SHARE YOUR STORY: STUDENT LIFE AT MUNDELEIN

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Kathleen Cummins Devereaux's Oral History

Women and Leadership Archives

Loyola University Chicago

2022

PREFACE

The following oral history is the result of a recorded interview with Kathleen Devereaux conducted by Melissa Newman on January 3, 2022 This interview is part of the Share Your Story: Student Life at Mundelein project, an oral history project to expand and enrich the Women and Leadership Archives' (WLA) records of Mundelein College's history through interviews with alumnae on student life.

Mundelein College, founded and operated by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (BVM), provided education to women from 1930 until 1991, when it affiliated with Loyola University Chicago.

Readers are asked to bear in mind that they are reading a transcript of the spoken word, rather than written prose. The following transcript has been reviewed, edited, and approved by the WLA staff. Timestamps are provided every five minutes, within a few seconds of that exact point in the audio. Actions and sounds such as laughter are in parentheses, and notes added for context are in brackets.

TIME LOG AND OVERVIEW

[0:00 - 5:00]: Introductions, family background, and how she chose Mundelein.

[5:00 - 10:00]: First night at Mundelein, wanting to go home, making friends, and living on-campus.

[10:00 - 15:00]: Living on-campus and joining the newspaper staff.

[15:00 - 20:00]: Coup at the newspaper.

[20:00 - 25:00]: Meeting Verandah Porche and being radical with the newspaper and getting fired for it.

[25:00 - 30:00]: Radical newspaper things like changing titles and using phrases not "appropriate."

[30:00 - 35:00]: Reactions to the newspaper changes and getting fired from the newspaper.

[35:00 - 40:00]: Continuing to write, drawing cartoons of political events, and studying abroad in Europe.

[40:00 - 45:00]: Studying abroad in Europe, not knowing about Kent State being in Europe, and campus shutting down after Kent State.

[45:00 - 50:00]: Being an English major, writing/creative writing, and notable professors.

[50:00 - 55:00]: English major continued, English department, and more professors.

[55:00 - 1:00:00]: Classes she took and plans after school.

[1:00:00 - 1:05:00]: What she did after graduation and the Upward Bound program.

[1:05:00 - 1:10:00]: World events that happened while at Mundelein, Upward Bound program, and reactions to the assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

[1:10:00 - 1:15:00]: Being politically active on campus and the Chicago Seven trial.

[1:15:00 - 1:20:00]: Mundelein Revue, USO Troupe, Christmas candlelighting, and candlelighting.

[1:20:00 - 1:25:00]: Candlelighting.

[1:25:00 - 1:27:17]: Wrap up

NARRATOR BIO

Kathleen Devereaux (nee Cummins) was born and raised in Detroit, Michigan in 1948. Her mother, Irene Kenney Cummins, grew up in Chicago and attended Mundelein College from 1942-1946. After visiting both Mundelein College and Barat College with her cousins, Kathleen decided she would rather be in the bustling city of Chicago at Mundelein rather than out in the Lake Forest suburb at Barat. Initially nervous about going away to school, Kathleen became friends with Mary Menzel who lived in the room next to hers in Coffey Hall and Mary Jo Rudolf, their floor's dorm moderator (e.g. Resident Advisor). While at Mundelein, Kathleen majored in English and French and minored in Journalism, graduating in 1970. Mundelein's student-run newspaper, *The Skyscraper*, played a large part in Kathleen's college experience. She began writing for it during her freshman year and worked her way up to feature editor in the fall of 1968. Kathleen wrote articles on politics, theater, and other Mundelein events as well as drew comics for the paper. It was through her experiences as a writer for *The Skyscraper* that Kathleen was able to delve into the political climate of the country at the time. After graduating, Kathleen worked in market research before deciding to attend law school at the University of Detroit. However, after practicing law for several years, she quit so she could write full-time.

INTERVIEWER BIO

Melissa Newman was a graduate student in the Public History program at Loyola University Chicago and a graduate assistant at the Women and Leadership Archives 2020-2022.

Transcriptionist: Chris Mattix

Interviewee: Kathleen Devereaux | Locations: Palatine, IL and Birmingham, MI via Zoom

Interviewer: Melissa Newman | Date: January 3, 2022

[BEGINNING OF INTERVIEW]

[00:00]

Q: Okay. For the record, my name is Melissa Newman. I am a graduate assistant at the Women and Leadership Archives, and I'm interviewing Kathleen Devereaux, who is Class of 1970. And we are conducting this interview on January 3, 2022, for the Share Your Story: Student Life at Mundelein Project. I am currently in Palantine, Illinois, and Kathleen is in Birmingham, Michigan. So, Kathleen, to start us off, could you just tell me a little bit about yourself, like where you were born and where you were raised, your family, that sort of thing?

Devereaux: Sure. I was born in Detroit in 1948. And basically my dad basically was from Detroit, and he and my mom met during World War II, which is how she ended up moving from Chicago to Detroit. So anyway, and my mother, as I think I told you offline, is also—was also a graduate of Mundelein in 1946. I attended Catholic schools in Detroit. I went to Christ the King Grade School, Immaculata High School in Detroit. And when it came time to look for college, my mom urged me to consider Mundelein, which I did. Anything—

Q: Yeah. So how did you feel about going to the same school that your mom went to? Was it an easy decision? Were you reticent to go somewhere else than her? What were your thoughts?

Devereaux: Well, at that time, it wasn't really—I'd say, well, at Immaculata, about a third of the student body planned on going to college. It wasn't like today where you have to go to college. And most of my classmates that were planning on going to college, were planning on going to Mary Grove College, which is right next door to Immaculata High School. I basically hadn't really thought about college that much. I knew I was going to go, but I didn't really do that much research on where I was going to go. I think I was kind of afraid of basically going away to school. So in high school, I did win a bunch of awards for basically writing and languages like French and Latin. So I started getting all these letters from Catholic colleges on the East Coast, like Georgetown and Boston College and places like that urging me to apply. But they weren't offering any money, but they were urging me to apply. At that point, I'm like, oh, you know, and I told my mom about it and she said, "Oh, no, you're going to Mundelein." So we went to Mundelein to visit. And we also toured Barat College, which is where my older cousins were going to college.

