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 away as Fort Assiniboine and Kinsella. Alberta Jubilee Auditorium is situated adjacent to these areas on land owned by the Provincial Government. An off-campus Book and Record Depository for 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 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 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 mean-spirited as to entertain the slightest doubt.

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 not only served as residence for staff and students, but also accommodated classrooms, laboratories, the library, the gymnasium, and the administrative offices. The members of the first graduating class received their degrees at the Convocation of 1912, with Mr Justice CA Stuart presiding as Chancellor.

A period of rapid growth followed, with registration reaching 439 in 1914. Assiniboia Hall was completed in 1913, Pembina Hall in 1914, and the Arts Building was formally opened in 1915. The Faculty of Law had its beginning in 1912. In the same year the Department of Extension initiated its work of promoting a closer relationship between the University and the people of the province. In 1913 the Faculty of Applied Science (renamed Engineering in 1944) and the Faculty of Medicine were instituted, the latter able to offer three years of a five-year program.

The Students’ Union was established during the first session and the first edition of the Gateway, the students’ newspaper, appeared in 1911. The Committee on Student Affairs began in 1912 as a joint committee of students and University officials to exercise general supervision over matters affecting student welfare and discipline. Today the Council on Student Affairs carries on its work.

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 on 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 Dentistry in 1917, and the Department of Household Economics in 1918. Of these, the School of Accounting, 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 war of 1939–45. 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 not only an increasing emphasis on science, but 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 1,560 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 the University disapproved of 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 1945 by the University of sole responsibility for the training of Alberta teachers. The School of Education, established in 1929, 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 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 Library, the Household Economics Building, and the new residences 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 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 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 1961, 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 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 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. By 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 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 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 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 67 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 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 1995 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 people with diabetes. 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 over the past decade has been the Orlando Project, which is both ambitious and ambitious of history by writing in 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 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 more than 500 new staff members joined the University before the turn of the century. With the added staff, the University increased the number of courses and degrees offered, and saw its enrollment rise to more than 35,000 students.

In the 1990s the University gained facilities from its involvement in helping to build the Olympic venues in Calgary, which became home to the National Olympic Academy and the Olympic House, a legacy that the University was able to capitalize on through a number of partnerships and collaborations. The University also gained facilities from its involvement in helping to build the Olympic venues in Calgary, which became home to the National Olympic Academy and the Olympic House, a legacy that the University was able to capitalize on through a number of partnerships and collaborations.

In 2001 the University was proud to host the 2001 Edmonton IAAF World Championships in Athletics. Its major legacy was the construction of a multi-use athletics facility featuring two playing fields. The facility, named Foote Field in recognition of the contributions of the alumnus 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 Sarma, who 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 University’s strong tradition of 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 2006 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, 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 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 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 trenched 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 to match the gown, and have a full lining of gold satin with a six-inch gold 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 trenched shape with black tassels, which are worn forward and to the left.

Honorary Degrees

Honorary Doctors of Laws (LLD), Letters (LLit), 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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<tr>
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<td>Augustana</td>
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<td>Anatomy and Cell Biology</td>
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<td>Business</td>
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<td>Animal Science</td>
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<td>• Modern Languages and Cultural Studies</td>
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<td>• Music</td>
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<td>• Philosophy</td>
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<td>• Physical Education and Sport Studies</td>
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<td>• Recreation and Leisure Studies</td>
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<td>• Religion</td>
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<td>• Romance Languages</td>
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<td>• Slavic and East European Studies</td>
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<td>• Educational Policy Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Educational Psychology</td>
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<td>Environmental Science</td>
<td>Grass Green</td>
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<td>• Elementary Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Faculté Saint-Jean (Maîtrise en sciences de l’éducation)</td>
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<td>Nursing</td>
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<td>Grass Green</td>
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<td>Public Management</td>
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### University Officials

#### Presidents of the University of Alberta

1908 - 1910 Henry Marshall Tory  
1910 - 1930 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 Horwatz  
1989 - 1994 Paul T Davenport  
1994 - 2003 W John McDonald  
2003 - 2005 Indra V Sumaranikha  
2005 - 2007 Linda Hughes

#### Chancellors of the University of Alberta

1908 - 1936 Charles Allen Stuart  
1936 - 1950 Charles London  
1950 - 1951 Charles A Black  
1951 - 1952 E Peter Lougheed  
1952 - 1953 Percy G Davies  
1953 - 1956 Mark R Levey (Marshall)  
1956 - 1960 John V Decore  
1960 - 1961 Alex F McCula  
1961 - 1963 Peter S Hyndman  
1963 - 1966 David E Jenkins  
1966 - 1968 A Waley Craig  
1968 - 1969 Francis M Savile  
1969 - 1970 David T Luscombe  
1970 - 1971 Timothy O Christian  
1971 - 1973 Donald G McKenney  
1973 - 1974 Gerald A Riken  
1974 - 1978 George W Mantor  
1978 - 1980 Adrian E Slayman  
1980 - 1984 Roderick D Fraser  
1984 - 1986 Annette Richardson  
1986 - 2000 Paul LaGrange

