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 and of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

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 University Farm occupies approximately 148 hectares. Other holdings include Enterprise Square, located in downtown Edmonton; Campus Saint-Jean, east of the Mill Creek ravine; the botanical gardens near Devon; lands as far as 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 farm and the Kinsella ranch.

Some two dozen major teaching and research buildings are situated on the north campus as well as two affiliated colleges, six halls of residence, the Students’ Union, and service buildings. Michener Park, once part of the University Farm, 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 Center, the Mazankowski Heart Institute, the Dr WW 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. On the North side of the Saskatchewan River, in downtown Edmonton, the University of Alberta occupies the historic Hudson’s Bay Building on Jasper Avenue and 102 Street, now called Enterprise Square.

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 flats 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 beginnings. The future was the thing, and of the dazzling glory of that future nobody was so sure.

Alberta became a province in 1905. In 1906 the first session of legislature passed an act to authorize the establishment of the University of Alberta. The act’s sponsor was Alexander Cameron Rutherford, Alberta’s first Premier and first Minister of Education. His government purchased the site in what was then Strathcona, and Dr Rutherford himself persuaded Henry Marshall Tory to leave McGill to become the University’s first President, an office he held from 1908 to 1928.

The act permitted all resident graduates of British and Canadian universities to register as members of Convocation. Convocation elected five members to a Senate; the government appointed ten more. The Senate, acting as the governing body of the University, established the Faculty of Arts and Science as the core of the new institution. In 1910 a revision of the University Act constituted the Board of Governors, with powers of business management and administration.

Classes opened in September 1908, in what is now Queen Alexandra School with forty-five students and a faculty of five: WH Alexander, Classics; EK Broadus, English; WM Edwards, Mathematics; LH Alexander, Modern Languages; and Dr Tory himself. Thence they moved to the upper floor of Strathcona Collegiate Institute and then in 1911 to Athabasca Hall. Athabasca
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 made necessary the 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 Libray, the Household Economics Building, and the new residences named after western explorers. The distinction between residence and academic building was named after western explorers. The dining centre was named in honor 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 projects 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 Faculty 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 1979; Myer Horowitz from 1979 to 1988; 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 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. In 1972, also, 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, following 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 Walter 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 the value, both architectural and practical, 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 1970 the Collège Saint-Jean, in South Edmonton, became an integral part of the University as the College Universitaire 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 known as the Faculty of Native Studies, was founded in 1984 to provide a common ground for Native and non-Native 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 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 schools and places of 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 retribution 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 fulfillment 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 1989 alumnus Roderick Fraser took office as the University’s eleventh president. During his 10-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 improve the quality of life for severe diabetics. 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 for the National Research Council’s new National Institute for Nanotechnology. Another important scholarly initiative on campus was the Centre on the decade’s past decades have been the Orlando Project, which is both an ambitious history of writing by women in English and a ground-breaking experiment in humanities computing, one which is related to a new Master of Arts program in humanities computing, the first of its kind in the world.

Since the mid-1990s the University has seen a revitalization fueled by a rapid growth and an increase in faculty numbers, 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 more than 500 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 laudable Arts separate funding initiative for the humanities was 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 host the 2001 Edmonton IAAF World Championships in Athletics. Its major legacy from this event is a multi-use athletics facility featuring two playing fields. The facility, named Foote Field in recognition of the contributions of the alumni who helped fund it, is located a short distance from campus where a south campus is being developed to accommodate future University expansion. The University is also establishing an enhanced presence in downtown Edmonton. One of the first announcements made by President Indira Naidoo-Singh when she took office...
in 2005 related to the University’s purchase of the historic Bay building in the Edmonton city centre. In October of 2006 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.

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 has as its goal the raising of $310 million to support the work of the University, was given the name Campaign 2008 as it will culminate in the year in which the University celebrates 100 years of service to the province and people of Alberta as well as many and diverse contributions felt well beyond the borders of the province where it 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, frateri, quaecumque sunt, quaecumque justa, quaecumque sanit, 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 Colors

The original suggestion for green and gold University colors came from Marion Kirby Alexander, who drew her inspiration from the autumn colors 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 the light of knowledge; the gold represents the golden harvest fields and is symbolic of hope and optimism.