And my aunt—so my aunt came along with us, and we went to Barat first, which was out in the woods somewhere in Lake Forest, Illinois, and it was like in the middle of nowhere. And then we went to Mundelein, and it was right in the heart—well, right on the north side, right on Sheridan Road, right in the heart of the city or whatever. And we met with Sister Ann Ida [Gannon], I

believe. And it wasn't like she was urging me to come. She was more like, "Well your grades are okay." Which they were, I mean they weren't—I wasn't in the National Honor Society, but whatever. So I decided on Mundelein. When I graduated from high school, basically, I tried not to think about the actual prospect of leaving home because I was a really shy person. But anyway, mom said, "Okay, well, we're going, pack up. I'm dropping you off at the college."

[05:00]

So she dropped me off. We spent the night with one of her aunts—her great aunt, actually, in Oak Park, where her family of origin was from. Then she dropped me off at Mundelein and left. She left me there. So that first night in the dorm with a roommate I did not know. I mean, we didn't really correspond in advance or anything like that. I was in Coffey Hall. It was really a small room in Coffey Hall that had two beds, a sink, a closet. There was my side and her side and the bathrooms and the showers and everything were down the hall in Coffey Hall. So anyway, that first night, I was, oh my God, what am I doing here? So the first semester was kind of difficult for me. I kept basically wanting to go home. To get home I would have had to get on a plane because I didn't [audio cuts out] in fact, I didn't have my driver's license yet because I'd flunked drivers ed—

Q: Kathleen, I'm sorry. You froze on my end for a second. Could you repeat? The last part I heard was that you had to get on a plane to go home, why was that?

Devereaux: Right. Well, because I lived in Detroit. So in order to get home, I would have had to get on a plane. I did not have a car. And I actually did not even have a driver's license because I had flunked driver's ed back home. So even though I was eighteen, I had no driver's license, which is good, because in Chicago, you really don't need a driver's license. So I gradually—I made friends with a girl in the room right next to me whose name was Mary Menzel. And we spent a lot of time together. And her roommate was also very nice. My roommate was not very nice. I don't remember her name. We didn't really get along. She thought I was too messy. And she basically got even with me one time after several months. She basically, when I went away on spring break or something, I came back to find that she had dumped all my clothes and stuff out in the hall. Yeah, so—(laughs). At that point, I got another roommate who was actually older, she was in the education department, I think she was a senior. And the education majors were very, I mean, they all stuck together, and they were on their own little clique. But she was very nice. Her name was Janice, and she was very nice to me and we got along. She had a lot of tolerance for me, and I did clean up my act. I did get neater. Anyway, do you want to know more about what it was like in the dorm or—. Well—.

Q: Yeah, tell me more about living in Coffey Hall and how—at what point were you feeling more comfortable being away from home and how you were able to kind of come out of your shell a bit?

Devereaux: Okay, well, like I said, I made friends with a couple other people on my floor, and then there was a store moderator on our floor named Mary Jo Rudolph, who was a senior at that point in 1966, when I —sixty-six, sixty-seven—she was a senior. And she kind of basically took

Mary Menzel, who was also a kind of shy person from Glen Ellyn, Illinois, and me under her wing. And she basically told us the ropes. She also—she would take us to the movies. She took us to see 2001, which is a big deal, the Space Odyssey. But Mundelein changed completely between that year when I came and like 1970, when I graduated. I mean, there was a complete cultural shift that kind of mirrored what was going on in the rest of the country in that era from '66-'67 through 1970.

[10:00]

And for the first year I got there, there were strict rules about how late you could stay out. We had hours. We had to be back in the dorm. I believe it was like eight o'clock or nine o'clock on weekdays, maybe ten or eleven on Fridays and maybe midnight on Saturdays or whatever. And you had to—if you didn't get back in time, something had happened to you where they called it campusing. Basically, you would be grounded. Okay, so the age of majority at that point was twenty-one. So we were still in local parentis, basically minors. Gradually, over the four years, they instituted no hours policies. It started with if you were over twenty-one. I don't think they ever made it that way for under twenty-one. But once in 1968, I believe they made it possible for if you were over twenty-one or twenty-one or over to get a key. So it didn't matter when you came back. So The Skyscraper [Mundelein student newspaper] did an article about the newly liberated twenty-one year-olds going out on the town, staying out on Rush Street until four a.m. I remember reading that at the time because I was on the staff and I didn't write the article, but I'm like, wow, why would anyone want to go to Rush Street at four a.m.? I was a little bit square. We called it square then, and then eventually we called it straight. If you were a straight person as opposed to a hippie. That's what they said but anyway. So yeah—I think I also—there was also

strict penalties if you did stay out overnight without permission in the early days, you could actually get expelled for that. And heaven forbid you should be accused of doing anything like smoking marijuana while you were out. No one, of course, dared to do anything like that in the dorm. But if you were somehow convicted by hearsay of having done it outside the dorm, then you could get expelled.

But anyway, the thing that really helped me to get over my reluctance to stay away from home was to join the Skyscraper staff, which I did in freshman year, relatively soon after I got there. And then I had, like, a group of people to hang out with. We had deadlines, a paper came out twice a month. Almost immediately, I started writing a column called 'Skyscrapings.' It was like the regular column that students would write. And my handle, my nom de plume [pen name] was Tully, which was basically —I chose that name because I had been a Latin student. And we studied Marcus Talia Cicero, who is also known as Tully, to English-Latin students, not to American-Latin students. But anyway, so I took that name and I wrote under the pseudonym Tully for a couple of years. I wrote that column, and it was a deadline that I had to meet every other week. And it was very good discipline for me. But a lot of times I couldn't think of what to write about. So you see, if you look at some of those columns, I was basically bloviating. And people, it was—I tried to make it humorous. People would sometimes come up to me, most people didn't know who Tully was really okay, so people would ask other people on the staff, "what the heck is she talking about?"

Another thing I did on the paper was I wrote theater and book review—well, I don't think we did book—we did not do book reviews. Right, okay. I did the occasional theater review. And then I became a feature editor on the paper. That happened in the fall of '68.

[15:00]

And there was kind of a coup on the paper. There was an editor who was really, really great, and I won't even mention her name, but she was considered too genteel for the time. And there was this undercurrent of these other editors—junior editors who thought she was too tame, and the times demanded more of a radical approach. So, were basically in depth reporting or whatever. So there was a coup. And so when that happened, I became a feature editor. I was promoted from being just on staff and also writing Tully. And the editors were Janet Sass, who was actually a really good friend of mine who was a year ahead of me. And she lived in Coffey Hall, down the hall from me, and Mary Beth Mont, who was a sociology major and also a really good friend. And they became co-editors instead of this other editor. So it was kind of a bloodless coup, but we kind of found out later, if you live by the sword, you die by the sword. It would soon be our turn to be deposed.

