241 University History and Traditions

241.1 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 north campus of 89 hectares borders the wooded southern bank of the North Saskatchewan River and lies about two miles from Edmonton’s business centre. Away from the north campus, the south campus occupies approximately 148 hectares. Other holdings include Enterprise Square, located in the historic Hudson Bay building on Jasper Avenue and 102 Street in downtown Edmonton; Faculté Saint-Jean, a French-language campus east of the Mill Creek ravine; the botanical gardens near Devon; the Matthews Ranch near Duchess; lands as far away as Fort Assiniboine and Augustana Faculty, a small liberal arts campus located 100 km southeast of Edmonton in the city of Camrose. A considerable area is held under rental agreements, including the Ellerslie Research Station and the Kinaella ranch.

More than two dozen major teaching and research buildings are situated on the north campus, along with two affiliated colleges, six residence halls, the Students’ Union, and service buildings. Michener Park, once part of the south campus, is a student housing area. South of 87th Avenue, on lands formerly part of the original campus, are the quarters of the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, the Walter C Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre, the Mazankowski Alberta Heart Institute, and the Dr W.W. Cross Cancer Institute. The Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium is situated adjacent to these areas on land owned by the provincial government. An off-campus Book and Record Depository for storage of less-used library materials was opened in 1994.

The Beginnings of the University

Excerpt from University Beginnings in Alberta, by RK Gordon.

We were a small, light-hearted company, hardly more than a score of us, and all of us were young. We lived in a clearing in the poplar bush on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River. On the sloping sides of the great valley and on the flat below the coyotes barked and howled at night, but on top of the bank we taught mathematics and physics, Greek and history, English literature, and biology. Along with some four hundred students and two red brick buildings, we were the University of Alberta; and we felt sure that the future belonged to us, not to the coyotes.

We looked across the river to the newly finished building of the Provincial Government, which in its wisdom had brought us into being and from which came our very modest monthly cheques. Just below the Government Building stood the rather forlorn remains of old Fort Edmonton, but they were not long allowed to cumber the landscape. The new, raw, bustling city was not interested in a reminder of its humble beginning. The future was the thing, and of the dazzling glory of that future nobody was so much-spirited as to entertain the slightest doubt.

Alberta became a province in 1905. In 1906 the first session of legislature was held. More than a dozen bills were passed, including the University Act’s sponsor was Alexander Cameron Rutherford, Alberta’s first Premier and the University’s first President, and a new law was passed allowing the university to receive funds from the province. The University of Alberta was established in 1908.

The Gateway, the students’ newspaper, appeared in 1911. The Gateway was first published on May 9, 1911, and was published weekly until 1933. It was then published bi-weekly until 1936, and thenMonthly until 1951. The Gateway was the official newspaper of the University of Alberta until 1988, when it was replaced by the U of A Daily, a daily newspaper.

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in 1945 by the University of sole 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 reduced 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 Building, and the new residences named after westen
explorers. The dining centre was named in honour of Reg Lister, who had for so
many years taken care of the older residences. The Henry Marshall Tory Building
was opened in 1966, Phase I of the Engineering Centre in 1968, and the Clinical
Sciences Building of the Faculty of Medicine in 1969. A new Students’ Union
Building opened in 1967.

No major changes in the University’s legal status occurred until the Act of
1968 provided for the establishment of other and separate provincial universities
under a Universities’ Commission, which has since disbanded.

The increasing range and complexity of subjects studied at the University
was reflected in the classification of Graduate Studies as a faculty in 1957, in
the division of the Faculty of Arts and Science into two faculties in 1963, and in
the foundation of a number of new centres and institutes dedicated specifically
to research. A School of Library Science was created in 1968; an independent
campus from 1975 to 1991, it is now, as the School of Library 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 help bring higher
education to more areas of the province.

**The ‘70s, ‘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
During these years new problems arose, as a levelling of student numbers and
worldwide inflation made the University’s projected budgets less adequate 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 1986–87. 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 Students’ Union. Since
then, the Humanities Centre, the Fine Arts Building, one phase of a projected
expansion of the Rutherford Library, and additions to the Chemistry Building and
Education Building have successively come into use. In 1978, after several
years of moratorium on construction, ground was broken for a new Agriculture
and Forestry Building; it was completed and opened in October 1981. Part of the
Robert C Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre was opened in 1982, and a new
building for the Faculty of Business was completed in 1984.

A growing awareness of both architectural and practical value of the
University’s older buildings led to a decision to renovate, rather than demolish,
Pembina Hall. Pembina’s transformation into a fully modern graduate student
residence was so successful that it earned national recognition in the form of
a Heritage Canada Award. Athabasca Hall underwent an even more drastic
transformation, as its wooden construction needed to be completely replaced
with modern materials; the renovated building was reopened in the autumn of
1977 and received a Heritage Canada Award in its turn. A similar rebuilding
of Assiniboia Hall was completed in 1982. Convocation Hall was also renovated,
and a new organ installed; several recitals on this instrument have been nationally
broadcast since it was inaugurated in 1978. Renovation of the Arts Building was
completed in the spring of 1988.

