

General Information

University History and Traditions

Historical Sketch

The University of Alberta is a publicly supported, non-denominational, co-educational, multi-campus institution. It is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, and Worldwide Universities Network.

The University's 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 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 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.

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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 Garneau, all completed in time to be used during the games, remain as reminders of the occasion.

In the 1990s the University was severely affected by retrenchments in the provincial budget; a state of financial exigency was declared by the Board of Governors in 1994. As part of an effort to reduce administrative costs without impairing educational quality, a number of faculties and departments were merged. Nevertheless, in fulfilment of the purposes of a generous private donation, it was possible in 1994 to complete the Timms Centre for the Arts, with up-to-date facilities for the performing arts, a sign of the University's continuing commitment to enhancing the quality of life in the community as a whole.

Recent Years

In 1995 alumnus Roderick Fraser took office as the University's eleventh president. During his ten-year tenure, the University increasingly developed an international outlook and set itself the goal of gaining recognition beyond Canada's borders for the quality of its teaching and research. In 2001 the University made headlines around the world when a U of A research team developed the Edmonton protocol for transplanting insulin-producing cells to 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. In June 2015, the Donadeo Innovation Centre for Engineering was officially opened. The 14-storey building, the tallest on the University's North Campus, brings together professors and graduate students from all engineering disciplines under one roof for the first time.

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

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

An important factor supporting the campus vitality of recent years has been the growth in private philanthropy. In August 2000 the University successfully completed the largest fund development campaign in its history, raising \$195 million from private donors. In 2004 the University officially launched an even

more ambitious campaign. That initiative, which raised nearly \$582 million to support the work of the University, culminated in 2008, the year in which the University celebrated 100 years of service to the province and people of Alberta. In 2012, a year in which the University saw the highest enrolment in its history with more than 39,000 students, a record number of alumni contributed to an all-time high of \$162.7 million in philanthropic support. In 2013, the University had a record number of donors overall and the highest number of alumni donors since 2007. In addition to contributing as donors, alumni are contributing to their communities, with more than 77 percent volunteering locally and 17 percent volunteering outside Canada. In 2014, the University reached a major milestone as its endowment fund surpassed \$1 billion. Two more milestones happened in 2015: the Alumni Association commemorated its centenary by donating a bronze sculpture entitled *The Visionaries* as the centrepiece of the new President's Circle in the heart of North Campus, and the University welcomed its 13th president and vice-chancellor, David Turpin. More than ever, the students, faculty, staff, and alumni of the University of Alberta are fulfilling the promise of uplifting the whole people, enriching the communities in which they live, and making diverse contributions felt well beyond the borders of the province where the University first opened its doors in 1908.

University Traditions

The University Motto

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

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

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

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

The Coat of Arms

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

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

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

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

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

Motto: *Quaecumque vera.*



The University Colours

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

The University Flag

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

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

Trademarks and Logos

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

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

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

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

Academic Costume

Undergraduate Degrees

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

Doctorate Degrees

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

Honorary Degrees

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

General Information Chart 1

Undergraduate Degrees

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|---|---|
| Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences | Grass Green |
| Bilingual BScEnv | Grass Green/Lavender |
| Arts | White |
| Augustana | Band of Red, Black, White |
| Business | Silver Grey |
| Bilingual BCom | Silver Grey/Lavender |
| Education | Royal Blue |
| Engineering | Light Green |
| Law | Scarlet |
| Medicine and Dentistry | |
| Dentistry/Dental Hygiene | Maroon |
| Medicine | Crimson |
| Native Studies | White/band of Red, White, Green, Gold, and Blue |
| Nursing | Crimson/White |
| Bilingual BScN | Crimson/White/Lavender |
| Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences | Cinnamon |
| Physical Education and Recreation | Royal Blue/Gold |
| Rehabilitation Medicine | Salmon Pink |
| Faculté Saint-Jean | |
| •BA | Lavender/White |
| •BED | Lavender/Blue |
| •BSc | Lavender/Gold |
| Science | Gold |

Master's Degrees**Agriculture in**

| | |
|---|-------------|
| •Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Sciences | Grass Green |
| •Human Ecology | Grass Green |
| •Renewable Resources | Grass Green |
| •Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology | Grass Green |
| •Rural Economy | Grass Green |