Q: How did that coup take place? Was it just between the editors and you guys had a discussion to say, "Okay, it's time for you to step down?" How did that work?

Devereaux: I don't really remember. I remember there being like in—this happened between the spring of '68 and the fall of '68. So obviously, a lot happened in that term from January through

May '68, there was a momentous amount of things that happened. So the coup actually started brewing towards the end of that term. And there was just a discussion, something—that this former editor felt pressured to step down. And I don't know any more details about it than that. I just don't remember. I didn't really write it down at the time or anything, but I do recall she did not go happily. And the idea was basically that—she was too ladylike was the problem, I think, okay? Whatever.

So a lot happened in 1968 in particular, and one of the biggest things that happened to us on the Skyscraper. We went to this conference in Washington, D.C. in January of 1968, and it was for the United States Student Press Association. And they had an annual conference for student editors and staff. So the Skyscraper sent like four of us. And it was exciting. We went to Washington, D.C., and at that time, Eugene McCarthy was one of the candidates campaigning to be, for the Democratic nomination. And Janet and I were for McCarthy. In fact, we worked on his campaign. So he gave a press conference at the student editor's conference. And right in the middle of his speech—and there's all these very buttoned down student editors there—Jerry Rubin and a bunch of hippies stormed into the room carrying a coffin, and they march up to the podium. They dumped the coffin on the floor, and it's full of leaflets. And then Jerry Rubin got up, and he had like a Washington Post headline or some newspaper headline that basically said "400 Freed in Huế" or some place in Vietnam. And he was yelling, "The people are free. The people are free." And so at that point, Eugene McCarthy tries to you know, "Oh, okay. Well, you have questions for me?" "Well, we don't really know that much about your Vietnam policy." And basically he's trying to answer what he thinks are their questions. Meanwhile, some of the

contention are jumping around behind him and making rabbit ears behind his head. And I don't know if this was on TV or not. It probably wasn't on TV at that time.

[20:00]

But anyway, so that was pretty shocking to us girls from Mundelein. So later that night, we met one of the people that had been part of the demonstration, a woman named Verandah Porche. It wasn't her real name. She still goes by that name. She's still around. She lives in Vermont. But anyway, Janet and I fell under Verandah Porche's spell, and she told us all about what it was like. Basically, she would move into a commune. But even then, they were thinking about moving into a commune, and she had at least two different boyfriends simultaneously. And she told us all about this. And we were at a booth where it was simulating a psychedelic experience with blacklights and a lot of foil, and it made us feel very dizzy. And Verandah is basically raising our consciousness or blowing our minds or whatever.

So we—Janet and I started corresponding with Verandah, and I wrote about her in my Skyscrapings column. And I also drew a picture of her. Anyway, this is the February 16, 1968 issue of the paper, which I actually have a couple very yellow copies. That was a big deal for us. So that kind of when we got back, that's when I think some of the things we were doing were kind of shocking to the existing editorial board, I guess, such as it was. And Verandah, her boyfriend—one of her boyfriends started this news service. It was supposed to be like a wire service for student and underground papers called the LNS, which stood for the Liberation News Service. So basically we signed up for that. So we were getting their dispatches at the Skyscraper

office. And if you've ever seen any of the underground papers of the day, some of it was kind of not what you think of proper for a women's college—Catholic college. And there was this one ad that we wanted to place. Janet and I actually bought it with our own money, and we were going to place it in the Skyscraper, but it got shot down. And it was basically "Girls say yes to boys who say no." You know—who refused the draft. So that was one of their big slogans at LNS. And then they also sent us a bunch of dispatches about what we could expect to happen the following summer during the Democratic National Convention and everything that was being planned for those demonstrations that were going to happen. And the Yippies were planning on running their own candidate—Pigasus—for President. So when I look—I did go over those papers from that time, and other than that, I don't think we actually picked up on any of the LNS articles. So it was more or less Janet and me that were just reading them to ourselves. But anyway, yeah, "the girls say yes to boys who say no." I mean, it's not something you would actually that would not actually fly today. Of course, this is before women's lib. Women's lib didn't really start until 1970, until after we graduated. I mean, when you look back over some of the LNS archives, they have a really extensive archive. Some of the content is pretty—what we would call today very sexist or what we would even start calling in 1970. But we were like, oh, Verandah would approve of this. So anyway, that kind of led up to what eventually happened. And the reason why we all kind of got fired.

Q: So when you say got fired, is that like the ending of Skyscraper because I know that there was no more publication of it after 1969.

[25:00]

Devereaux: Yeah—no, we actually, most of us—Janet, me, most of us kind of remain on the masthead, but Janet was no longer the editor. Someone else was chosen as editor starting in—it was actually starting in January of 1969 that the big change happened. So for the rest of '68, we ran the paper, and then we did something that was—I think was what, the major provocation for our downfall. So it was—

Q: Would you be comfortable sharing that with me?

Devereaux: Oh, yeah. Well, it's in the archives. You actually have a copy of it. It was one of the November issues of The Skyscraper, I think the last one in November of '68. We—Janet, as editor, wrote a frequent column or editorial called "The Editor's Corner" or something like that—and that was like a recurring column. So—well, in order to put the paper out—you do the layout in the office at Mundelein. And then two of us would have to go to the printer in Evanston to give them the pay stubs and everything. And they did offset printing in those days, but they still had those old composing machines and everything. On so-called called press night, we would go—two of us would go. So on this particular night, Janet and I went to the printer in Evanston, and we changed the heading on her "Editor's Corner" column at the last minute. And the printer looked at it and said, "I don't know if Sister [Sharon Rose] would approve of this." And we're like, "Well, don't worry about her. She's okay with it," or whatever, which was a lie, okay? We changed it to "Bitch Corner," which is still offensive today in some sectors.

