University History and Traditions

Historical Sketch

The University of Alberta is a publicly supported, non-denominational, co-educational, multi-campus institution. It is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, and Worldwide Universities Network. The University's teaching moved on with the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture in 1915, the School of Accounting in 1916, the School of Pharmacy and the sub-Faculty of Veterinary Science in 1917. The School of Music was opened in 1918, and the Medical Building was completed in 1921; new wings were added following the Second World War. The curriculum was fundamentally revised in 1919-20 to permit greater freedom in election of courses. The first summer term was held in 1919. The institution of the Research Council of Alberta signified an increasing emphasis on science, and a further recognition of the University's involvement in the development of the province.

Years of Challenge: 1914 to 1945

The outbreak of war in 1914 slowed the pace of development. The new University sent 438 of its staff, alumni, and students to the armed forces. Eighty-two were killed, or died in active service. Their names, together with those of the casualties of the war of 1939-45, are commemorated on a bronze tablet near the entrance to Convocation Hall.

Although the war brought a halt to the building activity, the organization of the University's teaching moved on with the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture in 1915, the School of Accounting in 1916, the School of Pharmacy and the sub-Faculty of Veterinary Science in 1917. The School of Music was opened in 1918. Of these, the School of Accounting became the Faculty of Commerce, now the Faculty of Business, and Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Household Economics all became faculties.

With the end of the Great War the University rapidly expanded in number of students and staff. New laboratories were built adjacent to the Arts Building, and the Medical Building was completed in 1921; new wings were added following the Second World War. The curriculum was fundamentally revised in 1919-20 to permit greater freedom in election of courses. The first summer term was held in 1919. The institution of the Research Council of Alberta signified an increasing emphasis on science, and a further recognition of the University's involvement in the development of the province.

In 1927 St. Joseph's College was opened under Roman Catholic auspices. St. Stephen's College had been, as Alberta College South, the first building on the campus. After the union of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, it was renamed in 1927 and became the United Church theological college for Alberta.

The depression years brought serious problems. Though registration did not decline, its increase was painfully slow, from 1,500 students in 1929 to 2,327 in 1939. Full-time teaching staff increased even more slowly. The budget actually fell and did not recover to its pre-depression level until after the war. No new building took place after the present Corbett Hall was completed. (Corbett Hall was originally constructed as a provincial normal school, not a University building.) RC Wallace succeeded President Tory in 1928, and in 1936 was followed by WAR Kerr, who had been the first Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science. The affiliation of Mount Royal College in 1931 marked a beginning of university work in Calgary. The Banff School of Fine Arts opened in 1933 and the Western Board of Music was established in 1931. Entrance to the University from Grade 11 was abolished in 1937. In 1930 fraternities were permitted; a less controversial change was the abolition of the old practices involved in freshman initiation.

The impact of the war of 1939 was very different from that of 1914-18. Though war naturally disrupted the University's life, there was a determination to preserve its essential being while using its facilities as fully as possible in relation to the national effort. The Air Force took over the three residences and out-of-town students, whose number had not substantially declined, flocked into Garneau boarding houses and made use of a new cafeteria known to later generations as Hot Caf (which was demolished in 1969 to provide the site for the Central Academic Building). Medicine, Dentistry, and Education offered accelerated courses. Engineering offered special courses to members of the armed services. No more important development took place than the acceptance in 1939 by the Federal Department of National Defense of responsibility for training Alberta teachers. The School of Education, established in 1928, became a faculty in 1942, and after the war it became, in terms of enrolment, the largest in the University.

Robert Newton was named President on WAR Kerr's retirement in 1941. He played an important part in the framing of the University Act of 1942, which transferred from the Senate to the General Faculty Council jurisdiction over academic matters and vested all final authority in the Board of Governors, whose jurisdiction had previously been confined to finance.

