

January 10, 1975

Inter-Departmental Correspondence

DATE January 6, 1975

TO ALL MEMBERS OF SCIENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FROM G. Richardson - Secretary, Science Executive Committee

SUBJECT:

BR

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee of Faculty Council has been called for Friday, January 10, 1975 at 2:40 p.m. in the Faculty Conference Room, 250 Allen.

A G E N D A

1. Adoption of the minutes of the twenty-seventh meeting held on December 17, 1974.
2. Matters Arising Therefrom.
3. Communications.
4. Discussion on Challenge exams and grade reporting.
5. Start date of Fall classes.
6. Other business.

GR/nr

Minutes of the twenty-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee of Faculty Council held on Friday, January 10, 1975 at 2:40 p.m. in the Faculty Conference Room, 250 Allen Building.

Members Present: Dean R. D. Connor, Chairman, Drs. I. Cooke, N. E. R. Campbell, J. B. Westmore, B. R. Henry, K. Stewart, J. Svenne, C. Anderson, G. Losey, D. Burton and D. Punter.

1. Adoption of the minutes of the twenty-seventh meeting held on December 17, 1974.

It was moved, Henry (Svenne) that the minutes be approved.

Carried.

2. Matters Arising Therefrom.

Dean Connor reported that:

- (i) Material relating to the IV year Degree program has been sent to Department Heads for distribution and discussion. Departmental response thereon is asked for by February 10, 1975.
- (ii) Model By-laws for Departmental Councils have been forwarded to Department Heads. A meeting of the 50:50 Committee will be called within two weeks for their recommendation on student participation in Departmental Councils.
- (iii) The proposed 090 level course in Mathematics is still under discussion in that department.

3. Communications

Dean Connor reported the receipt of a lengthy communication from Mr. R. C. Armatage, Secretary of Senate, outlining the contributions to the University by its first Chancellor, the late Archbishop Machray.

In the communication, it was abundantly clear that Archbishop Machray not only was instrumental in the introduction and development of Natural Sciences in the University but taught for a number of years in Mathematics, subsequently serving as a Dean in that subject area. During all this time, the Archbishop contributed his entire

University stipend to the purchase of books for the Library and to the purchase of other teaching materials.

In the light of this evidence, it was moved, Svenne (Stewart) that the Executive Committee recommend to Faculty Council that the N.E.M.P. building be named "Machray Hall".

Carried unanimously.

The designation "Hall" would be dropped when teaching departments in this building are relocated; it will then become "Machray Library".

Professor Henry suggested that a synopsis of Chancellor Machray's contributions be prepared for Faculty Council members and, as well, sent to the Bulletin prior to the official naming ceremony.

It was further suggested that a suitable tribute to Chancellor Machray be prepared by the Committee on Honorary Degrees for public presentation at the time when the building is officially named Machray Hall.

4. Discussion of challenge exams and grade reporting thereon.

The Chairman reminded the Executive Committee that Mr. Armatage had reported early in December on Senate's action with respect to challenge examinations and had requested Faculty and departmental input on this matter at an early date.

Dean Connor then briefly outlined three examples proposed by the Registrar's office of how such challenge examination results could be recorded in the students' records. These options are shown on the appendix xerox sheet.

In speaking to this topic, Dean Cooke expressed the view that the "challenge for credit" mechanism would not likely be used much except, possibly, by "mature students". He felt, however, that this mechanism could provide solutions to some of the problems arising from transfers-of-credit from other institutions, i.e. prospective transferees could challenge for credit if they so desired. He further observed that most Faculty members would expect that full

credit including a grade designation would be given for a successful challenge. If, however, a grade designation was not given in the official transcript, difficulties in assessment would arise for a good student hoping to enter one of the limited enrollment faculties. Dean Cooke also reminded Faculty Executive that the fee for challenge exams had not yet been settled by Senate.