Arts in

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| •Anthropology | White |
| •Art and Design | White |
| •Classics | White |
| •Clothing and Textiles | Grass Green |
| •Communications and Technology | White |
| •Comparative Literature | White |
| •Drama | White |
| •Earth and Atmospheric Sciences (Geography) | Gold |
| •East Asian Studies | White |
| •Economics | White |
| •English | White |
| •Faculté Saint-Jean (Maîtrise en arts) | White/Lavender |
| •Film Studies | White |
| •Geography | White |
| •Germanic Languages | White |
| •Hispanic Literatures | White |
| •History | White |
| •Linguistics | White |
| •Modern Languages and Cultural Studies | White |
| •Music | White |
| •Philosophy | White |
| •Physical Education and Sport Studies | Royal Blue/Gold |
| •Political Science | White |
| •Psychology | White |
| •Recreation and Leisure Studies | Royal Blue/Gold |
| •Religion | White |
| •Romance Languages | White |
| •Slavic and East European Studies | White |
| •Sociology | White |

Business Administration**Coaching****Design****Education in**

| | |
|---|---------------|
| •Educational Policy Studies | Royal Blue |
| •Educational Psychology | Royal Blue |
| •Elementary Education | Royal Blue |
| •Faculté Saint-Jean (Maîtrise en sciences de l'éducation) | Blue/Lavender |
| •Secondary Education | Royal Blue |

Engineering**Financial Management****Fine Arts****Forestry****Laws****Library and Information Studies****Music****Native Studies****Nursing****Pharmacy****Public Health****Science in**

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| •Agricultural Engineering | Grass Green |
|---------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| •Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Sciences | Grass Green |
| •Anatomy and Cell Biology | Crimson |
| •Animal Science | Grass Green |
| •Applied Sciences in Medicine | Crimson |
| •Biochemistry | Crimson |
| •Biological Sciences | Gold |
| •Biology | Gold |
| •Biomedical Engineering | Crimson |
| •Botany | Gold |
| •Cell Biology | Crimson |
| •Chemical Engineering | Light Green |
| •Chemistry | Gold |
| •Civil Engineering | Light Green |
| •Clothing and Textiles | Grass Green |
| •Computer Engineering | Light Green |
| •Computing Science | Gold |
| •Dentistry | Maroon |
| •Earth and Atmospheric Sciences | Gold |
| •Electrical Engineering | Light Green |
| •Entomology | Gold |
| •Environmental Engineering | Light Green |
| •Family Ecology and Practice | Grass Green |
| •Family Studies | Grass Green |
| •Food Science | Grass Green |
| •Foods and Nutrition | Grass Green |
| •Forest Science | Grass Green |
| •Genetics | Gold |
| •Geography | Gold |
| •Geology | Gold |
| •Geophysics | Gold |
| •Health Promotion | Crimson |
| •Human Ecology | Grass Green |
| •Immunology | Crimson |
| •Laboratory Medicine and Pathology | Crimson |
| •Linguistics | White |
| •Materials Engineering | Light Green |
| •Mathematical Sciences | Gold |
| •Mathematics | Gold |
| •Mechanical Engineering | Light Green |
| •Medical Genetics | Crimson |
| •Medical Microbiology and Immunology | Crimson |
| •Medical Sciences | Crimson |
| •Medicine | Crimson |
| •Meteorology | Gold |
| •Microbiology | Gold |
| •Mining, Materials, and Petroleum Engineering | Light Green |
| •Occupational Therapy | Salmon Pink |
| •Oncology | Crimson |
| •Ophthalmology | Crimson |
| •Oral Health Sciences | Maroon |
| •Paediatrics | Crimson |
| •Pathology | Crimson |
| •Pharmacology | Crimson |
| •Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences | Cinnamon |
| •Physical Education and Sport Studies | Royal Blue/Gold |
| •Physical Therapy | Salmon Pink |
| •Physics | Gold |
| •Physiology | Crimson |
| •Plant Science | Grass Green |
| •Psychiatry | Crimson |
| •Psychology | Gold |
| •Public Health Sciences | Salmon Pink/Crimson |
| •Radiology and Diagnostic Imaging | Crimson |
| •Renewable Resources | Grass Green |
| •Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology | Grass Green |
| •Rural Economy | Grass Green |
| •Soil Science | Grass Green |
| •Speech Pathology and Audiology | Salmon Pink |
| •Statistics and Applied Probability | Gold |
| •Surgery | Crimson |
| •Textiles and Clothing | Grass Green |
| •Zoology | Gold |

