for many years. It was later celebrated as close as possible to December 12, the date of the foundation of the congregation of the Sisters of Mercy and the vow-day of Mother McAuley in 1831. In very truth, on these occasions the hungry were fed, the poorly clad were clothed, little hearts made glad by Santa and his elves, and little minds enriched by the simplicity of the Christmas story. The generous, wholehearted response of the student body through the years to the children of the poor is one of the most cherished memories in our history.

A broader base for interest in the apostolate of the Church was the work of the *Mission Club* and the activity of both the *International Relations Club* and the *Queen's Choristers* in the International Student Relief Campaign.

The second quarter of the school year closed with the Christmas festivities involving the candlelight procession down the Grand Staircase. Christmas carols and the enactment of the Christmas Pageant before the crib in the Great Hall and, of course, a dinner in the Great Dining Room, highlighted the season. Thus another tradition came to be established.

The second semester of the first year of the College was notable in many respects. Early in the month of February, both Mr. and Mrs. Goelet visited the College and were very impressed with the remarkable practical use that had been made of Ochre Court in its adaptation as a college building. On February 6, 1948, Mr. Goelet declared his intention of giving to the College the garage and land on the corner of Leroy and Lawrence Avenues. This property later became known as Mercy Hall. In addition to this, he waived rights to the stained glass window overlooking the Great Hall as well as to several paintings. The window had been acquired by Mr. Goelet’s father, Ogden, from the famous Spitzer Collection.
Academically the semester was opened by the first investiture of the students in cap and gown, a ritual taking place in the drawing room after the morning Mass. Father Dillon, attired in his cap and gown, invested each girl, saying the following prayer as he placed the cap upon her head:

"Receive this garb of honor which is conferred as a sacred symbol of science and truth, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

At this time, also, Sister Mary James announced the names of the four students on the Dean's List as well as the six who received honor roll marks.

During this semester, steps were taken to interest the students in expanding their professional interests. In the light of this fact, much consideration had been given previously by the administration and faculty regarding the introduction of a degree in nursing. Sister Miriam Francis, OSF, of St. Joseph Hospital and Mrs. Mary Halton, head of the Nursing League in Providence, discussed with the students the requirements for attaining such a degree as well as openings in the field. Information relative to the opportunities in the fields of the Social Sciences, as well as Social Work, was made available by Mrs. Catherine Cooney of the Rhode Island Welfare Bureau and Mrs. Eleanor Breggs, chairman of the Educational Council of Social Work.

While the intellectual growth of the College was supplemented through the many clubs already mentioned, including also the French Club and the Home Economics Club, this growth was further nourished by the caliber of the lecturers who opened to the students the current scholarship in the world of the arts and sciences.

Among the speakers were such well-known persons as Carol Jackson, editor of Integrity, whose topic was "What Am I Going to Make of My Life?" Mr. Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, opened deeper insights for his audience in his elaboration of "Different Aspects of Literature." On a more informal level, Mr. John Greene lectured on "Newport Past and Present" as a kind of introduction to its political and social history. Mrs. Mary Lasswell, author, interior decorator, and pianist furthered their literary efforts by her presentation, "The Young Writer."

Socially, in the second semester, the Court Cotillion, first formal dance on May 30, far surpassed in "elegance" the Freshman Frolic and Tea Dance with Providence College in the first semester.

One of the most important developments in this initial year was the organization and debut of the Salve Regina Guild as an integral supportive factor in the growth of the College. Its birthday was May 20, 1948. The Salve Regina Guild was an offshoot of the Marian Motherhood Assembly and the Catholic Teachers conclave, both associated with the Sisters of Mercy of St. Xavier Academy. The chief purpose of the guild was the advancement of Salve Regina College in all its aspects: spiritual, intellectual, social, and material. Most of the early members of the Guild came from various areas of Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts. Four regular meetings were conducted each year: October, November, April, and May. An important event annually was the bridge, usually held in October.

The Guild also regularly sponsored visits of lecturers, musicians, and artists of note. Among these were Reverend John Bonn, S.J., poet and dramatist; Bishop John J. Wright of Worcester; Michael O'Duffy, noted Irish tenor; and William G. Schofield, author and commentator on important issues of the day. The culmination of the year's activities was the Silver Tea which took place in May or early June at Ochre Court. For many years this tea honored the graduates of the College.
Indeed, the Salve Regina Guild acted as an ambassador of good will heralding the name and progress of Salve Regina College. Intimately interested in its faculty, its students, its dreams, and its hopes, the Guild was a vibrant and life-giving source of support in these early years.

The dedication of the 1956 yearbook, the Regina Maris, to the Salve Regina Guild gives full expression to the realization that the Guild was not simply an adjunct to the development of the College; rather the Salve Regina Guild was a presence “mothering” every need and encouraging every hope.

Dedication

On September 21, 1947, Salve Regina College opened its doors to its first freshman class of fifty-nine students. During the ensuing months the faculty, realizing that an auxiliary organization would be a definite asset to the College, began plans for the formation of such a group. By April, 1948 all plans and preliminaries were completed, and the Salve Regina College Guild was a long sought reality, with Reverend Gerald Dillon as its Moderator and Mrs. Frank D. Fogarty as its first President. From the initial seventy-five members, the Guild increased year by year until it reached a total of two thousand fifty-one. The Guild "mothered" the College through its years of infancy and is now continuing to do so in these, its childhood years. And it will, we are confident, ever prove a real mother as childhood develops into maturity and maturity into old age.

The marvelous assistance that the Guild is able to give to the College is due, in no small measure, to the inspiring leadership of its first President, Mrs. Frank D. Fogarty who, with her able Executive Board, planned, sacrificed, and accomplished so much culturally, educationally, and spiritually for the College.

From the zealous first president, Mrs. Fogarty, to the present incumbent, Mrs. James Lynch, all intervening Presidents, with their Executive Boards, have emulated the spirit of the first year and have thus brought the Guild to its present status of success and devotion to the College. The members of the Guild are part and parcel of the College Community, sharing in the advancement of the College in all its aspects spiritual, academic and social while both faculty and students look upon them as a vital factor in the success of the College. All believe that one of the greatest blessings for the organization is that Reverend Gerald Dillon was appointed by His Excellency, Russell J. McVinney, D.D., our Most Reverend Bishop, as Moderator for the Guild. Under Father's spiritual leadership the Guild has reached its present peak of glory and achievement.

To Reverend Father Dillon, to Presidents past and present, to all Executive Board members, Committee members, to each individual who has given of herself to the Guild, faculty and students of Salve Regina College sing a Te Deum in appreciation and dedicate this REGINA MARIS, the yearbook of the Class of 1956, as a token of deep gratitude to the Salve Regina College Guild.

In retrospect much had been accomplished as the year came to a close with the dedication of the College to Our Lady of Fatima and the Sacred Heart. Another much needed building was about to be opened come September. In addition, Salve Regina was no longer on the periphery of the Catholic Colleges in the East. The College had been chosen as the host for a three-day workshop sponsored by the New England Region of the Federation of Catholic Colleges, composed of twenty Catholic Colleges of men and women in the area. In
addition, for the first class there was another year to look forward to with the anticipation of a new role to be assumed, that of being Sophomores, guides and counselors of a sort for the unsure, insecure Freshmen of September 1948.

The second year of the College, 1948-1949, brought with it an increase of four instructors to augment the faculty:

**Sister Mary Augustine San Souci, RSM**, graduate of the Catholic University and member of the American Nursing Association, who introduced and directed the formation of the four-year nursing course offered in conjunction with St. Joseph Hospital.

**Sister Mary Constance Landrigan, RSM**, instructor in chemistry with an A.B. from Providence College and an M.A. from Boston College, a member of the New England Chemical Teachers Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

**Sister Mary Jean Tobin, RSM**, instructor in English Literature and Composition with an A.B. from Providence College and an M.A. from the Catholic University, member of the Catholic Poetry Society of America.

**Sister Mary Euphrosia Curtis, RSM**, instructor in commerce with a degree of B.B.S., a candidate for M.A. from Catholic University, and holding memberships in the National Business Association, the Catholic Educational Association, and the American Accounting Association.

In addition, Mercy Hall, formerly the Goelet stables, also designed by Richard Morris Hunt, had been completely renovated during the summer. The south wing contained two laboratories, one for chemistry, the other for home economics, both furnished with the latest modern equipment. In the center wing were the locker room, shower room, and the office of the director of physical education. The north wing housed a gymnasium also capable of being converted into an auditorium with a hydraulic stage and a seating capacity of 450 persons. The second floor was renovated as a dormitory and came to be occupied by the incoming freshmen under the supervision of Sister Mary Constance and Sister Mary Augustine. The building was later blessed by Father Dillon on December 12, a date that then marked the 117th anniversary of the founding of the Sisters of Mercy.

The building was inspected by the Board of Advisors at their first organizational meeting on September 10, 1948. At this time, too, they immediately adopted a plan of operation dealing with finance, buildings, endowments, scholarships, and public relations.

Thus the year began propitiously with new students, a new building, new faculty, and a new President, Mother Mary Hilda Miley, also the Mother Provincial.

The progress of the school year was marked by the expansion of the curriculum, particularly in the fields of nursing and commerce. In September, 1948, the plans for a four-year baccalaureate program in nursing were realized by the appointment of Sister Mary Augustine San Souci as director, the clinical area being provided by St. Joseph Hospital. The initiation of this program was due to a very great extent to the untiring efforts of the Advisory Committee, made up of such notable nursing leaders as Margaret Kelleher, RN, Director of Nursing Education in the State of Rhode Island, and Rita Murphy, RN, Director of the Rhode Island Department of Health Nursing.
The extracurricular activities in terms of the intellectual, social, and spiritual life of the College followed the traditions already established. Interaction with other New England Colleges continued to stimulate the student body by exchange of views on national and international problems. This was supplemented by the chance of prominent lecturers, among whom were Reverend Harold Gardner, S.J. Ph.D., literary editor of *America*, and Reverend Carol Bernhardt, S.J., professor of English Literature at Boston College Graduate School.

More noteworthy, perhaps, were the distinctive contributions made to the growth and reputation of the College by the students themselves.

The College publication *Ebb Tide* was accepted by the Rhode Island Press Association.

*The Debating Club* by a unanimous vote defeated the Debating Union of Providence College.

Three students were elected to the office of vice-president in the *New England Student Peace Federation*, the *New England Federation of Catholic Colleges*, the *Rhode Island Intercollegiate Press Association*, respectively.

Students also became active promoters of public relations in visiting the high schools in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, acquainting the student body regarding the history of the College as well as its scholastic and social life.

*The Regina Players* were heard over the air in a radio play, *The Symbol of the Cross*.

In the course of this academic year, the College opened its doors to the outside community by offering extension courses in the fall of 1948 on a weekly basis beginning October 14 and continuing for twenty weeks. This feature of the College, along with the summer school already established, continued to expand.

By September 14, 1949, the college community numbered 126 students, including thirty-five freshmen. The group now consisted of students from various points in New England, as well as from New York, New Jersey, British Honduras, and Central America. In addition six new faculty members were added.

Reverend John Shea, B.A., instructor in sociology; chaplain of the Carmelite monastery in Newport, a former student at Providence College whose preparation for the priesthood was made at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore.

Sister Mary Christopher O'Rourke, RSM, B.A., instructor in sociology; a graduate of Pembroke College with a B.S. degree, a social worker for the State Department, a teacher in the Homeopathic School of Nursing and Catholic Teachers College.

Sister Mary Donald Egan, RSM, B.A., instructor in English, speech; a graduate of Notre Dame of Maryland with a B.A. degree, a student at Providence College and presently majoring in speech at Boston College.

Sister Mary John Francis McKenna, RSM, B.A. instructor in Spanish; a graduate of Providence College.

Sister Mary Mercedes Quinlon, RSM, Ph.B., M.A. instructor in art.

Sister Mary Kathleen Reynolds, RSM, B.S., instructor in foods.

Besides the addition of the new faculty and new students, the first Honors Convocation was convened on September 23, 1949, presided over by Bishop Russell J. McVinney. The academic address was given by Very Reverend Robert J. Slavin, O.P., President of Providence College. Four top students, two juniors and two
sophomores, received shoulder fourrageres. Eight other students were named to the Dean's list for scholastic excellence.

In December, the first art exhibit, extending over a period of five days, attracted over 500 visitors. Prizes were offered to four students, while six received honorable mention. The judges were Miss Mary Powers and Miss Mary O'Donnell of the Providence Public Schools and Reverend Manuel Rego, an artist and acting pastor of Jesus Savior Church.

Consistent with the tradition of service already a part of the life of the College, the members of the sociology class, through the efforts of Newport Chapter of the Red Cross and the Newport School Department, launched a new community project. The students became involved in weekly visits to handicapped children at their homes, teaching handicrafts, providing entertainment, and in general developing programs adapted to their needs and capacities.

As usual during the course of the year, prominent lecturers provided a broadening of student interests beyond the classroom. Among them were Dorothy Day, author, lecturer, and co-founder of The Catholic Worker. Both her presence and her portrayal of the miserable conditions of the poor in New York’s Bowery district were powerful in their impact in raising the social consciousness of her hearers. Mr. Albert J. McAloon, Prevention Coordinator of the Rhode Island Juvenile Court, explored with the students the implications of a topic, then timely, "The Catholic Looks at Psychiatry." Mr. Frank O'Malley, professor of English at Notre Dame University, examined the relationship between "Religion and Literature."

During this year, too, another ritual was added along with that related to the receiving of the Cap and Gown and the Christmas festivities; namely, the Ring Ceremony and the Sapphire Ball. The first College ring was made up of an oval star sapphire in a square setting. On each side of the ring was the College seal and the Mercy insignia. The rings were presented by Mother Mary Hilda, President, at an afternoon ceremony preceding the dance. The Grand March, through a giant ring erected at the entrance of the Great Hall, was the highlight of the Sapphire Ball together with a three-tiered cake decorated in the class colors.

The year moved on to the Court Cotillion and final exams, lest we forget.

The September of 1950 changed the status of the College to a stabilized senior college with four classes totaling 140 students. The roster of students now included nine foreign students: two from China, three from Colombia, and four from Belize, Central America.

Sister Marie Therese LeBeau, RSM, librarian; Sister Mary Venard Benoit, RSM, commerce department; Sister Mary Philemon Banigan, RSM, chemistry department; and Mrs. Georgette Ramos, Ph.D., French literature were welcomed as faculty members. In addition to the bestowal of honors at the second Honors Convocation held September 26, seven members of the first class of nurses received their caps.

The Student Government Organization officially accepted their responsibilities for the coming year. The Spanish Club, El Círculo Salamanca, joined the National Affiliation of Spanish Clubs sponsored by Columbia University. The French Club, Circle Français, inaugurated special classes in French conversation and sponsored a series of lectures.
Representatives of Newport social agencies met to discuss the possibility of field experiences in social welfare for students majoring in sociology. The delegates from the Juvenile Court, the Red Cross Home Service, and the Newport Community Center, together with the director of public welfare and the public assistance case supervisors, were vitally interested.

Early in November the former summer home of Mrs. Ishen Gilbert, located on Ochre Point Avenue, was received as a gift from Cornelius Moore in memory of his parents John J. and Katherine M. Moore. This generous contribution, to be used as a residence hall, called Moore Hall, filled a definite need for expansion and increased enrollment. By November 17, 1950, Salve Regina had acquired three buildings: Ochre Court, Goelestables (Mercy Hall), and Moore Hall.

December, the month of festivities and good will, featured a Christmas play, Christ is Born, a joint concert of Queen's Choristers with Manhattan College, and the traditional Christmas Pageant and Processional to the Crib. Parties in the dorms and exchange of gifts added a personal touch.

The second semester brought with it some advances in the student life of the College. One of the first was the formation of the Diplomatist Club, the first of its kind in New England. It was initiated by Mr. Alfred Rego of Bristol, head of the Spanish and American Consulates in Providence, and Sister Mary John Francis McKenna. Its aim was to promote good will between America and other foreign countries in anticipation of the role foreign students in our colleges would assume in their own nations. Hopefully, too, it would provide contact with foreign students in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Our foreign students at this time were also the guests of Mrs. Mary Lasswell, a friend and lecturer at the College. They were not a forgotten part of the College community.

The Alliance Francaise observed the 2,000th anniversary of the founding of Paris with the presentation of five tableaux written by Dr. Georgette Ramos, French teacher and moderator of the club, together with an address by Monsieur Lapierre of Boston, assistant French Consult of New England.

The centennial year, 1951, commemorating the foundation of the Sisters of Mercy in Providence, was fittingly recognized in a pageant on the life of Mother Catherine McAuley, written by the members of the Sodality, and the first induction of five members of the class of 1951 into Sigma Phi Sigma, the Mercy Honor Society. In this centennial year, also, the first yearbook, Regina Maris, made its appearance, proving a worthwhile supplement to the early history of the College.

During these years, simultaneously with the development of the College on the various levels of student life, much direction was also being given to its formation and organization on an administrative level.

As we study the minutes of the faculty meetings from 1947 to 1951, we discover how much was accomplished in the process of establishing an institution to be accepted among others of its kind. We find that one of the first concerns was the importance of the library for professional reading, research, as well as its use by students. The faculty were urged to update their reading lists in relation to their own fields of concentration.

Discussions were held concerning the primary and secondary aims of the College together with the distinction between liberal education and general education and culminating in a consideration of the purpose of a Catholic Liberal Arts College. Faculty became familiar with the catalog and aims of the College as well as the College Handbook. They were further encouraged to join the national and regional learned societies related to their special fields. Several meetings were given over to the development of a guidance program, which came to
be realized officially in February 1950. The nuclei of what are now the counseling and tutorial services, as well as the orientation program, were organized.

Much deliberation was concerned with the marking system proposed by Dr. Deferrari of the Catholic University. A whole day in June 1949 was reserved under the expert guidance of Dr. James Marshall Campbell, Dean of the Catholic University, for a consideration of “The Purpose, the Procedure, and the Value of a Concentration in the College Curriculum.”

Together with the introduction of the nursing program, the most important educational development was the drawing up of an agreement between Salve Regina College and the School Committee of the City of Newport on March 7, 1951, thus inaugurating a formal program of teacher training in the elementary grades. This agreement was signed by Mother Mary Hilda, President of the College; Sister Mary James, the Dean; Mr. Carl Porter-Shirley, superintendent of the Newport Schools; and Mr. Edward Corcoran, chairman of the school committee.

The first catalog summarizes succinctly the results of those first four years as follows: Affiliation with the Catholic University of America in Washington; Accreditation by the National Catholic Educational Association as well as by the State Department of Education; Faculty Membership in eighteen National Education Associations.

The year was climaxed by the first of the commencement exercises with the Baccalaureate Mass at St. Mary’s Church and the organization of the Alumnae Association with Miss Eleanor Testa as the first president. On June 4, 1951, on the terrace of Ochre Court, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Education degrees were conferred upon fifty-three graduates, among whom were those who attended the Extension School. The Honorable Edmund Flynn, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, former member of the first Advisory Board and faithful friend of the College addressed the graduates. Awards were given for excellence in French, English, history, home economics, sociology, and commercial studies. The editorial in the Newport Daily News extended its congratulations to the faculty and graduates marking the College as an asset to the Newport community economically and culturally.

The years 1947-1951 are indeed memorable in the history of Salve Regina College not only because of the pioneer spirit which inspired them but also because of the challenge they bequeathed to us. The future lay before us.48

48 All the material in this chapter has been taken from the Archives of Salve Regina University.
Chapter 5 Growth 1951-1964

The seed had been sown. Its germination and nurturing demanded much from those privileged to bring it to fruition. What we possess now is the fruit of those hidden years. The spirit that moved them was a sharing in the same spirit of optimism and sacrifice that moved Catherine McAuley to live for an ideal greater than herself. This is still part of our heritage and our most precious endowment.

The Sisters assigned to the College had to have a flexibility to assume many roles always in view of the good of the whole, realizing with Catherine McAuley “the works of Mercy are the very business of our lives.”

In the togetherness of dorm life she was mother, counselor, sometimes disciplinarian as well as confidante. She rejoiced with those who rejoiced and wept with those who wept. As class advisor, she was a kind of facilitator for the smooth running of class projects, often peacemaker and propagator of that mysterious quality known as class spirit. Betimes she frequently found herself at the desk in Ochre Court as an ambassador of good will as she welcomed those who came to see the College or brought a prospective student. All of these responsibilities made for a cohesiveness of the college community as a whole and an engendering of the Mercy spirit.

The governance and administration of the College from 1947 to 1964 was, in accordance with the current practice in Catholic institutions of higher learning, the responsibility of the Provincial Council of the Sisters of Mercy acting as the Board of Trustees assisted by an Advisory Board.

Among the major concerns of the administrators at this time were the expansion of the physical facilities of the College, an increase in the number of qualified teachers, both religious and lay, and the continued enrichment of the curriculum and library holdings. Not least was the concern for the accreditation of the College by the proper agencies along with the perennial problem of funding to meet growing needs.

These challenges were met by Mother Mary Hilda Miley, appointed as the second President of Salve Regina College, serving as such from 1948 to 1964. How often during those critical formative years did she come to realize the wisdom of Mother McAuley’s counsel to her Sisters as they set out on their first foundations. “We should,” she said, “undertake our duties with great courage.” For Mother Hilda, as a pioneer in a new work over one hundred years later, these words were both illuminative and empowering.

She was sustained by the support and insight of Sister Mary James O’Hare, Sister Mary Emeria Tobin, and Sister Mary Rosalia Flaherty, respectively. Sister Mary James O’Hare served as Dean of Students from 1947 until her death in 1953. She was succeeded by Sister M. Emeria Tobin, then head of the Education Department, whose short but fruitful term of office was terminated by her untimely death in 1956. Sister Antoinine Fitzgerald, a member of the Provincial Council, assumed the role of Acting Dean until the appointment of Sister M. Rosalia Flaherty in August 1957. As a Ph.D. candidate majoring in Administration in Higher Education at the Catholic University in Washington, together with her rich experience as a teacher, she was eminently qualified to succeed them as Dean of Studies. Building on the foundations of her predecessors so solidly established as such, she
contributed to the growth of the College under two Presidents, Mother Mary Hilda Miley and her successor, Sister Mary Emily Shanley.

In establishing an order of priorities to be treated in the history of a college, it cannot be disputed that the lifeblood of a school are the curricula and faculty. As we review the curriculum, we find that by the second graduation in 1952 the College granted both B.A. and B.S. degrees. Of the twenty-eight students receiving the B.A. degree, ten also received certificates from the State for eligibility in teaching on the elementary level, and eight received the B.S. degree in nursing. The programs in both education and nursing continued to expand.

As early as 1951-1952 the Division of Nursing under the direction of Sister Mary Augustine San Souci was already utilizing St. Joseph Hospital and Our Lady of Fatima Hospital for the instruction of students in the clinical areas. The Providence District Nursing Association also provided experience in the field of community health while Butler Hospital offered psychiatric nursing. By 1960 such practice was afforded the students by means of a cooperative agreement between the Division of Nursing and the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases.

Further experience was made available to the students both in the field of community health nursing by the Visiting Nursing Service of Newport and in the clinical area by the United States Naval Hospital in Newport. In 1963 the Division of Nursing received a Federal Grant of $9,850 for the integration of psychiatric and mental health concepts throughout the curriculum.

By 1957 new courses were introduced to the Education department to prepare students for teaching on the secondary level. Furthermore, ten thousand dollars from the U.K. Kellogg Foundation supplemented the professional library already established for student teachers. Nine hundred dollars was also received from the Carnegie Foundation for the purchase of slides dealing with the history of art, architecture, and culture in the United States, to be used by students in practice teaching.

As a prelude to the program for the education of the retarded, a workshop for teachers was given in the summer school of 1964. Mr. Robert Goelet implemented the advancement of such a program by the donation of ten thousand dollars.

In 1959 a program for the training of medical technicians broadened the offerings of the Science Department. A year later a new wing was added to Mercy Hall to house the new chemistry laboratories and offices as well as increasing the facilities of the physics department.

Attesting to the quality of education during these early years, a number of our students received scholarships and fellowships for graduate work at Fordham University, Marquette University, Boston College, and the University of Toulouse in France. Many graduating with B.A. degrees in Food and Nutrition received internships for administrative training in hospitals in Connecticut, Michigan, Cincinnati, and California. Likewise, many graduates in nursing were awarded federal grants to pursue graduate studies in the various areas of nursing practice and nursing education.

The possibility of membership in Kappa Gamma Pi, the national honor society of Catholic Women's Colleges, and in Sigma Phi Sigma, the Mercy honor society, also stimulated and challenged the students to a high level of academic achievement. All these efforts to strengthen the curriculum were highly commendable and very
important. Yet the enrichment of programs providing an apostolic dimension and purpose to the students' professional formation were no less vital in terms of the Mercy tradition of service.

The Mission Club of the early fifties was now expanded to include the Lay Apostolate. Several students, under the direction of Sister M. Martha Quinn, became lay volunteers serving for a year or a summer in missions within our own country, especially in Texas and North Carolina. This apostolate was later extended to our Mercy Mission in Belize, British Honduras. In addition, other students, having completed the required course, received certificates from the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine preparing them for service in their own parishes.

In addition, Salve Regina College, along with eight other Mercy colleges of the Union, became identified with a unique program initiated by Sister Mary Josetta Butler of St. Xavier College in Chicago, for the education of young Indian Sisters in this country.

Under her direction, the Sisters of Mercy “adopted” the entire archdiocese of Kerala in southwest India. Because of the Communist control of the educational system there, the Catholic schools, hospitals, and orphanages faced a shortage of trained personnel. Surprisingly, the Communists agreed to allow the Sisters to leave the archdiocese for educational purposes. According to the plan, each Mercy college was to take two Indian Sisters apiece each year, paying all transportation, education, and living expenses. Two of these Indian Sisters, Sisters Jerome and Jane Frances, Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, were enrolled at Salve Regina in 1960.

In the summer of 1961, the College had the unusual experience of directing a two-week orientation for thirty-two Sisters from India and Burma. They arrived by plane in Boston, were met by Sister Mary Rosalia, Dean, and were brought by bus to Newport. In spite of Rudyard Kipling’s phrase “Never the twain shall meet,” East and West shared their cultural differences and diverse customs. In fact, the Indians and Burmese became so Americanized in their brief experience here that some asked to have ice cream for breakfast!

After their introduction to American life and customs, the Sisters were assigned to different Mercy colleges around the country for four years to be trained in any subject necessary to fulfill the needs of their particular communities. From this group Sister Mary Arsenia and Sister Anna Maria remained with us.

The following comment from an article in the Newport Daily News of August 11, 1961, expresses well the apostolic and global outreach of this endeavor in the field of education:

Salve Regina College has contributed much to the well-being of Newport since it was founded fourteen years ago. Newport is proud of the part the College is now playing in helping the underprivileged nations of the world to help themselves.

While the continued effort to evaluate and strengthen the curriculum is always essential, it cannot be doubted that the viability of a college institution depends to a great degree on recruitment and good public relations. Various means were used at this time to attract qualified students to the College. At High School Day the presence of an alumna who shared her experiences gave another dimension to the program. By 1958 transportation to the College was provided by a bus service picking up day students from Providence, East Providence, Warren, and Fall River. In a series of telecasts, a panel of students either gave an informative presentation of the College as a whole or discussed some topic of academic interest, thus widening the area of
public relations. The Father-Daughter weekend, first introduced in 1958, was still another means of bringing together in a kind of kinship those who already had an interest in the College.

No less important is the fact that, during the years 1954-1956, the College had established five high school scholarships. In this regard also, as early as 1951 two bills for graduate and postgraduate scholarships for Salve Regina College were introduced into the General Assembly by Senator Florence Murray from Newport. Such scholarships had already been granted to Brown University and Providence College.

By 1962, as a result of all these noteworthy efforts, the College enrollment had grown to 532 students representing twelve states and five foreign countries.

The College also extended itself to the outside community in a lecture series on Communism during October, November, and December of 1959 and ending in January 1960. Various aspects of communism were treated by each speaker. Noteworthy among them were Douglas Hyde, a former communist and editor of the Daily Worker, and Baroness Elisabeth Von Guttenberg of Germany, a courageous opponent of both Nazism and Communism, who lost both her husband and two sons in their struggle against Hitler.

Thus, by degrees, a public image of the College was being formed and many avenues opened to make Salve Regina a viable option among many as "the college of my choice."

Mother Hilda, as President, was as much concerned with the intellectual growth of the faculty as she was of the students. She felt that a Liberal Arts College should be a community of scholars.

While much interaction grew out of the formal presentations given by faculty members at their meetings, it was felt that it was important for the faculty "to talk research" by means of seminars. This medium, it was hoped, would provide an enjoyable method of learning and form a kind of intellectual fellowship as well.

As we read the minutes of the faculty meetings at this time, we find that several meetings were given over to panel discussions on topics demanding much research. The political and social conditions of Latin America were examined along with a correlation of the Lay Apostolate within that world. The encyclical of Pope John XXIII was analyzed in relation to the Rerum Novarum of Pope Leo XIII. Its social teachings were specifically dealt with and their contemporary applications explored.

In the study of Pacem in Terris, a later encyclical of Pope John XXIII, panelists were chosen outside the faculty. In a series extending from October 1963 to April 1964, the encyclical was studied, from the viewpoint of a philosopher, a lawyer, an economist, and a psychologist. Two statesmen, namely Senator John O. Pastore and Senator Claiborne Pell, both from Rhode Island, also analyzed its impact nationally and internationally, respectively.

A further source of intellectual advancement for the Mercy community of the College was its identification with the other eight Mercy colleges through the Mercy Higher Education Colloquium. Through this bonding a unified approach to the expression of the Mercy tradition in higher education was assured and its creativity channeled.

The spiritual life of the students as well as the courses in philosophy and theology were under the direction of the College chaplains. Both Father John Shea and Father Gerald Dillon had served us well. They will always be remembered as our ambassadors-at-large in making the College known and recognized as an integral part of
Aquidneck Island. They were assigned pastorates in the diocese, Father Dillon in 1955 becoming the pastor of St. John and Paul's, a new parish in Coventry, Father Shea in 1959 becoming pastor at St. Andrew's, Block Island. As a result the Dominicans from Providence College were then assigned to serve us as chaplains and/or members of the theology department.

Fathers Irving Georges, OP, Paul Curran, OP, and Christopher Johnson, OP, not only reinforced a strong Aristotelian and Thomistic foundation for the course of study but also identified themselves with the student life of the campus. In this regard, no doubt, many of the alumnae, especially those on the basketball team, recall that while Father Shea sounded his drum, Father Georges, in his enthusiasm, blew his trumpet loud and clear every time they made a basket, giving only "a soft tweet" should the opposing side do so.

However, the validity of the program of studies and the professional qualifications of the faculty as well as the value of various support systems of the institution depended realistically on the acceptance of the College by the accrediting agencies.