So we basically—the papers came out the next day. They deliver them in a bundle. And I think they came out on Thursdays. So it was a really cold day, it was November. Janet and I went over to the Tea Room. Normally, the papers would be there out on the porch. So we grabbed a couple of the papers, and we ran into the Tea Room to have breakfast and stuff like that. And we were looking at this and going, "Oh, wow, this is really great," and all of this. And then when we came back out from the Tea Room, that bundle of papers was gone. And then rumors started circulating around campus—what happened to the papers? So a few people managed to get copies of it, but the rest of them disappeared. And we did find out that they'd been thrown into the incinerator, but we don't know by who. Our moderator at that point was Sister Sharon Rose, who we all loved. We just loved her. And I think she felt that was kind of a betrayal. I guess we were dumb and stupid, and we assumed that she would be okay with it, although we did not ask her because I guess when we asked her about "Girls say yes to boys, you say no," she totally nixed that. And she said, "Well, you have to consider the board of trustees. You have to consider the parents at home that are going to be getting this paper in the mail," and stuff like that. So we've learned from that to not tell her if we did anything iffy so, that we did not tell her. Somehow—somebody—she found out, I don't know. But I don't know if she was the one who actually threw it in the incinerator or not. I just don't know. No one knows who did it.

[30:00]

So the following week—no I guess it wouldn't have been the last issue in November—I think it was the November 11th issue or something. I don't know. But anyway, the following week, another issue came out, and we had this letters to the editor page called "Sounding Board." And about half of the letters were just shocked and appalled at the censorship that appeared to have

happened. And the other half were shocked and appalled at the use of profanity in the paper. So it's kind of half and half. And the other thing that had happened was there was—in that issue the "Bitch Corner" issue—we had also covered this kind of tongue in cheek sit-in that the students change. In fact, that's what Janet's editorial was about. She said, "Why stage a tongue in cheek sit-in when there's so many real issues to sit in about?" And on other campuses, they're actually demonstrating about issues that really matter. Whereas here where they held a demonstration outside Sister Ann Ida [Gannon]'s office to have a day off—to get a day off.

And there's a very famous photo, which I actually took myself, that you guys have used, I think, or whoever the alumni—the reunion organizers have used this photo a lot. It shows our student council president wearing a—I think she made it herself because I don't think we actually had gear at Mundelein—but it had a big "M" on her sweater, and she's standing in front of Sister Ann Ida's office, and there's a bunch of women girls sitting in front of the office sitting down. And Dr. [Russell] Barta, who was the charismatic head of the sociology department, had written this—what he called it a manifesto—saying, "This is so great. When I saw this whole demonstration, it was just so lighthearted," and he just loved it, okay? And it was directed to Jerry Kurtz, who was the president of our class—or president of the student body, and —the one who was standing in front—and extolling this whole thing. But that went up in the incinerator along with everything else.

So anyway, after that, that was November. So pretty much, I think the term ended, like shortly thereafter. So basically, when we got back after the summer of '69, it was—we were no longer in

charge of the paper at that point. But I don't think that's why it was folded, although I think it might have been a contributing factor.

Q: Did they just tell you that you're not going to be a main writer anymore, or how did that play out, if you remember?

Devereaux: I think it was basically we were just told that these other people are going to be taking over. So we weren't actually fired. It was more like we were—it was right sizing—a reorganization.

Q: So you still wrote for them, just not as a page editor?

Devereaux: I did. I continued to—I mean I did not write—I had stopped writing the column, actually in the fall of '68. I wrote a couple of columns called "Tully Anti-Climacar" or whatever. But I was done writing the column at that point. I might have written a review, a couple of theater reviews, and I did some cartoons. So I did do some cartoons. And those cartoons were seen in those collages on the reunion pages, too. There was a big controversy over whether or not the college should buy a sculpture of a horse. That was a really big deal. And they were arguing over it for the whole year of 1968 whether or not they should buy a horse by—it was a sculpture of a horse made out of car bumpers. So it was actually, I think, a Detroit based artist named John Kearney. Let's see if there's a picture of the horse. Okay, so this was one of many photos of the horse that appeared in the Skyscraper. So I don't know if that horse is still there—to this day, I

don't know if they ever decided whether or not—they're going to do a raffle. They were going to raffle off a color TV or whatever to buy the horse, and then Kearney kept lowering the price because he really wanted us to have the horse. And so I did a cartoon about "Save the Horse." And it was like Joan of Arc riding this horse with a banner, "Save the Horse."

[35:00]

And then I did a cartoon after the election—or after the convention where Hubert Humphrey was nominated to run against [Richard] Nixon, much to the disappointment of every college student that was still hopeful for the political system. That was a big, huge disappointment—other than the Young Republicans, which then became more active on the Mundelein campus. As far as all of us who had rooted for Eugene McCarthy and then, of course, the huge contingent that is rooted for Robert Kennedy, who was assassinated. And to see Hubert Humphrey get the nomination was a huge disappointment. So I did a cartoon of it showed these students sitting in a cafe. There's Hubert Humphrey and Nixon dancing behind them, waving handkerchiefs. At that time, the Zorba the Greek movie, was popular, and it had popularized this Greek dance called the Sirtaki and everybody was doing it. So they're dancing the Sirtaki behind these two students, and the two students are saying, "I'm going to sit this one out." So basically, it shows how apathetic we felt about being active in the election after that, after the convention.

Yeah. So I did a couple more cartoons, too. And then the paper went away at the end of the year. It was the end of the academic year, and so it just didn't come back the following year. And I don't really know to this day now why. I can only assume that they decided that there was too much going on, I think, and the "Bitch Corner" episode contributed to it. But it was also the fact

that they were finding it politically unwise to give the students a forum to write about what was going on, anyway. So I guess there was no student paper at Mundelein, and they could have—for years after that, and they definitely could have used the Skyscraper in 1970, which is when the Kent State rebellion happened and the campus did go out on strike and there was no Skyscraper to cover it. Although I see they put out some kind of broadside that it looks like somebody had to borrow the mimeograph machine and run off this broadside. But I only know about that from looking at the archives because I was not there at that time.

I'd gone to Europe and—Mundelein had the study abroad program. So I went—I took advantage of that in the spring of 1970, and I went to Europe. So I was not there at that time because I was in Europe for a year—well, until the following November, that's when I came back home. And they'd had the graduation ceremony, I guess, and I got my degree in the mail. I did not go because I was in Europe. And I don't know if—for some reason, you know I did not—you won't find me in the class picture, because for some reason I sat that one out. Not sure why, but I regret that now, but whatever. Back then, there was kind of this movement toward dropping out of college. And so some of us who did not drop out of college, we're kind of feeling too straight or something for not dropping out. So I guess the closest I could come to rebelling was to not get my picture in the class picture or whatever, or maybe it was just disorganization.

So we went to Europe, and I studied French, and I had taken a couple of French classes at Mundelein, but not really. I wasn't a major in French. I was a major in English. But this was a total immersion program in French. And we live with families in Switzerland, in the city of Lausanne, which is a French speaking city in Switzerland.