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 (External 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.
### Undergraduate Degrees

- **Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences**: Grass Green
- **Bilingual BScEnv**: Grass Green/Lavender
- **Arts**: White
- **Augustana Arts**: Black/red lining/white border
- **Science**: Black/red lining/silver-grey border
- **Management**: Black/red lining/royal blue border
- **Music**: Black/red lining/royal blue border
- **Business**: Silver Grey
- **Bilingual BCom**: Silver Grey/Lavender
- **Education**: Royal Blue
- **Engineering**: Light Green
- **Law**: Scarlet
- **Medicine and Dentistry**: Maroon
- **Dentistry/Dental Hygiene**: Not specified
- **Native Studies**: White band of Red, White, Green, Gold, and Blue
- **Nursing**: Crimson
- **Biomedical Sciences**: Not specified
- **Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences**: Red/Gold
- **Physical Education and Recreation**: Royal Blue/Gold
- **Rehabilitation Medicine**: Salmon Pink
- **Faculty Saint-Jean**: Blue/Lavender
- **BA**: White
- **BEd**: Lavender/White
- **BSc**: Lavender/Gold

### Master's Degrees

- **Agriculture in**: Grass Green
- **Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Sciences**: Grass Green
- **Human Ecology**: Grass Green
- **Renewable Resources**: Grass Green
- **Rural Economy**: Grass Green
- **Business**: Not specified
- **Arts in**: White
- **Art and Design**: White
- **Classics**: White
- **Clothing and Textiles**: White
- **Communications and Technology**: White
- **Comparative Literature**: White
- **Drama**: White
- **Earth and Atmospheric Sciences (Geography)**: White
- **East Asian Studies**: White
- **Economics**: White
- **English**: White
- **Faculté Saint-Jean (Maitrise en arts)**: White
- **Film Studies**: White
- **Geography**: White
- **Germanic Languages**: White
- **Hispanic Literatures**: White
- **History**: White
- **Linguistics**: White
- **History of Art**: White
- **Modern Languages and Cultural Studies**: White
- **Music**: White
- **Philosophy**: White
- **Physical Education and Sport Studies**: White
- **Political Science**: White
- **Psychology**: White
- **Recreation and Leisure Studies**: White
- **Religion**: White
- **Romance Languages**: White
- **Slavic and East European Studies**: White
- **Sociology**: White
- **Business Administration**: White

### Design

- **Education in**: White
- **Educational Policy Studies**: White
- **Educational Psychology**: White
- **Elementary Education**: White
- **Faculté Saint-Jean (Maitrise en sciences de l'éducation)**: White
- **Secondary Education**: White

### Fine Arts

- **Forestry**: White
- **Health Services Administration**: White
- **Laws**: White
- **Library and Information Studies**: White
- **Music**: White

### 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. Caps 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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**General Information Chart 1**
Presidents of the University of Alberta
1908 - 1928 Henry Marshall Tory
1928 - 1936 Robert C. Wallace
1936 - 1941 William A. Kerr
1941 - 1950 John A. McAllister
1956 - 1957 John N. Chappel
1957 - 1959 Robert F. Smith
1959 - 1960 John V. Desilets
1960 - 1961 Alfie J. M. Gill
1961 - 1962 Peter S. Hyndman
1962 - 1963 David E. Jenkins
1963 - 1964 A. Wesley Craig
1964 - 1965 Francis M. Swinney
1965 - 1966 Richard J. Peck
1966 - 1967 Branny Schepansky
1967 - 1968 Al W. Anderson
1968 - 1969 Marilyn Pilkey
1969 - 1970 David T. Leadbetter
1971 - 1972 Donald G. McIntosh
1972 - 1973 Gerald A. Robin
1973 - 1974 George W. Munro
1974 - 1975 Joseph G. McGhee
1975 - 1976 Graeme Leadbetter
1976 - 1977 Leonard J. Doan
1977 - 1978 El Jouy Spark
1978 - 1979 Cheryl A. Hume
1979 - 1980 Dean L. Driscoll
1980 - 1981 Nolan D. Astley
1981 - 1982 Philip D. Soper
1982 - 1983 Robert G. Greenhill
1983 - 1984 Robert G. Greenhill
1984 - 1985 Floyd W. Hodgins
1985 - 1986 Mike A. Nicker
1986 - 1987 David S. Ogrinski
1987 - 1988 Timothy J. Bottom
1988 - 1989 Paul J. Janss
1989 - 1990 David Tupper
1990 - 1991 Surenz Mastapha
1991 - 1992 Marc Dumaschel
1992 - 1993 Randy P. Boissinault
1993 - 1994 Terence Flywen
1994 - 1995 Suzanne Scott
1995 - 1997 Gautier Royon
1997 - 1998 Stephen Curran
1998 - 1999 Shearman Murphy
1999 - 2000 Michael Chalk
2000 - 2001 Leslie Church
2001 - 2002 Chris Samuel
2002 - 2003 Mike Hulme
2003 - 2004 Matthew D. Breckie
2004 - 2005 Jordan Blatz
2005 - 2006 Graham Letter
2006 - 2007 Samantha Powers
2007 - Michael J. Ians