The College first sought affiliation with the Catholic University of America under the expert guidance of Dr. Roy Deferrari. By 1954, the College was affiliated with Catholic University for an indefinite period. [This relationship was terminated in 1969, for by that time the College had already been accredited by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.] However, there still remained the very important step of its accreditation by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and by the National League of Nurses.

Three visitations were made, namely, in 1954, 1956, and 1960, by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The recommendations made in 1954 were substantially fulfilled by the addition of the library in McAuley Hall and the fact that the areas of concentration of art, business, and education were reduced to minors. A limited accreditation was given in 1956 with the stipulation that the President live on campus or in the vicinity of the College and that the standards of admission be improved.

The report of the accrediting committee received in January 1961 granted accreditation for ten years. The following summary taken from that accreditation report is indicative of the degree of growth not only since 1947 but also since 1956.

The Committee noted in particular the following improvements in the academic area:

- Within those four years the enrollment had increased from 236 to 432 students.

- In a faculty of fifty members, fifteen were lay persons together with an increase in the numbers having doctorates.

- There was a choice now of fifteen fields of concentration.

- Developments within the English and sociology departments as well as the honors programs in upper division courses were especially commendable.

- Altogether, the faculty showed a high degree of competence in using a variety of methods of instruction.
Additional facilities for residences and classrooms as well as the increase in library holdings and personnel represented an achievement of distinction and importance.

On the other hand, the Committee recommended the following changes:

- The Office of Admissions should be set up separately from that of the Registrar.
- The Dean of Studies should be relieved of guidance duties and a Director of Guidance appointed.
- Funds ought to be provided for the purchase of standard works and reference material for the library.

The report made by the Accrediting Board representing the National League for Nursing following its visit in October 1960 was likewise both positive and remedial. The Board made the following affirmations:

- The content material of the general curriculum was found to be complete, with an equal balance between education in the arts and sciences and the curriculum outlined in the professional field of nursing.
- It was observed that the instructors made use of various teaching methods involving much student participation and sharpening their ability to make correlations with principles used in other courses.
- The Nursing collection in the library and those of the cooperating agencies were found to be adequate.
- The organization of the Nursing Division as a whole and the interest of the faculty in developing the curriculum were primary assets.

In addition the Board recommended that:

- The course in Community Health be improved in terms of more specific application to particular related areas.
- More consecutive days of experience be allowed to insure continuity in the course Maternal Child Health.
- The summer sessions be eliminated.
- More faculty be added and some released for post-Master's study.

On December 24, 1960, the Division of Nursing received official confirmation that it was fully accredited by the National League for Nursing for a period of eight years.

Such reports by both accrediting agencies speak for themselves relative to the dedicated effort of all concerned in the development of Salve Regina College as an institution of higher learning.

Another major problem concerning the growth of the College during these years was the need for adequate facilities for housing and classrooms. As our numbers increased, so too did this demand. Fortunately within the Providence of God, doors were opened, ways and means found, and friends provided.
In 1955, through the generosity of Mrs. William A. M. Burden, daughter of the late Mrs. Hamilton McKown Twombly, who died in 1952, the estate adjacent to Ochre Court known as Vinland was acquired. The property included the three-story mansion of fifty rooms, a gatehouse, greenhouses with potter's shed, the stable, and the residence of the caretaker.

The College made use of the mansion for a residence hall for its growing population and for the expansion of the library formerly in Ochre Court. It has come to be known as McAuley Hall. The stables, today known as Angelus Hall, were converted into a classroom facility of thirteen rooms supplementing those already in Ochre Court and Mercy Hall. The building is now used as the Instructional Technology Center. The art and music departments were centralized in the gatehouse, known as Rosary Hall, and at this time is used as the Campus Ministry Center. Marian Hall, once the caretaker's residence, utilized first as a small dormitory, then as a residence for the Sisters, presently houses the offices of the Education department.

La Verriere, the estate of Mrs. Geraldene E. Godey, the former Mrs. Moulton, was purchased in 1959 for a dormitory called Queen Hall. Two years later the College leased Wayside, the former home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thomas Clagett for use as a dormitory called St. Joseph's Hall. In 1962 the Clagetts generously gave the property to the College with the proviso that the College accept the $10,000 mortgage. Both dormitories were later sold in an effort to centralize the campus facilities.

Within this period the College also purchased the property directly across from Ochre Court from the Hatch Preparatory School. At this time the College Health Services, the College Counseling Services, and the faculty offices of the Graduate Department are located here.

A major step was taken when the Jacobs estate, Whitehorne, was purchased and the building razed for the construction of Miley Hall. Thus more dormitory space could be provided as well as a large dining room. The ground was broken on October 2, 1963, the cornerstone laid May 22, 1964. Since the building was not ready for occupancy until February 3, 1965, the College purchased the Althorp estate on Ruggles Avenue for a dormitory, now Founders Hall. Since the anticipated enrollment of freshmen for September 1964 was 250 students, the building adjacent to Miley Hall, Shady Lawn, was leased as a temporary dormitory.

In view of the rapid growth of the College, it cannot be overemphasized that the members of the administration of the College and the Board of Trustees, then the Provincial Council, were guided and helped immeasurably by the Advisory Board reactivated in 1958. The first meeting of this new Board was held March 25, 1958, at Salve Regina College. It included at this time the following members:

  Honorary Chairman
- Cornelius C. Moore, Esquire, Chairman Emeritus*
- Mr. Henry R. Sullivan, Chairman
- Mr. James Foley, Secretary
- The Right Reverend Monsignor Matthew L. Clarke, V.G.
• Very Reverend Robert Slavin, O.P.
• The Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas V. Cassidy
• The Right Reverend Monsignor John J. Kenney
• Reverend Cornelius Collins
• Reverend Gerald F. Dillon
• Reverend Walter Leo Flynn
• Miss Mary Eagan
• Mr. Walter Farrell
• Mrs. Mary Fogarty
• Mr. Thomas Gilbane
• Mrs. Joseph Hickey
• The Honorable Francis J. McCabe
• The Honorable Francis I. McCanna
• Mr. James E. McGwin
• Miss Lillian McMahon
• The Honorable Florence Murray
• Mr. J. T. O'Connell*
• Miss Regina O'Donnell
• Dr. John F. Quinn
• The Honorable Arthur Sullivan
• Dr. Michael Walsh
• Mrs. Peter Walsh

*Not able to attend the March 25, 1958 meeting

Representing the Board of Trustees:
• Mother Mary Catherine, RSM, The Mother Provincial

• Mother Mary Antonine, RSM, The Assistant Mother Provincial

Members of Salve Regina College Administration:

• Sister Mary Hilda, RSM, President

• Sister Mary Rosalia, RSM, Dean

• Sister Mary Martina, RSM, Registrar

• Sister Mary Rose, RSM, Treasurer

Their work in the standing committees gave evidence of their undivided interest in the development in particular of the areas of educational policy, finance, public relations and publicity, endowment and scholarships, and the library.

Another source of support which supplemented the work of the Advisory Board was the organization of the Fathers Council. It grew out of a suggestion from a group of fathers vitally interested in the progress of Salve Regina College. One of the prime movers of its establishment was Mr. Edmund P. Tobin of Rye, New York, who worked closely with Mr. Kenneth Brasted, director of public relations and development, together with an executive board consisting of the following:

• George A. Bisson

• James J. Dillon

• Terrence Duffy

• John Lazzari

• Richard Lee

• Conrad Matte

• Earl Mullare

• Robert Robinson

The first step in fostering such a proposal was the inauguration of a Father-Daughter Weekend, in October 24-26, 1962. On the Saturday afternoon of the weekend a business meeting with the fathers resulted in the establishment of the Council. Eventually, officers and an executive board were elected. One of the chief objectives of the council was to foster a closer relationship with their daughters and to introduce the fathers to the teachers, to the curriculum, and to the campus as a whole.
An offshoot of such an endeavor was the desire to help the College financially. One of their first contributions was the furnishing of the dining room in Miley Hall, then in progress of construction. The proceeds from a *Souvenir Journal* of the College were transferred to the Miley Hall project.

By 1964, the Council was divided into seven areas with an area chairman in charge of the operation of each area. In November 1965, while still realizing the success of the *Souvenir Journal* as a vehicle of funds for the College, the officers, executive board, and area chairman felt another method should be tried. Thus the *Salve Regina Gateway Club* came into being. It was felt that the *Club*, as opposed to the *Journal* as a source of revenue, would be more acceptable to a larger number of contributors and would produce greater financial results.

In July 1964, Mother Hilda retired as President of the College, a post she had held for sixteen years. In those years she saw the College grow from fifty students to almost six hundred, from one building to twelve buildings. It is fitting then as we close this chapter on the early growth of the College that its contents should stand as a memorial to her who brought it into being and nurtured it. At the same time she passed on to others a desire to share in the intensity of her devotion to all the College meant to her. In her last public speech as President at the blessing of Miley Hall, she voiced the depth of her inner conviction when she said: "If you look into my heart, there you will find Salve Regina."49

49 All material in this chapter was taken from the Archives of Salve Regina University.
Chapter 6 Expansion 1964-1968

The years 1964-1968 were years marked by expansion and change. They were years in which another door was opened, another threshold crossed, another step taken in the development of Salve Regina College. They were years that brought with them, too, a sense of urgency that decried vacillation or indecision in relation to the issues at hand.

It was the expression of the same kind of urgency that impelled Catherine McAuley to counsel her daughters in the exercise of their responsibilities to reach out, to expand, even “to experiment.” She herself had no patience with those of her foundations that hesitated to enlarge the scope of their ministries by establishing branch houses. “It is quite a shame to be such creep-mouses in such a course,” she writes of one such foundation! She seemed, too, to have an intuition concerning the timeless boundaries of the work she began. “The objects of the institute are vast and deep,” she writes in one of her letters. In the same context she uses the imagery of “a fire kindling fast” to describe the compelling necessity of the spread of what she called “God’s work.” Likewise, she tells her Sisters that they must be like rivers entering into the sea, an image of the unknown boundless horizons of the future.

It is within these parameters that we propose to examine the history of Salve Regina College during the years 1964-1968 as they evolved under the presidency of Sister Mary Emily Shanley, RSM.

On July 18, 1964, Sister was appointed President of Salve Regina College by the Provincial Council, then functioning as the Board of Trustees of the College. In 1961 she first came to the College as the Superior of the religious community and as treasurer. Receiving a Master of Arts degree in English from Boston College, and having pursued advanced study in languages at St. Xavier College in Chicago and at Laval University in Canada, she also served as a faculty member at the College. During these interim years between 1961 and 1964, she worked closely with Mother Hilda, the President, and Sister Mary Rosalia, the Dean. Thus she became familiar with the various levels of college life.

When she assumed the responsibilities of her office in September, 1964, the incoming class of freshmen numbered two hundred and fifty students, bringing the enrollment to a record number of seven hundred and fifty, from thirteen states and seven foreign countries. The faculty numbered seventy-one, including forty-one Sisters, two Dominican priests, seventeen laywomen, and eleven laymen. The Admissions Office now became separated from that of the Registrar and functioned independently. Such was the modus operandi of the College at the moment; soon, however, it was to be caught up in the capricious, ever-shifting tides of human history.

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50 Neumann, p. 272
By this time, Salve Regina had entered the mainstream of college institutions and was thus, by reason of her stature, vulnerable to the forces of change that began to move slowly, but inevitably, throughout the country, affecting all aspects of national life. It was, therefore, a critical era in the history of higher education.

If we were to single out one incident as significant in bringing the national consciousness to a realization of its own instability, it would be that of the assassination of that young, magnetic President, John F. Kennedy. He had become a symbol of hope and optimism for the nation and a much-needed hero for its youth. With his premature death, a kind of darkness enshrouded the land.

In the trying period after President Kennedy's death, President Johnson helped to calm the national hysteria by pursuing a program of domestic reform aimed at what he called "The Great Society." He succeeded in passing through Congress a mass of welfare legislation in medical care for the aged, urban development, civil rights, anti-poverty programs as well as programs for education. But the effects of these reforms were vitiated by United States involvement in Indochina. The result was strident student opposition to the war and the draft system. This was compounded by the Civil Rights movement, which had long become a searing national issue. The fierceness of both these issues which tore the country apart reached their climax in the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy within two months of each other, the one on April 4, 1968, and the other on June 5 of the same year. In addition, the Church itself, which in years past might have been a source of security, was in a state of crisis and questioning as a result of the reforms of Vatican II.51

Such was the backdrop of the stage as we enter upon the years 1964-1968 of our history. Yet the College moved with the times and its own growing needs.

Due to the increase in enrollment, one of its major concerns was the building of an academic center not only to accommodate the students but to advance the development of the curriculum. The ground was broken for what is now O'Hare Academic Center on September 20, 1966. Named in honor of Sister Mary James O'Hare, the first Dean, its doors were ready to be opened in January 1968. The building itself cost $2,000,000 obtained from both federal grants and loans and the resources of the College.

In addition to nineteen classrooms and faculty offices, well-equipped facilities for science, math, and language majors were made available. The science wing itself with its ten laboratories for the use of the particular branches of the discipline, its fully equipped instrument room, reading room, and research areas made it one of the most fully equipped of its kind in the country.

This enrichment of the curriculum was complemented also in other areas of study. A course in creative writing supplemented that of journalism. Linguistics, a study of the history and structure of the English language, and an offering in Oriental literature enriched the traditional courses in English and American literature. Openness to the tenor of the times was reflected in courses like Area Studies in the Non-Western World, Afro-American Poetry, Study of Non-Christian Religions, Ecclesiology, and the Ecumenical Movement.

In the field of education, perhaps the most significant development was a series of courses in relation to the education of exceptional children and the mentally retarded. Thus, the area of concentration was extended to include Special Education in addition to those already established.

Furthermore, the development of our teacher training program owed much to the continued cooperation and valuable guidance given our students by the teachers of the Newport School system. At a time when our own teacher education program was only a minor, these teachers nevertheless broadened the clinical experience of our students in the classroom. Their program now included the first semester Junior Practicum and one semester of student teaching in either the last semester of the junior year or the first semester of the senior year.

With the inclusion of psychology in the curriculum, students were able to choose this subject as their minor. A junior-year-abroad was opened to French and Spanish majors, the former studying at the Catholic University of Angers in Anjou, France, the latter at the University of Madrid.

Major curriculum development activities in the Division of Nursing were continued, mainly through the implementation of the Community Health and Psychiatric-Mental Health grants. Extensive course revisions were accomplished in these two areas in particular. New additional clinical agencies, namely Bradley and Butler hospitals, were utilized for learning experiences in Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing. A further incentive for attracting students to enrollment in the Division of Nursing was the receiving, from the federal government, a Nursing Student Loan of nine thousand dollars. Nursing students, along with faculty members, also took advantage of civil defense courses in Medical Self-Help and Shelter Management conducted in the fallout shelter of the State House. Thus they were provided with experience that would help them serve the community in periods of disaster.

Apart from concern for development of the curriculum for students within the College, much attention was devoted by the nursing faculty to the quality of nursing education in general.

It was felt there was a great need to assist nurses already in the field to update their management and teaching skills and the quality of patient care. This concern came to be addressed by the acquisition of a grant of $7,100 received by the College from the Public Health Service, Division of Nursing of U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Thus the College, chiefly through the efforts of Sister Mary Augustine San Souci, RSM, was able to provide a course by which nurses would be able to meet the demands of new developments in acute patient care and community health nursing practice.

In conjunction with this program the College hosted the "Institute for Hospital Nurses in Leadership Positions," attended by fifty nurses from eight states. Also at this time, the College was ready to increase the number of registered nurses admitted to the Division of Nursing in order to achieve the B.S. degree with a major in Nursing.

Moreover, the nursing faculty was keeping abreast of ongoing developments in the nursing profession and provided workshops to share this information with others in the profession as well as with the general public. Typical of one such endeavor was the workshop on the implementation of the A.N.A. Position Paper on Nursing Education. This was conducted as an all-day conference at Ochre Court in conjunction with the Rhode Island State Nurses' Association. During the late 1960's this type of workshop was considered to be most innovative and progressive.
In another area of the curriculum, upon the recommendation of the department itself, the Board of Trustees decided to discontinue the Home Economics department because of stringent standards adopted by accreditation agencies. The program was gradually phased out.

In addition to the courses offered to those who had matriculated in the regular academic program, these years gave evidence of a remarkable growth in both the adult education program, which met weekly during the school year, and that of the six-week Summer School Program. Much credit is due to Sister Mary Rosalia, Dean of the College and Director of both programs, in updating and relating each of them to the needs of the civic community. Credit courses covering a wide range of related topics were offered to teachers for the renewal of teaching certificates. Some courses were geared either to fulfill the needs of high school graduates or to encourage others to complete their college credits. Areas of enrichment attracted professional men and women.

Most noteworthy at this time was the intensive program launched for training teachers of the mentally retarded. This program covered a period of two years, offered in both the adult education program and that of the summer school. As such, it aimed to make a beginning to meet the overwhelming problem of reaching the twenty thousand retarded children residing in the State of Rhode Island alone.

Courses such as Modern Mathematics for Teachers, Area Studies of the non-Western World, Application of Automatic Data Processing, and even a Space Science Workshop met the current interests of both school and community. In 1967 an evening course in the administration of justice was offered to policemen in the Newport area as an extension of the law enforcement program at Bryant College.

However, beyond these avenues of training in the professions just considered, Sister Mary Emily, conscious of the broader spectrum of interest peculiar to a liberal arts college, instituted the Office of Cultural Affairs to provide intellectual and artistic programs for the community at large. During its existence, the College sponsored well-subscribed foreign film festivals and an equally well-subscribed series of lectures and other offerings. Among the personalities and performing groups were such poets as W. D. Snodgrass, John Ciardi, and Brother Anonimus, O. P.; the Baroness Von Trapp of The Sound of Music fame; John Noonan, moralist and lecturer from Notre Dame, the Parisien Mime, Zwi Konar; Lawrence Spivak, news correspondent, together with internationally known pianists and violinists.

The College’s dramatic offerings were on the Cultural Affairs Calendar. In 1963, as a new faculty member, Miss Joan David assumed the position of director. Until we became coeducational and could draw on our own male students, male roles were played by theatre students from Roger Williams College and Providence College, officers and sailors from the Naval Base, and talent from local community theatres, such as the Newport Players’ Guild and the Barrington Players. Until 1980, when the Theatre department came into being, all members of the college community, including faculty, could participate in the annual “big production” as well as in the smaller dramatic offerings. No credit was offered either for acting or for working on the aspects of production. Most major productions, often attracting full houses, were staged at Rogers High School auditorium; others were staged in a variety of places, notably the Great Hall of Ochre Court, a makeshift stage in the Twombley-Burden Room, and in the old gymnasium in Mercy Hall, which had been for a time converted into a Little Theatre.

Among the many plays staged during this period were the following:
Tidings Brought to Mary by Paul Claudel, for which Dr. C. Alexander Peloquin served as music director and liturgical artist Tomi di Paolo as set designer

The Sound of Music, The King and I, West Side Story, Fiddler on the Roof, all of which had as music director Dr. Joseph Conti, then concertmaster of the Rhode Island Philharmonic and the director of the Young Peoples Symphony Orchestra

Carmelot and Godspell under the musical direction of Dr. Thomas Day

John Gay's The Beggar's Opera and Royal Tyler's The Contrast, produced in collaboration with Christmas in Newport

Also during this time, as the direct result of a workshop in play direction, the Newport Black Ensemble Theatre was incorporated and staged its premiere performance in Mercy's Little Theatre.

During the summer of 1966, the SRC Summer Drama Workshop produced Cradle Song starring Ethel Barrymore Colt, artist in residence.

Besides the day-to-day demands of the curriculum and participation in the extracurricular, the students were also exposed to an intelligent evaluation of the crises in both the Church and the nation.

The important aspects of Vatican II were reviewed and discussed by noted lecturers. The practical approach to the meaning of the decree on Ecumenism, as elaborated by the Council, found a variety of expressions. The Dialogue Group, made up of students from Salve Regina College and Barrington College, was a valuable forum for exchange of views and mutual appreciation of each other's manner of worship and Christian living. An Episcopalian Minister, Reverend Robert Winter, who attended the Council, gave his reaction to Vatican II. A Jewish Rabbi, Rabbi Jerome G. Gurland, offered a series of discussions to students and faculty on topics related to the Jewish point of view.

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, addressed an audience made up of many faiths on "The Greek Orthodox Church in Today's Ecumenical Movement."

A Layman's Study Day, open to all faiths, reviewed the implications of this movement as presented by a panel of speakers. It was followed by a Mass for Christian unity. The students themselves also organized a club for a study of the changes in the liturgy.

On the other hand, the significance of the situation in Vietnam was kept alive by an analysis of the issues involved. Waring Hopkins, professor of International Affairs at the Naval War College, considered "The War in Vietnam as seen by the Administration and its Critics." The other side of the question was reviewed on United Nations Day by Dr. William McLaughlin, history professor at Brown. This was followed by an outdoor candlelight procession and an ecumenical prayer vigil for peace in front of Ochre Court.

In addition, the copies of the student publication Ebb Tide, dating from 1964 to 1968, give an excellent overview of the students' views on these once current problems. Headlines like Freedom and Civil Rights; Passive
Resistance; More Views on Vietnam; Racism Run Rampart; The Drugged Generation; and Loyalty and Demonstrations highlighted their active questioning of the world in which they were living.

These issues also seemed to supply a kind of rationale for the underlying unrest on the campus as evidenced in the letters of protest which appeared in Ebb Tide, particularly in the years 1967-1968. The paper supplied a legitimate medium for the expression of what we might call the Vox Populi. Apart from a few letters with slogans like “Are We Pawns,” “Now is the Time,” “The Almighty Veto,” the majority represented a true interest in the College and concern for its growth, saying for example:

“Any changes we ask are not threats to the reputation of the school, rather they are ways of expressing true concern for the progress of Salve academically and socially.”

“We feel that Salve is in grave danger of acquiring a reputation as a provincial conservative college in an age of liberalism... otherwise the girls would not waste their time trying to change present conditions from academic freedom right down to dress and curfews.”

Various means were used to keep the lines of communication open. In 1965 a student faculty forum was sponsored by Ebb Tide on the topic of Freedom of Expression. It dealt with the definition of freedom in the classroom as well as the roles of students and teachers.

As a result, it was suggested that certain students could be appointed to attend faculty meetings to discuss attitudes toward courses and classroom methods with the instructors. Questionnaires concerning the teaching of specific courses could be distributed among students and analyzed by the faculty.

A second such forum was held in 1966 and dealt with the question of curfews and dress. In 1967 another forum, under the name Student-Faculty Senate, met to discuss both academic and social issues and to be a kind of liaison with the administration.

By May 1967, the whole question of academic freedom was addressed on a larger scale by means of a poll, conducted by Ebb Tide, to discover the climate of thought on the part of students, faculty, and administration. The major questions dealt with the possibility of unlimited cuts; the approving of theology courses taken on a pass or fail basis; and reducing the number of courses to be taken outside the major or minor fields of concentration.

In reviewing this material it may be concluded that such issues were legitimately aired and a serious attempt made to communicate on all levels. Their resolution, however, could not be immediately accomplished.

In spite of all these on-campus concerns, the students, as in the past, were engaged in many aspects of community service. Volunteers from both the Student Nursing Organization and the Sodality cooperated in visiting the elderly in the Baptist Home on Shepard Avenue. Others participated in the after-school activities for neighborhood children at the Community Center. In conjunction with the La Farge Interracial Council and the Guidance Department of Thompson Junior High School, many offered their time to provide help for students in mathematics, French, Spanish, and remedial reading in an informal, friendly setting. Additionally, the sociology majors became involved in practical aspects of social welfare of the community.

In November 1967 a movement called Action Core under the direction of an advisory board made up of a group of lay and religious faculty members, aimed to provide a forum for all clubs on campus by which their own peculiar blueprints for service as Christian women could be unified and realized more effectively.
In a broader sense, through Sister Mary Christopher O'Rourke, head of the sociology department, the College itself has played an important role in the anti-poverty programs of Newport County. As one of the first originators and the first president of the executive board of New Visions for Newport County, she was, at that time, the only Sister to direct a community-wide anti-poverty program. Through her interest in the Head Start Program for Newport County, Salve Regina became the delegate agency for its operation under the direction of Sister Mary Christopher as its liaison with the staff and the College. The College then inaugurated both a summer and winter Head Start program.

As still another expression of community service, in 1965 the International Relations Club sponsored for three successive years a model assembly of the United Nations for about two hundred delegates, observers, and faculty advisors from twenty high schools in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In these day-long sessions, the participants had the opportunity to come to grips with some of the problems of the world and become acquainted with the particular procedures for dealing with them.

The College was fortunate, also, to become the beneficiary of three additional scholarships as a means of extending itself to worthy students:

- The Roberta Willard Goelet Scholarship of $50,000 from Robert Goelet in memory of his wife
- The Helen Miriam McCormack Scholarship Fund of $60,000 given as a bequest in the will of Commander Benjamin B. McCormack of the United States Navy and longtime resident of Newport
- The John F. Kennedy Memorial Scholarship for a foreign student, founded by the Student Government Association of Salve Regina College.

Meanwhile, steps were also taken to meet the needs of the students beyond the classroom. The Counseling Center was provided to offer professional psychological service, the Placement Office to deal with all aspects of career planning, the Health Clinic to supplement the work of the nurses in the residence halls.

The campus facilities were also expanded to include two additional dormitories. In August 1964 the Althorp Estate, on the corner of Ruggles and Lawrence Avenues, was purchased and came to be known as Founders Hall. Likewise, in the Fall semester of 1966, Ochre Lodge, the gift of Mrs. Robert Young, located at the corner of Ochre Point and Ruggles Avenues, was ready for occupancy.

The sports program, too, as an important adjunct to the intellectual life of the College, by this time offered a wide range of activities, among which were basketball, swimming, tennis, bowling, volleyball, and horseback riding.

In addition, the administration gave much attention to supplementing the academic background of the faculty by means of grants enabling them to broaden the perspectives of their own disciplines, especially in the summer. At the same time others, especially the younger Sisters, were given leave to pursue advanced study for doctorates at various colleges and universities.

Much was being accomplished, yet suddenly, it seemed, in the month of February 1966, the College paused to reflect on its own history in the deaths of Mother Mary Hilda Miley on February 12 and that of Mr. Robert Goelet, six days earlier.
Many were the tributes given to honor Mother Hilda from people in all stations of life, but none expressed more fully all she meant to Salve Regina than the following written by Sister Mary Jean Tobin for the special edition of Ebb Tide, March 1966.

"For one whose godly deeds have not failed . . . " Eccles. 44,10.

These few simple words can never measure the height and the breadth and the depth of the spirit of mercy shining out upon our lives in the person of Mother Mary Hilda. Her concern for the College was uppermost in all her deliberations. She expected of us as faculty members the same dedication and interest in not only the overall progress of the College but most of all did she wish that we spend ourselves for our students. Integrity of character and integrity of scholarship existed as a unity in Mother's mind. These were the measure of our endeavors. In our meetings with her we experienced a courtesy, a graciousness, and a dignity of manner which are unforgettable.

Salve Regina College was her dream come true, realized in 1947 after many years of planning and of prayer. It was she who found in this ancient salutation to Our Lady, a salutation sounding down through the ages in the liturgy, a salutation the great saints and doctors of the Church have cherished. Yes, it was she who found this a fitting title for this dwelling place where we share the responsibility of training young women in the arts and sciences. Indeed, this name has caught within its many connotations the spirit of a place and of those who have actually laid down their lives for the continuation of a Christian heritage and a Christian humanism.

Surely, Mother Hilda was a woman "endowed with wisdom" whose "godly deeds have not failed," one whose name will live from generation to generation.

The death of Mr. Robert Goelet was also a time for remembering one who, by his generosity, provided Salve Regina with its first home, beautiful Ochre Court, as well as Mercy Hall. He always continued to display an intense interest in the welfare of the College as signified by his occasional visits and his presence at our early commencements. He promoted the educational mission of the College by his bequest for the education of teachers for the retarded and by providing a $50,000 scholarship fund in memory of his wife. In his death Salve Regina lost not only a generous benefactor, but a friend.

Since growth always brings changes, it is not surprising that these years brought with them substantial variations in the administrative government of the College.

Up until 1964, the religious community of the Sisters of Mercy, in effect the Provincial Council as the Board of Trustees, controlled the administration and governance of the College assisted by an advisory board, a situation which was then typical of such institutions of the time. However, at this point, the members of the Board felt themselves to be ineffective. Many of their functions had been assumed by the Office of Public Relations. Grants made by the federal government and other agencies seemed to have nullified their work on the Committee for Scholarships and Endowments. In May 1964, the resignation of the Administrator General of the Sisters of Mercy, Mother M. Regina Cunningham, as President, ex officio, of the Salve Regina Corporation, triggered the
necessity for a change in the by-laws. She asked that the by-laws be amended and her name be deleted from the Board of Directors since, in effect, she would not be present at the meetings of the corporation.\textsuperscript{52}

Much credit is due to Sister Mary Rosalia Flaherty for initiating and promoting a modification in the by-laws in view of the situation within the College and the demands of the times.

Two factors outside the College sparked the formation of a committee to study the by-laws of the Salve Regina Corporation. The first concerned the movement to have lay persons on the governing boards for Catholic colleges, thus lessening religious control. The other, closer to home, was the situation inherent in the Maryland court case, namely, that the constitutionality of state grants to denominational colleges had been challenged. Both Miley Hall and O’Hare Academic Center had received government loans for their construction.\textsuperscript{53}

The first revision of the by-laws was effected in 1968 with the following results:

The corporation of Salve Regina College was to be composed of five members, none of whom were ex officio. In 1968 this membership included the Bishop, Most Reverend Russell J. McVinney, and four Sisters of Mercy. The corporation retained the title of ownership to the College, but all power and authority of the corporation was invested in the Board of Trustees.\textsuperscript{54}

The Board of Trustees consisted of not less than nine predominantly lay persons who controlled the budget, the appointment of administrative officers as well as the conferring of degrees. No provision was made in the by-laws for any legal or structural relationship between the College and the Sisters of Mercy. Such was the situation between 1968 and 1973. The College, however, was still one of the institutions sponsored by the Sisters of Mercy.\textsuperscript{55}

The concluding years of Sister Mary Emily’s presidency brought with it also changes in the personnel of the College administration.

In May 1967, Sister Mary Rosalia Flaherty, Dean of Studies, was appointed Provincial Director of the newly established Study-Evaluation-Development Program of the Sisters of Mercy of the Province of Providence. Sister brought with her to her new role a rich practical experience as an educator and administrator. This history would be very remiss if it did not recognize her contributions to the growth of the College both in terms of its accreditation as an accepted liberal arts institution and its educational programs as well as its relationship to the needs of the community at large.