In 1978 the College Saint-Jean, in South Edmonton, became an integral part of the University as the Collège Universitaires Saint-Jean and in May of 1978 it
became the University’s newest Faculty when the name officially changed to
Faculté Saint-Jean. It offers a bilingual program of courses in arts, science, and
education.

A School of Native Studies, now the Faculty of Native Studies, was founded in
1984 to provide a common ground for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students to
learn, research, explore and critically examine the historical and contemporary
relations that concern native peoples and communities.

Spring Term (a six-week period between the end of the regular Fall/Winter Term and the beginning of Summer Term), during which intensive courses are
offered, was inaugurated in 1972 and proved to be an immediate success.

The importance of scholarly publishing in the academic community was
recognized when the Board of Governors formally established the University of
Alberta Press. Although at first without regular staff, the press nevertheless
succeeded in publishing a small group of works of high quality. The appointment
of Les Gutteridge as the first Director of the press in 1977 placed its operations
on a more adequate basis; since then it has issued a number of works of scholarly
value each year. The publication in July 1981, of A History of the University of
Alberta, by former president Walter H Johns, was a sign of the maturity both of the University and of the press.

In 1983 the University celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its
foundation in a way that illustrated its significance in Canada and the
international community. HRH the Prince of Wales received an honorary
doctorate at a special convocation, and opened the World University Games, which
attracted more than 6,000 participants from 87 countries to a wide variety
of athletic and cultural events. The Universiade Pavilion, the Tennis Centre, and
new student housing in Garneau, all completed in time to be used during the
games, remain as reminders of the occasion.

In the 1990s the University was severely affected by retrenchments in the
provincial budget; a state of financial exigency was declared by the Board of
Governors in 1994. As part of an effort to reduce administrative costs without impairing educational quality, a number of faculties and departments were
merged. Nevertheless, in fulfilment of the purposes of a generous private
donation, it was possible in 1994 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**

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 set itself the goal of gaining recognition beyond
Canada’s borders for the quality of its teaching and research. In 2001 the
University made headlines around the world when a U of A research team
developed the Edmonton protocol for transplanting insulin-producing cells to
speed the quality of life for people with severe diabetes. University of Alberta
researchers were also quick to make their mark in the emerging field
of nanotechnology and in 2001 the campus became the home of the National
Research Council’s new National Institute for Nanotechnology. Another
important scholarly initiative on campus over the past decade has been the
Orlando Project, which is both an ambitious history of writing by women in
English and a ground-breaking experiment in humanities computing, related to a
National Endowment for the Arts program in humanities computing that was the first of its kind in
the world.

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, in 1996 the University unveiled a plan to begin the
renewal process before competition grew fierce. So successful was the strategy
that within two years, 120 new staff members joined the University before the turn of the
century. Coincidental with their arrival was the return of construction crews
to campus. Although the University struggled to achieve gains in base funding from the
provincial government, the buoyant Alberta economy fueled a flurry of
construction activity on campus, particularly related to facilities for engineering
and medicine. The University also gained facilities from its involvement in
helping to host the 2001 Edmonton IAAF World Championships in Athletics.
Its major legacy from this event is an athletics facility featuring two playing
fields. The facility, named Foote Field in recognition of the contributions of the
alumni who helped to fund it, is located on the south campus. It was joined in 2004 by the Saville Community Sports Centre, also named for its main donor. The Saville Centre was expanded in 2011 to become the home of the Golden Bears and Pandas basketball, curling, tennis and volleyball teams, and one of Canada’s finest multi-use sports facilities. The University also established an enhanced presence in downtown Edmonton. One of the first announcements made by President Indira Samarasekera when she took office in 2008 related to the University’s purchase of the historic Hudson Bay building in the Edmonton city centre. In October 2008 this site was inaugurated as Enterprise Square, and by late 2007 several programs and departments were occupying the building. In addition, the University’s reach into rural Alberta was extended in 2004 when the former Augustana University College (founded in 1910 as Camrose Lutheran College) was incorporated into the University as Augustana Faculty. The beginning of the University’s second century has been marked by the construction of new signature buildings reflecting a focus on interdisciplinary teaching and research in world-class facilities. In 2013, the Saville Centre became the home and training centre of Canada’s senior women’s basketball team. The Katz Group Centre for Pharmacy and Health Research and the Li Ka Shing Centre for Health Research Innovation were completed in 2009–2010. The Centennial Centre for Interdisciplinary Science followed in 2011, and the Edmonton Clinic Health Academy officially opened in January 2012. The Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry’s centennial in 2013 saw the launch of the Medical Isotope and Cyclotron Facility, establishing the University as a centre of excellence in medical cyclotron research, and the Li Ka Shing Applied Virology Institute to fast-track research discoveries such as new vaccines to market. In late 2013, the University announced the creation of the Peter Lougheed Leadership College, slated to open in 2016. Headed by founding principal and former Canadian prime minister Kim Campbell, the college is part of an initiative with The Banff Centre to create one of the world’s pre-eminent leadership development programs. November 2014 saw the official opening of the Jeanne and Peter Lougheed Performing Arts Centre at Augustana Campus, a 550-seat theatre intended to support both the University and the community, and designed with leading-edge sustainability features including an array of solar panels. Three construction projects aimed at enhancing student life were ongoing in 2014: 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; and extensive renovations to the Students’ Union Building to expand study and social space, and promote involvement in volunteer and student group activities. 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.