Presidents of the Graduate Students' Association
1964 - 1965 WF Painter
1965 - 1966 Dave Guadon
1967 - 1968 John Fowler
1968 - 1969 Richard Watson
1969 - 1969 Bob Hewitt
1970 - 1971 Orman Granger
1971 - 1972 John Hoddinott
1972 - 1973 Mohammed Adam
1973 - 1974 Peter Finn
1974 - 1975 Susan Therrin
1975 - 1976 Jack Gerton
1976 - 1977 John Starchew
1977 - 1978 Jim Talbot
1978 - 1979 Barry Mills
1979 - 1980 George McGraith/Mynor Olekow
1980 - 1981 Paul Fisher
1981 - 1982 Patricia Whitley/Ral Shanks
1982 - 1983 Bob Ascah
1983 - 1984 Richard Johns
1984 - 1985 Gary Kenodo
1985 - 1986 Kevin Baxter
1986 - 1987 Aesirae Richardson
1987 - 1988 Florence Glanfield
1988 - 1989 Dwayne Barber
1989 - 1990 Ken Ross
1990 - 1991 Stephen downs
1992 - 1993 Steven Rapp
1993 - 1994 Frank Oughlan
1994 - 1995 Kimberly Kruell
1995 - 1996 Jay Kruell
1996 - 1997 Gordon Squire
1997 - 1998 Peter Cihai
1998 - 1999 Kimberly Syers
1999 - 2000 Laura Bennett
2000 - 2001 Shannon McEwen
2001 - 2002 Brad Wetherick
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
EP Newell, OC, LLD (Hon)

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 Samarasekera, O.C.

The President, who is also the Vice-Chancellor, is an ex officio member of the Board of Governors, the Senate, and all Faculty councils. The President chairs meetings of General Faculties Council and Deans’ Council. The President’s overall responsibility is to fulfill the vision and mission of the University, and is entrusted with the general supervision of the business affairs of the University and may make recommendations to the Board of Governors on any matter affecting the University.

The Vice-Presidents
Provost and Vice-President (Academic)
CG Amrhein, BSc, PhD

The Provost and Vice-President (Academic) is the senior vice-president. In the absence or incapacity of the President, or when the presidency is vacant, s/he is the Acting President.

Vice-President (External Relations)
S Conn, BA, MA

The Vice-President (External Relations) is responsible for the University’s development and advancement activities, as well as alumni affairs, public affairs, government relations, integrated marketing and creative services.

Vice-President (Facilities and Operations)
D Hickey, PEng

The Vice-President (Facilities and Operations) is responsible to ensure the University’s capital and infrastructure programs permit the University to achieve its strategic goals and purposes.

This portfolio includes real estate, strategic planning, capital programs, facilities management (trades, building and grounds services, operations, energy management and vehicle pool), parking, housing and food services, utilities and business systems and support services.

Vice-President (Finance and Administration)
P W Clark, BA, MA

The Vice-President (Finance and Administration) and Chief Finance Officer is responsible for all financial functions of the organization and the provision of responsive and accessible institutional services.

Vice-President (Research)
Lorne BabKA Jr, BS, MSc, PhD, DC

The Vice-President (Research) plays a vital role in the achievement of the University’s vision by providing leadership and direction to research activities and initiatives on campus.

The Board of Governors
www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/governors/

The Senate
www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/senate/

General Faculties Council
www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/secretariat/gfc.cfm

Deans’ Council
www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/secretariat/dcc.cfm

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 resources of the University of Alberta Library system comprise one of the major research collections in Canada. Library information and collection access is provided through the Library’s webpage: http://www.library.ualberta.ca. Library services are offered electronically and on site. As well, the Library provides interlibrary loan service through a network of research collections in North America and around the world.

The Humanities and Social Sciences Library includes, in the Rutherford Library, collections of monographs, bound periodicals, and government documents numbering about 1.7 million volumes, a very large collection of materials in microformats (more than 500,000 items), over 4,500 current periodicals in the Reading Room in Rutherford South, plus a significant collection of Canadian and foreign newspapers... In addition, older HSS research resources numbering about 400,000 volumes are housed offsite at the Book and Record Depository (BARD). A large reference collection of electronic databases, CD-ROM products, indices, handbooks, and statistical sources provides access to the literature in the humanities and social sciences.