\textsuperscript{52} M. Therese Antone, RSM, \textit{The Governance of Catholic Colleges Sponsored by Religious Communities}. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, 1980), p. 90

\textsuperscript{53} Ibid., p. 94

\textsuperscript{54} Ibid., p. 102

\textsuperscript{55} Ibid., p. 104
Sister Mary Alban Kerwick succeeded Sister Mary Rosalia as Dean of Studies. With a B.A. from Providence College and an M.A. from Catholic University along with her experience in education and administration, Sister came well prepared to meet the demands of her new position.

It is significant that with the appointment in June 1967 of Mr John S. Renza, associate professor of accounting and mathematics at Bryant College, as executive assistant to the President, a layman for the first time served on the administration of the College.

Almost one year later, in May 1968, the Board of Trustees announced with regret the resignation of Sister Mary Emily as President of the College.

What has been narrated in this chapter is a testimonial to her foresight and resourcefulness in cultivating the growth of the College in an age of so much change culturally and socially. The following excerpt from the May 1968 issue of Ebb Tide, the College newspaper, best encapsulates the measure of her influence:

_She has personally directed, inspired, and encouraged involvement instead of apathy, activity rather than complacency, knowledge rather than ignorance. In essence, it is through her promoting efforts that during the past four years Salve has attained the strong position it holds today. Students will indeed miss their respected President._

Within these years another milestone had been reached in our history. Salve Regina, merely twenty-one years old, was "like a tree planted beside the waters that stretches out its roots to the stream" (Jer. 17:18).
Chapter 7  The Lean Years 1968-1973

In reviewing the history of the years 1968-1973, again we search the spirit in which Catherine McAuley met problems that not only tested the very authenticity of her mission but also made clear her own courage to respond to what was demanded of her.

It is chiefly in her letters that we find an asceticism that accepts in faith whatever she cannot control. It is an asceticism in which “she remained a human being who every day, every hour chose God anew.”

This is true whether we find her grieving over the death of so many of her Sisters, facing misunderstanding and even calumny in establishing some of her foundations, or enduring the demands made upon her failing health as she made journey after journey in support of her Sisters in the Convents of Mercy whether in Ireland or England.

Indeed, from the very beginning, so great was the opposition of some of the clergy to a lay woman’s initiation into a charitable apostolate within the church, she was falsely led to believe that the Archbishop wished to hand over Baggott Street to the Sisters of Charity. “Miss McAuley and her helpers would be allowed a few rooms to continue their work among the poor.”

In her acceptance of the situation she left the disposition of the issue in the hands of God. All through her life this attitude guided her in every circumstance, however difficult. And at its end, no one could gainsay the truth of her final reflection on all she had done: “If the order be my work, the sooner it falls to the ground, the better. If it is God’s work, it needs no one.” It is guided by this principle, both biblical and theological, that we will discern the signs of the times in the crucial years, 1968-1973.

In May 1968 Sister Mary Christopher O’Rourke was appointed the fourth president of the College by the Provincial Council as successor to Sister Mary Emily Shanley. A graduate of Pembroke College in Brown University, experienced as a social worker both for the State and Mercy communities, and teacher at St. Xavier’s Academy, Sister Mary Christopher came to Salve Regina in 1949 when the college was only two years old. Thus from its very earliest years, she was part of its history and played an important role in its growth for nineteen years, during which she established the sociology department.

However, her interests as a sociologist and, particularly, as a Sister of Mercy, impelled her to reach out to the needs of the civic community. She was best known in Newport as the originator of the anti-poverty agency, New Visions, and the first president of its executive board. She was also the originator of the Head Start of

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56 Regan and Keiss, p. 123

57 Degnan, p. 101
Newport County. Through her interest in the program Salve Regina became the delegate agency for its operations.

In recognition of all her community endeavors as a member of the Providence Diocesan Human Relations Commission, of the Rhode Island Women’s Interracial Conference, as well as her role as consultant for Butler Hospital Community Mental Health Education, she was honored by the Newport Chamber of Commerce as “Woman of the Year.”

It must be understood that as President of the College Sister Mary Christopher was directly responsible to the Board of Trustees operating then under the new set of by-laws by which the corporation while retaining its ownership of the college delegated all its powers and authority to the Board of Trustees.

Thus from 1969 to 1973, this Board was entrusted with all faculty and administrative appointments, all matters pertaining to the Faculty Senate and the Student Congress as well as the budget and building projects. At that time the members of the Corporation were as follows:

- Sister Mary Rosalia Flaherty, RSM, Ph.D.
- His Excellency, the Most Reverend Russell McVinney, D.D.
- Mother Mary Kieran Flynn, RSM, M.A.T.
- Sister Catherine Felton, RSM, M.A.d.
- Sister Mary Christopher O’Rourke, RSM, Ph.D.

The members of the Board of Trustees were these:

- Mr. Cornelius Moore, Chairman
- Sister Mary Olivia Barrett, RSM
- The Reverend Cornelius B. Collins
- Sister Mary Nathaniel Gallugly, RSM
- Mr. Michael Gammino
- Sister Mary Alban Kirwick, RSM, Secretary
- Sister Mary Christopher O’Rourke, RSM
- Mr. Paul Power
- Dr. James F. Quinn
- Dr. Isadore G. Schaffer
Within this framework, Sister Mary Christopher as the fourth president of Salve Regina College met the challenge of the changing times.

When we examine the factors dominating our society in the sixties and early seventies, we are not surprised that it has been called "The Age of Protest." Committed to the fundamental American values of free speech, participation in decision making, and "liberty and justice for all," the younger generation was convinced that society could be changed.58

Their concerns ranged from purely local issues such as rejection of a paternalistic college administration to opposition to the Selective Service law and to disagreement with American Vietnam policies.59 Furthermore, in a pluralistic society in which there were many divergent interpretations of opposing ideologies, they found it hard to be simply docile.60

Their belief in the effectiveness of political and social action found expression in protests, sit-ins, and demands for participation democracy. All of these were marked by a distrust of the dominant power structure of American society.61 In their search for identity, they felt they must have a share in the community to which they belonged. They resented most of all being smothered by the older generation and treated as ciphers.62 Viewed within this historical context, the unrest that characterized the campus of Salve Regina College within the years 1968-1973 was not unique.

As early as October 1968, representatives of the Student Congress in an open forum of the college community presented an agenda which dealt with the question of boys on campus, a smoker in O'Hare, and the establishment of a judiciary board to deal with minor offenses.

Later they also initiated another forum they called "Grumble Gabs," in which students aired their gripes. Surprisingly, it resulted in a decision to emphasize the good points of Salve. Buttons were distributed with the slogan "Salve Lives." Signs and posters were made. A Halloween party brought students, faculty, and administration together in a friendly, relaxing atmosphere.

In November 1968, the President ratified the establishment of the Judiciary Board, the organization of which included members of the house councils, the Student Congress, and five faculty members. The President also confirmed the planning of a Co-ed Day to be held in February for the male students of nearby colleges.

However, by March 1969, the euphoria of October and November gave way to further demands of the students which came to be expressed in what was significantly called "Project Hope."

59 Ibid., p. 242
60 C. J. McNaspy, "This Restless Generation." *America* (May 21, 1966), pp. 726-30
61 Anderson, p. 242
62 McNaspy, p. 727
The following stipulations accepted by the student body by a vote of 564 to 19 were rejected by Sister Mary Christopher and the administration:

- Quiet in the dorms be optimal
- Dress Code be regulated by Student Council
- Permissions to be handled within the individual dorms
- Dormitory visitors to be controlled by House Council
- Paid student proctors instead of “Nuns in the dorms”
- Jurisdiction of Student Council over smoking in the cafeteria
- Student curfews
- Power to investigate off-campus living for seniors

The student reaction resulted in a voluntary hunger strike and a silent demonstration of 300 students every evening at Ochre Court until definite results were achieved.

In order to take some action in the situation an ad hoc committee was organized by the President to study the problem and to meet with the Student Council. In the interim the demonstrations were to be stopped.

Since no positive action was taken by the Board of Trustees relative to these demands, in February 1970 the Student Congress amended its Constitution and submitted it to the student body with these results:

The students have the right to legislate in matters concerning student living.

483 yes 21 no

The students shall share with the College Council and President of the college the responsibility for financial and legal matters concerning the students.

463 yes 41 no

The Student Congress shall have the executive legislative and judicial power to deal with matters concerning student living providing there is no financial or legal implications. This power is derived from the students and exists solely for the students.

480 yes 25 no

The Student Congress shall present legislation concerning financial and legal matters to the College Council. All other aspects of student life will be dealt with solely by the student congress.

470 yes 31 no
Furthermore, bills coming from the Student Congress were to be voted on by the College Council and then by the President. If the President vetoed the bill, the College Council could override it by a two-thirds majority vote.

Following the passage of these amendments, the congress members discussed recommendations regarding student living. Various members were assigned to research and compose bills regarding parietals, smoking in the dining room, and drinking on campus for those twenty-one and older.

The bill on drinking was sent to the College Council stipulating that liquor would not be allowed on sale in Cave-In (the College coffee house) but should be allowed in dorm lounges, private living quarters, and at social functions. The student Congress would be fully responsible for its enforcement. The permission was never granted.

In February 1970, the Student Academic Affairs constitution was ratified. Each department was to elect a student representative as a member of the Student Academic Affairs. Since the aim of this body was to work for the improvement of academic life, there was to be an exchange of agenda between the two bodies and the exchange of a representative at the meeting of each.

On April 9, three Student Congress members met with the Board of Trustees for the first time to make them aware of student sentiment. As the administration struggled with the financial, legal, and moral implications of these demands, in December 1970 two members of the Women's Liberation Movement visited the campus and discussed the problems of the Bill of Rights with the students. They counseled them not to be defeatists, to strike from an economic viewpoint, and to get the utmost coverage from the media.

The result was a continuation of protest marches, sit-ins, confrontations supplemented by student polls and questionnaires. At the same time the student newspaper, Ebb Tide, the underground newspaper The Thorn, and the public news media in varying degrees contributed to what could be summed up by some as psychological violence.

By February 1971 a compromise on the Bill of Rights was reached. However, the issue of student autonomy regarding student living was referred to a committee of students and administrators for refinement.

The final resolution of what came to be known as the Dorm Autonomy Bill was made by the Board of Trustees on November 20, 1971. The primary reason for this decision was that the State laws had been changed to recognize eighteen-year-olds as adults.

Thus, students were allowed to govern their dormitory life for a four-month trial period. Students would be allowed to entertain men in their rooms from noon until midnight on weekdays and from noon until 2 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. These hours were a maximum, for each dormitory was left to adapt these rules according to the vote of its members.

The Board of Trustees also decided to permit student and faculty observers to attend their meetings, having a voice but not a vote in its proceedings.

In the interim in April 1971 coincident with much of the student unrest, the College faced a fiscal crisis which precipitated a temporary delay in the payment of the salaries of staff, faculty, and administration. In this regard it should be clearly understood that the cause of this crisis was not within the College but rather with the
financial institutions with which the College was doing business. Because of the merger of the Columbus National Bank and the Rhode Island Hospital Trust, the assets of the College were not available at that time.

At the same time the economic situation was such that private institutions of higher learning across the nation were forced to cut down in operational costs in the face of increasing deficits.

Although our assets exceeded our liabilities, the present emergency called for austerity measures in terms of our operation with a review of the budget. Yet, in spite of an atmosphere of faculty dissent and the threat of legal action on the part of some members, within a month the college had secured interim financing to meet its payroll and long-term financing as well. At this point, Sister Mary Christopher was happy to say: "We are here to stay."

For all concerned these were days of much tension, of much testing of the viability of the College, of conflict, and of different perspectives concerning the common good. For many they were also days of trust that the mission of the College as a Mercy institution of higher learning would somehow endure.

Although these years may be remembered as years of crisis, the preservation of the College as a place dedicated to the pursuit of learning continued to be its unfailing concern.

It should not be surprising, then, to find significant developments at that time within the curriculum, both in the regular college program and in the extension school. It is with this in mind that we continue the history of these times when it required much courage to keep one's course amid the struggle.

It was in December 1970, when the campus unrest was accelerating, that the College was reaccredited for a period of ten years by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In its evaluation of the academic program the committee pointed out the need to restructure the curriculum in the light of the proliferation of courses and the need to redefine the general education requirements, which at the time appeared too flexible.

In recommending a closer contact of the student with the realities of modern life, the committee suggested an emphasis in the field of the social sciences. At the same time the vitality of the courses in the creative arts program and the balance of both the cognitive and affective approaches of the offerings of the psychology department were noted as worthy of a more encompassing expression in the curriculum.

In the light of the above recommendations, an attempt then will be made to give a general overview of the curriculum as it developed up to 1973. The scope of the traditional program was considerably broadened and the methodology updated.

In 1969, Angelus Hall, renovated and remodeled, became the center for the newly expanded psychology department and counseling rehabilitation services. By 1972-1973 the disciplines of psychology and special education were committed to providing the students with an interdisciplinary approach reflected in the design of the curriculum and in opportunities for field experience. In a variety of clinical settings students could also major in psychology or minor in psychology and special education. Together with the basic courses, there were offerings, for example, in Psychopathology, Counselling Techniques, Human Relations Laboratory, and a seminar, Principles of Behavior Change.

In the field of education an innovative program, funded by the New England Program in Teacher Education, brought a new focus to the training of student teachers.
In 1971 Salve Regina College became identified with the Rhode Island Staff Development Cooperative, a consortium of institutions working together to strengthen the pre-service training of teachers. As a result a field-focused program was designed by the concerted efforts of the staff and administration of Portsmouth Middle School, faculty and students in education in Salve Regina College, and faculty from Rhode Island College.

Using Portsmouth Middle School as a center for in the field experience, three existing courses, Introduction to Teaching, Practicum in Elementary Education, and Practicum in Secondary Education were integrated into a continuum with the hope that such a unified program would find the student fully competent to begin her student training and be able to perform as an effective teacher.

In both the departments of French and Spanish, courses were given in applied linguistics and phonetics, particularly in their application to teaching English as a second language. The Spanish department also incorporated Spanish for Nurses and Spanish for Social Workers to meet the needs of students pursuing those careers in view of the influx of Spanish-speaking peoples from Central and South America.

The introduction of the Creative Arts Discipline afforded many more options for students studying for a Bachelor of Arts degree. For the first time a Bachelor of Arts degree was afforded with a major in the areas of art, creative arts, and music. Minors were also offered in art, music, and theater.

For the Nursing Division these years were also years of growth and expansion. The first lay faculty director of the division of nursing, Mrs. Dorothea P. Dutra was appointed in June of 1969. In 1968-1969 the number of faculty increased to fifteen full-time and three part-time. The variety of new faculty in terms of graduate preparation, travel, and life experience, some of whom had commissions in the U.S. Navy Corps, provided valuable input for the nursing program for the future. There was a different focus, then, on contemporary health problems and on baccalaureate nursing education.

In cooperation with the total review of the College curriculum as a whole and also in an effort to strengthen the Liberal Arts, the nursing faculty as a whole were in favor of increasing liberal arts offerings to nursing students. The following recommendations by the National League for Nursing served to define the educational preparation of a professional nurse in a liberal arts college to include:

A strong liberal arts background in basic physical and biological sciences, social sciences, and humanities. Professional clinical courses Development of individual and community responsibility.

As a result, modifications were made to allow for freely chosen electives. Many students were able, through the number of electives possible, to pursue a study in languages, literature, art, and music. There was also the possibility of minor concentrations in several areas, particularly in psychology and sociology. Nursing students also became active in extracurricular activities, especially in the Glee Club and drama.

Furthermore, the department of Nursing continued to admit on an individual basis graduates of associate degrees and diploma program to the baccalaureate program for nursing. In 1972 there were some students enrolled at various levels in the program.

A review of the development of the curriculum would indeed be incomplete if we did not examine those areas of study that most reflect the interests of an age fraught with new modes of thought and new patterns of life.
Several courses, especially those in English, history, philosophy, religious studies, and biology explored contemporary themes.

Man's changing attitude toward the ideal code of behavior was considered in an English course, The Changing Concept of the Hero. Concern for the current interest in the Afro-American required two courses, Poetry of the Black American and Afro-American Literature.

These were complemented in the department of history and politics by two offerings, The Negro in American History and Black Culture in America. At the same time an approach to history, global in its content and contemporary in its interest, found expression in four courses dealing with Contemporary Africa, Contemporary Latin America, Contemporary Middle East, and Contemporary Far East.

In no area more than in religious studies (no longer Theology) and philosophy was the temper of the age more evident.

The courses in philosophy were geared more to the philosophical tradition of the East than the abstract Thomistic synthesis of the West. We discover an emphasis on Yoga and Zen Buddhism, on Oriental Philosophy and Religion, and the symbolism found in World Mythology.

Courses in the Values of Judaism and Jewish-Christian Dialogue and Comparative Religions gave an ecumenical tone to the discipline of religious studies. At the same time such choices as Women's Liberation and its Religious Implications together with The Theology of Revolution were attempts to examine intellectually two contemporary movements. Interdisciplinary courses dealing with Religion and the Drama, The American Novel, A Profile in Values, and Voice of the Spirit (a study of the religions of Donne, Eliot, and Hopkins) helped to broaden the scope of the study of religion beyond the traditional categories.

Every effort was made to retain courses in religious studies required of all students. At the same time offerings were diversified enough so as to be open to meet their religious needs in an ecumenical outreach.

In the field of biology, courses in The Principles of Ecology, Marine Biology, and Radiation Biology opened areas of study of immediate value.

All these random samples suggest that the college risked moving with the tempo of the times to make the truth come alive according to the mind-set of our students, who at times seemed "to be marching to the tune of a different drummer."

By 1973, this curriculum was completely restructured in order to bring the areas of study into a more unified whole and to provide an education for young women consistent with the demands of a rapidly changing world.

In introducing the program, Sister Mary Christopher stated:

We are attempting to develop a more integrated approach to education so that the student may have experience in one area to prepare for professional life. At the same time the student receives the benefits of breadth that will come from an interdisciplinary approach to the problems of life.
This new program was the brainchild of Dr. Beverly Miller, Academic Dean. Her experience as a teacher and administrator as well as her sensitivity to the current needs of students led her to develop a curriculum based on the three methods of inquiry to uncover basic knowledge.

In the fall of 1973 the seventeen departments of the college were replaced by three areas as follows:

**Empiric** natural, social, behavioral sciences, nursing, medical technology, and education

**Symbolic** mathematics, logic, foreign languages, and English

**Reflective** drama, music, fine arts, religious studies, and philosophy.

Freshmen and sophomores took their eight courses in a multidiscipline area working under an advisor. Freshmen courses were centered around a central theme and brought into play the varied liberal arts subjects in an integrated way. Courses for sophomores were problem-centered and evaluated in relation to their application to the liberal arts in today's world.

In addition, the division of the College year was broken down into a 4-1-4 schedule as is common among several colleges and universities in the United States. The four-month fall and spring semesters with one month interim in January affords time for individual projects, travel, or study at other cooperating campuses.

To assess the spirit of the campus outside the classroom only in terms of unrest is to be guilty of reductionism. There was rather a confluence of a variety of interests which, in the final analysis, blended into a kind of renaissance.

The forces of change resulted in expansion in many areas both with regard to governmental structures and the acquisition of property.

In 1969 the Faculty Senate became operative. Its fifteen members, elected by the faculty, were to function as "a deliberative, advisory, consultative, and legislative body providing a channel of communication with the Student Body, the Administration, and the Board of Trustees." The following were its first officers:

- President: Professor Robert McKenna
- Vice-President: Sister Maureen Dietz, RSM
- Recording Secretary: Dr. Dorothy Troendle
- Corresponding Secretary: Miss Rae K. O'Neil
- Treasurer: Dr. Ascanio DiPippo

In addition, the Rank, Promotion, and Tenure Committee was created by the faculty in 1971. It was composed of the academic dean and three faculty members with the rank of assistant professor plus three years service at Salve Regina College. Its purpose was to screen faculty members recommended for promotion and
tenure by the area chairmen, to evaluate their qualifications for remaining as continuing members of the faculty, in relation to their contributions to the college.

Since within this time span the Board of Trustees was very much involved in the governance of the College, the members strongly felt, even after a review of the transactions of their very first year of operation, that there was need for another revision of the by-laws.

Several factors were involved in this determination. There was a need for a closer relationship between the Board and Members of the Corporation. Complications also arose relative to the role of Canon Law regarding financial expenditures. The question was also raised as to the possibility of the by-laws being in conflict with the Charter. So it came to be that the Board of Trustees was authorized by the Corporation to undertake a study of the by-laws under the direction of its chairman.63

As a result, in 1973 the following changes were approved by both the Corporation and the Board of Trustees. The members of the Corporation were to be five Sisters of Mercy from the Province of Providence, the Provincial Administrator being an ex officio member and the remaining four members being appointed by the Provincial Council. Thus the sponsorship of the Corporation by the Sisters of Mercy was insured. Such religious sponsorship was no longer considered an obstacle relative to federal funding since the Supreme Court concluded that the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 did authorize aid to church-related institutions. The by-laws also named the Provincial Administrator as an ex officio member of the Board of Trustees. Thus, the Provincial Administrator, as a member of the Corporation, of the Board of Trustees, and the Provincial Council, made possible a link in the communication among the three groups.

Since the abdication of the power of the Board of Trustees was considered in conflict with the Charter, the members of the corporation had the power to authorize certain actions of the Board.64

Besides matters referring to the borrowing of money and the sale, purchase, and mortgage of property, each member of the Corporation had one vote relative to the President elected by the Board of Trustees and another vote for the approval of the members of Board of Trustees. Provision was also made in relation to matters which needed canonical authorization from the Sacred Congregations of Religious.65

During these years, too, several additions were made to property holdings of the college. In May 1969, Brittany House, an English Tudor building designed by Stanford White, was purchased for $60,000 from Mr. Roger Hamil, Vice-President of the Submarine Signal Division of Raytheon. It is now known as Conley Hall, renamed for Sister Mary Martina Conley, history professor, registrar, and organizer of the Salve Regina Guild. It is now used as a men's dormitory housing 42 students.

63 Antone, p. 105

64 Ibid., p. 111

65 Ibid., p. 112
In February 1970 the rear section of the estate known as Chateau-Sur-Mer was sold for $75,000. It was first used as a Fine Arts Center and now houses the offices of the maintenance department.

In February 1971 the corporation of the Sisters of Mercy deeded to the corporation of Salve Regina college the Mother of Hope property in Portsmouth to be used for educational purposes.

Wakehurst, the former Van Alen estate, an English Tudor mansion, was sold to the College on October 1972 for $200,000 by the Van Alen trustees. Its purchase was made possible by the sale of Belmead, known as Queen Hall, and the former Elisha Dyer residence known as St. Joseph's Hall, both on Bellevue Avenue.

Located in the heart of the campus, this addition has consolidated the campus holdings. The estate was first used as a dormitory. At present it serves as a student center including administrative and faculty offices.

However laudable the aforementioned efforts of the College may have been in terms of its physical growth and the strengthening of its governmental structures, various significant developments provided a kind of counterpoint to the dissonance of unrest.

One of its most distinctive features was a burgeoning of the arts in the areas of music, art, film, and drama. Apart from the usual concerts presented by the Glee Club in conjunction with other colleges, the choristers broadened their experience by participation with adult choirs particularly in regard to sacred music. In May 1969, they had the privilege of taking part in the rendition of the Missa in honorem Sancte Nicolai (1772) and Mass in G minor (1922) by Ralph Vaughan Williams, along with the choruses of Episcopal Theological School, Harvard Divinity School, Weston College, and Andover Newton Theological School. On several occasions they were also part of the combined choirs of Boston College, Barrington College, and Peloquin chorale at the Cathedral in Providence and Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston.

In a similar vein, in 1971-1972, the College sponsored community concerts not only featuring chamber music which combined the flute, piano, and bassoon in the rendition of contemporary melodies but also Portuguese and Spanish music, both vocal and instrumental. Music of the renaissance and baroque periods and of the twentieth century were rendered by the Recorder Society and the New Music Ensemble, respectively. At this point, in view of the contemporary resurgence of interest in the arts and the need to revitalize the curriculum in this regard, the College offered an expansion of its music program beyond that of instruction in the keyboard and voice. This new community program, open also to the Newport community and taught by performing professionals, included individual instruction in piano, cello, flute, recorder, and voice.

The film was also explored as both an art form and as a medium that stimulated discussion and exchange of ideas.

In 1968-1969 the Alliance Francaise, in cooperation with the cultural committee, formed a Cine Club, which presented modern French films and documentaries. They were shown on scheduled evenings in O'Hare followed by open discussion and coffee hour.

In 1970-1971 the Christian Life Center sponsored a series of films called Flicks that dealt with the dimensions of man, concentrating on the following themes:

- Man's Vision of Himself
- Political Man
- Social Man
- Psychological Man
- Moral Man

In cooperation with the members of the faculty these films were discussed in relation to their artistic value as well as their thought content.

Through the efforts of the Cultural Committee the interest in art extended beyond the studio courses of the art department. Most significant were the exhibit and illustrated lecture by the Portuguese artist, Jose Cabral Martins, and the introduction of the Civilization Series of Kenneth Clark.

It was particularly through the Portuguese Cultural Art Center based at the College that works of Martins were made possible. The exhibit revealed that Martins was acclaimed not only for his paintings but also as a restorer of paintings and sculpture and as a craftsman who hand-carved the frames for his own pictures.

The Civilization Series, free and open to the public, provided a cultural tour from the fall of the Roman Empire to the twentieth century with the emphasis on art, music, and poetry. The exhibits of Clark's collection of art works in O'Hare were available from February 8 until May 15, 1973.

Most unforgettable in the field of drama was the production of Fiddler on the Roof. The headline of the Newport Daily News was "2 'Fiddler' Performances Not Enough," supporting such accolades as "casting is excellent," "a most successful presentation," "expertly done."

The very theme of the musical, the conflict between the old and the new, the renunciation of tradition, had a contemporary ring. In the years 1969-1973, some of the old traditions died out; others were more or less modernized. We find, for example, that the Ring Ceremony was finally reduced to a kind of private ritual supervised by the class moderator at a class meeting. If they did survive, these celebrations continued in places outside the College.

In contrast to the Chamber Music in the Great Hall, a few yards beyond Ochre Court, there was the Coffee House, the remodeled potter's shed of the Twombly estate. It was open for weekly entertainment on Saturdays from 8:00 p.m. to midnight featuring guitarists, folk singers, poets, comedians, and occasional films. Price $.50, food free. "The Fiddler" did then encapsulate in its own delightful way the age-old coincidence of opposites.

In an entirely different setting two one-act plays, Jean van Italie's Interview and Motel, were enacted at the college by a very competent corp of actors. Both plays gave a series of distorted images of modern society. In one case the society is immune within the concrete jungle that is the modern city; in the other, society is on the move, made up of transient travelers without commitment or real interest in the places they visit. Both plays provided a medium through which the young players could indict a society where people wore only masks moving like puppets. Thus, through the theater in both the musical and the two one-act plays "a mirror was held up to nature" and an artistic commentary made on the tensions of the time.
An ensemble of the creative arts was brought together in a Creative Arts Weekend beginning October 13, 1972, with the opening of Wakehurst to the public and signaling a series of events by which pupils, in particular from fifty high schools, could see the College in action.

Besides the art exhibit at Wakehurst, which featured the works of American artists, a faculty-students art exhibit was held at the same time in Mercy Hall. A play *Bald Soprano* by Eugene Ionesco, a concert of twentieth-century chamber music, a Yoga demonstration, and open classes for interested students were some of the attractions, free and open to the public.

As a fitting climax to the weekend, all the art forms we have considered found their full expression in the celebration of the *Mass for Hope* composed by Sister Marianne Postiglione, a faculty member of the Creative Arts Center. Words, music, gestures, and the use of film and dance at the Offertory all converged in one supreme act of religious worship, the Mass.

This type of weekend became the model for others to follow and a nucleus for the combined celebration of the arts as they found expression in the College community.

At the same time, beyond the cultural programs open to them and beyond the regular curriculum, the opportunity was still open to some students to pursue their studies in the universities of Spain and France. Moreover, during the winter interim of 1973, seven students enjoyed a cultural tour in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, visiting Munich, Heidelberg, Salzburg, Vienna, and Prague.

Yet student interest also revolved around the current issues of the day as witnessed by support of the grape pickers’ strike and participation in a six-part series of seminars on “Current Attitudes” sponsored by the Naval War College in 1971. This program involved four undergraduates from Brown University, Pembroke College, the University of Rhode Island, and Salve Regina College, together with the officers of the Naval War College. Hosted by each of the colleges, the series covered a wide range of topics such as the draft, campus unrest, pollution, and national security. The last, held at Salve Regina College, dealt with Vietnam, Cambodia, and Global Involvement.

At the same time, while each particular club developed its own area of interest and enriched its program by relationship with other colleges, the student body as a whole was not deaf to the call of Action Core or of the Special Education department for volunteers to meet the needs of the Newport Community. Some could identify with the Big Sister program or the Children’s Home Project. Others could visit nursing homes, provide physical therapy for the handicapped, teach religion to the retarded, visit the Home for Retarded Women. Then there were always the clothing drive, the Thanksgiving baskets, and especially the Christmas party for the poor children of Newport. Unrest did not drown out “the cry of the poor.”

Meanwhile, the adult education programs continued to provide a variety of courses. By 1971, along with those of the Law Enforcement, offerings became available in ten locations around the State. The College also continued to be a resource center for several seminars conducted by outside agencies.

The most significant development in this division of the college curriculum was the decision made by the College to offer the bachelor’s degree in all fields except nursing to non-resident men and women on a part-time or full-time basis. Although at intervals there were some who advocated coeducation, Sister Mary Christopher strongly reaffirmed the College as “a women’s Christian liberal arts college.”
The Law Enforcement degree program that had been in effect since 1969, offering both associate and bachelor's degrees, now became the Division of Social Justice under the new Department of Continuing Education.

In addition, through the persistent efforts of its personnel, the office of Admissions was able to report in 1973 a total of 246 high schools visited in nine states and participation in twenty-five college nights and eight college day programs. The success of our graduates, whether in their respective professions or in the acceptance of so many for graduate study in reputable colleges, universities, and hospitals throughout the country, became an invaluable resource for the personnel of the Admissions office in their work of recruitment.

When Sister Mary Christopher announced her resignation in February 1973, the comment she made on the office of the presidency is most pertinent. "College presidents," she said, "must approach their positions with the basic philosophy that their schools will survive, and go on from there."

From the time Sister Mary Christopher assumed the office of President of Salve Regina College, this determination was rooted in the strong faith that realized only as God's work does our work endure. The preceding pages are a testimony to her leadership not only in the resolution of a crisis but to the continuing progress of the College.