University Officials

Presidents of the University of Alberta

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2015 - | David H Turpin |
| 2005 - 2015 | Indira V Samarasekera |
| 1995 - 2005 | Roderick D Fraser |
| 1989 - 1994 | Paul T Davenport |
| 1979 - 1989 | Myer Horowitz |
| 1974 - 1979 | Harry Gunning |
| 1969 - 1974 | Max Wyman |
| 1959 - 1969 | Walter H Johns |
| 1950 - 1959 | Andrew Stewart |
| 1941 - 1950 | Robert Newton |
| 1936 - 1941 | William AR Kerr |
| 1928 - 1936 | Robert C Wallace |
| 1908 - 1928 | Henry Marshall Tory |
| 1994 | W John McDonald |

Chancellors of the University of Alberta

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|-------------|------------------------------|
| 2016 - | Douglas R Stollery |
| 2012 - 2016 | Ralph B Young |
| 2008 - 2012 | Linda J Hughes |
| 2004 - 2008 | Eric P Newell |
| 2000 - 2004 | John Thomas Ferguson |
| 1998 - 2000 | Lois Elsa Hole |
| 1994 - 1998 | Louis Davies Hyndman |
| 1990 - 1994 | Sandy Auld Mactaggart |
| 1986 - 1990 | Tevie Harold Miller |
| 1982 - 1986 | Peter Savaryn |
| 1978 - 1982 | Jean Beatrice Forest |
| 1974 - 1978 | Ronald Norman Dalby |
| 1970 - 1974 | Louis Armand Desrochers |
| 1964 - 1970 | Francis Philip Galbraith |
| 1958 - 1964 | Laurence Yeomans Cairns |
| 1952 - 1958 | Earle Parkhill Scarlett |
| 1946 - 1952 | George Frederick McNally |
| 1942 - 1946 | Frank Ford |
| 1927 - 1942 | Alexander Cameron Rutherford |
| 1926 - 1927 | Nicolas Dubois Dominic Beck |
| 1908 - 1926 | Charles Allen Stuart |

Presidents of the Students' Union

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 2017 - 2018 | Marina Banister |
| 2016 - 2017 | Fahim Rahman |
| 2015 - 2016 | Navneet Khinda |
| 2014 - 2015 | William Lau |
| 2013 - 2014 | Petros Kusmu |
| 2012 - 2013 | Colten Yamagishi |
| 2011 - 2012 | Rory Tighe |
| 2010 - 2011 | Nicholas Dehod |
| 2010 | Zachary Fentiman |
| 2009 | Kory Mathewson |
| 2008 - 2009 | Janelle Morin |
| 2007 - 2008 | Michael Janz |
| 2006 - 2007 | Samantha Power |
| 2005 - 2006 | Graham Lettner |
| 2004 - 2005 | Jordan Blatz |
| 2003 - 2004 | Mathew D Brechtel |
| 2002 - 2003 | Mike Hudema |
| 2001 - 2002 | Chris Samuel |
| 2000 - 2001 | Leslie Church |
| 1999 - 2000 | Michael Chalk |
| 1998 - 1999 | Sheamus Murphy |
| 1997 - 1998 | Stephen Curran |
| 1995 - 1997 | Garett Poston |
| 1994 - 1995 | Suzanne Scott |
| 1993 - 1994 | Terence Filewych |
| 1992 - 1993 | Randy P Boissonnault |
| 1991 - 1992 | Marc Dumouchel |
| 1990 - 1991 | Suresh Mustapha |
| 1989 - 1990 | David Tupper |
| 1988 - 1989 | Paul LaGrange |
| 1987 - 1988 | Timothy I Boston |
| 1986 - 1987 | David SR Oginski |
| 1985 - 1986 | Mike A Nickel |
| 1984 - 1985 | Floyd W Hodgins |
| 1983 - 1984 | Robert G Greenhill |