[40:00]

And we attended the school called the EuroCentres de Lausanne. They were all over Europe at that point, and we were basically in class like six hours a day, every day. Basically, it was the equivalent of a French elementary school curriculum for people at our level of French studies. And the professors were almost as tough on us as they would have been with the little kids, and they didn't have a very good sense of humor for the most part. Somehow I ended up with a double major in French because I racked up so many hours over three months that it ended up being a double major. After that another classmate of ours, Marda Le Beau, and I toured Italy and got into trouble trying to hitchhike in Italy. And then we went back and lived in Lausanne for a little while longer, and then she went back home. And she later went to work in public TV in Chicago, I believe, Marda Le Beau.

And then I went to Paris, and I didn't know anyone in Paris. And I thought, okay, well, I'll take classes at the Alliance Française, and I'll apply for work as an au pair, which means like a babysitter or whatever. So I ran into one of the people that had gone to the EuroCentres with us, Sheila McCarthy, who had actually also been on the Skyscraper staff. So she was working as an au pair in Paris and working in a bakery, which was tough work—working in the bakery. And after working for two French families in a row, it did not work out. I ended up with an American family in Paris—of expats—in a very nice apartment on Boulevard St-Germain. And so I stayed with them for the rest of 1970, and then I had to go home. At that point, Sheila went to work for them and stayed with them. And then after that, Nancy Zach, who I also ran into in Paris, worked for them, too. And Nancy Zach, you'll see her name pretty much all over the 1970 uprising

because she, was one of the organizers of that, and she was the one who told Sheila and me what happened. And that's how we found out that the campus had actually shut down. In fact, the whole country had shut down.

We didn't really know in Europe, we were—when Kent State actually happened, it was in April of '69 or '70. There were a couple of students from the University of Lausanne that came into our classes with black armbands, but they were speaking French, and we weren't really clear on what they were saying. And we didn't really read newspapers, and there was no communication you know—there's no cell phones, no internet. I mean, in fact, you could just drop out of sight for months—which I did, actually. My parents had no idea where I was for the entire summer. Yeah, they were not happy about that. Eventually, though, they tracked me down, and I ended up going home. So anyway, that was—.

Q: What did you mean when you said campus kind of shut down?

Devereaux: After Kent State happened, which is in May? Was it in May of 1970? All across the country, campuses went on strike, so they shut down. And basically they wanted—they insisted on not holding normal classes. If you were a senior—this is all over the country—they insisted on being graded pass-fail. At Mundelein the faculty worked it out so that they would hold teach-in instead of regular classes. And some faculty were totally on board with that, from what I understand from reading about it, and others were not. In fact, there was a couple of people that were very, quite upset about the whole thing. So, yeah for—depending on which campus it

was—but at Mundelein I think the whole thing lasted about ten days maybe. And then they started making plans for graduation because people had to make sure that their ducks were in a row to make sure they were able to graduate and everything. And I think they did have a ceremony.

[45:00]

On some campuses they never did. Like I read about UMass [University of Massachusetts], they did not have a graduation ceremony. So people went back fifty years later for their reunion, and they got their diploma along with everybody else that was graduating. That was—the campus had shut down. So that was quite shocking to us to hear about that from Nancy. We just ran into her on a street corner. We didn't know she was coming. It was just a very busy street corner in St-Germain, right across from where I lived. And I was crossing the street, and I ran into her. She was right there. So I hung out with her for the rest of my time in Paris. So anyway, you should try to talk to her. I did talk to her—the archives did a tutorial on how to use the archives. I think it was like last winter, and she was on the Zoom call, and we talked for quite a while. And she says her memory is impaired, but I don't know, maybe you guys could reach out to her and try to get her to talk to you about this particular time, because she really had a lot to do with it. Knew a lot about what was going on.

Q: I'll definitely make a note of that. That would be great. If you have contact information for her, too. That would be very helpful. I'm not sure if you're still in contact with her or not.

Devereaux: Yeah. I can forward you her—I can send you her email.

Q; Perfect.

Devereaux: Yeah.

Q: And so I know you've talked a lot about the Skyscraper and the fact that you were an English major, and I believe in the pre-interview you mentioned some influence of your creative writing teacher had on you. So could you talk about your writing career through Mundelein and the impact that it had on you as a person?

Devereaux: Yeah. In fact, my writing teacher was Sister Anne Leone [Graham], who had also taught my mother, and she also taught—she was known for teaching Shakespeare in the English Department, Sister Anne Leone Graham. And she started a creative writing class in my freshman year, which I took. I took that a couple of times. And so I wrote some short stories, which weren't very good. But I mainly was interested in journalism at that point. So I wasn't really writing that much until I think it was my senior year that I—or maybe it was my junior year—but I published that one story in the Mundelein Literary Review. So Sister Anne Leone was actually trying to work with me. She actually tried to—she actually entered one of my stories in a contest—I think it was The Atlantic Monthly that used to run this contest—or the Saturday Evening Post or a magazine—one of those magazines that used to publish fiction. And they had a contest every year to get into the Bread Loaf Writers Conference. So if you won this contest,

you would get a waiter—they called it a waitership at Bread Loaf. In other words, to get a scholarship at Bread Loaf as a young person, you have to work as a waiter there, which is very prestigious. Okay. At that time.

Well, okay. So I gave Sister Anne Leone the story, and—it wasn't something that was happening to me at home that it was based on. And it was difficult. I was having trouble grappling with it. And so the story really wasn't very good. So I didn't win the contest. But much later, though, about 1996, I decided I think I'll go to Bread Loaf. So I did. I wrote to them and I said, "Well, there was this one nun at Mundelein who really wanted me to come here."

[50:00]

Well, apparently back then at Bread Loaf—when my Sister Anne Leone was teaching me—John Charity was the director of Bread Loaf at that time, which is the writer's conference in Vermont. And a lot of BVMs [Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary] were going to that conference. In fact, my later years going to Bread Loaf, I ran into several people that had run into BVMs—and even written poems about BVMs—at Bread Loaf. But anyway, so I actually went to Bread Loaf on and off until 2015, which was the last time I went. But they abolished the waitership because it just was—too many of the students who were chosen for that were getting too triggered by the experience of being a waiter in this day and age. It just doesn't work the same way. So they abolished it. Now you just get a scholarship. They also have work study, but whatever. Anyway, Sister Anne Leone inspired me to want to become a fiction writer, which I had been doing in high school to some extent, and it's something I'm still continuing to do today.