The Bruce Peel Special Collections Library is located on the lower level of Rutherford South. This collection of approximately 100,000 volumes houses the University’s rare books in the humanities and social sciences. It also includes some literary manuscripts, Western Canadian papers, and the archival collection of all the University of Alberta theses and dissertations. Major holdings in English literature include John Bunyan, John Milton, DH Lawrence, 18th century plays, and three-decker novels with emphasis on the Minerva Press. Western Canadiana is another collection area, as is 20th century fine printing from England, the United States, and Canada. Special Collections also houses the Javitch collection of North and South American materials.

The Science and Technology Library occupies the first four floors of Cameron Library. The collection includes information resources in all formats and support the research and teaching in the Faculty of Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences; the Faculty of Engineering; and the Faculty of Science. This library includes two unique collections: the William C Wonders Map Collection and the Canadian Circumpolar Collection. The Science & Technology Library also oversees the Knowledge Common, a technology-rich facility for study, work, and collaboration located on the lower level of Cameron Library, and the Mathematics Branch Library, located in Room 528 of the Central Academic Building (CAB).

Cameron Library also houses Information Technology Services, Bibliographic Services, Administrative Services, Interlibrary Loans/Document Delivery, and the ONEcard Office.

The John W Scott Health Sciences Library, located in the Walter C
Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre, contains information resources in all formats for the health sciences, including medicine, dentistry, rehabilitation medicine, public health, nursing and pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences. The collection includes a reserve collection for these subject areas and a reference collection. Historical material is found in the Phyllis Russell Rare Book Room.

The John A Weir Memorial Law Library is in the Law Centre located on 111th Street and 89th Avenue. The Library contains law reports, statutes, and regulations for the Canadian federal, provincial, and territorial government, the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and the United States. It also has periodicals, treatises and textbooks, government documents, and reference sources. The collection includes books, microform materials, audio and video tapes, and access to electronic databases. The Library has extensive collections in oil and gas, health, and communications law. The collections are totally accessible through the online catalogue.

The other major library on campus is the Herbert T Coutts (Education and Physical Education) Library which occupies the three-storey east wing of the Education Building. This is the primary resource library for the Faculties of Education and Physical Education and Recreation. The Education Collection (located on the main and second floors) contains materials on the theory and practice of teaching. The Curriculum Collection (located in the basement) contains learning resources and classroom materials for use with students from kindergarten to the Grade 12 level. The Physical Education collection is housed mainly on the second floor.

The business reference library, the Winspear Business Reference Library is located on the main floor of the Business Building. This facility houses the print reference collection, the reserve collection for business graduate courses, offers computing and study space and provides access to specialized finance, marketing, company and industry databases. In-depth assistance with finding business information is provided on site. An extensive collection of subject guides are available from the Winspear library’s web page. These guides help individuals find company, industry, product, stock market and business information.

The Bibliothèque Saint-Jean is located at 8406 - 91 Street. It contains over 200,000 volumes (monographs, periodicals, and government documents) in the humanities, social sciences, education, and pure sciences. The collection emphasizes French Canadian history and literature. Materials are in both official languages with an emphasis on French.

The Augustana Faculty/Campus Library is located in Camrose, Alberta an hour south-east of Edmonton. Through its collections and services, the Library supports the research needs of approximately 1,000 undergraduate liberal arts and sciences students and 75 teaching faculty at Augustana. The new Augustana Library building will open in late 2008. The Library places a strong emphasis on professional assistance for students and the application of principles of information literacy. Reference service and classroom instruction by librarians is implemented via a teaching model where the librarians play a key role in the development of students’ critical thinking skills and awareness of the research process. Augustana students learn to do university research using the right tools and asking the right questions. This is a significant part of their educational experience and success and it is the component required to graduate information literate students. Augustana’s 21 credit-bearing discipline-specific information literacy courses provide the framework for the Library’s goals of integration of information literacy into the curriculum.

244  Alumni Association

www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/alumni

The Alumni Association, formed in 1915, counts among its members over 200,000 graduates world wide and in all walks of life. On graduation, without fee, every student automatically becomes a lifetime member.

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

www.ualberta.ca/~stjoseph

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 through studying 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 of the United Church of Canada, established by Provincial Charter, has been affiliated with the University since 1908 and works on a broadly ecumenical basis, integrating faith and theology with practice and experience.