

General Information

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 Mattheis 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 Kinsella 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 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.

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 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 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 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 a 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 followed 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 began 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 1948) 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 *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 in active service. Their names, together with those of the casualties of the war of 1939-45, are commemorated on a bronze tablet near the entrance to Convocation Hall.

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

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

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

The depression years brought serious problems. Though registration did not decline, its increase was painfully slow, from 1,560 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 war naturally disrupted the University's life, there was a determination to preserve its essential being while using its facilities as fully as possible in relation to the national effort. The Air Force took over the three residences and out-of-town students, whose number had not substantially declined, flocked into Gameau 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 training Alberta teachers. The School of Education, established in 1928, became a faculty in 1942, and after the war it became, in terms of enrolment, the largest in the University.

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

Years of Expansion: 1945 to 1969

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

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

This unprecedented increase in numbers necessitated rapid construction of new buildings during the 1960s. The Physical Education Building, the Physical Sciences Building, and additions to the Medical and Engineering Buildings were followed by the Education Building in 1963, the Donald Ewing Cameron Library, the Household Economics Building, and the new residences named after western 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 1966 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 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 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 1986–1987. Buildings already begun were completed one by one: the Biological Sciences Centre and the Central Academic Building in 1970, the Law Centre in 1971, and the Basic Medical Sciences Complex and the Engineering Centre, Phase II, in 1972. Also in 1972, the first residents moved into the Housing Union Building, designed and financed on the initiative of the 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 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 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 1970 the Collège Saint-Jean, in South Edmonton, became an integral part of the University as the Collège 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 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 Gameau, 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 improve 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 Master of 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 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 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

alumnus 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 2005 related to the University's purchase of the historic Hudson Bay building in the Edmonton city centre. In October 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. 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 Canada's largest built-in 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, fratres, quaecumque sunt vera, quaecumque pudica, quaecumque justa, quaecumque sancta, quaecumque amabilia, quaecumque bonae famae, si qua virtus, si qua laus disciplinae, haec cogitate.

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

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are

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

The Coat of Arms

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

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

Shield: a representation of the topography of Alberta (wheat fields, hills, rivers, and the Rocky Mountains) derived from the provincial coat of arms, and a book symbolizing learning.

Crest: a Great Horned Owl, the provincial bird and a traditional symbol of wisdom.

Supporters: a pronghorn, taken from the provincial coat of arms, and a golden bear, long the University mascot, standing on a mound of wild roses, the floral emblem of Alberta.

Motto: *Quaecumque vera*.



The University Colours

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

The University Flag

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

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

Trademarks and Logos

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

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

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

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

241.3 University Officials

Presidents of the University of Alberta

1908 - 1928	Henry Marshall Tory
1928 - 1936	Robert C Wallace
1936 - 1941	William AR Kerr
1941 - 1950	Robert Newton
1950 - 1959	Andrew Stewart
1959 - 1969	Walter H Johns
1969 - 1974	Max Wyman
1974 - 1979	Harry Gunning
1979 - 1989	Myer Horowitz
1989 - 1994	Paul T Davenport
1994	W John McDonald
1995 - 2005	Roderick D Fraser
2005 -	Indira V Samarasekera

Chancellors of the University of Alberta

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

Presidents of the Students' Union

1909 - 1910	F Stacey McCall
1911 - 1912	Albert E Ottewell
1912 - 1913	W Davidson
1913 - 1914	HG (Paddy) Nolan
1914 - 1915	RC Jackson
1915 - 1916	Arthur E White
1916	Robert K Colter
1916 - 1917	Katherine I McCrimmon
1917 - 1918	JH Olgilvie
1918 - 1919	PF Morecombe
1919 - 1920	C Reilly
1920 - 1921	AD McGillivray
1921 - 1922	HR Thornton
1922 - 1923	Robert L Lamb
1923 - 1924	John A McAllister
1924 - 1925	Mark R Levey (Marshall)
1925 - 1926	Percy G Davies
1926 - 1927	Ernest B Wilson
1927 - 1928	DJ Wesley Oke
1928 - 1929	Anna Wilson
1929 - 1930	Donald Cameron
1930 - 1931	AD Harding
1931 - 1932	ME Manning
1932 - 1933	Arthur Wilson
1933 - 1934	Hugh Arnold
1934 - 1935	Arthur Bierwagen
1935 - 1936	Edward E Bishop
1936 - 1937	Bill Scott
1937 - 1938	Arch McEwan
1938 - 1939	John A Maxwell
1939 - 1940	JP Dewis
1940 - 1941	Jack Neilson
1941 - 1942	Bob MacBeth
1942 - 1943	Lloyd Grisdale
1943 - 1944	Gerry Amerongen
1944 - 1945	Alf Harper
1945 - 1946	Ron Helmer
1946 - 1947	Willard (Bill) Pybus
1947 - 1948	George Hartling
1948 - 1949	Bernard J Bowlen
1949 - 1950	Tevie Miller
1950 - 1951	Michael O'Byrne
1951 - 1952	E Peter Loughheed
1952 - 1953	Edward Stack
1953 - 1954	WA Doug Burns
1954 - 1955	Robert J Edgar
1955 - 1956	John D Bracco