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 $1 billion. 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.

241.2 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, fratre, quaecumque sint vera, quaecumque pudica, quaecumque justa, quaecumque sancta, quaecumque amabilis, quaecumque bona famae, si quia virtus, si quia 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.
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 Master’s 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.

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<td>Medical Microbiology and Immunology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Sciences</td>
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<td>Medicine</td>
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<td>Meteorology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microbiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining, Materials, and Petroleum Engineering</td>
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<td>Occupational Therapy</td>
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<td>Ophthalmology</td>
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<td>Oral Health Sciences</td>
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<td>Osteopathy</td>
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<td>Pathology</td>
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<td>Pharmacology</td>
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<td>Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences</td>
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<td>Physical Education and Sport Studies</td>
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<td>Physical Therapy</td>
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<td>Physiology</td>
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<td>Plant Science</td>
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<td>Psychiatry</td>
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<td>Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Health Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiology and Diagnostic Imaging</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renewable Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speech Pathology and Audiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistics and Applied Probability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textiles and Clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
241.3 University Officials

Presidents of the University of Alberta

1908 - 1910  |  Henry Marshall Tory
1910 - 1911  |  Robert C. Wallace
1911 - 1913  |  W. Davidson
1913 - 1914  |  HS (Paddy) Nolan
1914 - 1915  |  RC Jackson
1915 - 1916  |  Arthur E. White
1916 - 1917  |  Robert K. Colter
1917 - 1918  |  Katherine A. McCrimmon
1918 - 1919  |  RH Glavich
1919 - 1920  |  CSL
1920 - 1921  |  AD McCleary
1921 - 1922  |  RH Thornton
1922 - 1923  |  Robert L. Lamb
1923 - 1924  |  John A. McKillop
1924 - 1925  |  Mark R. Leyto
1925 - 1926  |  Percy G. Davies
1926 - 1927  |  Ernest B. Wilson
1927 - 1928  |  DJ Weckesser
1928 - 1929  |  Anna Wilson
1929 - 1930  |  Donald Cameron
1930 - 1931  |  RH Harding
1931 - 1932  |  ME Manning
1932 - 1933  |  Arthur Wilson
1933 - 1934  |  Hugh Arnold
1934 - 1935  |  Arthur Berwagen
1935 - 1936  |  Edward E. Bishop
1936 - 1937  |  Bill Scott
1937 - 1938  |  Arch McCauley
1938 - 1939  |  John A. Maxwell
1939 - 1940  |  JP Lewis
1940 - 1941  |  Jack Neilson
1941 - 1942  |  Bob MacSween
1942 - 1943  |  Lloyd Gratwick
1943 - 1944  |  Gentry Ammenberg
1944 - 1945  |  AH Harper
1945 - 1946  |  R. H. Miller
1946 - 1947  |  Willard (Bill) Pybus
1947 - 1948  |  George Hartling
1948 - 1949  |  Bernard J. Bowlen
1949 - 1950  |  Tevie Miller
1950 - 1951  |  Michael O’Bryne
1951 - 1952  |  S. Peter Loughhead
1952 - 1953  |  Edward Sack
1953 - 1954  |  WA Doug Bums
1954 - 1955  |  Robert J. Edgar
1955 - 1956  |  John D. Bracco
1956 - 1957  |  John H. Chappell
1957 - 1958  |  Robert S. Smith
1958 - 1959  |  Louis D. Hyndman
1959 - 1960  |  John A. Dickey
1960 - 1961  |  Alex F. McCalla
1961 - 1962  |  Peter S. Hyndman
1962 - 1963  |  David E. Jenkins
1963 - 1964  |  A. W. Donachie
1964 - 1965  |  Francis M. Sawler
1965 - 1966  |  Richard T. Price
1966 - 1967  |  Brian S. O’Brien
1967 - 1968  |  A. W. Anderson
1968 - 1969  |  Margaret Parkinson
1969 - 1970  |  David T. Leeadbeater
1970 - 1971  |  Timothy C. Christian
1971 - 1972  |  Donald G. McKenzie
1972 - 1973  |  Gerald A. Ross
1973 - 1974  |  George W. Manton
1974 - 1975  |  Joseph G. McKehe
1975 - 1976  |  Geanine Leadbeater
1976 - 1977  |  Leonard J. Zordan
1977 - 1978  |  EI (Jag) Spark
1978 - 1979  |  Cheryl A. Hume
1979 - 1980  |  D. M. Thirsk
1982 - 1983  |  Robert G. Greenhill
1983 - 1984  |  Robert G. Greenhill
1984 - 1985  |  Lloyd W. Hughes
1985 - 1986  |  Mike A. Noble
1986 - 1987  |  David St. Ogilvie
1987 - 1988  |  Timothy Beaton
1988 - 1989  |  Paule H. G. LaGrange
1989 - 1990  |  David Tupper
1990 - 1991  |  Sunil M. Mostapha
1991 - 1992  |  Mark Damoucheuil
1992 - 1993  |  Randy P. Boissonnault
1993 - 1994  |  Terence Filewych
1994 - 1995  |  Suzanne Scott
1995 - 1997  |  Garet Poston
1997 - 1998  |  Stephen Curran
1998 - 1999  |  Sheamus Murphy
1999 - 2000  |  Michael Chalk
2000 - 2001  |  Leslie Church
2001 - 2002  |  Chris Samuel
2002 - 2003  |  Mike Hudema
2003 - 2004  |  Mathew D. B. Brechtel
2004 - 2005  |  Jordan Blatz
2005 - 2006  |  Graham L. S. T. L. Letter
2006 - 2007  |  Samantha Flavor
2007 - 2008  |  Michael Janz
2008 - 2009  |  Janelle Miron
2009 - 2010  |  Tony Mathewson
2010 - 2011  |  Zachary Fenniman
2011 - 2012  |  Sony A. G. Dehod
2012 - 2013  |  Colleen Yangpiper
2013 - 2014  |  Petrus Kusma
2014 - 2015  |  William Lau

