



5-28-1972

Callison College Commencement

University of the Pacific

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CALLISON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

May 28, 1972

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC



THE PROGRAM

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS DR. CATHERINE A. TISINGER
Acting Provost

A RETROSPECTIVE COMMENT . . . DR. DOUGLAS R. MOORE
Former Provost

ADDRESS DR. LAWRENCE MEREDITH
Professor of Humanities

CONFERRING OF DEGREES STANLEY E. McCAFFREY
President

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPLOMAS . . . THE FACULTY

RESPONSE CLASS OF 1972

RECESSIONAL

RECEPTION IN CALLISON DINING HALL

DEGREES CONFERRED

BACHELOR OF ARTS—HUMANITIES

Jane S. Baron
Julien M. Blair
John F. Copley*
Denham B. Crafton II
Susan Kathryn Davis
Nancy Elizabeth Finn
James E. Graham
Christian L. Haseleu

Robert J. Hayworth
Christine Sue Himmah
Marilyn Ann Horacek
Andrew R. Loesch
Anina G. Louis
Leslie Mae Lowe
James William McClendon III
Sarah E. Moore

Darryl Lee Parrish
David M. Powell
Lillian Julian Rea
Jacky Lynn Ruttencutter
Cynthia S. Smiley
John Stark
Peter Taras Votichenko

BACHELOR OF ARTS—SOCIAL SCIENCE

Randall Sue Barton
Catherine L. Borges*
Pamela E. Brown**
John Wayne Chally
Daniel T. Collins
Sandra L. Cornforth
Leslie Davis**
Jack L. Delman
Richard E. Escontrias*
Frank Dunn Fillo
Richard Foley*

Deborah Elizabeth Francis
Charles Robert Gaines
Patricia Lee Garrett
Dow M. Griffith
Judith Grossmith
Paul Douglas Hackleman
Juan Manuel Herrera
Judy Ann Poinelli Kuntz
James Lucas*
Elizabeth H. Minkler
Anne Louise Nichols

Toni Lee Nolan
Janet Mason Nordyke
James Lee O Dell, Jr.
Mary Jane Parr
David M. Polster
Dorothy Vivien Reed
Paul R. Sitzler**
Russell Swendseid
John Baxter Urist
Kathleen Wheeler
Frank Joseph Young

*Diploma will be awarded following completion of work during Summer, 1972.

**Diploma awarded Mid-year.



ADDENDA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF MACE

The mace, originally a weapon of offense used in medieval warfare by a king or a great noble, has been refined into a symbolic device which is used on ceremonial occasions. As an academic symbol, the mace dates back to the 16th century England when Queen Elizabeth I presented a replica of her own royal mace to the corporation of the University of Oxford in 1589. She ordered that it be used in all ceremonies to represent the royal presence and the authority granted to the University to issue degrees under the royal insignia. King Charles I made a similar gift to Cambridge University in 1625.

With the establishment at Pacific of the

cluster college system in the tradition of the Oxford and Cambridge concept, President Robert E. Burns commissioned Stuart Devlin, internationally known London silver designer, to design and construct a mace for the University of the Pacific. Its first use was at Founder's Day ceremonies, March 6, 1966. On that occasion Dr. Burns announced the establishment of Callison College, the third of the University's cluster colleges.

Constructed entirely of silver with gold plating, the mace is approximately four feet long and weighs approximately 15 pounds. It was a gift to the University by Mrs. Winifred Raney, Regent of the University.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ACADEMIC REGALIA

Distinctive academic dress can be traced back to the universities of the Middle Ages. In the early centuries of its existence, the costume was worn as daily garb, and the several parts each had its practical use. In more recent centuries its use in complete form has been reserved for special, ceremonial occasions.

European universities tend to display considerable variation in their academic regalia. In the United States, however, a standard pattern was adopted over a half-century ago to which virtually all American colleges and universities adhere. This governs the material, style, color and trimmings of the gown and hood, the

style of the cap, and the color of the tassel.

This summary has been prepared to assist in recognizing and interpreting the costumes worn at the University of the Pacific's commencement ceremony.

In the United States, gowns are almost uniformly black. Outstanding deviations are in the cases of Harvard and Yale. The first permits a crimson doctor's gown; the latter a blue gown for both masters and doctors. In other instances, as in the case of Raymond College, a bandolier or other similar attire may be authorized.

The field of learning in which the degree was awarded is shown by the color on the edging of the hood, and in some cases by the color of the facing and crossbars on the doctor's gowns. Some of the more frequently seen colors are: white (Arts and Letters), pink (Music), dark blue (Philosophy), light blue (Education), scarlet (Divinity), golden yellow (Science), lilac (Dentistry), olive green (Pharmacy), purple (Law).

The colors of the lining of the hood are those of the institution which awarded the degree. For example, the University of California colors are gold and blue; Stanford University, cardinal; University of Michigan, maize and azure blue; University of the Pacific, burnt orange and black.

An individual's degree is revealed by the type of gown and the width of the edging on the hood. Designs are of three kinds:

BACHELORS' GOWNS have full pointed sleeves, with no trimming, and the hoods have a two-inch edging.

MASTERS' GOWNS, until 1960, had full, closed sleeves, with arm emerging from the sleeve through a slit at the elbow. The gown has been the despair of wearers because, no matter how hot the day, a coat must be worn under it. In 1960, however, the gown was modified. In place of the elbow slit, an opening was made at the wrist and the gown was made to close. The hoods have a three-inch edging.

DOCTORS' GOWNS are of silk, have rounded sleeves, velvet facing down the front, and three velvet crossbars on each sleeve. The hoods have side panels and a five-inch facing.

Tassels on bachelors' and masters' caps are ordinarily black, but they may be of the color of the field in which the degree was awarded. Doctors' tassels are always gold. The left side of the mortarboard is the proper side to wear the tassel.