In the lengthy discussion that followed, a number of views were expressed. Professor Svenne could see the only advantage to a student in challenging would be the time saved in not having to attend lectures and laboratories. Professor Henry favoured the challenge concept but objected to a transcript-recorded grade on the grounds that the marking of such an "isolated" examination could not easily be related to regular class examinations which reflect overall class performance. Professor Stewart disagreed with this point of view and felt that a recorded letter grade was necessary. Professor Burton asked whether the designation "CH" on a transcript, which might give concern to admission selection committees, could not be dispensed with. Professor Svenne pointed out that if a challenge grade was not recorded it might be to the disadvantage of a scholarship or medal contender whose transcript carried one or more non-graded challenge entries.

In response to a question from Professor Burton, Dean Cooke indicated that for a "mature student", challenge examinations would be appropriate only after that student had successfully met the initial entrance requirement of two specified courses. Professor Punter asked what the relationship was in respect to prerequisites for a more senior course being challenged. The answer given was that a department must approve a list of courses available for challenge, and, in permitting a student to challenge one of them, would require that student to demonstrate competence in any prerequisite course or courses. Professor Anderson felt that grade designation on transcripts should be optional.

After some further discussion, it was moved, Cooke (Stewart) that Faculty Executive recommend to Faculty Council as follows:

"Courses should be offered for challenge only when a department is reasonably confident that the evaluation of students by this mechanism is comparable with regular evaluations and further recommends as a matter of policy in the Faculty of Science that this Faculty record and use grades obtained by way of challenge in exactly the same manner as for those obtained by the regular means".

Carried. 7 in favour
1 opposed
1 abstention

5. Start date for Fall classes.

It was recommended that Dean Connor advise the Senate Committee dealing with this problem that earlier starting dates would produce real difficulties for those who provide field courses. After a brief discussion, it was decided to leave this matter over for future consideration by Executive Committee.

6. Other business.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

Inter-Departmental Correspondence

C O N F I D E N T I A L

DATE December 16, 1974

TO Dean R.D. Connor, Faculty of Science

FROM R.C. Armatage, Secretary of Senate

SUBJECT: Naming of the North-East Multi-Purpose Building

In response to your letter of November 27, 1974, the Committee on Honorary Degrees would be most appreciative if your Faculty Council would reconsider the use of the name "Machray" for the North-East Multi-Purpose Building in light of the following information.

Originally, the naming of the parts of the University was a function of the Board of Governors. Many years ago the Board started the practice of naming north-south campus roads for former University Presidents and east-west roads for former University Chancellors. When the Board empowered Senate to name parts of the University, the power to recommend to Senate in this area was given to the Committee on Honorary Degrees. The Committee accepted as a working rule, the practice established by the Board for the naming of Campus roads.

To the present time the names of all former University Chancellors have been used except that of Archbishop Machray. It was not possible to use the Archbishop's name for a road on campus because of postal regulations respecting the duplication of street names. Machray Avenue in the north end of the City was named for the Bishop in 1880.

This coming January the Committee will be recommending to Senate the designation of the name "Curry" to a campus road. It also expects to recommend that the name of the present Matheson Road be changed to Chancellor Matheson Road. The latter is being done at the request of the Department of Environmental Planning of the City of Winnipeg because the name Matheson is now in use elsewhere in the City. At the time the Committee decided on the designation of the name "Curry", it was unaware that the use of the title "Chancellor" before a name would be an acceptable street designation. It now find from the Acting Director of Campus Planning that none of the roads and streets that will remain without names is of a stature sufficiently high to merit being named after the Archbishop Machray.

Background material on the Archbishop is appended. If there is any other information which you feel your Faculty Council should have on this matter, please do not hesitate to let me know and I shall do my best to see that it is forwarded to you.

In the event the N.E.M.P. Building is to be designaged Machray Hall, it would be on the understanding that the word "Library" would be substituted for "Hall" when the Library became the major tenant of the building.