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| 1982 - 1983 | Robert G Greenhill |
| 1981 - 1982 | Philip DK Soper |
| 1980 - 1981 | Nolan D Astley |
| 1979 - 1980 | Dean L Olmstead |
| 1978 - 1979 | Cheryl A Hume |
| 1977 - 1978 | EJ (Jay) Spark |
| 1976 - 1977 | Leonard J Zoetman |
| 1975 - 1976 | Graeme Leadbeater |
| 1974 - 1975 | Joseph G McGhie |
| 1973 - 1974 | George W Mantor |
| 1972 - 1973 | Gerald A Riskin |
| 1971 - 1972 | Donald G McKenzie |
| 1970 - 1971 | Timothy J Christian |
| 1969 - 1970 | David T Leadbeater |
| 1968 - 1969 | Marilyn Pilkington |
| 1967 - 1968 | Al W Anderson |
| 1966 - 1967 | Branny Schepanovich |
| 1965 - 1966 | Richard T Price |
| 1964 - 1965 | Francis M Saville |
| 1963 - 1964 | A Wesley Cragg |
| 1962 - 1963 | David E Jenkins |
| 1961 - 1962 | Peter S Hyndman |
| 1960 - 1961 | Alex F McCalla |
| 1959 - 1960 | John V Decore |
| 1958 - 1959 | Louis D Hyndman |
| 1957 - 1958 | Robert F Smith |
| 1956 - 1957 | John N Chappel |
| 1955 - 1956 | John D Bracco |
| 1954 - 1955 | Robert J Edgar |
| 1953 - 1954 | WA Doug Burns |
| 1952 - 1953 | Edward Stack |
| 1951 - 1952 | E Peter Lougheed |
| 1950 - 1951 | Michael O'Byrne |
| 1949 - 1950 | Tevie Miller |
| 1948 - 1949 | Bernard J Bowlen |
| 1947 - 1948 | George Hartling |
| 1946 - 1947 | Willard (Bill) Pybus |
| 1945 - 1946 | Ron Helmer |
| 1944 - 1945 | Alf Harper |
| 1943 - 1944 | Gerry Amerongen |
| 1942 - 1943 | Lloyd Gridale |
| 1941 - 1942 | Bob MacBeth |
| 1940 - 1941 | Jack Neilson |
| 1939 - 1940 | JP Dewis |
| 1938 - 1939 | John A Maxwell |
| 1937 - 1938 | Arch McEwan |
| 1936 - 1937 | Bill Scott |
| 1935 - 1936 | Edward E Bishop |
| 1934 - 1935 | Arthur Bierwagen |
| 1933 - 1934 | Hugh Arnold |
| 1932 - 1933 | Arthur Wilson |
| 1931 - 1932 | ME Manning |
| 1930 - 1931 | AD Harding |
| 1929 - 1930 | Donald Cameron |
| 1928 - 1929 | Anna Wilson |
| 1927 - 1928 | DJ Wesley Oke |
| 1926 - 1927 | Ernest B Wilson |
| 1925 - 1926 | Percy G Davies |
| 1924 - 1925 | Mark R Levey (Marshall) |
| 1923 - 1924 | John A McAllister |
| 1922 - 1923 | Robert L Lamb |
| 1921 - 1922 | HR Thornton |
| 1920 - 1921 | AD McGillivray |
| 1919 - 1920 | C Reilly |
| 1918 - 1919 | PF Morecombe |
| 1917 - 1918 | JH Olgilvie |
| 1916 - 1917 | Katherine I McCrimmon |
| 1916 | Robert K Colter |
| 1915 - 1916 | Arthur E White |
| 1914 - 1915 | RC Jackson |
| 1913 - 1914 | HG (Paddy) Nolan |
| 1912 - 1913 | W Davidson |
| 1911 - 1912 | Albert E Ottewell |
| 1909 - 1910 | F Stacey McCall |

Presidents of the Graduate Students' Association

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 2016 - 2017 | Fahim Rahman |
|-------------|--------------|