Indeed, these were years during which the very existence and mission of the College were challenged. However, in the final analysis, the mere existence of the struggle fostered great concern and vitality. On the one hand, there was great concern on all sides. On the other hand, the struggle brought with it deeper insights, a firmer commitment, a renewed hope, and the seeds of a new life.
Chapter 8  A Second Sowing 1973-1981

As we move into the last decades of this history, we look once more to Mother Catherine McAuley for an all-embracing, unifying image which reflects all that our mission signifies. "We should be as the compass," she said, "that goes around its circle without stirring from its center." That is to say that the fullness of the charism of Mercy is never diminished; it remains all that it is. It is both stabilizing and dynamic. It moves us to recreate and renew the present; to chart new paths for the future; to face difficulties with courage; to respond to all in any need with compassion. It gives its unique character to all it touches. It may express its message in a new idiom, but its signature is indelible. Its enduring power has sustained us and challenged us from the earliest years of this history. The summation of its meaning, founded on all the experience of the past, came to be articulated in the mission statement of the College adapted and formulated during these years.

As a result, it is now possible for us to see within the continuum of this history the relationship of the parts to the whole. The traditions of the past condition the present and make the future possible. What has been, what is, and what will be come together in a dynamic unity and common identity.

Within this perspective the College prepared to seek a new president. Upon receiving Sister Mary Christopher's letter of resignation on January 3, 1973, Dr. John Quinn, chairman of the Board of Trustees, reported that the membership of the Executive Committee would be chosen from the following groups:

- One member of the administration selected by the Administrative Council
- Three members of the faculty chosen by the Faculty Senate
- One student representative chosen by the Faculty Senate
- One student representative chosen by the Student Congress
- One representative of the alumnae, to be President of the Alumnae Association
- One representative of the Corporation, to be chosen by the Corporation
- Four members of the Board of Trustees, including Sister Mary Mercy McAuliffe, RSM, who was designated chairman of the Search Committee.

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66 Regan and Keiss, p. 106

67 Catalog, Salve Regina College, 1978-1980, p. 9
It was suggested to the committee that the president should perhaps be a Sister of Mercy (though not necessarily so) because of the image of the College and the religious body that sponsored it.

By February 7, 1973, the membership of the Search Committee was determined as follows:

Administration:
- Sister Mary Christopher, RSM

Board of Trustees:
- Sister Mary Mercy, RSM; Chairman
- Sister Mary Josetta Butler, RSM; General counselor of the Sisters of Mercy
- Mr. Jeremiah Lynch, Jr., a Newport lawyer
- Mr. William A. Perry, president of the Newport National Bank

Corporation
- Sister Mary Rosalia Flaherty, RSM

Faculty:
- Sister Mary Noel Blute, RSM
- Mrs. Catherine Graziano
- Dr. William Burrell

Alumnae:
- Miss Mary Connelly, Alumnae President

Student:
- Miss Ann Harmon, a nursing student

They immediately conducted a nationwide search. Thirty-five candidates who applied were given serious consideration by the committee. This number was eventually reduced to three candidates as requested by the Board of Trustees. Sister Lucille McKillop, RSM, Ph.D. from the Chicago Province, was offered the position by the Trustees. Sister Lucille accepted and on April 27, 1973, was formally appointed by the Board of Trustees and Members of the Corporation as the fifth president of Salve Regina College.

At the moment she was on the faculty of St. Xavier College in Chicago. Her vita gives evidence of her competence and versatility. With a Ph.D. in mathematics and philosophy from the University of Wisconsin,
Sister was chairman of the mathematics department at St. Xavier College in Chicago and a part-time faculty member of the graduate school of the Illinois Institute of Technology. In her fifteen years on the faculty of St. Xavier College, she was also director of the federal aid programs as well as the summer session. As chairman of the Liberal Arts and Humanities Departments, she had an overview of the curriculum. Her experience on several committees, among which were Rank and Tenure, Educational Policies, Faculty Affairs, Committee on Financial Aid to Students, and Faculty Member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees gave her experience of an important role in the life of the College. Her work on the budget also gave her a practical knowledge of budgeting systems. Furthermore, her interest in minorities led her to institute a creative and effective remedial program for disadvantaged students.

On June 15, 1973, Sister Lucille McKillop began her tenure as the fifth president of Salve Regina College. For the sake of clarity, it seems advisable to consider the early years of Sister Lucille's presidency in two parts, that is, from 1973 to 1981 and from 1982 to the present.

By 1973 the governance of the College was administered under a revised set of by-laws. The revision continued to place the responsibility of policy-making and management of the College in the Board of Trustees. Specified retained powers were exercised by five Sisters of Mercy from the Province of Providence. The intent of this revision was to define the relationship between the College and the sponsoring body, the Sisters of Mercy.

At this time the following were the members of the Board:

- Sister Mary Josetta Butler, RSM
- James C. Colton
- Mary E. Connolly
- Felix DeWeldon
- Willard H. Gage, Jr.
- Michael A. Gammino
- Jeremiah C. Lynch, Jr.
- Sister Mary Mercy McAuliffe, RSM
- Very Reverend Charles H. McKenna, O.P.
- Sister Mary Lucille McKillop, RSM
- William A. Perry
- George H. Filtz
- Dr. John F. Quinn
When Sister Lucille assumed her responsibilities the country was struggling with conflicts attendant upon the issue of desegregation and was torn not only by the exposure of Watergate but also by the impeachment of its president, all of which had a deteriorating effect upon the moral stability of society.68

In addition, the task of education and the role of education became more complex in view of the advancements in all the fields of human knowledge. This situation demanded on the part of the schools a creative response open to the new insights of the present without sacrificing the wisdom of the past.

The technical complexity of the age with its information overloads, together with the web of interdependence transforming global happenings into local events, made it increasingly difficult for institutions like Salve Regina “to redeem the time.”69

Consequently, Sister Lucille came to her task with a clear understanding of both the temper of the times and the urgency of the needs of the College. Indeed, in a letter to Sister Mary Christopher, dated May 3, 1973, she spelled out areas of coordination and review to implement the orderly transfer of authority of the presidency.

One of the first areas of concern was the need to increase the enrollment, a situation that might be met by establishing the College as coeducational. Historically, the College was in fact coeducational. Since 1948 the College had admitted men through its Community Education division. Because of the increase in these numbers, in 1969 the Salve Regina Long Range Planning Analysis, including every constituency of the College in its study, recommended that Salve Regina consider moving formally into coeducation. On June 2, 1970, a special meeting of the Faculty Senate and faculty at large was convened to consider the Long Range Plan. At this meeting the faculty present unanimously voted that Salve Regina College become coeducational. On June 11, 1973, the Board of Trustees recommended the following:

That appropriate procedures be followed to study and implement the advisability of accepting full-time men students as soon as feasible. This study should be done in cooperation with the other constituencies of the College, and the committee should report back to the Board of Trustees no later than September 30.

In view of this historical sequence, Sister Lucille immediately proceeded to implement this recommendation. She asked Dr. Ascanio DiPippo to organize a College Community Committee on Coeducation. This committee was made up of twenty-nine members taken from the Board of Trustees, Administration, Faculty, Alumnae, Students, and the Security and Maintenance Departments.

Supported by the unanimous vote of the Faculty Senate, the Committee went on record as approving coeducation at Salve Regina College and recommended to the Board of Trustees that the philosophy of the...

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69 Leonard, vol. 2
College was stated in terms which acknowledged the College as coeducational. On July 24, 1973, at a special meeting, the Board of Trustees accepted the recommendations of the committee and asked that the College begin immediately to accept male students on a regular basis. On August 2, 1973, the College Community Committee on Coeducation met and assigned tasks to various subcommittees to investigate the modification of all areas in light of this change.

The second mandate given to Sister Lucille by the Board of Trustees was to reduce the College deficit. At their meeting on September 9, 1974, the Board voted to accept the 1974-1975 budget with a maximum deficit of $178,322 and with a strong injunction to internally reduce the deficit to $150,000 by the end of the fiscal year.

On February 26, 1975, Sister Lucille gave to the faculty a summary of the steps she took to facilitate this change. Through her negotiations with the regional offices of HEW and HUD the College received a one-year moratorium on the principal and interest on the loans for both Miley Hall and O'Hare Academic Center, thus lowering our deficit to $61,322. By seeking the aid of the Administrator General of the Sisters of Mercy of the Union, Sister Lucille succeeded in borrowing $400,000 at 8% interest as opposed to the 12 1/4% paid to the banks in Rhode Island on a loan of $500,000. At the same time by the sale of some of the paintings in Ochre Court the College was able to pay off $100,000 of this debt.

In the Report of the President for the years 1973 to 1977, Sister Lucille pointed out that the balance of operational expenditures and operational revenues were hairline, indicating that the base of financial support needed to be widened. At the same time in 1973 to 1974, a salary scale based on academic rank, education, and experience was established as well as an equitable pay scale for the salaries of other employees of the College—this with the promise that a conscious effort would always be made for increases in the same areas, as possible within the limitations of a balanced budget.

Although the enrollment and finances were of momentous importance at this time, no less vital was the proper understanding of the goal and mission of the College by all concerned. Thus, it was at the first faculty meeting of the academic year, September 5, 1973, that Sister Lucille laid the groundwork for the future interaction of the Academic Community, the key to which she interpreted as follows:

"This working together involves a mutual understanding of our mission and of our power. Our mission is spelled out beautifully in the By-laws of the Corporation and of the Board of Trustees. We are here first to promote the formation of students relative to their ultimate goals and dignity as persons, and also to serve their proximate goals as members of society; second, to establish a curriculum which will assist the students to cultivate their intellects, to ripen their capacities for right judgment and to prepare them for specific professional goals; third, to encourage and provide means whereby their knowledge of their cultural heritage is deepened and they are prepared for family and civic life; fourth, to fulfill the Salve Regina College commitment of service directly to the larger community with which we operate. It was the statement of these goals as the objectives of this institution which had most to do with my coming here, and I am sure the same is true of all of you who are truly interested in education. So we agree, I know, on mission.

"I look forward rather," she concludes, "to the creation of an atmosphere in which students can learn, teachers can teach, problems can be solved -- whether academic or financial -- in which a committee structure will
be devised to make possible the examination and implementation of the ideas of each of us, in which
administration will facilitate by ministering, and in which Salve Regina College will flourish after these initial
months of change and all the frustrations consequent upon changes."

The following data, taken from the President's Report 1973 to 1977, affords a very practical assessment of
the progress of the College within these years.

The first category treated was the curriculum, the examination of which is based on the assumption that any
curriculum must be ordered to the needs of the students. During these years the revitalization of the curriculum
became a priority, a work which involved certain preliminary overall adjustments as well as the introduction of
new programs in academics.

I Academics

In order that there be greater cohesiveness within the elements that made up the curriculum and a closer
identification of all students with the College, the continuing education program became integrated into the
College program. Thus, all students followed the same procedures and could be participants in all the student
services and activities of the College. The ongoing evaluation of the curriculum came to be a task of the newly
organized Educational Policies and Curriculum Committee, working with the heads of the departments and the
Academic Dean. Each department, as well, pledged to update its own five-year plan, thus identifying its strengths
and weaknesses. Its changes were subject to the approval of the E.P.C.C. (Educational Policy Curriculum
Committee).

The curriculum was further revised in 1974 by replacing the four-credit courses with three-credit courses,
thus reinstating the basic requirements in theology, English, science and math, the social sciences, and the
humanities. Among the new programs introduced were:

- Religious Studies now offered as a major.
- The Criminal Justice program, with its emphasis on justice in law rather than enforcement of law, was now a
  part of the regular College program. The Business Management Program was serviced by management
  professors from the Naval War College.
- The Baccalaureate program for registered nurses who graduated from three-year nursing programs allowed a
  registered nurse to accelerate his or her college work as a result of testing options built into the admissions
  procedure.
- An American Studies major was developed through model cooperation of faculty from every discipline.
- Introduction of a double-major rather than major and minor became a possibility.
- Gerontology program, a training program for geriatric patient care, was funded for $10,000 from Title I.
- Graduate program in Human Development was initiated in the Spring Semester of 1974 with specializations
  in Human Development, Reading, Special Education.
Master of Science program in Criminal Justice was introduced in 1977.

II Student Services

The area of Student Services was both reinforced and expanded according to the needs of the students and the demands of the time. Among these services were the following:

- The Office of Academic Advising and the Center for Tutorial Services in all academic areas were both opened in 1974.
- The Financial Aid Office was reorganized in 1974 with tighter controls and procedures and was opened to graduate students.
- The Office of Veteran Services, originally founded in 1974 by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through its program at the College and its outreach program, reached over seven hundred veterans.
- The College Health Services was expanded to include not only students but the entire College community, as well as providing services to the larger community.
- The Placement Office continued to orient students to job openings, career possibilities, campus interviews, resume writing, and so forth.
- Sports and Athletics: Because the College had become coeducational the athletic program was modified and expanded. In 1974 students made use of the Newport Boys Club with its gym and pool. In 1976 the gymnasium of Mercy Hall was renovated, a full-time Director of Athletics was hired, and an intercollegiate team of men and women as well as intramural teams were established under his direction.
- Student Activities: In June 1975 the Office of Student Activities was formed; the function was formerly administered by the Student Congress.

III Admissions and Enrollment

Among all the offices associated with the administration of the College none is more vital than Admissions. By 1977 its procedures had been refined and expanded to include an Admissions Committee made up of representatives from administration, department chairmen, faculty, and admissions counselors who reviewed and evaluated the data of each applicant.

IV Administration

The growth of the College demanded a corresponding extension in the membership and roles of the Administrative Council. In 1974, Dr. William Burrell, Dean of the College, was appointed Vice-President with the responsibilities centered on his roles as Dean of Faculty and Dean of Graduate School. Sister Sheila Megley, who served as Dean of Students in 1974, was appointed Vice-President in 1977 with responsibilities centered on her roles as Academic Dean and Dean of Students. Mr. James C. Colton, resigning as a member of the Board of Trustees, became full-time Business Manager of the College. At the same time, by decision of the Board of Trustees he retained his role as Treasurer of the Salve Regina Corporation. Reverend James K. Healy, CSSP,
director of Campus Ministry since 1974, became Associate Dean of Students in 1976. Sister Mary Audrey O'Donnell continued as Dean of Admissions, working with the newly formed Admissions Committee.

The Office of College and Community Relations was created in 1973 with Robert McKenna as director with the primary mandate at this time to counteract the inaccurate image of the College. A professional public relations counsel was engaged for ten months to assist this office. By means of a highly organized campaign through the media and personal contacts, an active awareness of the College's strength and potential was established. At this time, the Alumni, the Fathers Council, later replaced by the Parents Council, and the Gateway Club were the direct responsibility of this office.

In 1976 two offices were established as support systems to the administration, the Office of Development and the Office of Research and Planning. Sister Therese Antone became the Director of Development assuming as well the direct responsibility for the Gateway Club and the Alumni. The goal of this office was to lay the groundwork for a successful Capital Fund Raising Drive, to approach foundations for large gifts for specific support. Sister Therese drew up a plan known as Development for the 80's and scheduled for December 1977 the first annual Governor's Ball for the benefit of the College.

V Research and Planning

The Office of Research and Planning came into existence in July 1976 with a part-time director who was also the director of Public Information. In January these two offices were separated; Sister Mary Mercy McAuliffe became full-time director of Research and Planning, and Sister Esther Whalen, RSC, became full-time director of Public Information. The chief function of the office of Research and Planning was to locate necessary funding at state and federal levels for projects needed for continued development of the College. Dr. Charles O'Connor, Deputy Commissioner of Education in New York/New Jersey, as a result of the investigation of the Interpersonal Government Act of 1970, was assigned as technical assistant to Sister Mary Mercy for a period of two years.

This office monitored several projects on the national and state levels for the continued development of the College in terms of programs in the humanities, criminal justice, and education. It also opened avenues of communication with several local and state agencies as well as businesses and industries to familiarize them with the willingness and capability of the college to serve their respective educational needs.

VI Resources

Within the next four years, from 1977 to 1981, there was a continued evaluation of the curriculum in terms of the mission and goals of the College by a faculty who were kept informed of what Sister Lucille called "Present Realities and Future Directions," realities which concerned budget, proliferation of courses, enrollment, and admission policies.

At the same time the faculty were asked for "a scholarly and practical approach to self-study and long range planning which would give consideration to the challenge and privilege of futuristic thinking." The faculty response resulted not only in a continued evaluation of the curriculum within a given discipline, but also corporately combined new life into the curriculum as a whole. By 1980 five new major programs were added to the curriculum: accounting, comparative literature, computer science, economics, and social work. The total
number of disciplines increased from twenty in 1974 to thirty-two in 1980, while the total number of major offerings increased from nine in 1974 to twenty-five in 1980.

Between 1980 and 1981 the College was evaluated by two accrediting agencies. In October 1980, the department of nursing was visited by the National League for Nursing. Its thorough and detailed review of all areas directly and indirectly related to the nursing program was very favorable. One of the major concerns was the fact that there were no doctorally prepared faculty in nursing and that the part-time faculty were generally not prepared beyond the baccalaureate level. The committee also recommended that in the future there should be a policy of recruiting full-time qualified faculty only. They also saw the need for obtaining more space and equipment for the nursing skills lab as well as some modernization of the library facilities.

As a result of the report the nursing faculty indicated an interest in the following:

- Obtaining additional space for a nursing lab
- Focusing more attention on the education of registered nurse students
- Developing more electives for nurses and others
- Budgeting more time for research and publication
- Planning for advanced education of the faculty
- Planning more faculty development experiences for themselves
- Considering the development of a program in continuing education for registered nurses in the State.

In March 1981 an accreditation team representing the Commission on Institution of Higher Education of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges visited for three days. In giving an overall picture of the College, the committee noted in particular the coherence of all the components—faculty, staff, students, administration, and trustees—in the ongoing planning and evaluation of the progress of the College. Through this concerted effort, they considered that the mission and goals of the College were reviewed, refined, and clarified at every level. They commended, in particular, the primary effort within the arts and humanities at building strong basic programs, the ongoing developmental process at work within the Social Science areas, and the excellent physical facilities and equipment of the science program. Yet they were concerned about the adequacy of some majors in small departments, faculty overloads, and proliferation of courses.

They viewed the Instructional Technology Center as a very valuable support system for teaching. Only in its second year of operation, it was considered as having had a major impact as an instructional support for faculty and students.

In spite of the fact that the number of faculty with doctorates had increased from twelve to twenty-six, the team felt that some consideration should be given to increase the number of Ph.D.'s with a genuine commitment to teaching. At the same time, it recognized the faculty as well qualified and as a valuable asset to the College, and it encouraged the recruitment of faculty members of more diverse backgrounds.
One of their strongest recommendations dealt with the Library. The team found the main strength of the Library in the professionalism and ingenuity of the Head Librarian and Staff reflected in their various planning reports and their effective and efficient use of resources. Although the Library was seen as a program support library rather than a research library, the committee found the number of volumes in the collection below the national standard set by ACRL, the distribution of material uneven, and the reference section inadequate. It cautioned against keeping separate libraries in a college the size of Salve Regina College. The team found the student services of uniformly high quality and appropriate to the needs of the recipients. The Admissions Office, too, showed a conscious effort, at this time in particular, to work toward a more balanced male/female ratio in the student body.

The conclusion of their report summarized briefly both significant strengths and significant weaknesses of the College.

**Significant Strengths:**

- Mission of the College is clearly articulated, understood, supported by administration, faculty, staff, and students.
- Planning is thorough and involves all appropriate groups.
- Administration is competent, open, respected, trusted, communicates effectively, and inspires confidence.
- Faculty is dedicated, hardworking, concerned about their students.

**Significant Weaknesses:**

- Library deficiencies.
- Faculty’s heavy workload, low percentage of doctoral degrees.
- Finances—debt, lack of endowment—almost totally tuition-dependent.

As a result of this report, the College was reaccredited for another ten years.

Meanwhile, the College was vitalized by several major programs and enriching activities. The first among these, chronologically, was the **Bicentennial Celebration** extending in both its educational and cultural aspects from 1974 through 1975.

Members of the faculty and prominent guest lecturers provided a long-range perspective on the Revolution—sociological, religious, economic, political, and cultural. Anyone, including high school students, could enroll in any or all segments. Four college credits were given for each part with the presentation of a thesis on the topic under study.

Some of the other features of the celebration included a Colonial Arts Weekend extending from January 18 to January 20, 1974. Featured were an exhibition of arts and crafts from the colonial period, a joint concert at Trinity Church of American colonial music, both vocal and instrumental, with the Providence Singers and the College glee club, as well as the presentation by the College drama club of the comedy "The Contrast," a satire on British and American life. This was historically America's first professionally produced native comedy.

In the summers of 1974 and 1975, the Spirit of '76 was recaptured by a series of presentations, some of which included the singing of folk songs and the telling of folk tales on McAuley lawn by Bill Schuslik, a well-known balladeer; a concert in Ochre Court of America's greatest hymns directed by C. Alexander Peloquin; and a Black Heritage Concert rendered by members of the Community Baptist Church. There was even a powwow of American Indians of eight different tribes with music and dancing and an exhibition of Indian crafts on the grounds of the Wetmore building. All of these were free and open to the public.

The Peace and Justice Symposium, a lecture series initiated in 1977, represented another long-time educative supplement to the regular course of studies. The genesis of this service grew out of a faculty concern for a forum in which the total academic community would be involved and by which the general mission and objectives of the College could be seen in relation to those social, economic, and political issues which were both contemporary and crucial.

A committee of faculty was formed with Sister Sheila Megley as chairperson and facilitator. The first of four lecture series entitled Education for Peace and Justice was launched with the help of faculty participants, the Student Congress, the members of Sigma Phi Sigma, and the Diocesan Media Center.

Within a period of three sessions, on March 7, 8, 9, 1978, themes of global significance were analyzed and discussed relative to the economic order, systems of political oppression, Marxism, and problems involving the Third World. All were seen in relation to the keynote lecture: "The Christian Vision of a Just World Order."

Each thesis was presented by persons nationally renowned in their particular fields. The discussion, in each case, was stimulated by two reactors, one from the College faculty, the other from the Naval War College. The second lecture of March 15, 1979, took the form of a workshop conducted by two speakers, Mrs. Ada Deer, a Menominee Indian and Fellow of the Harvard University Institute of Politics, and Mrs. Carmela Lacago, executive director of Asociacion Nacional Politicos, Pro Personas Mayores. The former spoke in the morning session on Native American Indian problems; the latter, in the afternoon, on legislation and public policy as it relates to minority groups. Each session was followed by group discussion.

The third, organized in 1980 by the Student Academic Senate, featured four students who submitted the best papers on any topic related to peace and justice and presented them before a panel of judges chosen from outside the College.

The last, a series of five lectures extending from October to April 1982-1983 was sponsored by the Atwood Lecture Series and dealt with such themes as
In contrast to the patriotic thrust of the bicentennial activities and the global dimensions of the Peace and Justice Symposia, the Fine Arts Department brought to the campus the weekend of November 9, 1976, a Renaissance Trilogy. It was a real festival of Renaissance music, dancing and drama, featuring in particular the Young Rhode Island Shakespeare Theatre and the Cambridge Court Players.

The areas of history, philosophy, literature, and art, together with a panel discussion, "The Concept of the Renaissance Man," were explored by members of the faculty, followed by a recital for guitar and voice given by guest artists Vincent Fraoli and Deborah Muselli. Likewise, the productions of the campus theater division kept alive during these years its usual reputation for excellence. Its repertoire included such musicals as Brigadoon, West Side Story, Cabaret and Godspell. The Lark, Lillian Hillman’s adaptation of the play by Jean Anouilh, portrayed the life and death of Joan of Arc. It was so well done that many of the audience came to see it three times.

An interesting adjunct to communication arts was the introduction in 1973 of the Readers Theater by Robert J. Kulo, professor of speech communication. Professor Kulo described the Readers Theater as "a theater of the imagination." It demands audience participation because it uses no costuming, scenery, makeup, and few if any props.

One of the most unusual presentations of the Readers Theater and perhaps the most timely was "Bronze Shades," an epic poem about war written by Burrows Younkin, a native of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, while he was a Marine lieutenant on duty in Vietnam. It was adapted and directed by Professor Kulo for presentation to the public March 20, 1974. The multimedia presentation featured six readers, sound effects, and slides taken by the author in Vietnam. It was followed by an open dialogue between the audience and the author.

Other major productions presented by the Readers Theater included J. R. R. Tolkien’s The Hobbit and Edith Sitwell’s Facade, a collection of protest poetry. As part of its children’s literature program, the Readers Theater also presented Charlotte’s Web and Jonathan Seagull.

In response to the needs of the Newport community, the College also encouraged the efforts of the Newport Black Ensemble Theater in its apprenticeship program by providing in 1979 the theater and lighting equipment for its first summer presentation. Its co-founder, Paula Sanders, had previously won an award from the College for establishing contacts between black and white culture in the community.

Likewise, the opportunity for Newporters to learn the discipline and techniques of the theater became possible by the establishment of the Newport branch of the Young Peoples School for the Performing Arts under
the direction of Bernard G. Masterson, Visiting Assistant Professor of Fine Arts. It began its twelve-week Spring session at Mercy Hall, February 9, 1980.

In other areas, the College extended itself as a cultural asset to the community by hosting a series of lectures by renowned Irish scholars, sponsored by the Irish-American Culture Institute. It also continued to be the cultural center for the renaissance of Portuguese art, music, and history.

The Newport Institute, based at the College, brought distinguished diplomats, government personnel, and senior military officials to discuss present and future alternatives essential to procure peace.

The College took care to supplement the educational experiences of the students by providing for many other diversified opportunities. Besides the fact that some students at this time studied abroad in Spain, France, England, Ireland, and Denmark, the January Interim, with its time span of three weeks, afforded others the opportunity to broaden their intellectual and cultural horizons in other ways.

Dr. James Hersh of the philosophy department, together with Mr. Glenn Guittari and fourteen students, spent the Interim of 1975 exploring the Celtic heritage of England, Ireland, and Wales. The trip, taken for credit, encompassed mythology, music, archaeology, and art history. Called the “Druid’s Legacy,” it opened a world of symbolism, art forms, and musical sound patterns and related them to the twentieth century. In the Interim of 1977, Dr. Hersh offered another course called “In Search of the Holy Grail” as part of his seminar on Arthurian Mythology. All the discussions and readings abstracted from Malory’s Morte d’Arthur came alive again as twenty students visited the ancient sites in Britain, rich in Arthurian lore and myth. The guide for much of the trip was the British author, Geoffrey Ashe, who, as one student remarked “brought us closer to Arthur than anyone could have.” Another called him “an invaluable and precious guide and companion.”

Besides their readings, the students were obliged to keep a journal and, upon returning, met with Dr. Hersh several times for discussion. For Dr. Hersh the value of both tours, the “Druid’s Legacy” and “In Search of the Holy Grail,” lay in the fact that “they touch the deep parts of oneself and add a symbolic depth to life.”

Although much emphasis has been placed on the intellectual and cultural enrichment of the college program, another aspect of college life that should not be passed over is that of athletics.

Through the summer of 1973, the Athletics Advisory Committee did much to reorganize an active intramural program. In 1974, with a nucleus of six members, Dr DiPippo took the first steps in developing the men’s basketball team.

By 1975 the Newport Boys Club became the center for our basketball and swimming activities. Within two years’ time, the varsity team extended to include men’s and women’s softball teams. In 1979 Salve Regina College was listed as a participant in Rhode Island College Super Sports Competition.

From then on, as we shall see, the story of athletics at Salve Regina has been one of continued growth.

The advent of men on campus brought a whole new set of possibilities into the overall program of the College as well as the acquisition of men’s dorms in Carey Mansion, Narragansett Hall, and Seaview.

The summer sessions continued to offer graduate and undergraduate courses, workshops, certificate programs, seminars, and institutes. Two of these are of particular interest because they have continued to survive.
The first, the New England Municipal Clerks' Institute, under the sponsorship of the New England Association of Town and City Clerks, held its first graduation on August 26, 1977. Sister Lucille presented certificates to thirty-two clerks who completed the curriculum of one hundred and five hours over three summer weekly institutes. For thirteen consecutive summers, each group has found the institute "making a fine contribution to the Municipal Clerks' profession and to local government in general."

The second, the annual twelve-day session of Orthopedists, was first brought to the campus in July 1979. At this time one hundred doctors, throughout the Western Hemisphere, were taught by twenty-five physicians from Harvard Orthopedic Faculty. It is chiefly through the interest of Dr. Howard Browne of Newport, resident director and coordinator of the program, that this group has come to be identified with our summer program.

Although much planning and effort was expended in expediting the programs and activities just mentioned, at no time was the development of all aspects of the spiritual life of the students neglected. Indeed, in the course of years, this service has always been an ongoing endeavor. Although it has been exercised under different names, it has been ordered to the same end. Before 1968, it appeared as a function of the Sodality; from 1968 to 1970 its role was assumed under the title Action Care, which, like the Sodality, was directed by faculty members with a corps of students. By 1970 it was reorganized as the Christian Life Center administered by the College chaplain, Reverend Christopher Johnson, O.P., together with Sister Marianne Postiglione, chairman of the music department.

With the expansion of the ministerial roles of the church, there was need for a more structured approach to the organization of the Christian Life Center. As a result, the Campus Ministry came into being under the leadership of Doctor Karen Dobson, its first dean and a member of the Administrative Council. The staff was made up of an administrative assistant, the campus chaplains, and students as work-study participants.

Besides the preparation for the liturgies at Ochre Court and in the residence halls, the members also direct the sacramental catechists for Baptism, First Penance, First Eucharist, and especially for Confirmation. The center also coordinates services for the poor in terms of food and clothing drives. It likewise provides an outreach to the sick and elderly. All in all, it encompasses all that pertains to the liturgical, the pastoral, and the apostolic.

Consistent with the mission of the College and as an extension of the apostolic endeavors of the Campus Ministry, several students volunteered their time and their talents in the education of those adults who were mentally and physically handicapped.

A program directed by Sister Charles Francis of Salve Regina College and Mrs. Alice Alexander of Maher Center offered adult education for handicapped persons over the age of twenty-one. They were tutored on a one-to-one basis by Salve students who majored in special education. As a result the handicapped person was aided both academically and socially to interact in society on a more cohesive level.

An additional effort to reach out to these members of society grew out of the inspiration and enthusiasm of one student, Raye Denkewicz, a sophomore and special education major. Through her efforts, together with a committee of students and faculty and the added help of two hundred volunteers, the first Newport County Olympics for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped was held on April 26, 1980, on the Wakehurst
grounds. Three hundred participants, age eight and over, competed according to their abilities in eight track and field events. Since then the Newport County Special Olympics has been an annual "celebration" for all concerned.

In like manner, student nurses in the Mental Health area worked with foster parents in the community. Each student was assigned a foster family and for one hour a week gave guidance as a resource person and opened avenues for the solution of particular problems. Through the initiative of one of these students a seminar program for foster parents was set up and met with much success. Others, student nurses in Community Health, together with the staff of Visiting Nursing Service, opened three clinics on Aquidneck Island for anyone over sixty or anyone with a chronic illness.

Apart from programs organized on campus, there were many students who, of themselves, volunteered their time and talents in the service of others in the community. Some spent a summer among the poor of Honduras or Appalachia. Thus, the Mercy ideal of service became a reality in many different ways.