Another practice which I believe was handed down from the Board, and which the Committee on Honorary Degrees has continued, is to avoid using the names of former Chancellors and Presidents on campus more than once.



From: The Life of Archbishop
Machray

... In the early days of the University when students were few, the courses of study were pretty well confined to Classics and Mathematics, but as the country grew, students and the courses of study alike multiplied, and St. John's and the other Colleges forming the University found great difficulty in providing the necessary facilities, especially with respect to the teaching of

¹ The Council of the University in 1902 presented to the Archbishop, as its Chancellor, an address of congratulation on his seventieth birthday, and of thanks for his great services to it.

Natural Science. The Archbishop's sympathies went entirely with a wide extension of University instruction, and as the Colleges were thus not sufficiently equipped, he headed several deputations from the University to the Government of Manitoba, with a view to the appointment by the Government of Professors in Natural Science. As the work of the University extended, the demands on the Professors of St. John's College increased, so that it was often very difficult for them to act also as missionaries—the work was too heavy; thus the College needed strengthening on its secular side by the appointment of lecturers and teachers, not only to set free the Professors, who were primarily Divinity Professors, for their purely religious work, and such other work as they could undertake, but also to have the advantage of the services of men who were specialists in their own particular line of study. But the College had not sufficient means to undertake all this; it therefore looked to the Government to subsidise or provide some Professorships in the University, the occupants of which would give lectures to its students; the other Colleges were in the same position.

The Manitoban Government decided to erect buildings suitable for the teaching of Natural Science in the University, and they erected them on a site which, while it was only half a mile from Manitoba and Wesley Colleges, was three miles from St. John's College and nearly two miles from St. Boniface College. The distance was felt to be a great handicap to St. John's, and a movement was set on foot for the purpose of building a new St. John's College close to the Government University buildings, and this movement was endorsed by the Diocesan Synod of...

Archbishop Machray and St. John's College

(By REV. J. O. MURRAY)

NO St. John's man called upon to speak of the founders of his College can hesitate as to whom he is to select. The Rev. John West, who came out as the first Anglican missionary to Rupertsland (as Western Canada was then called) in 1920, and built near the present site a small school, to grow to the present institution. The Rev. J. Macallum, under whom the school developed into the Red River Academy, to which used to come the sons of the Hudson's Bay Company's factors and of the Selkirk settlers; David Anderson, who came out as first Bishop in 1849, and for a time acted as headmaster of the School himself. All these deserve their meed of praise; they were the stars before the full dawn. But for St. John's the sun arose on the October day in 1865, when Robert Machray, escorted from St. Cloud by Sheriff Inkster, first set foot on the spot where the River River, murmuring of the distant past of Indians and buffalo, contemplating the busy present, and bearing within its bosom the promise and potency of the unknown future, passes old St. John's. Heredity and environment help to make the materials of a man; they do not make the man himself. The Celtic gift of vision derived from his Highland ancestry; the rugged tenacity, fruit of his Lowland Scotch training; the wide culture given him by his residence at Cambridge, where he graduated and was afterwards Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College; all left their mark, all were of use in his career, but the man himself was something more than these. He had that spark of divine fire, which we call genius. Three qualities he had in a marked degree.

First, he was single-minded. No man was ever less influenced by selfish aims, or prejudices. For the dignities of high position he cared little; for the emoluments, nothing at all. His old friend, Mr. William Ellis, records that on one occasion he was in the