Years of Expansion: 1945 to 1969

With the end of the war, a flood of veterans poured into the University and registration rose from 2,023 in 1943-44 to a peak of nearly 5,000 in 1947-48. Accommodation in classrooms, laboratories, and libraries was pathetically inadequate, and housing was generally even less satisfactory. Army huts only partially relieved the pressure. By 1947 student numbers had tripled from pre-war
figures, but full-time teaching staff did not even double. Thereafter the pace of campus development slowly increased. New wings were added to the Medical Building in 1947 and 1948; the first Students’ Union Building opened in 1950, the Rutherford Library and the Engineering Building in 1951, and the Agriculture Building in 1953 (now, after enlargements and renovations, the Earth Sciences Building). The Administration Building dates from 1957.

The hectic post-war years merged into the slower growth of the 1950s. Andrew Stewart became president in 1950 and was succeeded by Walter H. Johns, who served from 1959 to 1969. In that ten-year period the enrolment rose from approximately 5,000 to 17,500, as the post-war generation came to university age.

This unprecedented increase in numbers necessitated rapid construction of new buildings during the 1960s. The Physical Education Building, the Physical Sciences Building, and additions to the Medical and Engineering Buildings were followed by the Education Building in 1963, the Donald Ewing Cameron Library, the Household Economics and Home Economics Research and Information Studies, a unit within the Faculty of Education. Outside of Edmonton, the University’s work in Calgary, instituted in 1951, gradually expanded and an affiliated junior college was established in Lethbridge. These became separate universities in 1966. Other junior colleges in Medicine Hat, Camrose, Red Deer, and Grande Prairie became affiliated with the University to bring higher education to more areas of the province.

The 1970s, '80s and Early '90s

Max Wyman, the first graduate of the University to become its president, took office in 1969 and served until 1974; Harry Gunning followed from 1974 to 1979, Myer Horowitz from 1979 to 1989, and Paul Davenport from 1989 to 1994. During these years new problems arose, as a levelling of student numbers and worldwide inflation made the University’s projected budgets less than had been expected.

In the 1980s a gradual increase of student numbers resumed, reaching almost 25,000 full-time and more than 4,000 part-time students in 1986-1987. Buildings already begun were completed one by one: the Biological Sciences Centre and the Central Academic Building in 1970, the Law Centre in 1971, and the Basic Medical Sciences Complex and the Engineering Centre, Phase II, in 1972. Also in 1972, the first residents moved into the Housing Union Building, designed and financed on the initiative of the University. Also in that year the School of Library and Information Studies, a unit within the Faculty of Education, opened. A School of Library Science was created in 1988, and in 1994 the Library and Information Studies moved into a new building on campus. The reorganization of the School of Library and Information Studies and the creation of the Faculty of Information and Library Sciences made the University’s Library a centre for research and education in the fields of library and information science. The School of Library and Information Studies became a faculty in 1999.

In 1995 alumnus Roderick Fraser took office as the University’s eleventh president. During his ten-year tenure, the University increasingly developed an international outlook and recognized itself as the goal of a university mission to contribute to the quality of teaching and research. The University’s profile grew in the international community. In 1996 the University added a plan to build on the momentum of the previous decade; the strategy was successful and the University was able to complete the Timms Centre for the Arts, with up-to-date facilities for the performing arts, a sign of the University’s continuing commitment to enhancing the quality of life in the community as a whole.

Recent Years

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Since the mid-1990s the University has seen a revitalization fueled by a renewed building boom and a successful faculty renewal program. Recognizing that universities across North America would soon be faced with finding replacements for the faculty members hired during the unprecedented period of growth in the late 1960s and early 1970s, an institutional plan was developed in 1994. This plan, named the Faculty of the Future, was designed to address the need for replacement faculty, as well as to enhance the quality of teaching and research at the University. The plan included a comprehensive recruitment and retention strategy, as well as a new faculty development program. The University also expanded its research and academic programs, and increased its focus on interdisciplinary research. The University also increased its emphasis on undergraduate education, and introduced new programs and courses to meet the needs of students. The University also increased its focus on community outreach, and established new partnerships with local organizations and government agencies. In 2001 the University was ranked number one in Canada in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, and has since maintained this position. The University also became a leader in sustainable development, and was one of the first universities in Canada to adopt a sustainability strategy. The University also increased its focus on equity and diversity, and established new programs and initiatives to support underrepresented groups.