In interpreting the factual data that make up this chapter there is no more valid source than that to be found in the message Sister Lucille gave at the faculty workshop of September 5, 1979. She said in part:

The entire program at Salve is based on wisdom to know what we ought to do if we continue to hope for a bright future for this College—both as a corporate body and for each of us individually.

The past six years of cooperative effort are remarkable—Faculty Committees, Departments, Administrative Offices—have worked together to set academic priorities and have pulled together to solve financial problems as well.

I expect us to continue to move optimistically to our truth based on facts, right judgement, and the convictions from which comes the courage this college needs to assume leadership and to uphold the best values in the '80's—freeing ourselves to know, to be, and to do what we ought as we move hopefully into the 1990's.
Chapter 9 A Second Growth 1982-1991

As a prelude to the last decade of this history, it is most essential that we see the identity of our mission today as it was envisioned by Catherine McAuley in 1831 while she and her Sisters dedicated their lives to the poor. Her study of the Gospels gave her an intuitive penetration into the mystery of the poor. She was convinced that in dealing with poverty in whatever form one communicates the Gospel message that God is present in the world.  

It is not difficult to make the transition from Baggott Street in Dublin to Salve Regina College in Newport, Rhode Island. It is Monday, January 18, 1982. The occasion is a faculty workshop. The speaker is Lucille McKillop, RSM. The message in part is as follows:

**Our plans as teachers doing the best work possible is an expression of one of the counsels given to the Apostles and through them, to all of us who are teaching in a Catholic/Christian school.** “Go, sell what thou hast and give to the poor - to poor fishermen.” What did they have to give? They had two things -- they had a worthwhile message and they had time. We have a message to give and we have the time to give it.

*The transmission of knowledge and values from one human being to another is indeed part of the same message; and this same Biblical passage gives us new insights into both the responsibility and the role of teacher. The poor whom we are privileged to serve are not usually poor in an economic sense, but rather they are the impoverished in an intellectual and, sometimes, moral sense. The root of this impoverishment is based in inexperience, unfulfilled potential, limited opportunity. “Our” poor need the environment of learning, and the time we can give to help them experience the richness of the intellectual life, to fulfill their potential, and to broaden their opportunities.*

It is then not hard to realize that “the quality of Mercy is not strained,” that the spirit of Catherine McAuley still lives, that the Alpha and the Omega meet.

In the world of education during this decade every such institution has been called by the federal government in particular to examine its place within the given economic, social, and political exigencies of the nation. For all practical purposes, then, suffice it to understand some of the demands that colleges and universities face in terms of policy and procedures, curriculum and cutbacks:

1. Colleges and universities no longer exist “in an ivory tower.” College presidents are urged to make sure that they are listening to public criticism and take action to address the matters that have provoked public concern.

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70 Regan and Keiss, p. 77
2. Higher education must lobby Congress; the problems are too serious for "business as usual."

3. Academic research should be more closely linked to the needs of the nation and should demonstrate accountability to the public community.

4. There is a call to improve the quality of education across the country in math, science, education, literature, and writing.

5. Scientific illiteracy is said to threaten the conduct of research and our economic vitality.

6. The quality of teacher education must be reviewed.

7. Reform of undergraduate education requires the integration of Liberal Arts and Professional Studies to restore balance to a college curriculum.

8. Accrediting agencies should be tougher on the institutions they accredit.

9. Because of the rise of inflation, colleges must fight hard to get any major increase in federal support, particularly in regard to student aid.

10. Since 1988 there has been a steady decrease on the part of many corporations and private foundations as well as the federal government to provide long-term assistance with fellowship funding in both the arts and the sciences.

11. The Library Improvement Act of 1988 would consolidate many programs and would no longer reserve any money specifically for college libraries.\(^71\)

In a sense, the above picture is not entirely detrimental. It calls upon us to redefine who we are, why we are, and how we are. It urges us to preserve our integrity as an educational institution and rededicate ourselves to the awesome responsibility of opening young minds to the fullness of truth in terms of today's world.

In this final review of the curriculum, it seems advisable to consider areas which have manifested an unusual growth as well as those which have come to be because of their viability in terms of the times and the needs of the students. Perhaps the most visible example of the revitalization of the academic programs in the College is to be found in the growth and integration of the Fine Arts, namely, music, art, and the theatre. In the diversity and quality of their offerings they have a record of phenomenal growth. In their close, mutual interrelationship, they have also given evidence of the integration within the curriculum of a strong liberal arts component.

The Art Department, with Jay Lacouture, F.P.A. as chair of curriculum offerings for studio art majors, art education majors, and art minors, is also a leading cultural resource for the College and the wider civic and art communities.

\(^71\) *Chronicle of Higher Education, 1988-1991*
Within the College curriculum, the department has structured several three-credit courses to meet the general education requirement. It has provided several one-credit workshops featuring a particular artist, medium, period, or style as possible electives. In addition, in close correlation with the Music Department it has designed a course exploring the stylistic developments in art and music.

The McKillop Gallery, dedicated on November 28, 1983, has opened the door to featuring the work of outstanding artists as well as providing the proper format for student exhibitions. It also serves as a point of contact for visiting professional artists in their interaction with the students.12

The Music Department, under the combined direction of Dr. Thomas Day and Brother James Loxham, FSC, also brings to the students a cultural heritage that is both rich and diversified. Its degree program, divided into Music History, Theory and Education, Instruction in Voice or Instrument, and Performance, make up the requirements for either a major or minor in music.

In 1982, in order to accommodate the number of students enrolled in the various aspects of the music program, the College renovated a section of Carey Mansion, a leased facility serving as a residence hall. This wing, now called Cecilia Hall, houses the musical instruction areas, choral practice space, the music library, faculty offices, and storage rooms. It is well adapted to classes relating to instruction in voice and instruments, for the work involved in the various performing assemblies, and for public performances.

The performing assemblies, with Brother James Loxham directing, bring to the campus as a whole as well as to the outside community a variety of vocal combinations ranging from college chorus to madrigals, from chamber chorus to a cappella. These are supplemented by instrumental variations from Jazz Combo to Concert Band, from Brass Ensemble to Chamber Orchestra—to mention just a few.

These, together with the noon concerts on Wednesdays featuring a variety of professional artists, vocal or instrumental, share with the campus and community the rich experience and joy of good music.

Like the Art and Music Departments, the Theatre Department has had a remarkable renewal. No longer a program within the English Department, it has developed into a discipline with a whole spectrum of offerings both theatrical and practical, aesthetic and technical.13

Under the capable direction of Dr. Bernard Masterson, the theatre curriculum provides the students with the opportunity to master the literary background of the theatre and to acquire the skills and techniques for professional theatrical careers or for educational theatre. To attain these goals a student may major in Theatre Arts, Technical Theatre, or Theatre Education, fulfilling the core requirements and a field of concentration. Provision is also made for a Theatre minor.

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12 Salve Regina College Art Department, National Association of Schools of Art and Design Self-Study Report, April 1986

13 Salve Regina College, New England Association of Schools and Colleges Self-Study Report, March 1991
The Children's Theatre and the Readers Theatre have been integrated into the overall curriculum as well as dancing as an art form.

Because of the space afforded in Mercy Hall for the Megley Theatre, dedicated to Sheila Megley, RSM, Provost, there is no longer any need to use an outside facility for the theatre productions, which have numbered fifty-one within a ten-year period. Like both the Art and Music departments, the Theatre has serviced the General Education requirement by means of a variety of workshops. Several of its offerings are cross-referenced with the Art, Music, and English departments, thus assuring a cohesiveness in the Fine Arts throughout the College curriculum.74

Another facet of the curriculum which has also broadened the scope of student choices is that of Management. Since its inception in the early seventies, the Management Department now has close to two hundred students. Beginning as a general Management program, it is now possible for a student to obtain a degree in any one of the following: Financial Management, Human Resource Management, Marketing Management, or Health Service Administration. A fifth concentration, Operations Management, is in the making. All fields have excellent career potential.75

In addition, the accreditation report of the visit made in 1989 by the National League for Nursing indicated the progress made in many areas by the Nursing Department. The fact that the College leased Pell School from the City of Newport for the use of the department has been a great asset in its development. This building has provided classrooms, offices for faculty, private areas for student counseling, and a much-needed resource center.

The overall curriculum for both generic and RN students was found to be well integrated. Visits to selected clinical agencies prove very positive in regard to student participation in a variety of clinical experiences and diagnoses. The instructional processes were varied and well-adapted to promote critical thinking and self-evaluation on the part of the individual student.

In the final assessment the committee listed among the strengths of the department the following:

1. The strong support of the administration to the nursing program as evidenced in the employment of well-qualified faculty in sufficient numbers.

2. The commitment of the chairperson and faculty to improve the program.

3. Collegial relationships between and among faculty in nursing and arts and sciences, and a supportive climate for student learning.

4. Student/faculty ratios conducive to attainment of program objectives.

5. Progress of faculty in attainment of doctoral degrees and involvement in scholarly work.

74 Salve Regina College Theatre Department Handbook, Spring 1991

75 Salve Regina College News Bulletin, April 8, 1991
6. The congruence of the nursing program with the instructional mission.

7. Current and anticipated institutional initiatives for expansion and enhancement of library, competitive technology, and audiovisual learning resources.

The chief areas of concern were the following:

1. Enrollment decline in both the generic and RN student pool.

2. Lack of application of computer technology at upper-level nursing majors.

3. Potential effect of College admission policies on the nursing program.  

Within the time span of these ten years, other departments have also been expanding their offerings by reorganizing their structures. As a result, in addition to those already mentioned, the number of majors has substantially increased to include Accounting, Economics, Geography, Anthropology, Information Systems Science, and Social Work.

The Administration of Justice Department, formerly called Criminal Justice Department, has completely revised and broadened its curriculum to prepare students interested in any aspect of the justice system.

The History and Politics Department has been split into separate majors. The Politics Department continues to achieve national recognition for the accomplishments of many of its students. The History Department has been revamped to provide service to students through its general education offerings.

The English Department has introduced a writing major or minor with a concentration in creative, professional, or journalistic writing. Two courses in English as a second language have been introduced.

As part of the General Education Requirements a student must now take six credits in a modern foreign language distributed within the same language.

At present the Secondary Education Program is being coordinated to comply with the new state regulations for certification at the high school level in order to meet the needs of the increasing number of interested students.

The above is only a suggestion of the progress made in all departments in refining and upgrading their respective programs. Indeed a journey through the catalogs from the beginning to the present would be a thoroughly interesting historical addendum.

While some students still spend a semester or a year studying abroad sponsored by their respective departments, it was not until 1986 that our first International Studies program was launched. At that time fifteen students were chosen out of seventy-five applicants to study in Kenya for a period of eight weeks. The program

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76 Accreditation Report, National League of Nursing, December 5-8, 1989

77 Salve Regina College Catalog, 1990-1992
was designed by two faculty members, Reverend John Meade, CSSP, and Reverend Michael Malone, CSSP, who have lived and worked in Africa. Prepared with some knowledge of Swahili beforehand, the students study philosophy, literature, geography, history, and the culture of the region. Since the program is experiential as well as theoretical, the students have a personal knowledge of the tribal life, the religious traditions, and "the terrain." Up to this point, forty-four students have been enriched and some changed by this experience.

In 1988 a European Studies program based in Dublin was established, combining the history of Modern Europe and Irish history with the focus on the economic and political issues of the European economic community. The course work was supplemented by visits to the key cities of Europe involved as well as by the exploration of the works and locale of modern Anglo-Irish writers such as Joyce, Yeats, O'Casey, and Kavanagh. An annual cooperative scholarship program has also enabled students to spend a full year at Trinity and All Saints College in Leeds, England.

In 1990 the College, under the direction of the Anthropology and Spanish departments, opened a two-week program in Mexico blending a study of language, history, culture, and archaeology.

A Study Abroad Office serves to communicate international study opportunities and to coordinate the follow-up required to ensure an experience consistent with each student's major program and general education requirements. When possible, College personnel visit the students in these programs.

Consideration is now being given to devising an International Studies program that would provide an opportunity for our students to take a semester abroad in a Salve program designed to mesh with requirements for graduation. At present students are matriculated in programs sponsored by other colleges and universities.

On the other hand, the College has at present twenty-five international students from sixteen foreign countries. Since 1986 a Foreign Student Advisor has been working with them to make their transfer to college life less difficult. An International Student Organization had already been formed in 1983-1984 to support the growth and development of its members.

Planning for graduate education began in 1969 and extended into January 1974, resulting in the offering of a degree program in Human Development, which is administered by the Dean of Graduate Studies assisted by the Graduate Council. Its membership includes administrators, faculty, representatives of the community, and graduate students. The directors of each graduate program serve as an executive committee of the Graduate Council.

Master of Arts degrees are now offered in Human Development with specializations in Gerontology, Holistic Counseling, Human Development, and Organization/Management as well as in Liberal Studies and International Relations.

Master of Science degrees are offered in Administration of Justice, Financial Management, General Management, Health Services Administration, and Information Systems Science.

In addition, the College provides a non-traditional program called Graduate Independent Study (GIS). This program reaches out to people who cannot study on campus because of their jobs, a job transfer, an illness in the family, or other responsibilities. Most need a graduate degree to advance their professional careers; others
participate for personal enrichment. The fact that two hundred students are enrolled at present justifies Graduate Independent Study program.

These students may earn a graduate degree in International Relations, Liberal Studies, and Management with a specialization in Information Systems Science or Human Resources. Having received the textbook, the syllabus, the course objectives, and the outline of assignments, the student is in regular contact with the instructor and the GIS office. The feedback in regard to the program has been very positive from both the instructors and students.

It cannot be denied, then, on the basis of this rather incomplete overview that the College has been true to its commitment, so well epitomized in the following statement taken from the introduction to the 1990-1992 catalog:

*Together, the faculty concentrates on support to students to enable them to participate in the educational opportunities the College is convinced must be provided within the Catholic educational heritage in its vision of the future.*

At present, this commitment to learning is supported by the Learning Resources and the Library, which are essential to maintaining the quality of both the curriculum and instruction. Among these Learning Resources are the Academic Computer Laboratories and the Munroe Center.

The Munroe Center, named for Martin Munroe, Trustee, his wife Rita, and their family, was opened in 1986. It is the nucleus information supply for the College. Every major building on the campus is connected to this host system by fiber-optic cabling.

Moreover, three state-of-the-art computer laboratories are available to students and faculty seven days a week. They are directed by four full-time computer lab staff members assisted by students especially trained for this purpose. Operating, word processing, spread sheets, software systems are standardized throughout the College. Together they serve the individual student as well as each department.

Among all of the resources available at any college none is more vital than the library. The completion of the New Library and its opening on March 25, 1991, is symbolic of the spirit and vision that, from the very beginning, has continued to inspire and to empower all who, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, believed in the authenticity of their mission and the heritage entrusted to them.

From the nucleus of books that Mother Hilda began collecting at St. Xavier’s Academy in the 1930's, the first library collection found a home at Ochre Court in 1947 with 2000 books. Upon the acquisition of McAuley Hall in 1956, the library facilities and staff expanded radically in all respects, with the result that in 1990 the book collection alone numbered 64,635 volumes.

As the College curricula continued to be enlarged and enriched in its offerings on both the graduate and undergraduate levels, the need for a larger, modernized library became a priority.

The $8,000,000 library, strategically located in the center of the campus within the Wakehurst grounds, is the realization of the combined efforts of two persons in particular, Sheila Megley, RSM, and Therese Antone, RSM.
Every detail of the structure, from the Gothic simplicity of its exterior, the natural lighting of its spacious windows, the complexity of its technical resources to the custom-designed tables with their comfortable study chairs, to its offices and seminar rooms—all bear the indelible mark of Sister Sheila’s remarkable singleness of purpose, keen insight, and sensitivity.

Sister Therese’s consistent organized campaigns to obtain grants and gifts from foundations and trusts, or pledges from corporations and businesses together with the substantial support of trustees, alumni, and faculty, made the blueprint a reality. Sister’s favorite slogan, “We are right on target,” testifies to her persistent but quiet dedication to the everyday demands of her office as Vice President of Institutional Advancement.

In the planning of the structure of the building, professionals were consulted in the fields of architecture, of construction, of library planning, of academic buildings, of information systems, of landscaping, and of historic preservation.

Designed by Robinson, Green, Beretta Corporation, its three stories, besides accommodating 400 people and having a capacity for 230,000 volumes, also incorporates the AudioVisual Center, the Publishing Department, and an Information Communication System.

The present director of the Library is Dr. David Kim, a native of Korea with nine years’ experience as a library administrator at Sam Houston University in Texas. He also has Ph.D.’s in both Library Science and Information Science from Indiana University. He is assisted by five other librarians with a supporting staff and student assistants.

The Library is the keystone to the further development of the College programs as well as a cultural resource for the civic community. In itself, it is a monument to all at Salve Regina who, in the course of the years, have been “committed to excellence,” all who have found it not “too late to seek a newer world” and who were “strong in will/To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield” (Tennyson’s “Ulysses”).

An invaluable asset to the general growth of the College has been that of student services. All of them have shown a remarkable expansion in terms of the continued education of professional personnel and the creation of procedures consonant with the current needs of students, all of which has been implemented and updated by ever advancing technology.

The staff of the College Health Services has been increased to include four nurse practitioners who, as such, are authorized, in collaboration with a physician, to make diagnoses and prescribe medication. A consulting physician who sees patients three mornings a week, a full-time administrator, and two secretaries make up the rest of the staff. Health education and healing are available in the waiting room and the residence halls by means of videotapes assisted also by computer technology. The services, open to the whole College community, net about 4,000 patients per year.

Both the Counseling Services and the Residence Life Office are integrated with the Health Services as part of their healing and educative roles. Personal Counseling as well as crisis intervention, communal referrals together with workshops on alcohol, drug abuse, and AIDS combine to complete this corporate endeavor.

The cooperative dedication of these three components of health and healing together with the supporting roles of faculty and administration insure the universal truth of the ancient proverb: Mens sana in corpore sano.
Indeed from the time the students have been accepted by the College, they are subjects of concern beyond the walls of the classroom. Their first experience is that of the Summer Orientation program begun in June 1981. It is divided into six sessions in groups of fifty or sixty students together with their parents. Thus, they together have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mission and objectives of the College, the nature of the curriculum, and the College services.

At the same time, the students complete placement examinations, meet their academic advisors, and register for their courses. Before they leave the campus, they know where they are going to live, and they have both their mailbox and meal numbers. This is followed up in the Fall semester by a one-credit course called the New Student Seminar, an extension of the Orientation program.

They also have at their disposal each year the continuous assistance of the Academic Advising Office, the help of the Tutorial Services, without extra cost, as well as the Placement Office. Through the years this office has been an invaluable source of information and direction for both students and graduates in the planning and development of their careers. It offers information concerning internships, student employment/work-study, part-time work, and summer jobs.

In addition, the office also coordinates programs that include career days and career luncheons with professionals, as well as initiating contact with the alumni. Students are also given the opportunity to learn techniques in resume preparation, job search, and interviewing.

The combined efforts of these services, besides removing the barriers to the learning process, also create a caring atmosphere through which the students can come to know themselves and realize their own gifts and personal worth.

Not less important to the growth of the College has been the advancement of both the athletic and physical education programs. The Gardener’s Cottage, situated in what was formerly the Wakehurst Gardens, now centralizes the offices of the Athletic Department and also provides a weight-training center and athletic-training room. The surrounding property has been developed into a two-hundred-meter track. An athletic field, Wetmore Field, has been completed for use of soccer, baseball, and softball teams. Additional tennis courts supplement those in the rear of Mercy Hall.

For the further expansion of athletics and physical education, the College has rented facilities from St. George's School, Middletown, the Boys and Girls Club of Newport, Sail Newport, the Newport County YMCA, and the Newport Equestrian Center. Provision is thus made for a gym for basketball games, a planetarium in support of the science curriculum, an ice hockey rink for the hockey team, dock space for the College's ten new sailboats, and riding ring space for a physical education elective and the College equestrian team.

Apart from the mainstream sports, the Physical Education Department offers four one-credit courses that students may take to fulfill their graduation requirement. Scuba diving, ballroom dancing, bowling, aerobics, sailing, golf, gymnastics, and horseback riding are some of the options. The director, Mr. Andy Andrade, has sparked the student interest in sports to such a degree he often has to add new sections to certain sports to meet the demands. The possibility of a major or minor in physical education is in the offing.

In these years when the College continued to expand, much consideration had to be given to providing adequate housing as well as making the best use of other facilities as the occasion might demand.
For three years, 1981-1984, the College leased Eastgate in Portsmouth, making it necessary to bus its sixty students back and forth to the campus. This no longer became necessary with the purchase and completion of the Watt-Sherman Residence, housing up to eighty students.

The Ochre Point Residence complex, opened in September 1986, on the grounds of Moore Hall, provides campus living for 146 students.

During these years the College introduced the House/Apartment Residence program under the supervision of the Housing Office. The Office coordinates the leasing and utilization of privately owned apartments. These residences are College-supervised and offer mature students an experience of an independent lifestyle while accepting responsibilities as representatives of the College in the local Newport community.

Between the years 1987 and 1990 modifications in the use of other buildings include in particular the following:

Tobin Hall (1987) and Marian Hall (1989) were converted from faculty residences to office space for education, special education, and English facilities. Wakehurst (1988) became the Campus Center housing the mailroom, a dining room, and offices for Student Services.

Taken all together, the campus embraces twenty-three buildings which accommodate evolving needs. They are maintained by a staff which takes pride in cultivating an environment in which all may find a place to learn to love “the better things.”

The Mercy ideal of education for service still continues to be realized in these times although not mediated through the same channels as in the earlier years. Under the overall direction of the Dean of Students, the Office of College Activities, the Student Life Senate, Sigma Phi Sigma, and the Campus Ministry work together, along with the creative efforts of the various departments, to prepare the students to reach out to others, indeed to acquire another “skill to live by.”

This “spirit” has been developed through the years into an art, the art of giving channeled to meet many community needs.

The response has taken many forms. Some involve direct contributions to agencies like Oxfam America or raising money for heat to help families pay their heating bills. Others take the form of bike-a-thons against cancer, pursuing interest in the Island Hospice or inaugurating dance marathons for the Heart Association or Lucy’s Hearth. The annual Hunger concert supplies funds for area soup kitchens. The Feed-a-Friend program sponsored by the Martin Luther King Center finds students engaged in a neighborhood food canvass to alleviate hunger.

Still others are more individualized and personal. As part of a state-wide substance abuse prevention program, five student athletes work with third graders both in Newport and Bristol in a series called “The Feeling Game” to help them explore positive ways of diffusing strong feelings of disappointment, envy, or anger as part of a state-wide substance abuse prevention program.

In a program called Learning Unlimited, functioning through the Special Education Department, twenty-three student volunteers teach basic learning skills and give cultural enrichment to disabled adults, too old
for school and unskilled for the work force. Their curriculum plan constantly evolves, shaped by the interest and abilities of the volunteers and students.

Likewise, ten senior Art Majors designed the course curriculum and team-taught a series of five-week workshops in illustration, graphic design, painting, and photography for the Boys and Girls Club of Newport County. The class size varied from 5 to 12 youngsters ranging from 3 to 11 years.

As an expression of service within the College itself, one student originated a unique volunteer group called START (Students Together for Alumni Relations Today). They are a support group for the Alumni phonathons for welcoming graduates back to campus, for the Governor's Ball, as well as for numerous other social activities.

Another student, a nursing major, saw the need for another type of support group for students unable to deal with grief at the loss of a loved one or struggling with any painful situation. The result was the launching of what is called TLC - Tender Loving Care. Facilitated by the Office of Campus Ministry, the College Chaplain and the Counseling Services, activated by interested students, this is a unique example of what might be called peer ministry.

These and several similar examples reveal a remarkable network of services within and outside the College Campus. Its peculiar character today as compared with the past is its flexibility and universality. It is no longer the prime responsibility of the Sodality, Action Core, or the Christian Life Center, all products of their times.

The expression of Christian service, often student-initiated, has taken on a quality of diffusiveness that is truly Catholic in its most genuine connotation.

The special activities of the College reach out to the outside community as related to its mission and primary task of teaching and learning. The source of some of these activities emanate from within the College itself or from external agencies through the Campus Conference Center.

Many non-credit curricula workshops have been sponsored by several departments, among which are the "Concerts at Noontime Series" of the Music Department, the "Woman's Connection Series" by the Social Work Department, the Newport Institute's workshop on the "NATO Dilemma" by the International Relations Department, and "Inner Wisdom and Healing" by the Department of Holistic Counseling.

In addition, several organizations make use of our resources for programs not usually open to the general public. The Newport Institute has brought together eminent specialists and scholars for weekend discussions on such topics as "Facing the Apocalypse" and "Nuclear War."

The Atwood Lecture Series, subsidized by the Donaldson Charitable Trust, are free and open to the public as is the O'Hare Lecture Series. Both are a forum for the exchange of ideas on the humanities as well as topics ranging from "Family Life and Global Values," "Soviet Ideology," to "Anti-Semitism" or "Lies: the Government, the Press, and Foreign Policy."

During the summer the College also plays host to a variety of religious, educational, scientific, and artistic groups. Among these in particular is a group of scientists involved in the field of molecular genetics. Known as the Gordon Research Conferences, the meetings are by invitation only, and press coverage is not allowed in order to promote freedom of expression within the group. The conferences extend from the last week in June until the last week in August, each week being open to a new group with a new subject of research.
Not only is the College identified with several programs and activities of the Newport community, such as Christmas-in-Newport, Irish Heritage Month, and the Newport Music Festival; it also is alert to many day-to-day community needs.

A member of the Art Department opened a five-week painting seminar for senior citizens at the Middletown Senior Citizens Center.

The Accounting Department faculty, together with some students, in cooperation with the Internal Revenue Service, offered free tax preparation assistance to low-income and elderly residents.

The Administration of Justice Department promoted a Cliff Walk Cleanup Day.

The Community Outreach Program aims to educate local non-profit organizations in computer technology. Thus far the Martin Luther King Center has benefited by this program. Some members of the Newport Fire Department have completed computer training sessions and a workshop on fire science software. Plans are in the making to assist the Newport Regional School and the Church Community Housing Company.

Project Life Arts is a joint City and College activity consisting of a series of workshops in the Arts offered by the college faculty to select high school students from Newport and Middletown high schools.

A workshop for a nominal fee was organized by the graduate department of holistic counseling on "Structured Play for Adults" to help participants mobilize their inner feelings.

Still another under the direction of the Career Planning and Placement Office offered two courses in resume writing and interview technique.

Both the Wednesday Noon Concerts at Cecilia Hall and the variety of exhibits at the McKillop Gallery add another dimension to the cultural opportunities open to all members of the Aquidneck Island community.

All in all the College is not an ivory tower isolated from the community of which it is a part. Rather, it finds there another source by which its mission can be further realized and its Mercy presence felt. Its growth is also sustained and strengthened, its spirit renewed and energized by its alumni.

In the interest of linking both the past and the present and showing the transition from what was once the Alumnae Association to what is now the Alumni Association, we must return to our origins.

On June 4, 1951 the first organizational meeting of the Salve Regina Alumnae Association was held at the College. Present at the session were Mother Mary Hilda, RSM, Sister Mary James, RSM, and Sister Mary Martina, RSM.

Miss Jayne Mycroft, president of the class of 1951, was the presiding officer. The Association's Constitution was unanimously adopted. Officers were elected as follows: Eleanor Testa - President; Jayne Mycroft - Vice President; Jean Judge - Treasurer; Alice McAuliffe - Recording Secretary.

The years 1951-52 were a series of firsts. The First Annual Alumnae Ball with Patricia Dooley as chairman was held on November 17 at the Metacomet Golf Club. On February 15, 1952 Lucy Roberts chaired the First Annual Bridge and Fashion Show for the benefit of the scholarship fund. In May 1952 the Alumnae News, two typed sheets, inaugurated the association's effort "to keep in touch," as it were. The first venture gave rise to various printed copies such as Alum Notes, S.R.C. Alumnae News Letter, Salve Regina College Alumnae News. At
present Report from Newport endeavors to capture the ever-growing progress of the College together with chapter reports and class notes.

On June 2 at the Senior Alumnae Communion Breakfast, the class of 1952 was welcomed into the Alumnae. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Florence McLaughlin - President; Lucy Roberts - Vice President; Jane Murphy - Treasurer; Norma Haronian - Recording Secretary; Patricia Dooley - Corresponding Secretary; Marjorie Ackroyd of the class of 1952 was elected representative from her class for AlumNews.

From that time the Alumnae Association of Salve Regina College, through the untiring efforts of its officers and executive committees and the guidance and support of Sister Mary Augustine and Sister Constance, has played an essential role in the growth and development of their Alma Mater.

By various and sundry means, the organization has endeavored to keep alive its relationship with one another as well as at the same time supporting the growing needs of the College. Within fifteen years, its membership increased from 53 graduates in 1951 to 1000 in 1966. By this time six alumnae chapters had been established according to geographical areas extending from Newport to Washington, D.C. The treasurer's report also recorded that the amount of $8,647 had been raised for the College, exclusive of matching grants and chapter gifts.

However, the first annual giving fund and the first graduating pledge fund had already been established in 1960. What had been initiated in 1963 as Alumnae Family Day became in 1965 the first Alumnae Homecoming day.

Over a period of less than twenty-five years, the Alumnae Association has endeavored to preserve the spirit of its alma mater, to promote its educational purpose, and to share in its remarkable history. What is more, these members of the classes of the fifties, sixties, and early seventies have provided a paradigm for what became in 1974 the Salve Regina College Alumni, a necessary adaptation because of the male element of the student body.

By this time the Office of Public Relations, and later the Office of Institutional Advancement, had assumed the direction of the activities of the Association together with the moderators, officers, and executive boards. The first officers of the newly formed Alumni of Salve Regina College were these:

- President: Ruth R. Toolan (Ruth Rogers, '64)
- Vice President: Karen Dionne (Karen Downes, '61)
- Corresponding Secretary: Victoria Almeida, '73
- Recording Secretary: Janet Blank, '74
- Treasurer: Michael Sheridan, '73

During its formative years the officers and executive committees succeeded in merging the full membership into a unified whole. The names of older members as well as newer members appeared in the roll of officers, on executive boards, Ways and Means Committees, as class agents, and chapter coordinators.
In 1981 the first phonathon was initiated and the first Outstanding Alumni Award given to Jane Murphy Farley of the class of 1951. Furthermore, closer relations between the students of the College have been made possible by the activities of a volunteer group called S.T.A.R.T - Students together for Alumni Relations, by student, faculty, and staff involvement in the phonathons, and the Career Alumni Network Program. This outreach program sponsored by the Career Planning and Placement Office together with student coordinators from S.T.A.R.T. matches students with alumni in their fields of concentration. Within a given month about 30 students were given real life career lessons and the alumni felt they were still part of the College.

The 1990-1991 report of the Alumni office confirms the fact that during the past decade it has doubled its membership and extended its geographical boundaries. At present it numbers 9,515 former students in 50 states and 27 foreign countries.