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|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 2016 - 2017 | Sarah Ficko |
| 2015 - 2016 | Colin More |
| 2014 - 2015 | Nathan Andrews |
| 2013 - 2014 | Brent Epperson |
| 2012 - 2013 | Ashlyn Bernier |
| 2011 - 2012 | Roy Coulthard |
| 2010 - 2011 | Roy Coulthard |
| 2009 - 2010 | Jen Landry/Roy Coulthard |
| 2008 - 2009 | Ben Whynot |
| 2007 - 2008 | Julianna Charchun |
| 2006 - 2007 | Christine Dellling |
| 2005 - 2006 | Toks Bakinson |
| 2004 - 2005 | Alexis Pepin |
| 2003 - 2004 | Lee Skallerup |
| 2002 - 2003 | Brad Wuetherick |
| 2001 - 2002 | Brad Wuetherick |
| 2000 - 2001 | Shannon McEwen |
| 1999 - 2000 | Laura Bonnett |
| 1998 - 1999 | Kimberly Speers |
| 1997 - 1998 | Peter Cahill |
| 1996 - 1997 | Gordon Squirell |
| 1995 - 1996 | Jay Krushell |
| 1994 - 1995 | Kimberley Krushell |
| 1993 - 1994 | Frank Coughlan |
| 1992 - 1993 | Steven Karp |
| 1991 - 1992 | Stephen Downs |
| 1990 - 1991 | Stephen Downs |
| 1989 - 1990 | Ken Ross |
| 1988 - 1989 | Dwayne Barber |
| 1987 - 1988 | Florence Glanfield |
| 1986 - 1987 | Annette Richardson |
| 1985 - 1986 | Kevin Giles |
| 1984 - 1985 | Gary Genosko |
| 1983 - 1984 | Richard Jehn |
| 1982 - 1983 | Bob Ascah |
| 1981 - 1982 | Patricia Whiteley/Niall Shanks |
| 1980 - 1981 | Paul Fisher |
| 1979 - 1980 | George McCourt/Myron Olekiw |
| 1978 - 1979 | Barry Mills |
| 1977 - 1978 | Jim Talbot |
| 1976 - 1977 | John Cherwonogrodzky |
| 1975 - 1976 | Jack Girton |
| 1974 - 1975 | Susan Therrin |
| 1973 - 1974 | Peter Flynn |
| 1972 - 1973 | Mohammed Adam |
| 1971 - 1972 | John Hoddinott |
| 1970 - 1971 | Orman Granger |
| 1969 - 1970 | Richard Watson/Robert B Newall |
| 1968 - 1969 | Richard Watson |
| 1967 - 1968 | John Towler |
| 1966 - 1967 | Peter Boothroyd |
| 1965 - 1966 | Dave Cruden |
| 1964 - 1965 | WT Painter |
| 1963 - 1964 | Norman Anderson |
| 1962 - 1963 | Norman Anderson |
| 1961 - 1962 | Ronald Brown |
| 1960 - 1961 | Earl R Milton |
| 1959 - 1960 | Gordon D Williams |

of Governors, confers all degrees, and represents the University at ceremonial occasions..

The President and Vice-Chancellor

President and Vice-Chancellor

DH Turpin, CM, PhD, LLD, FRSC

The President reports to the Board of Governors, and as the University's chief representative, models the values of the institution locally, provincially, nationally and internationally. The President 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 as expressed in *For the Public Good* and ensures the work of the governing bodies (General Faculties Council, the Senate and the Board of Governors) is focused on the achievement of the vision. This portfolio oversees the senior executive team to ensure the long-term sustainability of the University.

The Vice-Presidents

Provost and Vice-President (Academic)

S Dew, PhD

The Provost and Vice-President (Academic) leads the academic mission of the University and works with the team of vice-presidents to ensure that all portfolios and goals are aligned towards achievement of the University's vision and strategic plan. The academic portfolio is diverse, and encompasses student recruitment, retention and well-being, including liaising with student leaders on the issues affecting the student experience; selection and leadership of the University's nineteen Deans; facilitation of academic program development and review; international engagement; stewardship of the learning environment; and relations with the professoriate. The Provost and Vice-President (Academic) ensures appropriate resource allocation to achieve the University's academic mission, and oversees the support, infrastructure and administrative units that underpin that mission.