The University’s reach into rural Alberta was extended in 2004 when the former Augastana University College (founded in 1910 as Camrose Lutheran College) was incorporated into the University as Augastana College.

The beginning of the University’s second century has been marked by the construction of new signature buildings, including a new student centre, a new library, and a new science building. The University also increased its focus on sustainability, and was one of the first universities in Canada to adopt a sustainability strategy. The University also increased its focus on community outreach, and established new partnerships with local organizations and government agencies. In 2001 the University was ranked number one in Canada in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, and has since maintained this position. The University also became a leader in sustainable development, and was one of the first universities in Canada to adopt a sustainability strategy. The University also increased its focus on equity and diversity, and established new programs and initiatives to support underrepresented groups. The University also increased its focus on research, and established new research centres and institutes to support interdisciplinary research. The University also increased its focus on undergraduate education, and introduced new programs and courses to meet the needs of students. The University also increased its focus on community outreach, and established new partnerships with local organizations and government agencies. In 2001 the University was ranked number one in Canada in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, and has since maintained this position.

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together professors and graduate students from all engineering disciplines under one roof for the first time.

Four construction projects aimed at enhancing student life were completed in 2015: the Physical Activity and Wellness (PAW) Centre, an 111,000-square-foot recreation facility featuring a campus fitness centre and a world-class climbing centre; a new 282-bed women’s residence for St Joseph’s College; extensive renovations to the Students’ Union Building to expand study and social space, and promote involvement in volunteer and student group activities; and an interior overhaul to the iconic Founders’ Hall at Augustana Campus, to provide a single space for services aimed at widening the student experience.

The University also expanded its digital learning presence worldwide with the launch of its first-ever massive open online course, Dino 101, in September 2013. A second online course, Understanding Video Games, was launched in September 2014, and an online specialization in software product management followed in 2015.

An important factor supporting the campus vitality of recent years has been the growth in private philanthropy. In August 2000 the University successfully completed the largest fund development campaign in its history, raising $195 million from private donors. In 2004 the University officially launched an even more ambitious campaign. That initiative, which raised nearly $582 million to support the work of the University, culminated in 2008, the year in which the University celebrated 100 years of service to the province and people of Alberta. In 2012, a year in which the University saw the highest enrolment in its history with more than 39,000 students, a record number of alumni contributed to an all-time high of $162.7 million in philanthropic support. In 2013, the University had a record number of donors overall and the highest number of alumni donors since 2007. In addition to contributing as donors, alumni are contributing to their communities, with more than 77 percent volunteering locally and 17 percent volunteering outside Canada. In 2014, the University reached a major milestone as its endowment fund surpassed $51 billion.

Two more milestones happened in 2015: the Alumni Association commemorated its centenary by donating a bronze sculpture entitled The Visionaries as the centrepiece of the new President’s Circle in the heart of North Campus, and the University welcomed its 13th president and vice-chancellor, David Turpin. More than ever, the students, faculty, staff, and alumni of the University of Alberta are fulfilling the promise of uplifting the whole people, enriching the communities in which they live, and making diverse contributions felt well beyond the borders of the province where the University first opened its doors in 1908.

University Traditions

The University Motto

The University motto, Quaecumque vera, is taken from the Latin Vulgate version of the Bible, the Epistle of St Paul to the Philippians, chapter 4, verse 8:

De cetero, fratres, quaecumque sunt vera, quaecumque pudica, quaecumque justa, quaecumque sancta, quaecumque amabilia, quaecumque bonae famae, si qua virtus, si qua laus disciplinae, haec cogitate.