Sister Lucille, in her remarks to the alumni, May 3, 1987, reminded them that "their sturdy allegiance in the past gives us confidence that we are doing God's work."

While the loyalty of its members is particularly demonstrated through their financial support, it should be noted that the mission of the College becomes universal as it finds its expression in the professional and personal lives of its graduates. It is in them, our living witnesses, that the full realization of all that Salve Regina stands for comes to fruition.

Yet all that has been written in these pages, whether of origins and growth, of programs and curricula, of presidents and deans, of faculty and staff, of students and alumni, all is subsumed in one enduring name, ever ancient, ever new, Salve Regina.

At this time it seems advisable to establish the historical continuity of the movements in the past which, over a period of twenty years, have brought about the change of the name of the College to Salve Regina University.

The name Salve Regina is of ancient origin. It is inherent within the religious and cultural heritage of the Church both as a prayer and as an expression of scholarship and learning prevalent in the monastery schools of Europe and the British Isles. It was also the evening prayer offered by Columbus as he sailed the unknown seas to our shores. The name itself was chosen by Mother M. Elida Miley, RSM, President of the College from 1948 until 1964.

It was not until 1969 that there was any consideration given to a change in name. A long-range plan (1970-1980), prepared as a reaccreditation report, suggested such a measure to insure the positive growth and development of the College. The target date was set for 1970-71 with implementation by selected faculty students, administration, trustees, and alumnae. There was also an effort to relate such a change to the recruitment office.

In the summer of 1970, a Summer School brochure carried the name “Salve Regina, the New England College by the Sea” and in 1971 "Salve Regina by the Sea." The question of name change surfaced again in the summer of 1973 when coeducation became a serious consideration. In 1973-1974 “Salve Regina, the Newport College” appeared on College literature. In the fall of the same year, the College hired the firm Creamer, Trowbridge, Case and Basford to review the needs of the College. Their first recommendation was that the College change the name. Such a measure, they felt, would result in the broadening of educational programs and would increase enrollment. All of this would add up to a new image.
The subject was discussed by the Board of Trustees at the meeting of March 18, 1974. The members agreed that at this time in its history there was merit in examining the feasibility of modifying the name. The President was asked to name a committee composed of representatives from the total College community.

The committee met as a group four times between May and August 1974. Two committee subgroups were formed and met several times to synthesize the poll and collect data for presentation to the committee for the purpose of discussion and for organizing the final compilation to be presented to the Board of Trustees.

It was felt that it would be in the interest of the College to prepare statements to be given to the press rather than to respond to inquiries directed from the press. In general, the press distorted the official news release. As a result, much adverse criticism was received from the alumni that was directly related to news articles as they appeared in some local papers.

The College and University Department of NCEA provided a listing of twenty-one colleges which had changed or modified their names. Responses were received from fourteen colleges with reasons centering around legal and financial implications and public relations. These colleges had become coeducational and former names had become irrelevant. Every answer indicated there were no legal problems and that the financial cost was minimal in the changeover in regard to materials such as stationery, signs, the seal. Some alumni groups resisted.

However, the Name Change Committee felt there was sufficient reason to explore the issue since the question had been raised three times since 1969 without any serious effort to ascertain opinions or gather data. The Name Change Committee presented the results of their research to the Board of Trustees with the final conclusions and recommendations as follows:

1. Evidence does not support a complete change of the name Salve Regina at this time.

2. There is sufficient evidence that a non-legal extension of the name "Salve Regina, The Newport College" presently appearing on the letterhead does serve to identify the College with its unique geographic location and at the same time enhances the present name, Salve Regina College.

Therefore, the committee recommends to the Board of Trustees the following:

*That it accept this report and consider it an historical documentary of the College. If at any future date, a change in name again becomes an issue, that reference may be made to the research done by the present committee. Any future consideration of a name change may be considered in the light of subsequent history of the College, postdating 1974.*

It was not until the fall of 1984 that, as a result of some of the discussions of the Graduate Directors Committee and the Graduate Council on ways of promoting the graduate programs, the feasibility of a name addition to the College surfaced. Hence, a special committee of the Graduate Council was appointed by Dr. William Burrell, dean of graduate programs. Its membership consisted of Father Eugene Hillman, CSSP, chairman; Sister M. Mauricita Stapleton, RSM; Brother John Childs, FSC; and Dr. James Hersh.

In its final report of April 18, 1985, the committee proposed to retain the name Salve Regina College, eliminating from it the additional title "The Newport College" and adding "Newport University." Thus, the
name: Salve Regina College-Newport University, the former title designating the undergraduate program and the latter, the graduate program as done in several institutions such as Vanderbilt, Duke, and Columbia.

The committee felt that the term "university" broadened our public image and was consistent with the increase of foreign students and students studying abroad, where the term "college" means either a high school or a "select" school having grades from kindergarten through high school. The term would also clarify the image of the institution as no longer a small college for girls.

Furthermore, the committee also in its extensive research found at this time there was a current trend in such a change of name. Fairfield University was designated as such from the beginning of its undergraduate program. In recent years a number of Catholic colleges have decided to call themselves universities; for example, Barry College in Florida, La Salle College in Pennsylvania, and several other small colleges.

In an extensive survey of eighty-five small institutions entitled university, only fourteen offered doctoral programs and eighteen did not even offer master's programs; only four had more master's programs than Salve Regina, the Newport College.

The proposed change of name to Salve Regina College-Newport University was supported by an overwhelming majority of full-time faculty with some reservations. This vote did reflect that the name of the college should include the words Newport and University in some appropriate combination in relation to the present name Salve Regina College. The committee also affirmed that there would be no legal complications involved. In fact, the Charter itself authorized the conferring of "such degrees as usually conferred by colleges and universities."

As a result of that report, Sister Lucille appointed a special committee of the Board of Trustees to develop further information. The membership included the following:

- Mr. Raymond Caine, Jr., Chairman
- Sister Rosalia Flaherty
- Sister M. Therese Antone
- Dr. William Burrell
- Father Eugene Hillman
- Dr. Robert McKenna

The first two meetings were held on August 1 and September 11, 1985, during which the fundamental issue was raised as to why we should have a name addition. Among the reasons advanced were the following:

1. We are already in fact a university.
2. Recruiting for both undergraduate and graduate students would be enhanced as reflected in the strong support of Admissions Personnel.

3. The use of the name "university" would project a very positive image of a growing graduate program.

4. Formal applications for grants from Federal, State, and other government agencies as well as foundations and cooperations would be more acceptable to those agencies.

Upon reviewing the report of the name change committee of the Graduate Council on October 15, 1985, we find that the committee agreed that the use of two names, one for the undergraduate program and the other for the graduate program, would be confusing. It became evident that one name would have to be selected in order to project a clear image of the College.

Throughout the discussions there was also a concern that within the Rhode Island community the term "university" might appear pretentious. The increase in the numbers of foreign students, recruitment of students outside the college in both undergraduate and graduate programs, as well as the degree of development of the College were seen as arguments which would dispel any misgivings. It was noted, too, that many well-known colleges do not have professional schools, such as law or medicine.

In the report of the committee at the Board of Trustees meeting on October 24, 1985, Sister Lucille indicated that the report was presented simply as informational. The work of the committee was to determine how to move the College to become known as a university, which it is. We may conclude that then no positive action was taken at that time to change the name of the College.

However, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 23, 1989, Sister Lucille, in reporting on the concerns of the President, gave a concise summation on the growth of the College, indicating that "the time was ripe to work for the future of this 'university' which we call Salve Regina College."

In late September of 1990, members of the faculty requested that the Faculty Senate investigate the possibility of changing the word "college" to "university." The matter was referred to the Issues Committee of the senate, which urged the Senate to take positive action in this regard. Having unanimously voted to change the word "college" to "university," the Senate decided to refer the matter to a vote of the full-time faculty, after providing the rationale necessary for its consideration.

On November 7, 1990, Sister Rosamond Ethier, President of the Faculty Senate, presented to the faculty a clear, comprehensive, and conclusive paper. She elaborated on the meaning of the term "university," its application to various types of institutions, and its origin from within the institution itself in terms of its growth and comprehensive approach to education. This was followed by a very concrete substantiation of the factors within the college which justify the public recognition of a reality that already exists.
The following motion was then made and seconded for the faculty vote: *That a letter of support from the Faculty Senate for changing the word college to university while retaining the name Salve Regina be forwarded to President Lucille McKillop, RSM, for presentation to the Board of Trustees.*

The results of the voting were overwhelmingly in favor of the motion (95 ayes, 8 nays, 1 abstention).

The Board of Trustees then requested that the Issues Committee of the Board review the history of the name change, research the legal ramifications, and outline the steps to effect the change. The committee met twice and presented its findings to the full board at its meeting on February 28, 1991. The board voted unanimously that the name be changed to Salve Regina University.

In a special news release to the college community on April 9, 1991, Sister Lucille made the following statement:

*This change in status represents the normal evolution of a progressive institution. The university title builds on the traditional strength of our undergraduate college and the intensive scholarly emphasis will continue to enhance our basic studies. This name modification is a formal recognition of the impact of graduate education on Salve Regina. We have, in a reality, been a university for some time.*

So it came to be that the providential coexistence of the names Salve Regina and University testify both to its growth as an institution and its unchanged identity and mission.

Since its enunciation on the lips of Mother Hilda Miley and its first official recording in the Charter in 1934, the fullness of its meaning has evolved with the years. It has become a symbol of the realization of a dream, a vision, and a hope. Its syllables have measured the struggles and successes of its history. Its future lies in the hands of the Providence who has always guided it and in the hearts of those who will inherit the spirit that has always inspired it.
Epilogue  Constancy Amid Change

As we bring this history to a close, it is important to see the whole from the perspective in which it has been written.

It involves more than the experience of not just one generation but of many. Neither can it measure in words the dedication of so very many persons unnamed, without whom this university could not have come to be and without whose personal presence and unselfish service its mission could not have been continually revitalized.

This history does not pretend to be a strict scientific analysis or a purely empirical study. Neither is it a mere summary of facts. Rather, it is an interpretation of their significance seen in the light of the governing Providence of God. It is, above all, the unfolding of our educational heritage rooted in the legacy of Mercy handed on to us by that courageous, compassionate woman, Venerable Catherine McAuley, who founded the Sisters of Mercy. It might be called, in a sense, a kind of theology of history for it is a celebration of Mercy.

The preservation of this spirit through the years has been the result of the cohesive relationship of all the components that make up the University. Whether the title be President, Trustee, or Provost; Vice President, Dean, or Registrar; whether Archivist, Librarian, Teacher, or Student; Chaplain, Doctor, Nurse, or Receptionist; whether Director, Staff Member, or Secretary; Security Guard, Gardener, or Mail Courier; whether Maintenance Man, Housekeeper, Chef, Dietitian, or Waitress, all work together. All are a powerful influence in providing an environment for the students to learn, to grow, and to share, and above all, to search for the good purpose to which they ought to dedicate their lives.

This history has also shown the progressive expansion of a campus of one building in 1947 to a campus of 23 buildings in 1991; from a faculty of 12 then to a faculty today of 218; from a student body of 58 then to a student body of 2,407 today; from a four-year curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, and a Bachelor of Commerce to an undergraduate curriculum of 40 areas of concentration with 28 specific majors as well as an undergraduate curriculum offering 15 master’s programs.

Yet the years have not been without numerous difficulties, financial and otherwise, without opposition from various sources, without disappointments and the demands of unpredictable circumstances and the variables of trial and error—all this together with the daily constant concern for the continual advancement of the College as a whole. Thus each year has brought with it its own demands for courage to keep faith with the patterns of the past and the urgency to persevere in the unfolding of a fuller revelation of an educational ideal that might well have lost its meaning.

Within the compass of these nine chapters we have covered a span of 57 years. In 1934 Salve Regina College existed only as a name on a piece of paper. Today in fulfillment of all the persevering efforts of the past and the accomplishments of the present, Salve Regina College of 1947 has become Salve Regina University of 1991.
The future lies before us with all its complexities, insecurities, and questions. Our certitude rests on one premise. What has been, what is, and what will be points to one end which is always present. It is that interpenetrative quality of Mercy which is our heritage. It is ever future-oriented, ever coming to deeper realizations of its potentialities. Yet it never sacrifices its own identity and remains forever the courageous pursuit of Truth with compassionate love wherein “Mercy tempers justice.” In this lies all Salve Regina University will strive ever more truly to be as it answers the call and challenge of the future.

July 26, 1991
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Chronology

1934

January 30

Petition for a charter presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island

March 19

The bill was passed unanimously by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Theodore Francis Green

July 13

First meeting for the inauguration of the Corporation of Salve Regina College held at St. Xavier Convent in Providence

July 27

First meeting of the Board of Directors of Salve Regina College conducted at St. Xavier Convent

1947

September 21

Students enter College

First to register but last to arrive, Patricia Dooley; first to arrive and last to register, Eileen Schwenk

September 22

Day students arrive

During orientation, Michael F. Walsh, Ed.D., Director of Education in Rhode Island, welcomed students to Newport and to higher education. A reception introducing faculty and students followed.
September 24

Formal opening
10:00 procession and blessing of College
10:30 Mass with Most Reverend Francis P. Keough pontificating
Assistant - Reverend John Kenny
Superintendent of Catholic Schools
Music - students of College
Salve Regina becomes the official hymn
Luncheon
3:00 Benediction of Blessed Sacrament - Reverend Gerald F. Dillon, Chaplain

September 28

First mass offered at Our Lady’s Shrine

October 4

Extension courses begin

October 7

Blessing of statue of St. Joseph, gift of Sister Martha Quinn’s brothers in honor of their parents

December 18

First issue of Ebb Tide
First party for poor children of Newport schools

1948

January 6

Reception and tea honoring Mrs. Robert Goelet

February 6

Garage and land on Leroy Avenue presented to college by Robert Goelet - Mercy Hall
April 6

Nursing as a new addition to the curriculum discussed with faculty. Faculty to poll number of students interested.

April 20

Meeting for organization of the Salve Regina Guild

May 5

Catherine Cooney, Rhode Island Welfare Bureau, addressed students concerning social services

May 9

Statue of Our Lady of Fatima blessed. Gift of Sister Mary Catherine Durkin's brothers in memory of their parents.

June 28

First summer school classes begin

September 9

First meeting of Advisory Board

December 12

Mercy Hall blessed

1949

June 27

Summer school session - thirty-five Religious, eight lay people

September 23

First Honors Convocation - Terrace Ochre Court. Reverend Robert L. Slavin, O.P., President of Providence College addresses students. Two juniors and two sophomores receive fourrageres.

Note: Remainder of chronology reflects development of College curriculum, social highlights, and organization of College clubs.
January

Statue of Our Lady of Grace erected outside Mercy Hall. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Paul San Souci and family, parents of Sister Madeleine Augustine, RSM, and Sister M. Paulette, RSM.

February 3

Cap and gown investiture - Thirty-five Freshmen

June 26

Summer session - Two students arrive from Colombia, South America

September 10

Status of College stabilized to four classes numbering 140 students

September 26

Second annual Honors Convocation. First nurses capped.

November 2

Mother M. Hilda Miley, President, announced gift of the Gilbert Estate through the generosity of Cornelius Moore in memory of his parents. Now called Moore Hall.

November 25

Adult Education introduced

1951

January 2

Nursing program approved by Rhode Island State Committee on Nursing Education
March 7

School Committee in Newport approved contract with Salve Regina students participating in teacher training.

June 4

The First Commencement


2. Commencement Ball following dinner - Ochre Court

   Baccalaureate Sunday
   Mass at St. Mary's
   Parents' Dinner
   Regina Players

3. Alumnae Organization

4. Commencement on Terrace - Fifty-three graduates, Most Reverend Bishop Russell J. McVinney presiding
   Commencement Address - Honorable Edmund Flynn, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island

June 25 - August 4

Summer session

July 23

First meeting of State Students' Nursing Association of Newport Hospital

August 15

Temporary accreditation for the above requested

August 28

Sister M. Donalda Kelly, director of Division of Nursing at Salve Regina; Sister M. Augustine San Souci, director of Nursing Services at St. Joseph Hospital
September 4

Ten seniors report to Newport schools for teacher training

November 13

Application for temporary accreditation sent by National League of Nursing

December 19

Party for underprivileged children

1952

March 29-30

First Chinese Convert, Alice (Yen-Chen) Djuh, baptized in St. Mary’s Church, Newport. First Holy Communion in Salve Regina Chapel.

May 4

*Talk of the Town* presented by Regina Players in St. Joseph Auditorium

May 31

Baccalaureate Mass celebrated for first time in Salve Regina Chapel, followed by Parents’ Dinner

June 1

Commencement - thirty-six graduates plus seventeen from extension classes

Very Reverend Monsignor Charles Lynch, Ph.D. LL.D. addressed the graduates.

June 14

Marjorie Ackroyd baptized in St. Mary’s Church. First Holy Communion, Providence - Cathedral.

June 24

Fifth session of summer school - twenty-six Sisters, eighteen lay people. Twelve courses offered.
August 22

Sister M. Constance Landrigan, RSM assigned as Dean of Students, Sister M. Clarice Lomax RSM, part-time secretary

September 7

Six students begin practice teaching

September 14

Fifty-four students enter Salve Regina

September 22

Convocation - Address to students, Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas Cassidy

November 14

Investiture in caps and gowns - Parents’ Tea

December 18

Sodality Christmas party for needy children 4 p.m.

Christmas Dinner 6 p.m. Pilgrimage to Crib, Glee Club Concert 7 p.m.

1953

April 9

Salve Regina approved for constituent membership in Department of Colleges and Universities of Catholic Educational Association

September 3

Sister M. Emeria Tobin, RSM appointed dean to replace Sister Mary James O’Hare, RSM, who was ill

December 4

Sister Mary James, RSM, first dean of Salve Regina, died at Mount Saint Rita
1954

May 26

Reverend David J. Coffey conducted annual day of recollection of the Senior Class. The day closed with final tribute to the seniors by the sophomores. This took the form of the traditional sophomore-senior dinner held at 6 p.m.

May 31

Fifty-two degrees were awarded at commencement exercises. The commencement speaker was Reverend John J. Dougherty S.T., S.S.D. of Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, N.J.

August 4

Mrs. Perle Mesta, former U.S. Minister to Luxemburg, addressed the summer school students and answered questions concerning her experiences including her visit to the Soviet Union.

September 13

The College opened with its target enrollment in its seven-year history, a total of 175 students. Foreign student enrollment included students from Formosa, China, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, and Central America.

October 8-10

Delegates of the Catholic Colleges throughout New England held the fall council of the National Federation of Catholic College students at the College under the direction of Rt. Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Murray

October 18

The Marian Year was officially opened with Mass on the terrace with students attending not only from the College but from all Catholic schools in Newport County.

October 25

Bishop Thomas Wade, Society of Marists, serving on the Solomon Island, opened the Mission Bazaar and was presented with a check for his mission.
December 7

At the close of the Marian Year, Reverend Hilary Ahern, OP of Providence College, gave an inspiring presentation of the theological aspects of Mary's Life.

1955

September 9

Reverend Gerald F. Dillon, first chaplain at Salve Regina College, named pastor of a new parish in Coventry Saints John and Paul.

December 22

"Vinland," the estate of Mrs. William Burden and formerly the Twombly estate, became part of Salve Regina College. It is now called McAuley Hall and together with the Gate House is used for Campus Ministry.

1956

January 27

Reverend Father Georges, OP, appointed chaplain.

February 27

Sister M. Antonine Fitzgerald, RSM, appointed acting dean.

September 14

McAuley Hall and Gate House blessed.

November 12 and 13

The Accreditation committee from New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools visit Salve Regina.

December 8

Board of the New England Association of College and Secondary Schools announce accreditation of Salve Regina College.
December 10

Tablet given by Miss Dorothy West Moore in memory of her sisters Helen and Rosalind B. West to be placed in Circulation room of library. Miss Moore donated $3,600 to the library fund.
1957

January 27

Salve Regina now listed as being affiliated with the Association of American Colleges, the American Council of Education, and the National New England Association

April 28

Death of Chief Justice Edmund Flynn, member of Advisory Board and instrumental in introducing a request for the charter of the college in the General Assembly of Rhode Island

August 6

Sister M. Rosalia Flaherty, RSM appointed Dean

September 20

Salve Regina College received the amount of $20,000 from the will of the late Monsignor Peter Blessing

October 10-14

Course in Charm and Personality conducted by Miss Anne Culkin

1958

March 10

Members of nursing department attend meeting at Institute of the Living in Hartford, Connecticut, for a conference on curriculum for collegiate schools of nursing affiliating with the institute

November 11

Arrangements made for three retreat weekends on a selective basis for different classes

1959

May 8

The Moulton Estate at the corner of Ruggles and Bellevue Avenue purchased as a residence hall called Queen Hall
September 10

Three-day faculty workshop on the Guidance Program conducted by Dr. James J. Cribben of New York University

September 16

Blessing of Queen Hall

September 24

Testimonial given to Father John Shea as part of the Honors Convocation upon his leaving the college to assume the pastorate of St. Andrew's, Block Island

November 10

Mr. Herman Huffer contributed his share in the Redwood Library for the use of the College

1960

March 30

Advisory Board meeting

June 6

First Honorary degrees awarded to Most Reverend Russell J. McVinney and Cornelius Moore, Esquire

June 26

Mother Mary Hilda Miley receives an Honorary degree from Rhode Island College of Education

September 1

Reverend Paul Curran, OP assigned to teach philosophy and theology

October 25

The committee for re-accreditation of the College from New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools visited the college. Members from the National League of Nursing made a simultaneous visit to evaluate the Nursing Division.
September 10

Three-day faculty workshop on the Guidance Program conducted by Dr. James J. Cribben of New York University

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Blessing of Queen Hall

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Testimonial given to Father John Shea as part of the Honors Convocation upon his leaving the college to assume the pastorate of St. Andrew’s, Block Island

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November 21

New science wing of Mercy Hall blessed

December 7

The deeds to the property across from Ochre Court and belonging to Hatch Preparatory School were signed. Now used for Health Services, Counseling Services, and offices for faculty of Graduate School.

December 24

The National League of Nursing reported Salve Regina Nursing Division fully accredited

1961

January 6

Salve Regina received full accreditation as a senior college from New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

May 10

A meeting at the Newport Hospital considered the possibility of the home economics department reaching out to the handicapped

May 31

Farewell dinner for Very Reverend Irving Georges, OP, who is leaving to teach in a seminary in Buffalo

August 3

First Sisters’ Commencement exercises took place in the Great Hall at 3 p.m. Commencement speaker Reverend Monsignor Arthur Geoghean. Degrees presented by Mother M. Hilda Miley, President. Very Reverend Irving A. Georges presided.

August 16

Thirty-six Sisters arrived from India and Burma for a two-week orientation before attending respective colleges in the United States
August 18

Reverend Christopher Johnson, OP, assigned to teach in the philosophy and theology departments

August 25

Salve Regina College leased the Clagett estate on Bellevue Avenue known as "Wayside," now named St. Joseph Hall with a capacity for fifty resident students

September 27

St. Joseph Hall blessed by Reverend Paul Curran, OP

1962

January 10

A meeting of various officials of Rhode Island Colleges and Secondary Schools took place at Brown University in connection with the Rhode Island State Scholarship program

January 12

A committee relative to educational television was sponsored by Commissioner Michael Walsh.

January 20

Colonel John Glenn successfully completed three orbits in space. Faculty and students kept in touch with television between classes.

January 29

Student panel on the Ecumenical Council conducted at Mercy Hall

March 8

In observance of the Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas a theological disputation took place in the State Dining Room on St. Augustine's Definition of Virtue: Joan Baezler, Defendant, Nancy Sullivan, Objector

May 22

Lay Apostolate volunteers: Virginia Gonsalves to La Ceiba for one year; Irene Rogers and Catherine Sullivan for a summer in Lafayette Diocese, Louisiana
June 13

W. K. Kellogg Foundation offered a grant of $10,000 to the College for the purchase of books to improve the quality of its teacher preparation program and to increase the effectiveness of its library services generally.

August 1

Sister M. Donald Egan appointed Dean of Women.

September 27

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clagett, owner of "Wayside," St. Joseph Residence Hall, offered their estate to the college if the $10,000 mortgage were accepted along with it.

October 11

Opening of Ecumenical Council in Rome.

December 19

Deeds for St. Joseph Hall signed.

1963

January 1

The Henry Barton Jacobs Estate called "Whiteholme" on the corner of Narragansett and Ochre Point Avenues was purchased by the college. The building is to be razed for a new dormitory.

January 3

The portrait of Robert Goelet was unveiled at 3 p.m. in the Great Hall above the small fireplace in the foyer. Mr. Goelet, together with his guests including the portrait artist, Everett R. Kinstler, the members of the administration, faculty, and students witnessed the dignified ceremony.

March 3-6

Sisters M. Emily and M. Rosalia attended a meeting of Presidents of Mercy Colleges of the Union to form a commission of all Mercy Colleges in order to draw upon resources and strive toward common objectives.
June 14

Salve Regina received a grant of $6,400 from the United States Atomic Energy Commission to purchase laboratory equipment to use for atomic tracer material.

June 20

Dr. Kenneth Brasted appointed as director of public relations.

October 2

Ground broken for new residence hall and student center.

November 13

Robert Goelet, Esq. accompanied by his nurse, Miss McDonald, visited the College. He was pleased to see the college in session and met with some students, faculty, and administration.

November 25

College mourns the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mass offered at 10 a.m. by Reverend Paul Curran, OP.

December 2

Joseph Cavanagh, a member of the law firm of Higgins, Cavanagh, and Cooney, addressed the faculty at the second faculty seminar concerned with Pacem In Terris. His topic was "The Implications of the Concepts of Liberty in the Encyclicals of Pope John XXIII."

December 20

Salve Regina becomes a corporate member of the American Association of University Women.

1964

January 23

At the Advisory Board meeting it was announced that the new building would be called Miley Hall in honor of Mother M. Hilda Miley, a charter member of the Board who has been president of the College since 1948.
February 13

College receives cash grant of $506 from Gulf Oil Corporation

March 7

Meeting in State Dining Room to consider a workshop for retarded children with hope of obtaining a government grant for the faculty who would conduct it

March 19

Unveiling of portrait of Cornelius C. Moore in Moore Hall at meeting of Advisory Board

May 22

Following class day exercises, the cornerstone of Miley Hall was blessed and sealed

July 18

Mother M. Hilda Miley became President Emerita; Sister M. Emily Shanley was announced as the next president of the College

August 27

The Althorp House on Ruggles Avenue was purchased by the College, to be called Founders Hall

October 1

Shady Lawn and Founders Hall blessed by Reverend John Dittoe, OP

October 7

Miss Cecilia Chow Wing Wang, winner of the President Kennedy Memorial Scholarship Award, arrived at the College from Selangar Malaya

October 25

Fathers’ Council contributed $1,000 to the Kennedy Memorial scholarship fund for a foreign student

December 2

Monsignor Matthew Clark, Vicar General of the diocese and a member of the Advisory Board of the College, died today
1965

January 29

Salve Regina submitted application for Federal Grant for Science-Academic building

January 30

College received a check of $10,000 from Mr. Robert Goelet to implement program for mentally retarded children

February 23

Check received from Robert Goelet for $10,000 to furnish the President's Dining Room in Miley Hall

March 11

Mr. Denning, architect, conducted an all-day meeting concerning plans for a new Science-Academic building

March 18

Sister Mary Rose Ursuline, principal of St. Augustine's School, and Sister M. Eloise of Sisters of Mercy were appointed to Ecumenical Commission of Providence Diocese to serve with nine priests and three laymen

March 26

Receipt of $7,100 grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the Division of Nursing

April 30

Most Reverend Russell J. McVinney presided at the afternoon dedication and blessing ceremonies of Miley Hall, named in honor of Mother Mary Hilda Miley, President of the College from 1948-1964

May 11

Epsilon Sigma chapter of Sigma Delta Pi, National Honor Society for Hispanic studies established at the college
June 13

Mother M. Hilda Miley, President Emerita, was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in Education from the University of Rhode Island.

June 22

Operation Headstart organized all over the country. Sister Mary Christopher O’Rourke served on social service staff of this project.

June 26


August 2

Ecumenical Coffee Hour held at Ochre Court.

September 1


September 18

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of Greek Orthodox Church, addressed members of college community and an ecumenical assembly at Ochre Court.

October 7 and 8

Dr. Richard Pattee of the University of Laval lectured on tensions in Latin America as well as presenting a candid view of South Africa.

October 11

Sister Mary Christopher O’Rourke, President of the Executive Board of New Visions, conducted a meeting in the Drawing Room of the College.

October 26

Members of science department met with architects regarding plans for academic building.
December 11

Diamond Jubilee of American Chemical Society celebrated at Salve Regina

1966

January 18

Mass for Christian Unity celebrated at 7:30 p.m. in Salve Regina chapel

January 20

Dr. Francis Rogers, former dean of Graduate School at Harvard, addressed faculty on “Liberal Arts Curriculum.”

January 26

An appropriation for additional street lighting was approved by the City Council. The Newport Council of Community Services announced a series of seminars on social work to be conducted at Mercy Hall.

February 6

Robert Goelet, the donor of Ochre Court, died in his Manhattan home. His funeral was attended by Reverend Gerald Dillon, former Chaplain of the College, Sister M. Rosalia, Sister M. Emily, and Sister M. Petronella.

February 12

Mother M. Hilda Miley, President of the College from 1948 to 1965, ends a life of devoted service to the community and to the College

March 2

Organizational meeting of Student Dialogue Leaders, Barrington College, Salve Regina College, on the subject of Ecumenism, at Salve Regina College

March 10

Miss Gertrude St. Marie, a biology major, was awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for 1966-1967
April 30

Sister Rosalia outlined Special Education program developed to fill the need for qualified teachers

May 11

Ecumenical Mass - Salve Regina and Barrington College

June 14

Letter from Shao-Ling Hwa SRC '55, who was baptized at the College and became Sister Mary Theresa, a Missionary Sister in Tung-Lo China

June 27 - August 3

Ethel Colt Barrymore, Artist in Residence, conducted a drama workshop for singers and actors

August 12

Faculty appointments announced: Sister Marie Susanne, RSM, director of Counseling and Psychological services; Reverend Anthony Rubeiro, theology; Dr. Hilda Calabro, French; Frank E. Green, English; Rae K. O'Neill, social studies; Sister M. Constantia (Sr. Kathryn Murphy), special education; Miss Anne-Marie Keenan, sociology; Mrs. Maurice La Reau and Miss Carolyn Miller, nursing; Miss Wanda Lewis, philosophy; Jesse W. McCoy, mathematics; Mrs. Mary Joan Penl, English

September 29

International Festival of Films inaugurated, to continue until December 5 featuring On the Waterfront, The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner, and The Parable

October 6

Property on corner of Ruggles Avenue and Ochre Point, formerly property of Mrs. Robert K. Young, entitled to College and called Ochre Lodge

October 7

Mother Hilda Miley Memorial Lecture series inaugurated with "Life Between Liturgies" given by Reverend William J. Leonard of Boston College
October 18

Dinner meeting - Rhode Island Society of Medical Technicians - State Dining Room

October 25

Ecumenical Lecture - Reverend Robert Winter, Episcopal Priest - "Reactions to Vatican II"

November 6

Workshop on Ecumenism arranged by Sister Mary Eloise, chairman of Religious Studies. Participants included Reverend Lionel Blain, DA, Paul Conley, and Reverend Joseph Hines of St. Michael's in Providence

November 21

Student Dialogue, Barrington College and Salve Regina College at Salve Regina

November 23

Salve Regina students Susan Ellis, Kathie Ryan, and Joanne Leonard established Lay Apostolate Finance Fund known as LAFF, which sponsored three girls in the summer lay apostolate: Sharon Martin of New Jersey in Christo Rey Community Center, Lansing, Michigan; Josephine Moquin, RN and Elizabeth O'Connell in Kansas Lay Apostolate program

December 13

Dialogue continued at Barrington College

December 19

Funeral of Sister Mary Evangelista was held from St. Xavier’s Chapel. Delegations from Salve Regina Guild and Alumnae and Marion Motherhood attended the Mass. Sister, one of the original faculty members, taught at the College from 1947 to 1962.