Q: Did you know, going into Mundelein, what sort of degree you wanted, what sort of career you wanted, or did you kind of just kind of stumble into all of this?

Devereaux: Well, I pretty much knew I was going to major in English. My STEM skills were less than great. I mean, I didn't do well on the college boards in the maths part. Although I was reading through the Skyscrapers. There was a math professor who was hired at Mundelein to be the math department head who said, "We should never pay any attention to the SAT math scores because it totally doesn't test your aptitude for math because it requires too much speed, and the best mathematicians don't work fast," he said. So I'm like, I wish I read that at the time—it was out in the Skyscraper.

Anyway, I didn't do well in the math score, but he did wonderful on the verbal score. So it's pretty much known that I was going to be going to be an English major. And it was a really great English department. Shortly after I came, Dr. Michael Fortune was hired to be the head of the English department, and he was there for thirty years, I guess, but I hadn't read this just recently. I read in this book Mundelein Voices, he's got an essay in here about his time at Mundelein, which is quite interesting, and how he almost didn't come to Mundelein, but he was glad he did.

Devereaux: I guess it was—Mundelein hadn't hired too many male professors before that. I guess it was kind of a new thing, which I didn't know at the time because there were always male professors during my time here. But apparently it was a relatively new thing. So it was Dr. Fortune—who was rumored was working on a novel, but I don't know. I never found out

anything more about that. And Dr. Barta, who was—like I said, very charismatic, and he had this huge following of worshipful sociology students who I understood would sometimes actually go over and do his yard work and housework for him, even though he actually was married or whatever. But anyway, everybody liked Dr. Barta.

Oh, yeah and Professor William Hill, who was the theology professor who came in '69, I believe. He taught some really innovative courses there. I don't think theology was really a requirement. It might have been a requirement we had to take, I don't know, three classes.

[55:00]

I don't remember if it was a requirement or not, but one of his classes was Holocaust Cinema. That was really really interesting. Yeah. And very eye-opening for many of us who even at that point did not know that much about the Holocaust. And then he and I talked a lot about trying to get Elie Wiesel to come to Mundelein to give a talk. I actually met Elie Wiesel. He gave a talk at University of Chicago. So I went there and met Elie Wiesel. I was going to write a paper for Professor Hill about how we would go about getting Elie Wiesel to teach or give a talk at Mundelein. Somehow the paper never got written. The concept was just too loosey goosey, I guess. But anyway. Yeah.

So what was I going to do? I had no idea. I had no plans for grad school at that point. I see a lot of my classmates or some of the older students on the Skyscraper staff did have plans. They wanted to go to the New School for Social Research in New York. That was a big one. Janet

Sass actually looks like she got offered scholarships at WAMU and another Eastern University or whatever, but she elected to go to—or no University of Wisconsin. But she chose to go to University of New York at Binghamton or Stony Brook, one of those universities in New York. But whatever. She was really interested in political science. That was her major.

But I had no idea. I guess I had this loose idea that once I graduated, I would—I took the graduate record exam in English. I did really well on that. But at that time it was like, okay, we go to grad school in English, you're going to become a teacher. High school with a master's—you're going to be a high school teacher. I had no desire to do that whatsoever. So I—And there was no MFA programs at that time. I think Iowa might have existed. I don't think Columbia had started yet. It just wasn't a thing then. That's probably something I would have done. There have been that at that time, but there wasn't.

So I went back to Chicago after I got back from Europe and then worked for a while at a place I had worked at during college. It was market research. I worked in market research for a while for this company called Com Lab. But I wasn't interested in market research that much. Although it was a very fun job. They provided a lot of material for writing. So I applied at some ad agencies and publishing companies in Chicago, but basically they made you take a proofreading exam, and they're kind of steering us toward the clerical end of things and stuff. So I realized, I'm not going to make any money doing this. I need to get a job. Otherwise, my parents are—I mean, I didn't want them to support me. I think they would have been happy to do that for a while, but I didn't want them to. So I decided to go to law school. Okay, law school—well, there were very few women going to law school at that time by 1971 by the time I planned on going to law

school. So I went to talk to this guy at the University of Chicago School of Law, and he was very very patronizing and dismissive toward me. Like he thought it was kind of a joke that I was thinking about going to law school, period, much less at U of C. I talked to him, like, the day before I took the train home to take the LSAT, which they just introduced, the Law School Admissions Tests.

[01:00:00]

And I expect—it was an aptitude test. Back then you couldn't study for these aptitude tests. There was no tutoring, there was no prep courses. There was nothing like that. They were considered aptitude tests. Okay, so you couldn't study for them. That's what they told you. So I took the LSAT and I wasn't feeling that well when I took it. I was taking it and someone was smoke—well, we all smoked then. Okay. So they allowed smoking. But anyway, I had a cold and so it was very annoying that other people were smoking. So I did not do well on the LSAT. It was shockingly how badly I did on the LSAT. So I had no chance of getting into U of C, period, or any place like U of C. Okay. And they were relying heavily on that score, not so much on your grades—which my grades were not that—they were okay at Mundelein, but we have this very weird grade point system. It was graded on a three point scale. So they didn't understand you had to go into this whole thing of explaining that. Okay. So my grade point was like 2.7. So that's really like a 3.7, not a 2.7. They had to go into all this—I don't think they bought it. Okay. And it didn't help that at that time there was a big push during the period I was at Mundelein to do pass-fail. And I didn't voluntarily take anything past-fail except for those French classes, which they had to grade pass fail.

But that really suppressed people's grade points at that point, which we didn't care about at that time. We were like, who cares? It meant a big deal later on when you're trying to get into grad school, believe me. Okay. Anyway, I ended up going to law school back home at University of Detroit, which was an okay law school, but not like the greatest law school in the world. So anyway, but the minute I started law school, I could all of a sudden get jobs where I would get paid about three times what I was making as a clerical worker in Chicago—a female clerical worker. All of a sudden I was getting a lot of money. I mean, it was basically at that time, three dollars an hour—three fifty an hour was a lot of money in those days. Okay.

So I work my entire time in various clerkship type jobs while attending law school. And I was able to—my parents paid my tuition at law school. I'll state that right off the bat, which is great. I never had any student debt, but other than that, I supported myself and had my own apartment and didn't need any other help from them. And I paid them back later by doing various legal work for the family thereafter, believe me. So anyway, I went to law school, and then I became a lawyer, practiced law for several years. And then I basically quit doing that and decided I was going to write full time. But it's not—kind of beyond the scope of this discussion here.