Following is the same passage, from the King James version:

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

The Coat of Arms

On November 15, 1909, a motion by the faculty recommended to the Senate the adoption by the University of the provincial coat of arms, with the addition of an open book above the shield and the motto Lux et Lex; the words “University of Alberta” were to be attached as might seem fit. The present motto was substituted in January 1911 for the one originally proposed. In 1950 the representation of the coat of arms was altered to conform better to the principles of heraldic design but these arms were never actually registered.

In 1994 a new coat of arms incorporating a number of traditional symbols associated with the University or the Province, or with learning, was officially granted by the Canadian Heraldic Authority. In non-technical language, it consists of the following elements:

- **Shield**: a representation of the topography of Alberta (wheat fields, hills, rivers, and the Rocky Mountains) derived from the provincial coat of arms, and a book symbolizing learning.
- **Crest**: a Great Horned Owl, the provincial bird and a traditional symbol of wisdom.
- **Supporters**: a pronghorn, taken from the provincial coat of arms, and a golden bear, long the University mascot, standing on a mound of wild roses, the floral emblem of Alberta.

- **Motto**: Quaecumque vera.

The University Colours

The original suggestion for green and gold University colours came from Marion Kirby Alexander, who drew her inspiration from the autumn colours of the river valley below the campus. Her husband, William Hardy Alexander, Professor of Classics, relayed the suggestion to the Faculty meeting of October 5, 1908. At its first meeting of October 13, 1908, the Senate approved the combination of green and gold as particularly appropriate to the new University of Alberta. The green represents wide stretches of prairie land flanked by deep spruce forests, and is symbolic of hope and optimism; the gold represents the golden harvest fields and is symbolic of the light of knowledge.

The University Flag

The flag of the University consists of the shield of the coat of arms on a gold background.

The shield and the motto are used in accordance with the University’s visual identity program.

Trademarks and Logos

The University’s name (i.e., The University of Alberta) and acronym (U of A), and other names commonly associated with the University (e.g., Bears/Pandas), as well as the University coat-of-arms, shield, crest, logos, insignia, and other graphic and word marks are protected under the Trade Marks Act.

Any use of these trademarks for other than official University of Alberta business requires authorization from the Vice President (University Relations) or designate. It is a serious offence to use any of these trademarks or their elements for any purpose without written permission. Unauthorized use constitutes infringement and guilty parties are subject to penalties.

The names and marks of the University may not be used in conjunction with any other names, marks and/or trademarks of a third party, except by express written permission from the owner of those marks.

The Official Coat-of-Arms of the University of Alberta may not be used except by the Office of the Chancellor in conducting official University business.
Academic Costume

Undergraduate Degrees

All undergraduate and master’s degree gowns are the customary Cambridge shape, i.e., a gown of black material falling below the knee with full sleeves cut to the elbow and terminating in a point. Hoods are made in the Oxford pattern of spruce green material. The Bachelor’s hood has a border three inches wide of the color distinctive of the Faculty as noted below. The Masters’ hood has a full lining of the color distinctive of the Faculty also noted below. Mortarboards are the standard black trencher shape with black tassels, which are worn forward and to the left.

Doctorate Degrees

Doctors’ gowns (PhD, DMus, and EdD) conform to the Intercollegiate Code in design. They are made of black material and the velvet trim on the sleeves is Philosophy Blue for the PhD and DMus, and Education Light Blue for the EdD. Doctor’s hoods conform to the Intercollegiate Code in shape, size, and color. They are made of black material to match the gown, and have a full lining of gold satin with a six-inch green satin chevron. The velvet trim distinguishes the two degrees and matches the velvet trim on the gown’s sleeves. There is a narrow green piping where the gold lining joins the black material. Mortarboards are the standard black trencher shape with black tassels, which are worn forward and to the left.