#### Presidents of the Students' Union

1908 - 1910 F Stacey McCall  
1911 - 1912 Albert E Brettle  
1912 - 1913 W Davidson  
1913 - 1914 HS (Paddy) Nolan  
1914 - 1915 RC Jackson  
1915 - 1916 Arthur E White  
1916 - 1917 Robert K Colter  
1917 - 1919 Margaret Alice Fotheringham  
1919 - 1920 J Dewdney  
1920 - 1921 HJ Ovickie  
1921 - 1922 HR Thornton  
1922 - 1923 Robert L Lamb  
1923 - 1924 John A Mcllwain  
1924 - 1925 Mark B Frederick (Marshall)  
1925 - 1926 Percy G Davies  
1926 - 1927 Ernest B Wilson  
1927 - 1928 CJ Woggy Oake  
1928 - 1929 Anna Wilson  
1929 - 1930 Donald Cameron  
1930 - 1931 AJ Harding  
1931 - 1932 JE Manning  
1932 - 1933 Arthur Wilson  
1933 - 1934 Hugh Arnold  
1934 - 1935 Arthur Bierwagen  
1935 - 1936 Edward E Bishop  
1936 - 1937 WILLIAM (Bill) Pybus  
1937 - 1938 Arch McCowan  
1938 - 1939 John A Maxwell  
1939 - 1940 JP Dewis  
1940 - 1941 Jack Wilson  
1941 - 1942 Bob MacBeth  
1942 - 1943 Lloyd Goodale  
1943 - 1944 Gary Amevonog  
1944 - 1945 AH Harper  
1945 - 1946 Ron Heimer  
1946 - 1947 William (Bill) Pybus  
1947 - 1948 George Harting  
1948 - 1949 Bernard J Bowlen  
1949 - 1950 Texie 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 O Diaco  
1956 - 1957 John N Chappell  
1957 - 1958 Robert F Smith  
1958 - 1959 Louis D Hyndman  
1959 - 1960 John V Decore  
1960 - 1961 Alex F McCula  
1961 - 1962 Peter S Hyndman  
1962 - 1963 David E Jenkins  
1963 - 1964 A Waley Craig  
1964 - 1965 Francis M Savile  
1965 - 1966 Richard T Price  
1966 - 1967 Branny Schanenich  
1967 - 1968 A J W Anderson  
1968 - 1969 Marilyn Pilling  
1969 - 1970 David T Luscombe  
1970 - 1971 Timothy O Christian  
1971 - 1973 Donald G McKenney  
1973 - 1974 Gerald A Riken  
1974 - 1978 George W Mantor  
1978 - 1979 Robert G Greer  
1979 - 1980 Ronald G Poole  
1981 - 1982 John O Hara  
1982 - 1983 Robert G Greenhill  
1983 - 1984 Robert G Greenhill  
1984 - 1985 Floyd W Hodges  
1985 - 1986 Mike A Nivel  
1986 - 1987 David PK Gogol  
1987 - 1988 Timothy O Boston  
1988 - 1989 Paul LaGrange  
1989 - 1990 David Tapper  
1990 - 1991 Sherif Mustapha  
1991 - 1992 Marc Dusschel  
1992 - 1993 Randy P Boulomaire  
1993 - 1994 Terence Fieckwyk  
1994 - 1995 Suzanne Scott  
1995 - 1996 Garrett Potan  
1996 - 1997 Stephen Curran  
1997 - 1998 Sheamus Murphy  
1998 - 1999 Michael Chalk  
2000 - 2001 Leslie Church  
2001 - 2002 Chris Samuel  
2002 - 2003 Mike Hudson  
2003 - 2004 Matthew D Brechtel  
2004 - 2005 Jordan Baw  
2005 - 2006 Graham Letterm  
2006 - 2007 Samantha Powers  
2007 - 2008 Michael Janz  
2008 - 2009 Janelle Morin  
2009 - 2010 Rory Mathewson  
2010 - 2011 Zac Frystian  
2011 - 2012 Rory Vigne