Q: Circling back then, maybe—what would you say is one of your most meaningful memories of Mundelein?

Devereaux: Let me see here. Just look at my notes here. Well, I worked in the Upward Bound program in the summer of '68, and I think it was a job. I don't know, maybe we were volunteers,

but we live with students and we acted as tutor counselors. And it was basically students from challenged backgrounds. And the point of the program—it was one of the programs that started as a result—like Head Start almost. It was Head Start for college students. It was meant to give students from Chicago's inner city a jump on college studies or whatever.

[01:05:00]

But right at that time—this is in '68, summer '68. The racial tensions have really increased all over. I mean, the Detroit uprising happened in '67—the summer after my first year at Mundelein. But then when Martin Luther King [Jr.] was assassinated, things got, the tension, racial strife became a thing—even at Mundelein to some extent. And it kind of manifested itself during that summer at Upward Bound. And I don't remember that much about it. But when we all went to Colorado—normally it would take a trip during the Upward Bound summer. And the director of the program, that was her last summer as director of the program, Sister St. George [Thompson], was from Colorado. We all went out to Colorado, and we stayed in a boarding school, which was actually a BVM boarding school. And there was a couple of racial incidents there. And I won't say anymore about it. Okay.

It was written up in the Skyscraper that there was an interview with Diane Allen, who was one of the Black activists at Mundelein during that time, and she was asked about it. It was a Q and A interview by Janet Sass, who said, "I understand there were some instances of—there might have been some complaints of reverse discrimination during the Upward Bound program." And Diane said, "Well, no, there wasn't anything like that. It was just that more and more the Black counselors kind of kept to themselves, and the white counselors might have felt left out or

whatever." So as far as anything between the counselors, I don't recall anything—this incident was involving the students. Okay. Anyway, that's all I'll say about that. It was a great experience going out to Colorado. And let's see here, with Sister St. George, she would take some of us camping. So we got to go camping with her and her parents. And I almost froze to death because I had never camped before. It was freezing. We were camping in the Rockies, but it was a great experience. So.

Q: Sorry, jumping back for just a second, I meant to ask you about your reactions or the reactions you saw at Mundelein to the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy in 1968.

Devereaux: Well, in 1968—I recall that when Martin Luther King [Jr.] was assassinated, it was like in April of '68. Yeah. Well, there was disturbances happening in Chicago at that time. And then the Skyscraper put out a special issue about it. Diane Allen and the Black Students Coalition had a teach-in in McCormick Lounge, I believe. There were only a few Black students at Mundelein at that time.

But yeah, as far as Robert Kennedy goes, that was just shocking. I just remember—I seem to recall watching it on TV, but I don't—I think I might not have actually seen it. I do remember we were all watching on TV when Lyndon Johnson announced that he wasn't going to seek a second term, which was a big, huge deal.

[01:10:00]

Yeah, it was pretty shocking. There was a big movement on campus. There was a group that was for Eugene McCarthy, including me and Janet and a bunch of other people. There's this woman named March Glencar, who was kind of a political operative, organizer and very politically savvy—who was running the Eugene McCarthy campaign on the Mundelein campus. And she sent us to Wisconsin to campaign for Eugene McCarthy. And then there's this whole group, including Mary Beth Mundt, who were for Robert Kennedy. So, yeah, I think people realized once Robert Kennedy was assassinated that they didn't have a chance. McCarthy was too much of an outlier. He was never going to get the nomination. We were doomed to have a nominee like Hubert Humphrey, who really wouldn't have been bad. We would have voted for him. Have we been old enough to vote at that time. I mean, most of us were not twenty-one yet, so we couldn't vote. We were politically active, but we couldn't vote. I like to think that if we had been able to vote, then the outcome might have been different. Hubert might have gotten elected instead of Nixon. The future of Western civilization could have been changed, who knows?

Q: So what was this push to be so politically active when you couldn't physically vote yourself?

Devereaux: Well, we were concerned. We were really concerned with the future of the country. And I remember this one—there was actually a Black woman candidate for president at that time who spoke at Mundelein. And she basically said, "If you women think that a right wing takeover of this country is not possible, think again." When I ran across that in the Skyscraper, I said, you know what? That's even more true today. She was talking about George Wallace. I don't know if

she's still around, but I'm sure when Donald Trump got elected, she was thinking, yeah—she could see what happened on January 6th last year [2021]. Yeah.

So no, we were concerned, the draft was a big deal. People were opposed to the war, and we wanted to see a candidate get elected who would end the war. I guess that was the biggest push. There was, SDS, Students for a Democratic Society, that tried to be in a foothold at Mundelein but never really succeeded. But there was this one woman named Rose McCarnan who wrote for the Skyscraper, but she basically tried to start SDS at Mundelein, but never really took off. So she kind of gave up on that. Although there were demonstrations—anti-war demonstrations downtown. And Rose went on one of those demonstrations. I don't remember if I went on any of those or not. I don't specifically remember. But Rose actually got beaten up by the Chicago Police at one of those demonstrations and ended up in the hospital. None of us that I knew—and I don't believe we wrote about this in The Skyscraper either—but none of us went to the convention. We weren't involved in any of what happened there. And it wasn't until later that we really found out how violent—how many people got hurt. They kind of suppressed what really happened there at the Democratic National Convention.

And we were kind of aware of the Chicago Seven trial. But of course, by that time, that was not being written about in The Skyscraper or anything. Maybe that didn't happen until 1970 then it couldn't have been written about yet. It was mainly the war. The war was the biggest issue. I mean, Johnson did a lot of great things—like the Civil Rights legislation could not have happened without Johnson, but he was just getting so much flack over not ending the war.

[01:15:00]

That's why he chose not to run again. So that was the big issue. And it was a serious issue for especially male college students who had to stay in school because if you didn't, you would lose your student deferment, and you would be eligible to get drafted. It kind of created a class divide between college students and non-college students—people that were—never had a chance of getting a student deferment. They were over there fighting the war. And unfortunately, there was kind of a tendency on the part of student radicals to despise the people that went to Vietnam to fight, even though they didn't want—most of them had no choice in the matter. And so for years after that, Vietnam veterans didn't get the respect that they should have gotten for that.