Honorary Degrees

Honorary Doctors of Laws (LLD), Letters (DLitt), and Science (DSc) wear a scarlet robe faced with white silk. Hoods are made in the Cambridge form of scarlet silk with a full lining of white silk. Caps are black velvet with a gold tassel.

General Information Chart 1

Undergraduate Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Undergraduate Degrees Chart 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicine and Dentistry</td>
<td>Bilingual BScEd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dentistry/Dental Hygiene</td>
<td>Grass Green/Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Studies</td>
<td>White/band of Red, White, Green, Gold, and Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>Crimson/White/Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical sciences</td>
<td>Crimson/White/Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Medicine</td>
<td>Royal Blue/Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculté Saint-Jean</td>
<td>Salmon Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BA</td>
<td>Lavender/White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BEd</td>
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<tr>
<td>• BSc</td>
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Master’s Degrees

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<td>Dentistry/Dental Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Silver Grey/Lavender</td>
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<td>• BSc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences</td>
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University of Alberta

Presidents of the University of Alberta

1908 - 1928 Henry Marshall Tory
1928 - 1936 Robert C Wallace
1936 - 1941 William AR Kerr
1941 - 1950 Robert Newton
1950 - 1959 Andrew Stewart
1959 - 1969 Walter H Johns
1969 - 1974 Max Wyman
1974 - 1979 Harry Gunning
1979 - 1989 Myer Horowitz
1989 - 1994 Paul T Davenport
1994 - 1999 W John McDonald
1999 - 2005 Roderick D Fraser
2005 - 2015 Indira V Samarasekera
2015 - David H Turpin

Chancellors of the University of Alberta

1908 - 1926 Charles Allen Stuart
1926 - 1927 Nicolas Dubois Dominic Beck
1927 - 1942 Alexander Cameron Rutherford
1942 - 1946 Frank Ford
1946 - 1952 George Frederick McNally
1952 - 1959 Earle Parkhill Scarlett
1958 - 1964 Laurence Yeomans Cairns
1964 - 1970 Francis Philip Galbraith
1970 - 1974 Louis Armand Desrochers
1974 - 1978 Ronald Norman Dalby
1978 - 1982 Jean Beatrice Forest
1982 - 1986 Peter Savaryn
1986 - 1990 Tevie Harold Miller
1990 - 1994 Sandy Auld Macgaggart
1994 - 1998 Louis Davies Hyndman
1998 - 2000 Lois Elsa Hole
2000 - 2004 John Thomas Ferguson
2004 - 2008 Eric P Newell
2008 - 2012 Linda J Hughes
2012 - Ralph B Young