#### Presidents of the Graduate Students' Association

1959 - 1960 Gordon D Williams  
1960 - 1961 Earl RM Burton  
1961 - 1962 Ronald Brown  
1962 - 1963 Herman Anderson  
1963 - 1964 Herman Anderson  
1964 - 1965 WT Patten  
1965 - 1966 Dave Cruden  
1966 - 1967 Peter Boothroyd  
1967 - 1968 John Towl  
1968 - 1969 Richard Watson  
1969 - 1970 Martin Watson  
1970 - 1971 Richard Watson  
1971 - 1972 John Hoddinott  
1972 - 1973 Mohammed Adam  
1973 - 1974 Peter Heylen  
1974 - 1975 Susan Therin  
1975 - 1976 Jack Gurnan  
1976 - 1977 Johne Chernovartsky  
1977 - 1978 Jim Tublis  
1978 - 1979 Barry Milne  
1979 - 1980 George McCourt/Myan Oksin  
1980 - 1981 Paul Fisher  
1981 - 1982 Patricia Whitney/Neil Shanks  
1982 - 1983 Bob Ascah  
1983 - 1984 Richard John  
1984 - 1985 Gary Jennis  
1985 - 1986 Kevin Giles  
1986 - 1987 Annette Richardson  
1987 - 1988 Florence Garfield  
1988 - 1989 Douggy Barber  
1989 - 1990 Ken Ross  
1990 - 1991 Stephen Downs  

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www.ualberta.ca
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

LJ Hughes, BA, LL.D (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

TV Samarakoon, D.C.L

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 Amrhein, 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)

Ope Osagie Ideally, 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, and web strategy); and the Office of the Senate.
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: 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 (HSS) is located in the Rutherford Library and contains collections numbering about 2 million volumes including monograph current and bound periodicals and government documents. A very large collection of materials in microformats and a significant collection of Canadian and foreign newspapers are also available for use. Access to a large and growing collection of databases, electronic books, electronic journals and statistical sources is provided through the online catalog. There are over 1,200 spaces for individual and group study that includes a large Reading Room in Rutherford South, two computer labs for instruction and 77 productivity workstations throughout the library. Study carrels are also available for faculty and visiting researchers. Oder HSS research resources are housed offsite at the Book and Record Depository (BARD) and are retrieved by placing requests using the online catalog.

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 Cameron Library houses the Science and Technology Collection, the William C. Wonders Map Collection, the Canadian Circumpolar Collection, and the Knowledge Common, a technology-rich facility for study, work, and collaboration. The Science and Technology Collection includes information resources in all formats and in support of the research and teaching in the Faculty of Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences; the Faculty of Engineering; and the Faculty of Science. The Mathematics Branch Library, located in Room 528 in the Central Academic Building (CAB) contains the Library’s research collection related to Mathematics and Statistics while undergraduate and popular materials in Mathematics are located in Cameron Library.

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

The John W Scott Health Sciences Library, located in the Walter C Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre, provides information resources in all formats, with particular emphasis on electronic access, for the health sciences, including medicine, dentistry, rehabilitation medicine, public health, nursing, pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, and the basic medical sciences. The print resources include both a reserve and reference collection. The Rawlinson Collection of historical and rare material is housed in the Phyllis Russell Rare Book Room. The mission of the Library is to provide access to health sciences information resources to serve scholarly and patient care needs with a strong emphasis on evidence-based materials and practice. Resources are not limited to the collections but embrace extensive educational and consulting services.

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 all Canadian jurisdictions, the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and the United States, as well as an extensive collection of journals, legal treatises and textbooks, legislative documents, and legal reference sources. The library has a large collection of documents and films on legal and human rights topics. The University of Alberta is also noted for the number of electronic legal resources that are licensed on a campus-wide basis and available to all members of the campus community. The Library has extensive collections in oil and gas, health, and communications law. All collections are accessible through the online catalogue.

The Herbert T Coutts (Education and Physical Education) Library occupies the three-storey east wing of the Education Building. Through its collections and services, the library serves the research and teaching needs of the Faculties of Education and Physical Education and Recreation. The library houses a research level Education Collection (located on the main and second floors) containing in-depth materials on the theory and practice of teaching. The extensive Curriculum Collection (located in the basement) contains learning resources and classroom materials for use with students from kindergarten to the Grade 12 level. There is a unique deposit collection from the Canadian Children’s Book Centre and the books can be browsed on site.

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 an extensive collection of specialized finance, marketing, economics, international business and company and industry databases. In-depth assistance with finding business information is provided on site. A large 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 6406 - 91 Street. It provides resources and services to support teaching and research programs in the fields of humanities, social sciences, nursing, business administration, education and pure sciences. The library also serves a broader francophone community. Bibliothèque Saint-Jean houses an outstanding French–language collection of over 200,000 items, including a vast virtual library of full-text digital resources and scholarly databases. In addition, the library holds selective English and Spanish–language materials. The collection emphasizes French Canadian history, literature, and French language educational resources.

The Augustana 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 celebrated its first day of service in September 2009. 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.ualberta.ca/alumni

More that 240,000 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://stjoepheus.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 through studying the Judeo-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.