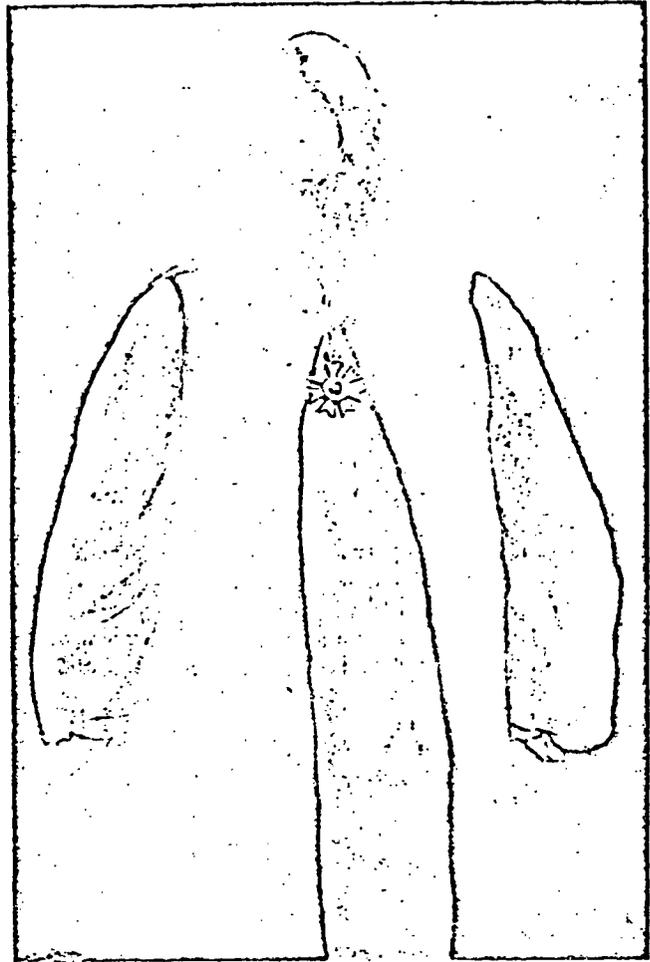
smoking room of a steamer when a discussion arose about the supposed iniquities of Bishops, their luxury and idleness. At last Mr. Ellis said: "Well, I know one Bishop who gives up the whole of his income to his diocese, acts as master in his school, and as professor in his college and gladly undertakes work for which no payment can be found. He is the most unselfish man I know." "Is that Machray?" asked a man who had not yet spoken. "If so, he was my Dean at College." That was his character; caring nothing for himself, he set duty before him and went straight to his mark. Immediately after his arrival he set about rebuilding the old school house, getting his old schoolfellow, Rev. John McLean, afterwards Bishop of Saskatchewan, to come to be first Warden of the College; inducing Rev. S. Pritchard, who was carrying on a school at Middlechurch, to join the staff and bring his boys with him; and taking over himself the work of one professorship in the College, and the teaching of mathematics in the School attached to it. So on 1st November, 1866, St. John's College and School started with three students in the former and nineteen boys in the latter. The single-minded man usually attains his aim.

Secondly, he was a man of vision, clear and long. He saw, before most men did, the great destiny awaiting the Canadian West. "In the providence of God," he said, "I have been present at the birth of a great people." And he knew that greatness depends more on the character of a people than on the material resources of the land; and that education, secular as well as religious, is the greatest force in moulding that character. With him, religion and education went hand in hand. So he worked for the future, laying foundations which might be there to meet the people who he knew would come. Not only in St. John's did he work for education, but also in the schools of the Pro-

vince, to which he gave of his best, first as chairman of the Protestant Board, and afterwards in a similar capacity at the Advisory Board.

Thirdly, he was a man of comprehensive view. As he once said: "Intolerance is a form of selfishness." He believed in a unity which includes diversity. As in general life he held firmly to his own principles, yet co-operated freely with all, so in education he was no supporter of denominational universities, while he was a strong supporter of denominational colleges within the wider circle of a university. His was one of the most powerful influences in bringing about the founding of the University of Manitoba, and it was in the fitness of things that he became its first Chancellor. And from the beginning he looked forward to the day, now arrived, when the University would take over most of the Arts teaching, while the College should remain, to quote his own phrase, as "a home for the students." As Mazzini has taught us that "Nationality is a Mission," neither a thing to be crushed, nor something to be selfishly cherished for itself alone, but something, like an individual's gifts, to be used for the service of humanity, so Machray believed in individual Colleges, each developing its own gift, and contributing it to the central stream of University life.