Presidents of the Students' Union

1909 - 1910 F Stacey McCall
1911 - 1912 Albert E Ottewell
1912 - 1913 W Davidson
1913 - 1914 HG (Paddy) Nolan
1914 - 1915 RC Jackson
1915 - 1916 Arthur E White
1916 - 1917 Katherine I Mcrtrimmon
1917 - 1918 JH Oliphie
1918 - 1919 PF Morecombe
1919 - 1920 C Reilly
1920 - 1921 AD McGillicivary
1921 - 1922 HR Thornton
1922 - 1923 Robert L Lamb
1923 - 1924 John A McAllister
1924 - 1925 Mark R Levey (Marshall)
1925 - 1926 Percy G Davies
1926 - 1927 Ernest B Wilson
1927 - 1928 DJ Wesley Oke
1928 - 1929 Anna Wilson
1929 - 1930 Donald Cameron
1930 - 1931 AD Harding
1931 - 1932 ME Manning
1932 - 1933 Arthur Wilson
1933 - 1934 Hugh Arnold
1934 - 1935 Arthur Bierwagen
1935 - 1936 Edward E Bishop
1936 - 1937 Bill Scott
1937 - 1938 Arch McEwan
1938 - 1939 John A Maxwell
1939 - 1940 JP Diers
1940 - 1941 Jack Nelson
1941 - 1942 Bob MacBeth
1942 - 1943 Lloyd Grisdale
1943 - 1944 Gerry Amerongen
1944 - 1945 Alf Harper
1945 - 1946 Ron Helmer
1946 - 1947 Willard (Bill) Pybus
1947 - 1948 George Hartline
1948 - 1949 Bernard J Bowlen
1949 - 1950 Tevie Miller
1950 - 1951 Michael O'Byrne
1951 - 1952 E Peter Lougheed
1952 - 1953 Edward Stack
1953 - 1954 WA Doug Burns
1954 - 1955 Robert J Edgar
1955 - 1956 John D Bracco
1956 - 1957 John N Chappel
1957 - 1958 Robert F Smith
1958 - 1959 Louis D Hyndman
1959 - 1960 John V Decore
1960 - 1961 Alex F McCalla
1961 - 1962 Peter S Hyndman
1962 - 1963 David E Jenkins
1963 - 1964 A Wesley Cragg
1964 - 1965 Francis M Saville
1965 - 1966 Richard T Price
1966 - 1967 Branny Schepanovic
1967 - 1968 AI W Anderson
1968 - 1969 Marilyn Pilkington
1969 - 1970 David T Leadbeater
1970 - 1971 Timothy J Christian
1971 - 1972 Donald G McKenzie
1972 - 1973 Gerald A Riskin
1973 - 1976 George W Mantor
1976 - 1977 Jeremy G McGhie
1977 - 1978 Graeme Leadbeater
1978 - 1979 Leonard J Zoetman
1979 - 1980 EJ (Jay) Spark
1980 - 1981 Nolan D Astley
Constitution of the University

Introduction
The main lines of the constitution of the University of Alberta are laid down in the Post-Secondary Learning Act assented to December 4, 2003.

The Chancellor

Chancellor of the University
RB Young, BEng, MBA

The Chancellor is titular head of the University, and represents the public interest in the University. Elected for a four-year term of office by the Senate, the Chancellor is chair of the Senate, an ex officio member of the Board of Governors, confers all degrees and represents the University at ceremonial occasions.

The President and Vice-Chancellor

President and Vice-Chancellor
DH Turpin, CM, PhD, LLD, FRSC

The President reports to the Board of Governors, and as the University’s chief representative, models the values of the institution locally, provincially, nationally and internationally. The President promotes the initiatives set out in the University Strategic Business Plan and is the lead spokesperson with the various levels of government, and industry, and leads in promoting the University’s fundraising initiatives. The President promotes the University’s vision contained in Dare to Discover and ensures the work of the governing bodies (General Faculties Council, the Senate and the Board of Governors) is focused on the achievement of the vision. This portfolio oversees the senior executive team to ensure the long-term sustainability of the University.

The Vice-Presidents

Provost and Vice-President (Academic)
S Dew, PhD

The Provost and Vice-President (Academic) leads the team of vice-presidents to ensure that portfolios and goals are aligned toward achievement of the University’s vision. Academic leadership and overall institutional planning are the Provost’s responsibility, as well as networking with government and industry regarding academic programs and their funding, and coordinating the University’s international relations. This portfolio also takes responsibility for student issues - enhancing the well-being of students, and ensuring student issues have a high profile in planning and decision making.

Vice-President (University Relations)
D Pozega Osburn, PhD

The Vice-President (University Relations) advances the relationships, reputation, and public resources of the University through relationship building, stakeholder outreach, strategic communications, and value-added service. This portfolio includes government, corporate and community relations; the Calgary Centre; marketing and communications (public relations, media relations, advertising, creative services, image and identity management); university digital strategy and the Office of the Senate.
Vice-President (Facilities and Operations)
DL Hickey, PEng
The Vice-President (Facilities and Operations) supports the University of Alberta’s vision by meeting the challenges and strategic goals of the University with strategic long range planning for the University space which encompasses all real property, base building systems and equipment owned and/or leased by the University of Alberta, as well as utility and ancillary services. This portfolio includes real estate and commercial property management, planning and project delivery, utilities, operations and maintenance, hospitality services, parking, residences, and ONEcard. The Office of Sustainability and the Residence Life Program have joint oversight with the Office of the Provost.