1967

January 19

Science department received grant of latest Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer from Perkins-Elmer Corporation of Norwich, Connecticut
March 9

Rabbi Jerome G. Gurland - "Scripture and Ecumenism" - Ochre Court - 7:30 p.m.

March 15

Dr. Waring Hopkins of Naval War College - "The War In Vietnam" - Ochre Court - 7:30 p.m.

April 11

Meeting of Newport Chapter for Retarded Children held at Ochre Court - "Acceptance of Retarded Children" - Sister M. Shaun, O.S.F. St. Coletta’s School, Hanover, Massachusetts

May 1

Student Dialogue meeting - Ecumenism - St. Mark Episcopal Church, Riverside

May 17

Faculty - Student LAFF Show, Mercy Hall - 7:30 p.m.

June 12-14

Counseling Through Testing workshop

July 14

John S. Renza appointed executive assistant to President to be concerned primarily with financial matters

September 11

Film Festival for semester: September 28 - 400 Blows, October 10 - The Informer, December 6 - Odd Man Out, all in Mercy Hall

October 20

United Nations Day - Lecture, "Issues In Vietnam," by Dr. William McLoughlin of Brown University followed by ecumenical prayer vigil - students from Brown, Rhode Island School of Design, and Salve Regina College

1968
January 3

O'Hare Academic Center open for students

February 6

Security Guard Protection - 56 hours a week - will also handle parking violations

February 7-8

First Health Fair sponsored by student nurses from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. - Angelus Hall

February 26

Film Festival - Rashomon

March 4

Lecture by Murray Levin, nationally recognized authority in America on the American scene, "The New Student Left"

April 2

Film Festival - Fellini's Juliet of the Spirits

April 24

Final presentation of Festival - Eugene O'Neill's Long Day's Journey into Night

April 26

Blessing and dedication of O'Hare Academic Center

May 4

Lorca's The House of Bernarda Alba - Regina Players

May 6

Tribute to Sister Mary Emily Shanley. Presentation of check as farewell gift.
June 16

Sister Mary Christopher O'Rourke appointed president of Salve Regina College

June 24

Rae K. O'Neill resigned as director of Public Relations to become director of Elementary Education

Sister Mary Christopher received Rural Service Award presented by United States Office of Economic Opportunity

Doctor Lester Carr appointed chairman of Psychology Department

October 7-12

Visit of accreditors to Nursing Division

October 23

College Council established: Five members from student Council, five from faculty, five from administration to serve as Advisory Committee for student affairs

October 28

Mr. Francis Nolan joins administration staff as director of Development and Public Relations

December 4

Sister Mary Donald Egan resigned as Dean of Women effective June 2, 1969. Sister Thomas Aquinas O'Brien will succeed her.

Sister Ralph Mary appointed to assist Sister Mary Audrey in recruitment

1969

January 10

Exhibition of original prints of classic and contemporary artists by Raten Galleries of Baltimore, Maryland - 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. in O'Hare Academic Center

January 20

Dr. John Fallon - Lecture "Toward Self-understanding" 7:30 p.m. in O'Hare Academic Center
February 13

Lt. Governor J. Joseph Garrahy - Lecture, “State and Local Government” 9 a.m. O’Hare Academic Center

March 7

Check - $798.54 for needy in Biafra - result of students’ sacrifice of one meal for this purpose

March 14

Nursing Faculty Curriculum workshop - Resource person Dr. Mildred Montag of Columbia University

March 18

Board of Trustees of Catholic University of America canceled affiliation with Salve Regina College

March 25

Jose Greco, world-renowned Spanish dancer - Lecture - Demonstration on “Spanish Performing Arts,” Rogers Auditorium

April 19-20

Mother - Daughter weekend, sponsored by Student Nurse Organization

May 6

Michael Perceau French Consul in Boston, guest of honor of “Alliance Francaise.” Club will present the play Charlie Brown in French.

May 10

Regina Players - “The Restless Heart” at the Casino theatre

May 17

Honors Convocation - Inauguration of Sister Mary Christopher as President

May 19

A Portuguese studies program entitled “Summer Institute in Portuguese studies” announced, held as scheduled
July 14 - August 22

Business seminar to be held June 11, 12, and 13 entitled “Increasing Productivity through Behavioral Understanding”

June 29

Virginia Gonsalves, 1962 graduate, received a Fulbright grant for advanced studies in Brazil at the University of Bahia

1970

January 10

New administrative posts: Dr. Lester Carr, Vice President for Academic Affairs; Sister Margaret Sorensen, Associate Academic Dean; John S. Renza, Vice President for Financial Affairs

January 26

Law Enforcement program established in Continuing Education Division. Fifty policemen from different Rhode Island Communities enrolled.

January 31

New Visions Neighborhood Aides begin first of three college courses to qualify as Mental Health Aides

February 13

Joanna Featherstone presented a program of Afro-American Poetry at 7:30 p.m. in Ochre Court.

Sister Kathryn Mary Murphy described the work of the Reginal Center for the Retarded to the Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service at the church chapel.

February 15

First intercollegiate government meeting of colleges and universities in the state of Rhode Island was held at Rhode Island College Student Union

February 26

Ronald C. Brinn becomes vice president for Development and Public Relations
July 14 - August 22

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February 26

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April 3

Charles E. O’Loughlin named Dean of the College’s Division of Continuing Education

April 13

Dr. Lester Carr named to the Board of Directors of New Visions for Newport county

April 17

Nursing students and their teachers from twenty-five degree-granting schools met at the College for third annual Intercollegiate Nursing Conference

May 1

The United States Office of Education allocated $46,900 for the academic year 1970-1971 for students in need of exceptional financial aid

June 5

Dr. Margaret Meade addressed graduates at commencement exercises held at Newport Naval Base

July 9

Classes in pottery and ceramics conducted by renowned potter Gregor Gilsmann July 9 - July 25

July 27

Two-day workshop concerning neglected and abused children.

Five-day workshop in marine biology.

Eight-day reading clinic from grades 2 to 10 for students needing improvement in reading skills or remedial help in reading.

July 29

Two-week workshop teaching teachers how to teach their students French

August 13

Newport Antique show and Art sale sponsored by Newport Kiwanis Club
September 11

Commencement exercises for first Law Enforcement program held at Ochre Court.

Vice Admiral Richard G. Colbert, President of Naval War College, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Education at a special outdoor convocation. In his address to the convocation, the Vice Admiral stressed the building of peace.

September 17

For the first time the College awarded associate degrees to policemen enrolled in Salve Regina's Law Enforcement degree program.

October 15

Reverend Dominic Roves, OP gave the keynote address, "Man's Vision of Himself," the first of five monthly programs featuring Dimensions of Man.

October 26

The College's new Christian Life Center offered a series of five programs, Dimensions of Man, focusing on "Life in the Cinema" under direction of Reverend Christopher Johnson, OP.

November 19

Dr. John F. Quinn elected chairperson of Board of Trustees.

November 20


November 24

Dr. Robert Delaney lecture, "Communicating With Youth".

November 26

Members of College's Student Action Core hosted a five-hour program of spiritual and social activities for thirty-five blind people of Rhode Island.
December 6

The College received a ten-year accreditation from the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

1971

January 30

The following were appointed to the faculty: Marie E. Leandro, instructor in medical-surgical aspects of nursing; Mrs. Douglas Macphail, biology; Sister Mary Lomax, RSM, instructor in music, and Sister Marie Corrine Walsh, associate professor of education

January 6

James Colton, Jeremiah Lynch Jr., and George H. Peltz elected to Board of Trustees

March 4, 11, 14

Salve Regina hosted workshop dealing with particular problems invested in public community relations

March 31

Resident juniors and seniors allowed to live off campus

April 30

Naval War College students together with students from Salve Regina, Brown University, and University of Rhode Island conducted a seminar to discuss Vietnam, Cambodia, and global involvement

May 22

Joseph H. Gaudet, Superintendent of Middletown schools, and Joseph Conte of Providence, conductor of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Youth Orchestra, received honorary degrees at the twentieth commencement

June 28

Marks the death of Reverend Gerald R. Dillon, first chaplain of Salve Regina College, 1947-1955

July 15

Marks the death of Sister Marie Therese Le Beau, pioneer in establishment and expansion of the library
August 7

Mrs. Frank W. Thornton, former Patricia Byrne of class of 1951, director of Public Relations

August 10

Marks the death of Most Reverend Russell J. McVinney, D.D., Bishop of Providence

August 15

A five-day seminar on retarded youth under leadership of Division of Retardation attended by policemen, lawyers, judges, members of correctional institutions, and staff of institutions for retarded

September 13

Dr. Beverly White Miller appointed Academic Dean

October 1

Salve Regina television course, Introduction to Human Ecology, shown weekly on Channel 36

October 24

College Glee Club staged first formal concert of the season at St. Joseph’s Church under the direction of Sister Mary Lomax, RSM

November 5

Two students appointed for each of the standing committees: budget, curriculum, library, and honors and awards

1972

January 28

Salve Regina welcomes His Excellency Most Reverend Louis E. Gelineau D.D. to the diocese and to the College

January 31

First midyear honors convocation held to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the college. Dr. Beverly W. Miller, Academic Dean, gave the main address.
April 9

Salve Regina College Glee Club with Glenn Guittari, director, presented a performing tour of Washington, D.C. area

May 11

Scope of Continuing Education program extended beginning next September to offer bachelor's degree program in all fields except nursing to non-resident students on a part-time or full-time basis

May 27

Mrs. Georgette V. Ramos, retiring professor of Modern Languages, after twenty years of outstanding service received honorary degree at the twenty-fifth anniversary commencement exercises

June 17

The third annual summer school sponsored by New England Institute of Alcohol Studies will be conducted at Salve Regina. Eleven key speakers are scheduled for the week beginning at 7 p.m. on Sunday.

August 17

Music workshop conducted by Joseph Conte, conductor of the Rhode Island Youth Philharmonic Orchestra, will continue until August 21

September 12

Directed by Glenn Guittari, the College will welcome young people and adults from the Newport community into a new music program. People in Newport County and throughout the state will also be invited to participate in three Arts Weekends. The first, October 13-15, will include the play Royal Gambit, concerned with Henry VIII and his wives, a faculty Art Exhibit, and a performance by the college music ensemble.

September 29

Salve Regina observed twenty-five years of dedication

October 5

Wakehurst sold by Van Alen trustees to Salve Regina College for $200,000
October 11

Members of the Rhode Island Council on Higher Education voted unanimously to accept Naval War College as a member of the council.

October 20

College inaugurated a new approach in conjunction with the in-depth courses by allowing students to initiate projects in multidiscipline problem-related courses.

November 18

Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul celebrated centennial in newly renovated cathedral.

November 21

Board of Trustees voted for male visitors in the dorms within the maximum limits prescribed by the Board.

December 28

Dr. John Q. Quinn, associated with the College since 1974, announced his resignation as chairman of the Board of Trustees.

1973

January 2

Sister Mary Christopher O'Rourke resigned as president effective June 15.

James C. Colton appointed as financial director. He will resign from Board of Trustees at its January meeting.

February 22

Fine Arts Weekend - Music, Drama, Art from Friday through Sunday: three original one-act plays from playwriting workshop, a concert by Glee Club, Pioneers From Modern Painting, a film, and liturgy, Mass of Hope on Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 11 a.m.

Student-faculty basketball game will conclude the weekend.
April 5, 6, 7

Dramatization of loves of Henry VIII - *The Royal Gambit* - directed by Joan David, presented at Mercy Hall

May 1-10

Fine Arts Department Film - *Civilization*; an evening of one-act plays, a concert by College Glee Club in conjunction with Glee Club of Fordham University. On May 6 Glee Club will take part in service in United Congregational Church at 10 a.m. in commemorative celebration of Rhode Island Day. On May 10 Young People's Symphony of Rhode Island directed by Joseph Conte will give Pops concert on grounds of Wakehurst.

May 31

Carl A. Auel, Chaplain U.S. Navy, received honorary degree, Doctor of Humanities, at Commencement and delivered the Commencement Address. Chaplain Auel was the director of the Department of Education at the College.

June 7

Death of Richard L. McGinn, professor of English and associate academic dean

June 10

Tryouts for selection of 400 party goers for the film *The Great Gatsby* held at O'Hare Academic Center by Paramount Pictures

June 16

Sister M. Lucille McKillop officially assumed responsibility as president of the College

August 17

Board of Trustees at a special meeting in July voted unanimously to make the college coed

August 26

One hundred twenty policemen received degrees. Lt. Governor J. Joseph Garrahy received honorary degree, Doctor of Civil Law.
September 29

Christian Life Center formed on campus, created to stimulate creative religious and human experiences

October 10

A program called "Mini Semester" offered to area students who wish to pursue interest in a particular subject. Program to run for eight weeks, October 29-December 21.

November 9

Special lecture series entitled Education for Our Bicentennial to begin in January. Program is fully endorsed by Rhode Island Bicentennial Commission.

November 19

Three trustees named to the 18-member board: Joseph E. Fernandes, Sister Mary Rosalia Flaherty, RSM, and Captain Carl A. Auel, U.S.N.

November 25

College is offering three four-credit programs called Education for the Bicentennial: Spirit of '76, on events leading to break with Britain, January 3; The Phenomenon of Revolution, summer session; Process of Nation Building, 1975. In addition, a weekend of eighteenth century concerts and plays will be scheduled.

1974

January 6

A three-day "Colonial Arts Weekend" will open Friday, January 18 through January 20 with a play, The Contrast by Royal Tyler, America's first produced comedy, and re-creation of a room from a colonial residence Saturday, January 19.

Salve Regina Glee Club will offer a concert in Newport's Trinity Church featuring psalms sung in colonial church services plus Revolutionary War songs on January 20

January 18

Dr. William Burrell, professor of English and education, named Dean of the College

The first segment of Colonial Arts Weekend presented - The Contrast, directed by Joan David
March 25

Edward Golden, director of Abbey Theatre, opened Irish Fortnight with an explanation of Irish response to drama

March 26

Salve Regina has joined the American Association of Colleges for Teachers Education

April 11

The College will offer an institute in the phenomenon of the American Revolution 1765-1789 - July 1-26, for college credit

May 11

Camelot - performance considered "a delight," "excellent," director Joan David

July 7

Bill Shustik, a balladier and storyteller presented Spirit of '76 at 2 p.m. on lawn outside McAuley Hall

July 13

A concert of French Music at Ochre Court to honor Bastille Day

July 21

American Indians representing eight tribes across the nation participated in an Indian powwow - dances and Indian music together with a display of Indian handwork - weaving, pottery, jewelry, beads

July 24

Dr. Sheila Megley appointed Dean of Students and Associate Academic Dean

July 29

Reverend James K. Healy appointed college chaplain

September 14

Sister Lucille McKillop was principal speaker during George Washington Letter Ceremonies, a letter written to Hebrews of Rhode Island, commemorated at Touro Synagogue
December 12-13

John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* offered by dramatic club under direction of Joan David

1975

March 7

Irish Fortnight offered again with Thomas O'Canain inaugurating the programs with a consideration of the quality and character of native Irish music illustrated by the Uileann Pipe

April 20

College Chamber Choir entertained the audience with "A Revolutionary Tea Party," a program of early American music. The second half, entitled "Sounds of the American Revolution," was focused on narration rather than music.

May 11

Salve Regina's dramatic club presented *West Side Story* at 8 p.m. in Mercy Hall

May 13

Charles Cooke, a twenty-five year veteran of the FBI, was named chairman of Law Enforcement program

May 21

Melva M. Ward, first woman police officer in Pawtucket and a 1971 graduate of Salve Regina, was sworn in by Mayor Dennis M. Lynch. She was also the first woman graduate of Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy.

June 1-12

A two-week seminar conducted by National Council of Juvenile Court is offered to new Juvenile Court Judges

June 20

Bicentennial activities organized: four-credit course, The Process of Nation Building: A Challenge to Unity 1776-1976, offered by Sister Ann Nelson. Popular events, all at Ochre Court, were as follows: July 1, American Flags Exhibit; July 6, Peloquin in Concert; July 11-13, Black Heritage Trilogy; July 19, Presidential Camp Signs in song.
June 23

Youth symphony plans summer music camp August 7-17 under direction of Joseph Conte

July 9

Black People Moving - program of poetry and readings in Black experience in America at Ochre Court

July 18

Barbara R. Fox appointed director of Public Relations

August 1

Children's Theatre Workshop directed by Joan David presented Antoine de St. Exupery's The Little Prince as the culmination of a four-week session

August 21

Cliff Walk dedicated as National Park Trail

September 16

Salve Regina enrolled 1,730 students in the autumn term.

October 25

Rabbi James B. Rosenberg discussed Jewish-Christian Dialogue at 8 p.m. in O'Hare Academic Center

December 10

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Patrick Dunne, and his wife included Salve Regina in their visit to Newport

December 11

Milkiori Matui from Tanzania, East Africa presented with round-trip ticket home for Christmas as a gift from students, faculty, administration, and staff

1976
January 13

A new degree program offered - Master of Arts in Human Development and Management

January 29

Reverend Rollin Lambert, specialist in African Affairs with the U.S. Catholic conference, appointed to Board of Trustees

February 18

Reverend Monsignor John T. Shea of the faculty in Religious Studies retired

March 3

Ralph A. Martin, Vice President of Raytheon, appointed to Council on Development

March 10

Mrs. Rose McGann, Director of Health Services, took new position in Newport Hospital as counselor in Alcoholic Center

March 11

Kennedy Memorabilia donated to archives by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of East Greenwich

March 12

Sisters of Mercy celebrate 125th anniversary of service in Providence Diocese

May 8

Godspell, musical adaptation of Gospel according to St. Matthew, directed by Joan David. Music and orchestration by William Morris.

May 27

As part of commencement ceremonies, presidential medallion was conferred on Sister Lucille McKillop by Jeremiah C. Lynch, Chairman of Board of Trustees. Honorary degrees were awarded to Sister Conceila Moran, RSM, General Administrator of Sisters of Mercy, Dr. Felix deWeldon, and Judge Thomas J. Pavalino.
June 17

Sister Marianne Postiglione, RSM named director of Diocesan Media Center

June 19

A major Bicentennial Festival “In Praise of Women” featured Shana Alexander, commentator of CBS program Sixty Minutes and Newsweek writer, as keynote speaker

July 1

Tall ships from twenty nations leave Newport en route to New York for July 4th

August 2

Reverend James K. Healy appointed Associate Dean of Students

August 12

Faculty appointments announced for coming school year: Brother Eugene Lappin - chairman of English department, Brother Michael Reynolds, assistant professor of sociology; Richard Marquise, assistant professor of criminal justice; Ms. Mary David and Marlene Dufault, nursing department; Ms. Patricia Murray, sociology department; Dr. Anne Spragins and Dr. Anthony Walsh, psychology department; Sister Josepha Haskins, biology department; Sister Rosalie Fitzpatrick, RSM visiting professor of mathematics

August 13

Liturgical Week, sponsored by New England Liturgical Committee

August 20

Paul Cardoza appointed director of Physical Education

September 9

Enrollment of 1800 students for academic year

October 27

Sister Doria Gottemoeller, RSM, assistant administrator general of Sisters of Mercy of the Union, appointed to Board of Trustees
November 7

*Renaissance Trilogy* - dance, drama, films, concerts - sponsored by Fine Arts Committee

December 2

Rabbi Lewis of Touro Synagogue and Sister Ann Nelson, chairman of the department of history and politics, received awards from Rhode Island Bicentennial Commission for their efforts in celebrating the anniversary.

1977

February 18

Dr. Nora Connally O’Brien, daughter of the Irish Patriot James Connally, lectured on the Nineteen-Sixteen Easter Week Rebellion at Ochre Court.

May 13

Salve Regina’s evening program on Wednesdays offered for adult handicapped persons under direction of Sister Charles Francis, RSM

August 18

New faculty for coming school year announced as follows: Mrs. Mary M. Brabeck, psychology and education; Brother John Buckley, history and politics; Sister Prudence Croke, assistant professor of religious studies; Brother Victor Hickey, chairman of education department; Brother John Childs, psychology; Reverend Edward Kelley, C.S.P., assistant professor of religious studies; Dr. Daniel McGregor, assistant professor of special education

August 20

An evening with Art Buchwald, satirist, columnist, humorist, held at Ochre Court for the benefit of Child Care and Development Center

August 20-25

Designers Showcase at Wakehurst for benefit of Newport County American Red Cross. Each room created by a different designer from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or New York
July 6

Dr. Charles O'Connor, Deputy Commissioner of Education in New York and New Jersey, appointed to the Office of Research and Planning as Assistant to Sister M. Mercy McAuliffe, RSM, Director

September 30

New England Liturgical committee presented Maurice L. Lavanoux Award to Ada Bethune during a mass celebrated by Most Reverend Louis E. Gelineau at Ochre Court

October 31

George Butler appointed men's basketball coach - former Portsmouth recreation director

November 17, 18, 19

*The Sound of Music*, under the direction of Joan David with orchestra led by Dr. Joseph Conte, presented at Rogers High School auditorium

December 1

Classes in parent effectiveness training sponsored by Community Organization for Drug Abuse offered at the College from December 1 through February 3

December 6

Social Work Education program offered students 400 hours of social service agencies and programs in Newport

1978

March 6

Three-day symposium on peace and justice featuring such speakers as Dr. Joseph Fahey, Manhattan College; Dr. Gene Sharp, Harvard University; Dr. Gregory Baum, University of Toronto

March 9

Spencer Sacco, grandson of Nicola Sacco of Sacco-Vancetti fame, commented on the controversial case as part of symposium on peace and justice
April 3

Death of Sister M. Isabel Early, librarian and member of the General Council of the Sisters of Mercy of the Union

April 8

St. Mary's Church celebration, 150th anniversary

April 11

Laurie J. Schremser selected as 1978 Harry S. Truman Scholar from Rhode Island

April 12

Musical, *To the Balloon Man with Love* presented by drama club under the direction of Joan David

April 29

At fourth annual sports award banquet, Allison McNally and James R. Reid were honored

May 19

Fourteen mentally and physically handicapped persons graduated from Adult Evening Education program, all clients of James L. Maher Regional Center

June 3

Jeremiah E. Lynch, Jr., past chairman of Board of Trustees, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws

July 17

Sister Sheila Megley named Vice President and Academic Dean; Dean of Students, Reverend James Healy; Chaplain and associate Dean of Students, Reverend Edward Kelly

July 16-21

Workshop on liturgy and sacred music conducted by Lurien Deiss

July 24-31

Workshop focusing on artistic liturgical expression conducted by Ada Bethune
August 25

Certificates awarded either as legal assistant or as training in real estate work with Justice Joseph R. Weisberger as Commencement speaker.

October 4

The College opened its annual Peace and Justice Symposium with an address by Reverend Peter Rosaza, Auxiliary Bishop of Hartford. In addition, Luis Ramos, a Puerto Rican freshman, gave a firsthand account of difficulties in Puerto Rico.

October 13-14

A two-day symposium on terrorism, sponsored by Criminal Justice and Management Departments, featured such speakers as Robert F. Delaney of Naval War College, Colonel Joseph Barry and Lyman Kirkpatrick of Brown University.

November 10

Anouilh's *The Lark*, based on the life of Joan of Arc, was performed by Salve Regina College Players under the direction of Joan David.

1979

January 29

Florence K. Murray, presiding justice of the Superior Court, chosen as new member of the Board of Trustees.

March 15

Ada E. Deer, a Menominee Indian, spoke on Native American problems and issues as part of Peace and Justice symposiums.

March 31

Under the direction of Mrs. Paul Sanders, the Newport Black Ensemble Theatre held auditions at Mercy Hall in preparation for *Three Nights of Black Theatre* to be held in July.
April 12

Religious education teachers for the handicapped conducted at St. Joseph’s Church are assisted by Salve volunteers.

April 30

Sister of Mercy celebrated the 125th anniversary of the arrival of the Sister in Newport with a Concelebrated Mass at St. Mary’s followed by a reception at the College.

May 3

Clients of the Maher Rehabilitation Center for retarded persons found temporary employment at the Naval War College and at Salve Regina College.

May 4

Sister Lucille gave the keynote address which marked the Annual Catholic Educators Convention held at Bishop Feehan High School.

May 17

Students majoring in special education tutored handicapped persons from Maher Center on a one-to-one basis in special sessions held at O’Hare Academic Center.

July 2

Marks death of Carole P. Dunton, a drama and speech instructor at the College for six years.

July 23

James T. Kaul II appointed director of financial aid, and Randal P. Miller, former director, moved to computer programming development.

July 24

A twelve-day session of orthopedics attended by some 100 doctors throughout the Western Hemisphere was in session at O’Hare Academic Center with Dr. Howard Brown of Kay Street as director.

July 31

Dr. Mary Louise Ide joined the faculty as assistant professor of biology.
August 14

Joseph F. McCormack appointed as assistant professor of criminal justice

August 24

Reverend James K. Healy, C.S.S.P., Dean of Students for past five years, left the College to study law

September 24

Dr. Lubomir Gleiman appointed chairman of combined departments of philosophy and religious studies

October 6

Sister Lucille attended Papal conference for Catholic College presidents in Washington, where two hundred and fifty presidents met Pope John Paul II

November 30

Students launched a fund-raising campaign for the relief of starving Cambodians from December 1-8 within the time span of 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. each day

1980

January 24

Department of Science divided into the Department of Biology and Health Science and Department of Physics and Chemistry

January 25

John J. Greeley appointed associate professor of religious studies

March 14

John Ford's classic, The Rising of the Moon, offered at O'Harc Academic Center as part of Irish Heritage Week

March 27

Barbara Ann Sylvia appointed Dean of Student Development
August 14

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March 27

Barbara Ann Sylvia appointed Dean of Student Development
April 2

Christopher Kiernan appointed Assistant to the President, concerned with the development of enrollment

April 17-18-19

Broadway Musical *Fiddler on the Roof* presented by Newport College Players under the direction of Joan David

April 26

Special Olympics for handicapped inaugurated

May 22

Mrs. Rachel Wheeler Rossaw received Outstanding Alumni Award for the adoption of eleven handicapped children

June 2

Salve Regina's College Council for Exceptional Children awarded outstanding membership achievement for 1979-80 academic year

June 10

Reverend Raymond McNicholas succeeds Reverend James Healy as chaplain

July 8

Karen Dobson appointed Dean of Campus Ministry and Spiritual Development

July 12

French Ambassador Francois deLaboalaye addressed an audience in the Great Hall at the College during ceremonies commemorating the postal card marking the 200th anniversary of the landing of Rochambeau and his troops in Newport

August 12

Marks the death of Sister Martha Quinn, RSM, home economics professor at the College 1947-1965
August 26

Sister M. Therese Antone, RSM, named Vice-President for Institutional Advancement

October 16

Honorable Jack Lynch, former Prime Minister of Ireland, lectured on the topic “The United States and Ireland, Some Aspects of Inter-Relationship”

November 15

Five new members of the Board of Trustees announced by Chairman Jeremiah C. Lynch: Albert N. D'Amico, Gloria Lincourt, Sister Diane Marie Pederzani, RSM, Sister Elaine Scully, RSM, and Sister Marie Geraldyn McGreavy, RSM

December 4

Local historians, authors, and artists joined professors and students at the College in presenting “Education Via Radio” program on station WADK on alternate Wednesdays 9-10 p.m. through May 13. The series is entitled “Newport Perspectives from 1638 to the Present.”

December 8-9

Salve Regina College players offered the medieval miracle play The York Nativity Play in conjunction with “Christmas in Newport”

January 27

Continuing Education Center for Exceptional Students opened in 1975 under the direction of Sister Charles Francis Dubuque, now has thirty-three tutors enrolled in the tuition-free program

February 16

Sister Lucille McKillop, RSM was selected Woman of the Year by Newport County Chamber of Commerce, Women’s Division

May 1-15

The art department faculty exhibited recent works in clay, drawing, painting, and photography at the Cushing Gallery of the Art Association
June 6

Jane Murphy Farley recipient of 1981 Outstanding Alumni Award

July 8

Pilot project sponsored jointly by Salve Regina College, Martin Luther King Center, and Rhode Island Educational Opportunity Center, merging their resources to upgrade skills for those who wish to further their education

July 22

A rare collection of the life work of the famous bone pathologist Henry L. Jaffe was dedicated during the workshop for Orthopedic Surgeons under the direction of Dr. Howard Brown

August 27

Doctor Sheila Megley named Provost. Janet Ellen Brown appointed assistant director of development; George Briden, accounting; Sister Eugenia Poulin, French and English; Caroline Salvatore, psychology; Dr. Jerome Montilo, biology; Margaret Krieger, social work; Brother Gregory Flynn, FSC, sociology and social work; Dr. Norma Bailey, full-time professor, English and speech; Brother Joseph Bascuas, psychology; Jill Stevens, library assistant; and Jean Zimmerman, College's first assistant director of athletics for women

September 10

Trinity and All Saints Scholarship to Trinity College, Leeds, England named for Sister Mary Audrey O'Donnell, former Dean of Admissions

October 23

"Education via Radio" - famous Newport personalities from 1638 to the present sponsored by Salve Regina in cooperation with WADK, AM radio, every other Wednesday 9-10 a.m. through May 28

November 12

Dance-a-thon for benefit of the American Cancer Society, Friday 7 p.m. until Saturday 3 p.m.

December 17

The College was approved for continuing accreditation for a period of ten years by the Executive Committee of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges
December 21

Brother Francis Nolan, FSC appointed to assist in expanding the tutorial services under the direction of Sister Charles Francis Dubuque.