Q: Well, I have reached the end of my question list, but I would like to ask if there was anything that we haven't talked about yet that you had on your mind or want to bring up.

Devereaux: Well, let's see. Well, I remember the Mundelein College Revue. Mundelein College Revue was a theatrical—like variety show that we put on—and I was in it like one year. I believe Nancy Zach was in it a lot because she was a really good singer. So it was directed by this guy named James O'Reilly, who was the head of the theater Department at U of C at the time. And he actually married one of my mom's best friends, whose name was Winnie Gibbel. And so I think that's how they actually got him to direct the show. So I wrote some skits for it, and I was in the chorus and it was really a great experience. And then I went out to dinner—my mom—it was her parents weekend. So my mom came to Chicago, and she and I and James O'Reilly and Winnie went out for dinner. That was just really a big thrill for me. And he was great to work with.

And then Mundelein put together a USO troupe, and Nancy Zach was in that. And they had to enter a nationwide competition to actually get chosen to go over and perform. So I don't know if they ever made it that far. But she was chosen for the troupe, and it was a really difficult audition process. And I actually auditioned, but I really couldn't sing that well—or dance, for that matter. I could not dance. I went back and took dance lessons as an adult. And we had a really great tap dancer who was also in the revue. And her name was Betsy Buckley, who's in our class. She's a great tap dancer.

There's one thing I wanted to point out about candlelighting. Yeah. There's a video you guys put out about candlelighting. And also I think someone else in one of these interviews mentioned this. But when the whole Christmas custom of candlelighting went away—which it did—had gone away by the time I started it on the line, the only candlelighting that was going on was actually in the dorm. And it didn't have to do with Christmas. And there's a photo or still, I guess, in the video showing people in Coffey Hall, and they say it's in McCormick Lounge, but it was actually in one of the lounges at the end of the hall on each floor of the dorm. And the candlelighting ceremony was as follows. You would get invited down to the lounge and there would be everybody on the floor there, and it would be dark, and you basically pass a candle around the room while singing a song. And what I recall, it was More Than the Greatest Love This World Has Known. And then the candle would go out and the lights would go up, and the girl that had blown out the candle was the girl that had gotten engaged, and she was announcing her engagement that way.

[01:20:00]

So the candlelighting ceremony had become an engagement announcement ceremony. So, yeah, I went to quite a few of those. They had snacks, but that's what that still is from. Because there's this whole thing that the narration of the video actually says the candlelighting ceremony got much more informal, like people were in their pajamas. Well, they were in their pajamas because it was like dark out and some people were already ready to retire for the night. So that's what candlelighting was all about. In that time—this kind of changed over the four years I was there, but it was still very much, you know—people viewed it as inevitable that you would get engaged in your senior year. In fact, it was a big source of trauma, I believe, for Mary Jo—our mentor on my first year, that she wasn't engaged yet and she was a senior. Yeah. Because at that point, everyone pretty much in a senior class was engaged. And, I mean, my mother—my dad actually tried to talk her out of graduating to get married in '46. And some nuns took her aside and said, "Don't let him talk you out of graduating." She was in the honor society and everything, so she didn't, she got her degree and she got married like the next week. But, yeah, it was De rigueur [required by ettiquette or current fashion] and it continued that way, really, until 1970. And then things started to change.

Q: So for the candlelighting, was it something like if you got engaged, you told someone who then would organize it and therefore every person would automatically get a candlelight ceremony or was it—?

Devereaux: If you wanted one, you would tell the dorm moderator—the person on the floor and they would organize it. I guess they call them RAs [Resident Advisors] now and they would organize it.

Q: Sounds impromptu. If people were just coming down in their pajamas.

Devereaux: Well, they basically put the word out, "Candlelighting in the lounge at seven o'clock," or whatever. Yeah. And some people were in their pajamas, but other people—we weren't wearing our normal wear to class—you still had to wear hose and skirts and everything to class, but we were wearing whatever. We wore sweats. I forgot what we even wore when we weren't. But whatever. Yeah. So it was definitely casual, but yeah, it was a big deal. Yeah. I knew that wasn't going to be happening to me, but I like the snacks and really, it was usually a big surprise, too. You never knew who it was going to be. But that's what candlelighting became.

Q: That's funny. You kind of keep it a secret until you can have your candlelighting ceremony and surprise like all of your friends.

Devereaux: Yeah, it was many years ago, so I can see where archivists are looking back. It's almost like being an archaeologist. You're trying to piece together the evidence and stuff and trying to make that connection. But no, it wasn't bad. The other thing I wanted to correct about one of the other interviewers said that there was a smelt run, I think, in '67 or '68 or something. There were all these dead fish washed up on the beach during that time, and there was this really

bad smell and everything. It wasn't smelt. It was actually alewives. It was an invasive species of small fish that came in on ocean bound freighters or whatever, and their ballast water. And it was the first time invasive species really took over the Great Lakes. And they basically died off because they had nothing to eat.

[01:25:00]

Or they were overpopulated so they started washing up on all the beaches of the Great Lakes, and it was happening at my parent's summer cottage, so that's how I knew about them. And then when I got to Chicago, they were all starting to wash up and they were piling them up with bulldozers and stuff and it really smelled really bad for a few days or weeks. So people did remember that. Yeah, but it was definitely alewives. And to cope with the alewives, they didn't get rid of them until they started stocking with the coho salmon which became their predator and wiped them out.

Q: Could you spell that for me?

Devereaux: Alewives yeah, a-l-e-w-i-f-e, but the plurals Ale-wives.

Q: I see. Okay.

Devereaux: Yeah, alewife. I don't know why they called them that. I don't know if it had anything to do with the women that used to brew beer back in Shakespeare's time which were also known as alewives, but I don't know. It could be.

Q: Okay. Well, thank you for that extra information. That's definitely good to know. Well, that is all I have for today. I just want to say thank you so much for taking this time to talk to me about your experiences, and I feel like I've learned so much about your time at Mundelein and just what was going on in the world at the time. So it's been really cool to hear out about this. Truly. So thank you.

Devereaux: Oh, you're very welcome and thank you for doing this. Thank you for this whole project. I think it's just so important.

Q: Yeah. Most definitely. We really would love to fill out our collections in this way to get a more direct perspective of student life because that's definitely something that we haven't had in our collections. Very circumspectly so this is great. I am going to stop our recording now, but we're going to stay on for a couple of minutes just to talk about next steps. Okay.

Devereaux: Yup.

[END OF INTERVIEW]