Vice-President (Finance and Administration)
PM Clark, BA, MA
The Vice-President (Finance and Administration) and Chief Financial Officer is responsible for all financial and human resource functions of the organization and for the provision of responsive and accessible institutional services. This portfolio includes finance, human resources, risk management services (campus security, environmental health and safety, resource planning, insurance and risk management, emergency management and policies and procedures), strategic analysis, safe disclosure and human rights, administrative information systems (peoplesoft), and supply management services.

Vice-President (Research)
LA Babik, D.C., SOM, PhD, DSc, FRSC
The Vice-President (Research) plays a vital role in the achievement of the University’s vision by providing leadership and direction to facilitate research activities and initiatives on campus. The scope of the portfolio includes research services, research ethics, field research, and commercialization/knowledge translation.

Vice-President (Advancement)
H McCaw, BCom
The Vice-President (Advancement) provides vision and direction for the development and execution of a full-scale advancement program, which fosters relationships that result in the continuing goodwill and financial support from alumni, parents, friends, and organizations, including corporations and foundations.

The Office of Advancement portfolio includes: Advancement Records, Advancement Services, Alumni Relations, Annual Fund, Corporate and Foundation Relations, Events, Faculty Development, Finance and Administration, Information Services, Major Gifts and Planned Giving, Prospect Research, Recording Secretary, Stewardship, Strategic Engagement and Outreach, and University Development.

The Board of Governors
www.governance.ualberta.ca/BoardofGovernors.aspx

The Senate
www.senate.ualberta.ca

General Faculties Council
www.governance.ualberta.ca/GeneralFacultiesCouncil.aspx

Deans’ Council

Faculty Councils
Each Faculty, except that of Graduate Studies and Research, has a council consisting of the President, the Dean of the Faculty, all full-time members of the academic staff of the Faculty, a representative of each of the appropriate professional societies associated with the Faculty appointed by General Faculties Council on the recommendation of the Faculty Council, and other persons appointed by General Faculties Council on the recommendation of the Faculty Council. The Council of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research consists of the President, the Dean, and other persons appointed by General Faculties Council.

Each Faculty Council, subject to the control of General Faculties Council, arranges the courses of study falling within its jurisdiction and provides for the setting of examinations and for determining the results. It deals with admissions and withdrawals and authorizes the granting of degrees in branches of learning within its jurisdiction.

University Library
The University of Alberta Libraries (UAL) is Canada’s second largest research library, with a print and electronic collection exceeding 4.7 million titles and over 8.7 million volumes. Last year, library staff responded to over 118,000 research questions and taught over 500 classes to more than 18,000 students, faculty, staff, and community members. UAL is comprised of ten libraries, spanning three campuses, housing physical collections in all disciplines of study at the university.

Libraries
North Campus
Bruce Peel Special Collections Library: Strengths in Canadiana, Anglo-American literature, Amer-Indian history and culture, European history, print culture, and private presses.
Cameron Library: Agricultural, environmental, physical, and life sciences, engineering, and technology. Also houses data, map, math, and Canadian Circumpolar collections.
Herbert T. Coutts Library: Education, physical education, and recreation. Includes children’s and young adult literature collections.
Rutherford Library: Arts, humanities, and social sciences, as well as government publications collection.
John A Weir Law Library: Legal resources covering a broad range of jurisdictions.
John W Scott Health Sciences Library: Medicine, dentistry, pharmaceutical sciences, nursing, and rehabilitation medicine. Also houses Rawlinson Rare Book Collection with emphasis on Western Canadian medical history.
Winspear Business Library: Business, administration, and finance.
Augustana Campus
Augustana Library: Undergraduate collection supporting the sciences, social sciences, humanities, and fine arts.
Campus Saint-Jean
Bibliothèque Saint-Jean: Primarily French language collection supporting humanities, social sciences, sciences, and education, with an emphasis on French-Canadian culture and publications at the local and regional levels.
Off-site Book and Record Depository (BARD): Library storage facility.
In addition to housing core print collections across disciplines, UAL offers a wide range of electronic collections, user services, spaces, and technology to meet your needs as a member of the University of Alberta community.