1956 - 1957	John N Chappel
1957 - 1958	Robert F Smith
1958 - 1959	Louis D Hyndman
1959 - 1960	John V Decore
1960 - 1961	Alex F McCalla
1961 - 1962	Peter S Hyndman
1962 - 1963	David E Jenkins
1963 - 1964	A Wesley Cragg
1964 - 1965	Francis M Saville
1965 - 1966	Richard T Price
1966 - 1967	Branny Schepanovich
1967 - 1968	Al W Anderson
1968 - 1969	Marilyn Pilkington
1969 - 1970	David T Leadbeater
1970 - 1971	Timothy J Christian
1971 - 1972	Donald G McKenzie
1972 - 1973	Gerald A Riskin
1973 - 1974	George W Mantor
1974 - 1975	Joseph G McGhie
1975 - 1976	Graeme Leadbeater
1976 - 1977	Leonard J Zoetman
1977 - 1978	EJ (Jay) Spark
1978 - 1979	Cheryl A Hume
1979 - 1980	Dean L Olmstead
1980 - 1981	Nolan D Astley
1981 - 1982	Philip DK Soper
1982 - 1983	Robert G Greenhill
1983 - 1984	Robert G Greenhill
1984 - 1985	Floyd W Hodgins
1985 - 1986	Mike A Nickel
1986 - 1987	David SR Oginski
1987 - 1988	Timothy J Boston
1988 - 1989	Paul LaGrange
1989 - 1990	David Tupper
1990 - 1991	Suresh Mustapha
1991 - 1992	Marc Dumouchel
1992 - 1993	Randy P Boissonnault
1993 - 1994	Terence Filewych
1994 - 1995	Suzanne Scott
1995 - 1997	Garett 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 Brechtel
2004 - 2005	Jordan Blatz
2005 - 2006	Graham Lettner
2006 - 2007	Samantha Power
2007 - 2008	Michael Janz
2008 - 2009	Janelle Morin
2009	Kory Mathewson
2010	Zachary Fentiman
2010 - 2011	Nicholas Dehod
2011 - 2012	Rory Tighe
2012 - 2013	Colten Yamagishi
2013 - 2014	Petros Kusmu
2014 - 2015	William Lau

Presidents of the Graduate Students' Association

1959 - 1960	Gordon D Williams
1960 - 1961	Earl R Milton
1961 - 1962	Ronald Brown
1962 - 1963	Norman Anderson
1963 - 1964	Norman Anderson
1964 - 1965	WT Painter
1965 - 1966	Dave Cruden
1966 - 1967	Peter Boothroyd
1967 - 1968	John Towler
1968 - 1969	Richard Watson
1969 - 1970	Richard Watson/Robert B Newall
1970 - 1971	Orman Granger
1971 - 1972	John Hoddinott
1972 - 1973	Mohammed Adam
1973 - 1974	Peter Flynn
1974 - 1975	Susan Therrien
1975 - 1976	Jack Girton
1976 - 1977	John Cherwonogrodzky
1977 - 1978	Jim Talbot
1978 - 1979	Barry Mills
1979 - 1980	George McCourt/Myron Olekiw
1980 - 1981	Paul Fisher
1981 - 1982	Patricia Whiteley/Niall Shanks
1982 - 1983	Bob Ascah
1983 - 1984	Richard Jehn
1984 - 1985	Gary Genosko
1985 - 1986	Kevin Giles
1986 - 1987	Annette Richardson
1987 - 1988	Florence Glanfield

1988 - 1989	Dwayne Barber
1989 - 1990	Ken Ross
1990 - 1991	Stephen Downs
1991 - 1992	Stephen Downs
1992 - 1993	Steven Karp
1993 - 1994	Frank Coughlan
1994 - 1995	Kimberley Krushell
1995 - 1996	Jay Krushell
1996 - 1997	Gordon Squirell
1997 - 1998	Peter Cahill
1998 - 1999	Kimberly Speers
1999 - 2000	Laura Bonnett
2000 - 2001	Shannon McEwen
2001 - 2002	Brad Wuetherick
2002 - 2003	Brad Wuetherick
2003 - 2004	Lee Skallerup
2004 - 2005	Alexis Pepin
2005 - 2006	Toks Bakinson
2006 - 2007	Christine Delling
2007 - 2008	Juliana Charchun
2008 - 2009	Ben Whynot
2009 - 2010	Jen Landry/Roy Coulthard
2010 - 2011	Roy Coulthard
2011 - 2012	Roy Coulthard
2012 - 2013	Ashlyn Bernier
2013 - 2014	Brent Epperson
2014 - 2015	Nathan Andrews

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 Samarasekera, 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 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)

D Pozega Osburn, PhD

The Vice-President (University Relations) advances the relationships, reputation, and public resources of the University through relationship building, stakeholder outreach, strategic communications, and value-added service.

This portfolio includes government, stakeholder and community relations; the Calgary Centre; marketing and communications (public relations, media relations, advertising, creative services, image and identity management); university digital strategy and the Office of the Senate.

Vice-President (Facilities and Operations)

DL Hickey, PEng

The Vice-President (Facilities and Operations) supports the University of Alberta's vision by meeting the challenges and strategic goals of the University with strategic long range planning for the University space which encompasses all real property, base building systems and equipment owned and/or leased by the University of Alberta, as well as utility and ancillary services. This portfolio includes real estate and commercial property management, planning and project delivery, utilities, operations and maintenance, hospitality services, parking, residences, and ONEcard. The Office of Sustainability and the Residence Life Program have joint oversight with the Office of the Provost.

Vice-President (Finance and Administration)

PM Clark, BA, MA

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

This portfolio includes finance, human resources, risk management services (campus security, environmental health and safety, resource planning, insurance and risk management, emergency management and policies and procedures), strategic analysis, safe disclosure and human rights, administrative information systems (peoplesoft), and supply management services.

Vice-President (Research)

LA Babiuk, 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

www.governance.ualberta.ca/AdvisoryGroups/DeansCouncil.aspx

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 presses.
- Cameron Library: Agricultural, environmental, physical, and life sciences, engineering, and technology. Also houses data, map, math, and Canadian Circumpolar collections.
- Herbert T. Coumts 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 ebook 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 UofA; 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 than 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 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.