Presidents of the Graduate Students’ Association

1959 - 1960  |  Gordon D. Williams
1960 - 1961  |  Earl J. Milton
1961 - 1962  |  Ronald Brown
1962 - 1963  |  Herman Anderson
1963 - 1964  |  Herman Anderson
1964 - 1965  |  W. F. Painter
1965 - 1966  |  Dave Coulson
1966 - 1967  |  Peter Brothwood
1967 - 1968  |  John Towler
1968 - 1969  |  Richard Watson
1970 - 1971  |  Oman Ganger
1971 - 1972  |  John Hodcroft
1972 - 1973  |  Mohammed Adam
1973 - 1974  |  Peter Flynn
1974 - 1975  |  Susan Thirion
1975 - 1976  |  Jak Grot
1976 - 1977  |  John Chernonogotzy
1977 - 1978  |  Jim Talbot
1978 - 1979  |  Barry Mills
1979 - 1980  |  George McCourt/Myron Olivk
1980 - 1981  |  Paul Fisher
1981 - 1982  |  Patricia Whiteley/Niall Shanks
1982 - 1983  |  Bob Ascah
1983 - 1984  |  Richard John
1984 - 1985  |  Gary Lennock
1985 - 1986  |  Kevin Giles
1986 - 1987  |  Arnette Richardson
1987 - 1988  |  Florence Gairdner
242 Constitution of the University

242.1 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
IV Samoreckyta, O.C.

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)
CG Kenthein, BSc, 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’Nadia Obrien, 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.

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, MBA

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 Babcock, O.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.

Interim Vice-President (Advancement)
C Renehan, PhD

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.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/senate/

General Faculties Council

www.governance.ualberta.ca/GeneralFacultiesCouncil.aspx

Deans’ Council


242.2 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.

243 University Libraries

www.library.ualberta.ca

243.1 University Library

The University of Alberta Libraries [UAL] is Canada’s second largest research library, with a print and electronic collection exceeding 4.4 million titles and over 8.4 million volumes. Last year, library staff responded to over 82,000 research questions and taught over 500 classes to more than 15,000 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 press.
• 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

• Bibliotheque 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 62,000 scholarly ejournals across disciplines from a wide range of publishers;
• over 1.2 million ebooks accessible via a variety of formats, some downloadable to e-book readers and other mobile devices;
• over 950 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 30,000 items, is a growing database designed to collect, distribute, and preserve the intellectual output of the UoA; and
• Dataverse, 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 Graduate Student Association, and Student Success.
• 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.

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, the Knowledge Common in Cameron Library.

244 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.

245 Affiliated Colleges

245.1 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.

245.1.1 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.

245.1.2 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.