Electronic Collections
UAL is dedicated to providing you with the online scholarly resources you need, accessible anytime, anywhere. To this end, UAL provides you with access to:
more than 110,000 scholarly ejournals across disciplines from a wide range of publishers;
over 1.3 million ebooks accessible via a variety of formats, some downloadable to ebook readers and other mobile devices;
over 1,700 online databases to help you succeed with academic research projects;
a wide range of digitized collections, including photos, letters, and postcards, related to the history and settlement of Alberta, the prairies, and Canada;
ERA: Education and Research Archive, with over 36,000 items, is a growing database designed to collect, distribute, and preserve the intellectual output of the UofA; and
Datastore, a data repository designed to help you publish, analyze, distribute, and preserve your research data and datasets.

User Services
UAL strives to meet your changing needs as researchers and learners through a wide range of services, including:
research help offered on site at library service points, and via chat, e-mail, and phone. Appointments are also available for one-to-one consultations for in depth assistance.
Instructional workshops integrated into specific courses and programs, offered on a drop in basis, or delivered in collaboration with campus partners, such as the Student Union, the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, and the Grant Assist Program.
online resource development in the form of guides and tutorials designed to orient you to the library, navigate research in different subject areas, and manage, store, cite, use, and reuse resources ethically. Find these via the UAL website and/or integrated into your online course.
interlibrary loan, which provides you with access to library collections around the globe. If UAL does not have what you need, request that it be delivered to your
nearest library location.
publishing support for those of you who want to make your research openly available, or who want to host an open access journal. The library currently hosts 30 open access journals.
research data management support to help you organize, share, and archive your data.

Spaces and Technology

Libraries are places for learning - independently and with others. This learning sometimes requires quiet study and reflection, and at other times extensive collaboration with peers. Very often it requires the use of technology. At UAL, you have access to a wide range of spaces and technology to support your research activities, including:
over 700 Windows and over 100 Mac workstations, equipped with a wide range of browsers and office productivity software, including the Adobe Creative Suite and SPSS at Augustana and Cameron.
over 50 bookable study and practice presentation rooms, varied in size and setup, that are bookable online for groups of two or more in two hour blocks.
designated common, quiet and silent areas, which have everything from individual carrels and comfortable soft seating to silent, technology free zones and large quiet reading rooms. Our UAL spaces are varied and open to everyone.
a 24/7 study space, on the lower and first levels of Cameron Library.

Alumni Association

www.ualberta.ca/alumni
More that 250,000 graduates living worldwide and working in all walks of life collectively form the Alumni Association. Every student earns a no-fee lifetime membership upon graduation.

Affiliated Colleges

On-Campus Colleges

Two denominationally-sponsored colleges, with buildings on campus, are related to the University by an agreement described as affiliation, and offer courses that may be taken for degree credit by students of the University.

St Joseph’s College
http://stjosephs.ualberta.ca/

General Information
St Joseph’s College was established by the Roman Catholic Church and incorporated by the Legislature of Alberta and affiliated with the University of Alberta in 1926 to provide a Catholic dimension to postsecondary education. In collaboration with the University, the College contributes to liberal education by offering courses in the Judaeo-Christian intellectual and religious tradition and applying it to contemporary issues.

St Stephen’s College
www.ualberta.ca/st.stephens

General Information
St Stephen’s College, an undergraduate and graduate theological school founded by the United Church of Canada, established by Provincial Charter, has been affiliated with the University since 1908 and works on a broadly ecumenical and interfaith basis, integrating faith and theology with practice and experience.