Such was Machray. He is gone, but his work remains. St. John's College and St. John's School owe to him their birth and draw inspiration from his memory. The University which he helped to found, started with seven students. To day it has thrice seventy times seven. It still lacks many things. It cannot meet on occasions like this in a worthy convocation hall; it must



Archbishop Machray, First Chancellor of the University.

still be content to "dream of marble halls," and while it is far from being "out of mind," yet still to be "out of site." But the memory of the past is the ground for confidence in the future. Our business is not to praise our founders, but to imitate them. So when for us

"The bright day is done,
And we are for the dark,"

we may hope to have done our bit to carry on the work begun by Machray and the other great men before us, "Whose bodies are buried in peace, but their names liveth for evermore."

[An address delivered at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the University of Manitoba, October 6th, 1927.]

Robert Machray, Archbishop of Rupert's Land
Chancellor of the University of Manitoba

from his address to his first Conference of Clergy and Lay-Delegates, 30 May 1866:

"... I now come to the important question of Education. Not only the intelligence of a people, but their morality and character depend very much on the education they receive. Nothing grieved me more in the condition in which I found the Settlement than the state of the Schools... There is also a very great want indeed, almost an absence, of school materiel...

"I have referred to the great deficiency of School materiel. It seems to me that the best way to meet this would be to form a Central Depôt for Church and School books and other School materiel under the charge of a Committee, to be called 'the Committee of Education and Missions'. I have ordered books from the Christian Knowledge Society to the value of £23 5s.2d. That most excellent Society has given the sum of £10 towards that payment. I have since sent another order for School materiel from that Society and Messrs. Partridge and Cosens, London, to the extent of £14. The sum of £5 out of the surplus of the Offertory has likewise been sent to the Christian Knowledge Society both from the Portage la Prairie and the Indian Settlement. This will give to each of those parishes, I anticipate, books to the value of £10. I propose, therefore, to place from my fund £25 to the credit of the Committee of Education and Missions. This will pay for the commencement of the Depôt. The Depôt will be for the parishes of the Settlement and the missions in the interior. But I think it should also be available for distant posts of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, where there may be a day or a night school established by gentlemen or servants of the Company, but where there is no resident missionary or catechist of our Church...

"A very valuable and well selected Library was formed by Bishop Anderson, for which a room is set apart in Bishop's Court. The books were given partly for a Diocesan Library for the Clergy, partly for St John's College. I think the better arrangement will be to consign it to St John's College, giving to the Clergy of the Diocese the same rights as to members of St John's. We have to thank my friend Mr Macmillan, of the firm of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., for a very kind and valuable gift of books published by that eminent firm. I brought out, for the purpose of adding to the Library, a few standard books of reference, which I happened to have in my library and which I have given at half-price. I have also presented to the Library seventy volumes including some valuable works, and brought out twelve volumes from friends. I may here mention that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has kindly placed twelve small Theological Libraries at my disposal for the benefit of Missionaries at mission stations."

from his address to the second Conference, 29 May 1867:

"...There is another way in which the Clergy may be assisted, in which some progress has been made during the past year; this is by the establishment of Clerical Libraries. Libraries have been given by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to seventeen Stations. There is thus a nucleus being formed in many places, to which, I doubt not, by-and-bye may will take a pleasure in adding. These libraries are of such importance in this land, that I trust the Clergy will be very careful in keeping catalogues of all books belonging to them, and in preserving them. The number of books in such a library will be a very proper return in the yearly Parish Accounts."

n.b.: from the revival of St John's College in 1866, Bishop Machray acted as "Mathematical Master".

from his address to the first Synod, 24 February 1869:

"... I confess that as the work [of the College] has grown, the sense of our necessities has grown. We need a large public room, two smaller class-rooms, and a masters' room, a library, several separate rooms for candidates for Holy Orders, and a distinct ward for sick scholars..."