1982

March 23

Michael Chadwick appointed director of intramural sports

April 12

“The Great Nuclear Debate” - The Newport Institute and Salve Regina College sponsored an all-day conference

May 13

Carol Radcliffe Keough named recipient of the Outstanding Alumni Award for her work among the Hmong and Chinese refugee communities in Rhode Island

June 8

Robert J. McKenna named outstanding legislator of the year by Northeast Rehabilitation Association at the 1982 Awards dinner in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in recognition of his sponsorship of legislation for the handicapped

July 13

Thomas P. Flanagan named director of administration and student services

July 26-August 5

Educational workshop designed for parents, administrators, and lawyers relative to legal aspects of special education
August 18

Twelve new faculty announced as follows: Bernard Masterson, visiting professor of fine arts; Sister Madeleine Gregoire, assistant professor of mathematics; James Farrington, assistant professor of criminal justice; Paul R. Pacheco, assistant professor of accounting; Gilbert R. Green, assistant professor of management; Joan Chapdelaine, instructor in nursing; Kathryn Flood, instructor in special education; Sister Elizabeth McAuliffe, instructor in education; Sister Theresa McQueeney, assistant professor of French and English; Sister Leona Misto, instructor in mathematics; Ann Pelletier, instructor in Spanish; Marjorie Robins, instructor in sociology

August 19-22

Three-day workshop concerned with “A Celebration of the Exploration of Human Potential and Consciousness” offered by Jack Childs, associate professor of human development together with specialists in the field

September 13

College awarded $15,000 grant from the John E. Fogarty Foundation for the Mentally Retarded to support the Education Center for Exceptional Adults

October 4-5

The art department faculty exhibition - works in clay, drawing, graphic design, painting, film, and photography at the Art Association of Newport’s Cushing Gallery

October 14

The nature and impact of technology in developed nations inaugurated by the Peace and Justice Symposium presented the first lecture entitled “Technology and Freedom.” Other lectures include “Technology and Culture” (November 18); “Technology and Medicine” (February 2); “Technology and Justice” (March 24); “Myth in the Age of Technology” (April 26).

November 12-13

Dance Marathon to aid American Heart Association sponsored by the Student Life Senate scheduled from Friday November 12, at 7 p.m. until Saturday, November 13, at 3 p.m.

1983
April 7

Dr. James Hersh of the philosophy department initiated a four-week training seminar in Dream Symbolism at the Newport Training Institute

May 1

Marie Murphy '59 received the 1983 Outstanding Alumni Award

May 14

In conjunction with Police Appreciation Week, May 9-15, the College hosted an afternoon reunion picnic on the Wakehurst grounds for all graduates of the criminal justice program

August 19

Frederich Williamson and Antoinette Downing of the Rhode Island Preservation Commission announced the award of a $35,000 grant to the College for continued repair of the Indiana limestone terrace at Ochre Court

September 4

Faculty appointments: Dennis Robins, associate professor and director of the graduate program in health services administration; Leo Murphy, assistant professor, management; Cosmir E. Sojka, assistant professor in computer science; Christian L. Vanderbrek, instructor in mathematical science; Paulette Pekop, assistant professor in biology; Sister Kathleen Healy, RSM, visiting professor of English; Brother J. Daszkiewicz, FSC, assistant professor of English and French; Sister Blanche Ouellette, RSM, visiting instructor in French; Sister Mary Aquin O'Neill, RSM, assistant professor of religious studies; Maria A. Ceprano, visiting assistant instructor in education; Reverend Michael Malone, instructor in psychology; Lois Wims, instructor in criminal justice; Sister Rosamond Ethier, RSM, instructor of history and supervisor of residence, Michael Caruso, Jr., job development coordinator; Dr. Michael DiMaio joined library staff as instructor returning from leave of absence; Reverend Eugene Hillman, professor of liberal studies, returned from Africa, where he held the Walsh-Prince Fellowship for Mission Study and Research; Sister Virginia Walsh, RSM, assistant professor of education returns from completing doctoral residency at Boston University

September 22

Salve Regina graduate Jacqueline Janiski appointed program director of Island Hospice
October 6

George “Andy” Andrade appointed as admissions counselor

Carol Benjamin joined the Development Office with responsibility for all aspects of planning development and research on grant programs

October 15

Dr. Maria Ceprano, visiting assistant professor of education at the College, scheduled four workshops concerned with new and effective methods in teaching and reading: October 15, 22, 29 and November 5

October 19

Robert Cleary, a survivor of the Holocaust, lectured about his experiences as a WWII prisoner

November 4-5

Dance Marathon - sixty couples sponsored by the Student Life Senate and the Office of College Activities to benefit American Heart Association of Rhode Island’s “Dance for Heart Campaign”

November 27

Proclaimed President’s Week - celebration honoring Sister Lucille McKillop’s ten years as president

Sunday Mass of Thanksgiving

Monday Dedication of McKillop Gallery in honor of Sister Lucille’s support of the visual and performing arts

Tuesday Student body reception at Ochre Court

Wednesday Staff reception

Thursday Academic convocation of faculty and educational leaders

December 3

Culmination of festivities with Governor’s Ball
1984

January 3

Susan Rusk Michael and Joanne Mullaney appointed as instructors in nursing

March 28

Andrew M. Hunt named chairman of the Board of Trustees. He has been a board member for six years.

April 27

The Theatre Department hosted a drama festival represented by twelve New England schools who came “to act, to work, and to root for their schools”

May 4

Ms. Lois Wims, instructor in criminal justice, was named “Young Career Woman of 1983-1984” by the Rhode Island Business and Professional Woman’s Organization

May 6

Mary McGann, a 1966 graduate, was cited as the 1984 Outstanding Alumna for her role as a promulgator of international education as well as her service to others. Mary embodied the ideals of her Alma Mater.

May 18-19

Salve Regina’s Theatre Company presented an evening of one-act plays, Lawrence Osgood’s “Pigeons” and Edward Albee’s “Zoo Story”

June 2

Jeremiah C. Lynch, Jr. past chairman of the Board of Trustees, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Law at the 34th commencement

June 19

The 12th annual conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers gathered at Ochre Court to discuss the pollution problem threatening seriously the future welfare of both regions
July 28

A concert series dubbed "Denmark - A Classical Celebration" opened with the performance of actor Erik Mork. The festival continues through August 18 featuring famous violinists, pianists, and soloists.

November 27


November 28

Social Work Department received initial accreditation from the Council on Social Work Education. Joy Cortell, MSW, specializing in research and gerontology, joined the department.

1985

February 6

Student Academic Senate sponsored a panel discussion entitled "Justice Issues and the Drinking Age"

February 28 - March 3

Newport College Theatre Company presented James Goldman's The Lion In Winter, directed by Gary Diomandes of the Theatre department faculty.

April 12, 13, 14

The Theatre Company players presented An Evening With Chekhov

April 19-20

The College's graduate program in holistic counseling sponsored a three-day workshop in Hakomi Therapy developed by nationally acclaimed therapist, Ron Kurtz.

May 15

The Accounting Department initiated a unique two-year program entitled Accounting Program for Professionals, which provides courses required for a student wishing to become a certified accountant or a management accountant.
May 28 - June 2

The College hosted the 31st Annual Convention and Teaching Workshop of the College Theology Society.

July 27

Rabbi Theodore Louis, for thirty-six years spiritual leader of Touro Synagogue, North America's oldest synagogue, retired and will take up residence in Israel.

September 16

Ground-breaking ceremonies for new residence hall attended by administration, faculty, staff, and students.

October 23

Seven new faculty members appointed to teaching staff: Sister Macrina Hawkins, RSM, assistant professor of ethical concepts of nursing; Katherine Leary, assistant professor of French; Sister Johnelle Luciani, RSM, instructor in mathematics; Sharon Rose appointed to nursing faculty; Sister Paulette Sans Souci, RSM, instructor in French; Patricia Tessiers, instructor in nursing; Michael E. Thombs, instructor of information systems.

November 8

Newport College Theatre Company presented two short plays by Paul Shapper, *The White Liars* and *Black Comedy*.

November 10

An Information Systems Science program chaired by Leo C. Murphy combined technical and business courses with the traditional liberal arts classes.

November 15

Dance Marathon for benefit of diabetes research began at Ochre Court at 7 p.m. and concluded at 3 p.m. on November 16.

December 1

Lynn Sheedy appointed assistant dean of student affairs.

December 4

A noon concert series at Cecilia Hall featured a Christmas concert by the Middletown High School Chorus.
December 5

Salve Regina listed among the top ten smaller comprehensive institutions in the Eastern United States

December 12

The Nursing Department commemorated twenty-five years of full accreditation by the National League of Nursing

1986

January 7

Christopher M. Kiernan named Academic Dean

January 23 - February 18

Exhibition of new paintings by Ronald J. Sloan entitled “The Search Goes On,” presented by the Art Department

January 29

Dr. Paul Holman, dressed in Soviet uniform, made a dramatic presentation of how Russians view themselves and the rest of the world in a lecture entitled “Soviet Ideology”

February 5

The Student Academic Senate sponsored a panel discussion and question period on the controversial issue: “Should AIDS Victims Be Denied Civil Rights?” Panelists were Dr. Alan Fisher, member of AIDS Advisory Council and Mr. John McArthur, superintendent of Schools in Swansea.

February 13

The third annual Senior Class Auction was held at Carey Mansion. The auction was sponsored by the Alumni Office and the 1986 class agents.

February 19-20

A two-day conference, The Woman Connection, which explored the personal and social transformation of women in the 1980’s
March 6

Barbara A. Sylvia appointed to position of Assistant Vice President of Academic Services

April 4

The Athletic Department held its first annual Winter Sports Ceremony honoring players from men’s and women’s basketball teams and the indoor track and field team

April 6

Sister Therese Antone, Vice President for Institutional Advancement, was selected as committee member on the executive board of Brown University’s Institute for Secondary Education

April 10-12 April 18-19

The Newport College Theatre presented The Time of Your Life

May 4

The Irish Festival committee sponsored a concert featuring Frank Patterson (Ireland’s greatest tenor) at Rogers Auditorium

At “Brunch With the President” the 1986 Outstanding Alumni Award was presented to Attorney General Arlene Violet, a member of the class of 1966

August 28

Computer Center developed in former Wakehurst Stable. The facility centralizes the College’s computer function.

September 2

The Most Reverend Louis E. Gelineau blessed the new student residence, which opened its doors to residents for the first time on September 4

September 15

Wakehurst opened as a new campus center as well as housing a number of student services offices

October 9

Dr. Sheila Megley, RSM, was elected chair of the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities
October 24

Lynn Sheedy appointed hoop coach

October 30

The O’Hare Lecture series presented a discussion, “El Salvador, the Forgotten War”

November 14-15

Salve Regina’s sixth marathon raised $2,300 for Shake-A-Leg, the Newport based non-profit organization

1987

January 8

Ann Martin appointed assistant to Dean of Academic Services and coordinator of Academic Advising

January 30 - February 19

Show of Master Art Prints from private and public Rhode Island collections

February 17-19

Actress Robin Lane, as part of a three-day conference, Woman Connection Conference II, presented five former first ladies in a one-woman show she herself compiled

March 12

Salve Regina basketball teams look back on a successful year with women coached by Lynn Sheedy and men by Duke Dukeshire

April 15

Salve students return from Kenya after an intensive eight-week program designed by Fathers John Meade and Michael Malone

April 16

Marks the death of Sister M. Martina Conley, first registrar of the College
May 1

Second Annual Sports Award Ceremony honored members of the men’s and women’s basketball, indoor track, and field teams

May 3

At “Brunch with the President” the 1987 Outstanding Alumni Award was presented to Kathleen S. Connell ’58

May 4

The Newport Institute hosted conference on “The Doctrine of Ethics in American Life: How Can We Reverse it?” Speakers included Arlene Violet and Reverend Francis Winters, S.J. of Georgetown University.

May 7

Justice Assistance Organization honored Richard T. Marquise for outstanding achievement in criminal justice in his relationship and professional conduct and practices

May 21

James C. Colton, treasurer of the College, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Business Administration at the commencement exercises. Also honored with an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was Sister Marie Andre, RSM. Sister was a former member of the Board of Trustees.

Sister Eugenia Poulin, RSM, professor of French, was selected by the Rhode Island Heritage Commission to receive the Arthur J. Dandeneau award for dedication and love of French culture and heritage.

May 28

Daniel Ludwig exhibited his recent drawings and paintings at Cadogan Contemporary Gallery in London

June 12-13

Dedication of Munroe Center, computer facility on Wakehurst grounds

June 22 - August 21

For the first time the College hosted the Gordon Research Conference designed to bring together top scientists working in several areas
June 29

Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul marked the 150th anniversary of its founding.

August 16

Sister Leona Misto appointed as director of graduate program in directed independent study.

September 24

Fortieth anniversary of the College celebrated with special mass at Ochre Court with added festivities in Miley Cafeteria.

Campus has extended to include twenty-two buildings located on sixty-five acres of land; the student body now numbers 2,200 in forty areas of concentration in bachelor’s programs and nine in master’s programs.

October 22

Eight new faculty members announced as follows: Ms. Barbara Shamblin, assistant professor of art; Dr. Beverly Serabian, professor of human development; Father Patrick Bascio, C.S.S.P., assistant professor of liberal studies; Charlene E. Andrade, lecturer in theatre; Thomas V. Svogun, assistant professor of administration of justice; Frederick E. Lupone, assistant professor of information systems science; Ms. Lori Evangelos Kishner, director of public relations; Mrs. Diane Comerford, director of Campus Ministry.

November 12

Art Department featured an illustrative lecture entitled “Sources of Inspiration” by ceramic artist Val Cushing, professor of pottery at New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University.

December 8

Campaign inauguration for construction of new library to replace McAuley Library.

1988

January 29

The seventh annual dance marathon benefited the Newport County Women’s Resource Center.

February 3 - April 27

Dr. Karen Dobson directed a total parish program in Munroe Center to stimulate dynamic teaching.
February 11

Sister Lucille received the Hope Award, the highest tribute given by the Knights of Columbus of Rhode Island in recognition of outstanding service.

February 25-27

The Woman Connection Conference III, entitled "The Emerging Woman," explored the personal and social transformation of women in the 1980's.

March 3

John W. Britton was named assistant professor of management; Harold E. Lawber, Jr., lecturer in economics; Roger J. Smith, assistant professor of management.

April 26

The College’s Newport Theatre Company presented the musical comedy Olympus On My Mind.

May 15

At "Brunch with the President" Ellen Scully ’64 received the Outstanding Alumni Award.

June 2

Lynn Sheedy named Athletic Director succeeding Brother Michael Reynolds.

June 6

Barbara A. Sylvia promoted to vice-president of Academic Services.

June 9

Marks death of Dr. Dorothy Troendle, professor in the English Department for twenty-three years, a devoted teacher and a loyal confrere.

June 12 - July 2

Appalachian State University offered an adult learning program in which participants tour Newport and study New England culture and history.
June 20

For the eleventh year the College hosted the Basic Science in Orthopedics under the resident director of the seminar, Dr. Howard Brown

July 11-29

Jay Lacouture, chairman of Art Department since 1981, was elected to a six-year term as president of the National Council on Education for Ceramic Arts. He directed a ceramic workshop featuring a process inspired by a Japanese technique called Ratu.

September 8

The Career Planning and Placement Office introduced a new one-credit course “Career/Life Planning” under the direction of Bernice Whitaker

September 9

Diane Lowe Comerford appointed Dean of Campus Ministry

October 3

Robert Rettew appointed as reference information system librarian of the College

November 10

Sister Sarah Page appointed assistant professor of education; Marguerite M. Sheahan, instructor in nursing; Patricia Lewis, instructor in mathematics

December 20

New library envisioned on Wakehurst grounds in keeping with the Gothic architecture of the surrounding buildings

1989

January 24 - March 14

Workshop on Tuesday evenings from 7:30 p.m. until 10:00 p.m., “The Job for My Life,” for anyone in the process of career transition, job re-entry, or career choices, under the direction of Holistic Counseling Department
February 4

Special one-day conference from 9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. for counselors exploring depression, anxiety, stress, and chronic illness

February 27

Zoning Board of Review unanimously approved the construction of the library

February 27 - March 3

This week set aside as Faculty-Staff Appreciation Week

March 18

Reverend Patrick Bascio named director of graduate program in Liberal Studies

April 2-5

A group of College sophomores organized a group to clean up the Cliff Walk and Morton Park. They also organized a door-to-door campaign to help the poor. They raised $500, half of which will be sent to the National campaign against hunger and the other half to a local soup kitchen.

April 7-9

The College Theatre Department presented The Miracle Worker (Life of Helen Keller)

April 10

Marks the death of Martin Munroe, a member of the Board of Trustees. He, his wife, and family were instrumental in the development of the technology center now called The Munroe Center.

April 20

The Junior Class dedicated a new dogwood tree on Wakehurst grounds as a memorial to Brian Putney, a classmate who died last year

May 7

At "Brunch with the President" Paul Methot '80 received the Outstanding Alumni Award
May 24

Lynn Sheedy comes to Salve as Athletic Director and Women's Basketball Coach

June 7

The 1989 Brotherhood Awards were presented in the presence of 700 guests at the 37th Brotherhood Award Dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Honored at the dinner were Sister Lucille McKillop for her leadership during her fifteen years as president and James R. Winaker, president of B.B. Greenberg Co., for his distinguished record of community service in civic and charitable activities.

June 12

Marks the death of Sister Mary Audrey O'Donnell, RSM, Dean of Admissions and member of Administrative Council

July 30

The Gordon Research Conference Series offers the first of a series of scientific meetings to last through the summer

August 8

Maurice E. Halladay appointed director of Graduate Information Systems Science Program

September 1

Mary E. Byrd appointed assistant professor of nursing; Ann E. Moore appointed instructor

September 15

Sister Eleanor Little, RSM appointed Archivist to succeed Sister Mary Smith, RSM

October 11

After celebration of Mass and a musical interlude by the College chorus, Bishop Louis E. Gelineau blessed the site of the new library

October 17

Patrick Farrell '88 received the Gold Medal Award for his outstanding performance in the biannual examination for certified public accountants
November 8

The first shovelfuls of ground were lifted, making way for the new College Library

1990

February 23-24

The eighth annual Dance Marathon raised a total of $8,000 for Lucy's Hearth, a shelter for homeless women and their children

February 26

The College has added to the curriculum a European Studies program based in Ireland with added opportunity to study in England, Italy, France, and Spain

March 27

Marks the death of James L. Maher, a former member of the Board of Trustees, who established the first group home for mentally retarded in Rhode Island

March 14-28

The College sponsored three programs as part of Irish Heritage Month. March 14 - Joseph Glynn, Irish Genealogy; March 16 - The Moonlight Theatre Group, a reading of the works of William Butler Yeats and Padraic Pearse; March 28 the film Irish Feminism.

April 9

Sponsored by the Graduate Management Lecture Series, Senator Claiborne Pell focused his remarks on the European Community of 1992

April 12

By the unanimous vote of the Faculty Senate, the College faculty recommended that Salve Regina be designated a University. This request was accepted by the administration and authorized by the Board of Trustees.

April 28

In O'Hare Academic Center holistic counselors from the New England area attended a conference which considered forming a New England Holistic Counselors Association
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April 28

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April 30

Sister Ann Nelson, RSM, was appointed to the state’s Advisory Committee on Judicial Appointment by Governor Edward DePrete. Her term expires in 1992.

May 10

Ronald Atkins accepted a full-time faculty appointment in the Management Department

May 20

At the College’s Fortieth Commencement, honorary degrees were conferred on Frank Patterson, noted Irish tenor - Doctor of Music; his wife, a noted harpist, Eily O’Grady, also Doctor of Music; Sister Jeanne Perrault, president of Reviere College - Doctor of Education; Janice Cowsill, a founding member of the Graduate Division at the College - Doctor of Education

May 27

Salve Regina College and the Appalachian State University joined together to provide an Adult Learning Program consisting of five one-week sessions. The course includes guided tours and lectures exploring Newport’s and New England’s culture and history.

June 8

Nursing program reaccredited by National League of Nursing

June 17 - August 25

The world’s top scientists returned for the fourth summer of the Gordon Research Conference, with Dr. Ascanio DiPippo as College coordinator

June 18-29

The twelfth annual summer conference on orthopedics offered two weeks of classes, labs, and lectures on biochemistry and pathology with Dr. Brown as College coordinator

August 20

Dr. Thomas Day, chairman of the Music Department, released for publication Why Catholics Can’t Sing, an analysis of music in the Catholic Church after the Second Vatican Council
August 27-31


September 12

The chemistry laboratories wing was dedicated to Sister Mary Philemon Banigan for her many professional and personal contributions not only in relation to the chemistry department, but also to the College as a whole.

September 17

Dr. Elaine Mayer, chair of the Anthropology Department, added a concentration in archaeology to the anthropology major.

Dr. Karen Dobson of the Religious Studies Department has been appointed as advisory board member of the Master of Arts Educational and Pastoral Ministry program at Emmanuel College. A new Master of Education Program presents contemporary research methods together with a course called Substance Abuse Direction - Treatment and Prevention, dealing with problems of troubled youth.

September 21

The following is a list of faculty appointments: Ronald Atkins, instructor in management; Sister M. Maurice Boyle, RSM, Ph.D., professor of mathematics; Robert V. Gerasole, Ph.D., assistant professor in management; Lawrence H. Sullivan, instructor in liberal studies; Juliette L. Relihan, Ph.D., assistant professor in education; Katherine Kranz, instructor in social work; Michael J. Chille, instructor in human development and administrative aide to director in human development.

October 3

Dr. David U. Kim named Director of the Library an academic librarian with twenty years' experience.

October 10

Brother James Loxham, FSC, was elected vice president of the Classic Intercollegiate Women's Glee Club Association. He will succeed as president in 1991.

October 12

The College Music and Theatre Departments presented the fifth annual Hunger Concert offering a variety show, "A Musical Improv," utilizing Jazz Combo, Show Choir, and individual students and instrumentalists.
October 14

Salve Regina’s Equestrian Club sponsored an intercollegiate horse show at Equestrian Center on 287 Beach Road

October 20

Counselors from the New England area attended a one-day workshop entitled “Inner Wisdom, Inner Healing,” exploring the role of counselor therapist

October 25

The Administration of Justice Club organized a Cliff Walk cleanup of the litter which periodically blights the historic Cliff Walk

November 5

Witnessing for Peace in Latin America was the topic of discussion led by Sister Betty Campbell, RSM, and Peter Henke, a Carmelite priest

November 7

Salve volunteers collected over 15,000 food items during the November 3rd “Feed-a-Friend” project, sponsored by the Martin Luther King Center

November 9

Students taking individual music lessons offered a repertoire ranging from Mozart to Gershwin

November 9-10

The Newport Theatre Company, under the direction of Dr. Bernard Masterson, staged its fiftieth production, The Heiress, a play based on the novel by Henry James, Washington Square

November 12

Mezzo-soprano Hilary Nicholson, a voice instructor at the College, won the New England level of the National Association of Teachers of Singing Artist Award Competition, the first Rhode Island singer to advance to the national level of this recital competition
November 16

Sister Elizabeth McAuliffe, RSM, E.D.D. was appointed director of Secondary Education at the College.

November 16, 17, 18

Lorraine Morrone, part-time Senior English major, had her first play, *A Special Thanksgiving*, produced in Westerly High School Auditorium. The play focuses on people with special needs.

December 21

Marie Walsh, a senior, donated her time and talents for two months teaching Sheffield special chorus students how to express specific songs in sign language.

1991

January 25

Marks the death of Sister Mary Smith, RSM, Archivist.

January 28

Marks the sudden death of Brother John McNiff, FSC, chairman of the English Department.

February 22- mid April

Roughly the period in which the saga of the *Wall* was discussed vigorously in the Newport Daily News.

March 7

Civic officials of Aquidneck Island upon special invitation by the President were conducted on a tour of the new library.

March 15

In a State House ceremony, Lynn Sheedy was honored as being the first woman named athletic director for men's and women's intercollegiate programs in Rhode Island.

March 22

Members of the accounting department helped low-income and elderly persons on Aquidneck Island in completing tax returns until April 12.
March 22-23

Residents of Newport County were invited to tour the new library from 3 until 6 p.m. on Friday and from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. on Saturday.

March 22-24

At the Center of the Presidency in Washington, politics major Lauren Kosinski '92 was the facilitator at the Annual Student Symposium attended by more than 650 students. Craig Austen was awarded second place in his essay competition against more than a thousand entries. His topic was "The U.S. Bill of Rights."

April 8

Among the many accomplishments of the College’s Outreach Program were the training of five fire fighters in the use of the computer and the installation of computers in the Martin Luther King Center.

Dr. Elaine Mayer, professor of anthropology, will attend a summer institute on Meso-American civilizations at the University of Pittsburgh under an award made by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Sister Arlene Woods, RSM conducted a five-week painting seminar for senior citizens at the newly opened Middletown Senior Citizens Center.

Dr. Caroline Salvatore, associate professor of psychology, has written an instructor’s manual to accompany the fourth edition of Beneath the Mask: An Introduction to Personality.

April 12-14 April 19-21

The Theatre Department’s 51st production, Antigone, was staged in McGill Theatre to an appreciative audience.

April 19

The Dukesmen of Yale performed in the Great Hall at Ochre Court. The chorus is composed of sixteen a capella singers whose music ranges from spirituals to contemporary songs.

April 20

The College hosted the eleventh consecutive year of the Special Olympics on the track and field complex at the corner of Lawrence and Leroy Avenues.

April 25

The College received the United Way of Southeastern Education Division Campaign award for collecting $15,000 during the 1990 United Way Fund Drive.
April 27

Dr. Lois Wims, assistant professor in the Administration of Justice Department, was the keynote speaker at the meeting of Fall River Diocesan Council of Catholic Women

May 4

The First Annual Theatre Convocation under the direction of Dr. Bernard Masterson was held at Ochre Court. The convocation honored three people who have pursued successful careers in the theatre arts, theatre production, television, and media: Leonidas A. Nicole, professor of Arts at Emerson College; Marc-Lyn Henry, East Coast Director of ABC Entertainment; and Ellen Steward, founder of Ma-Ma ETC, an experimental theatre cafe in New York City. The senior theatre majors performed a cabaret for the recipients who have been directly involved with young people aspiring to work in theatre.

May 5

Jackie Janicki, a 1972 graduate of the College, received the Search for Excellence Award for her dedication to Island Hospice. The award was given by the Rhode Island Nurses’ Association marking National Nurses’ Day and the beginning of National Nurses’ Week.

May 9

Marks the death of Sister Mary Concepta Corbett, RSM, Administrative Secretary at the College 1977-1987

May 19

The Forty-first Annual Commencement took place at 10 a.m. on the ocean front outside of O’Hare Academic Center. The Honorable Raymond L. Flynn, Mayor of the City of Boston, whose son Edward was one of the graduates, gave the commencement address.

May 30

Sister Lissy Poonoli and Sister Mary Paul Kunnumuriyil, each of whom recently received a Master of Science degree, are returning to their native India, flying from New York this evening
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  Diane L. Comerford, M.A.
# Honorary Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>The Honorable Cornelius C. Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>The Hon. John E. Fogarty (Congressman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters</td>
<td>The Rev. Cornelius B. Collins</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>The Hon. John O. Pastore (R.I. Senator)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Education</td>
<td>Miss Marguerite Brennan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Doctor of Education</td>
<td>Sister Mary Louise O'Brien</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Music</td>
<td>Charles Alexander Peloquin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>The Very Rev. Vincent C. Dore, O.P.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>John F. Quinn</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Doctor of Education</td>
<td>Dr. Charles A. O'Connor (summer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Doctor of Humanities</td>
<td>The Hon. Claiborne Pell U.S. Senator, R.I.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters</td>
<td>Sister Mary Josetta Butler</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Doctor of Education</td>
<td>Rev. Edwin J. McCabe, MM</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Public Health Nursing</td>
<td>Rita M. Murphy</td>
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</table>
Doctor of Humane Letters  Mr. Paul Van K. Thomson

1967  
Doctor of Humane Letters  Rev. Robert B. McNally, S.J.

1968  
Doctor of Humane Letters  Ade de Bethune
Doctor of Laws  Joseph H. Hagan

1969  
Doctor of Humane Letters  Dr. Harvey G. Cox

1970  
Doctor of Education  Joseph H. Gaudet
Doctor of Music  Joseph Conte

1970 (Summer)  
Doctor of Education  Vice Admiral Richard G. Colbert

1971  
Doctor of Laws  Sister M. Regina Cunningham
Doctor of Sacred Theology  Rabbi Theodore Lewis
Doctor of Education  Br. Michael Reynolds
Doctor of Humane Letters  W. Paul Haas

1972  
Doctor of Humane Letters  The Most Rev. Louis E. Gelineau
Doctor of Literature  Mrs. Georgette V. Ramos
Doctor of Humanities  Mrs. George H. Warren

1973  
Doctor of Humanities  Capt. Carl A. Auel, CHC, USN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1973 (summer)</td>
<td>Doctor of Civil Law</td>
<td>The Hon. J. Joseph Garahy</td>
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<td>1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>No Honorary Degrees Awarded</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters</td>
<td>Sr. M. Concilia Moran, RSM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Fine Arts</td>
<td>Felix Weihs De Weldon</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>The Hon. Thomas Joseph Paolino</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>The Hon. Florence K. Murray</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>Admiral Stansfield Turner</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters</td>
<td>James Bond Stockdale, Vice Admiral, USN</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters</td>
<td>Sr. Mary Jean Tobin, RSM</td>
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<td>Doctor of Humane Letters</td>
<td>Sr. Mary Eloise Tobin, RSM</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Doctor of Health Services Administration</td>
<td>Everett Chester Wilcox</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>The Hon. Erich A. O'D. Taylor</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters</td>
<td>Brother Yemanu Gehar</td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Doctor of Fine Arts</td>
<td>Peter Gennaro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Doctor of Humanitarian Service  
James L. Maher

Doctor of Humanitarian Service  
Felix Mirando

1983
No Honorary Degrees Awarded

1984
Doctor of Laws  
Jeremiah C. Lynch, Jr.

Academic Convocation
Commemorating Fiftieth
Anniversary of the Founding of the College

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Sr. Mary Philemon Banigan

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Sr. Mary Noel Blute

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Sr. Marie Susann Breckel

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Dr. Joseph Gerard Brennan

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Sr. Mary Rosalia Flaherty

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Betty Hutton

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Ray Meyer

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Carl and Rachel Rossow

1985
No Honorary Degrees Awarded

1986
No Honorary Degrees Awarded

1987
Doctor of Business Administration  
James C. Colton

Doctor of Humane Letters  
Sr. Marie Andre Guay
<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Doctor of Education</td>
<td>Sr. Mary Mercy McAuliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Education</td>
<td>Matthew J. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>No Honorary Degrees Awarded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
<td>Janice F. Cowsill</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Music</td>
<td>Frank Patterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Music</td>
<td>Eily O'Grady Patterson</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor of Education</td>
<td>Sister Jeanne Perrault</td>
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