Vice-President (University Relations)

J Tam, MA, BSc

The Vice-President (University Relations) works to enhance the reputation, build productive relationships, and help accrue essential public resources at the university. The portfolio builds understanding, enhances awareness, and advances the university's mission through story-telling, advocacy, community connections, special events, and strategic communications and initiatives across the university's campuses. Through the work of its units (Government and Community Relations, Marketing and Communications, Internal Communications and the Calgary Centre) University Relations seeks to ensure that the university is admired, trusted and respected by the public - in Alberta, across Canada, and around the world.

Vice-President (Facilities and Operations)

A Sharman, MSc, CMILT

The Vice-President (Facilities and Operations) enables the University of Alberta to realize its vision through the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of the entirety of the institution's building and grounds inventory. Also included in this portfolio are the university's ancillary operations, which includes the ownership and operation of our own district energy system through which we supply utility services (steam; electricity; natural gas; compressed air; and domestic, demineralized, and chilled water) to the greater North Campus area. Additional ancillary operations include those directly impacting students living on campus through the operation of residences and dining facilities.

Vice-President (Finance and Administration)

G Kulczycki, CPA, CA, MBA

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

This portfolio includes finance; human resources; risk management services (campus security, environmental health and safety, resource planning, insurance and risk management, emergency management and policies and procedures); supply management services; internal audit services; safe disclosure and human rights; disclosure, assurance and institutional research; and administrative information systems.

Vice-President (Research)

M Ruth, PhD

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. The scope of the portfolio includes research services, research ethics, and commercialization/knowledge translation.

Constitution of the University

Introduction

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

The Chancellor

Chancellor of the University

DR Stollery, QC, LL.M

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 University Senate, the Chancellor chairs the Senate, serves as an ex officio member of the Board

Vice-President (Advancement)

H McCaw, BCom

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

The Office of Advancement portfolio includes: alumni relations, development, strategic communications, and advancement services..

The Board of Governors

www.governance.ualberta.ca/BoardofGovernors.aspx

The Senate

www.senate.ualberta.ca

General Faculties Council

www.governance.ualberta.ca/GeneralFacultiesCouncil.aspx

Deans' Council

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

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 Vice-Provost and Dean, and other persons appointed by General Faculties Council.

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

University Library

The University of Alberta Libraries (UAL) is Canada's second largest research library, with a print and electronic collection exceeding 5.1 million titles and over 9.1 million volumes.

UAL is comprised of ten libraries, spanning three campuses, housing physical collections in all disciplines of study at the university. The library locations are visited and used by 3 million people in a year.

Inspiring exploration, connection, and discovery.

We collaborate at the University of Alberta to advance teaching, learning and research.

We provide access to the past and present through collections, services, spaces and expertise.

Our work empowers learners scholars and researchers with local and global impact.

The priorities of the UALberta Libraries for 2018:**Preservation of Digital and Print**

As a trusted steward of the scholarly record, University of Alberta Libraries (UAL) is committed to preserving the digital and print content of enduring value for long-term access.

Research Data Management

Good data management sustains, supports and inspires current and new scholarly research. UAL's technological infrastructure and robust research services facilitates this lifecycle, from data collection and analysis to dissemination and potential reuse.

Student Experience

UAL is dedicated to enhancing students' experience here at UALberta. We do this through our people, services, spaces and collections, and in collaboration with a range of campus partners. We seek student feedback through our Student Library Advisory Committee and respond to changes.

Visit our website to learn about our library spaces and hours, discover our user services, and explore our unique collection.

To contact the library staff, our Ask Us! Service is available via:

- Email
- Live Chat
- Phone
- Text
- Visit
- Book a consultation

www.library.ualberta.ca

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.

Affiliated Colleges**On-Campus Colleges**

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

St Joseph's College

<http://stjosephs.ualberta.ca/>

General Information

St Joseph's College was established by the Roman Catholic Church and incorporated by the Legislature of Alberta and affiliated with the University of Alberta in 1926 to provide a Catholic dimension to postsecondary education. In collaboration with the University, the College contributes to liberal education by offering courses in the Judaeo-Christian intellectual and religious tradition and applying it to contemporary issues. St Joseph's College also offers student resident spaces for men and women located in the heart of campus.

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.