"...I would regard each clergyman as a member of that College, and it thus becomes a centre uniting us all.' There is an idea there that I think might be profitably worked out, though of course the membership could only be of a partial character, - and I may say that, as regards a principal advantage of the College - the use of the Library - this view is already practically taken. It is a Library for both the College and the Clergy of the Diocese."

from his address to Synod, 8 January 1873:

"... Upon his return I went to England, and whilst carrying on there my important negotiations, I applied myself diligently to the raising of funds for the College and other objects..."

"Two ladies are also to give £30 a year, at present for Mathematical and Philosophical books or apparatus, in memory of M.M.M., a native of Rupert's Land.

"The Library of the College has been very largely increased - indeed nearly doubled. It is now a very excellent library, especially for a Theological student.

"The Queen was pleased to give to it through Mr Theodore Martin, a copy of her book "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," with Her Majesty's autograph.

"The University of Oxford gave £150 worth of valuable works published by the university. The University of Cambridge gave me a copy of all its publications.

"The Secretary of State for India in Council, Mr Macmillan, Mr R. Potts of Cambridge, and others made valuable gifts of books.

"Mrs Macallum presented a library of 400 volumes in memory of her late husband, the Rev. John Macallum [of the Red River Academy].

"Several authors gave me their works or some of them, as the Dean of Chichester, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Dean of Canterbury, and Canon Robertson.

"The Religious Tract Society gave a grant out of their publications, and there is to be a further grant of books from the Bray Associates..."

"Before I left for England, Professor Kingston, of Toronto, opened up communication with Archdeacon McLean and myself, expressing the favor he would regard it, if St John's College would undertake to perform in Manitoba the meteorological duties belonging to a chief station. We undertook to do so. When in England, I made arrangements with Mr Scott, of the Meteorological office, for the best instruments. I hope to have an anemograph put up when the new wing of the college that is proposed is erected. Mr Flett one of the students of St John's College was sent to Toronto, to make himself familiar with the duties of such a station, and he now in the most careful manner conducts the observations..."

from the Resolutions of Synod, 23 May 1877:

"...4. That the Council [of St John's College] draw up Statutes for the management of the Library of the College and for determining the conditions under which books may be read or taken out of the Library by Alumni of the College or Licensed Clergymen in the Diocese, and what books shall not be given out."

"6. ... That one half of these payments [by Alumni], whether annual or for life, go to a fund to be called the Library Fund, the interest of which shall be set apart for the payment of a Librarian, the obtaining of books, or other purposes connected with the Library..."

from his Charge to Synod, 23 November 1881:

"...We also need greatly at least two tutors - whom I propose to call Fellows - to take charge of the general instruction in arts, more especially in mathematics and natural science..."

from his charge to Synod, 29 October 1884:

"... We also urgently need a good mathematical scholar, able to teach higher mathematics, if required, and to take charge of the observatory, which we hope shortly to have established. For this observatory I received lately a set of very fine instruments: a transit instrument, astronomical clock, and chronometer, the generous gift of the kind friends, Mrs and Miss Macallum, who have already made several similar gifts..."

n.b.: A College prospectus of cal886 still lists Bishop Machray as "Lecturer in Honor and Senior Mathematics". ditto cal896

from his charge to Synod, 29 October 1889:

"...while believing that some subjects can be better taught by lecturers or tutors in College, I have ever looked for the full extension of University education to the foundation of chairs in the University, especially in those branches of natural and applied science, for the full study of which a large staff of teachers is required and very expensive equipment and buildings, and I am glad that there is a prospect of an early foundation of such chairs..."

n.b.: at his death in 1904 the bulk of Machray's personal library came to the College Library. To judge from the items which surface from time to time his interests were wide: of course, much in theology and in mathematics.