

# 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 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.

#### 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. 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.

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. 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 Colors

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

### The University Flag

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

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

### Trademarks and Logos

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

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

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

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

### Academic Costume

#### Undergraduate Degrees

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

#### Doctorate Degrees

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

#### Honorary Degrees

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



## 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 Filewyk
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

### 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 Therrin
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 Asch
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

## 242 Constitution of the University

### 242.1 Introduction

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

#### The Chancellor

##### Chancellor of the University

LJ Hughes, BA, LL.D (Hon)

The Chancellor is titular head of the University, and represents the public interest in the University. Elected for a four-year term of office by the Senate, the Chancellor is chair of the Senate, an ex officio member of the Board of Governors, confers all degrees and represents the University at ceremonial occasions.

#### The President and Vice-Chancellor

##### President and Vice-Chancellor

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, corporate 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 Babiuik, 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.

##### Vice-President (Advancement)

OAS Outar, BA, MA

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](http://www.governance.ualberta.ca/BoardofGovernors.aspx)

#### The Senate

[www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/senate/](http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/senate/)

#### General Faculties Council

[www.governance.ualberta.ca/GeneralFacultiesCouncil.aspx](http://www.governance.ualberta.ca/GeneralFacultiesCouncil.aspx)

#### Deans' Council

[www.governance.ualberta.ca/AdvisoryGroups/DeansCouncil.aspx](http://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 resources of the University of Alberta Library system comprise one of the major research collections in Canada. Library information and collection access is provided through the Library's web page: [www.library.ualberta.ca](http://www.library.ualberta.ca). Library services are offered electronically and on site. As well, the Library provides comfortable, modern study spaces for individual and group work and an interlibrary loan service through a network of research collections in North America and around the world.

The Humanities and Social Sciences Library (HSS) is located in the Rutherford Library, and contains collections numbering about two million volumes including monograph current and bound periodicals and government documents. A very large collection of materials in microformats and a significant collection of Canadian and foreign newspapers are also available for use. Access to a large and growing collection of databases, electronic books, electronic journals and statistical sources is provided through the online catalogue. HSS houses the music collections and the Interlibrary Loans/Document Delivery Unit.

The Bruce Peel Special Collections Library is located on the lower level of Rutherford South. The Peel Library contains more than 150,000 volumes and manuscripts, with particular strengths in Canadiana, Anglo-American literature, Amer-Indian history and culture, European history, print culture, private presses, and livres d'artistes. Major holdings in English literature include John Bunyan, William Blake, DH Lawrence, 18th century plays, and three-decker novels with emphasis on the Minerva Press and the Sir Sam Steele Collection. With its ambitious exhibition and teaching program, the Peel Library attracts thousands of visitors and over 100 classes every year. In conjunction with its exhibition program, the library publishes award-winning catalogues and web exhibits, which are curated by experts in their field.

The Cameron Library houses the Science and Technology Collection, the Dr Josephine M Mitchell Mathematics Library, the William C Wonders Map Collection, the Canadian Circumpolar Collection, and the Knowledge Common, a technology-rich facility for study, work, and collaboration. The Science and Technology Collection includes information resources in all formats and supports the research and teaching in the Faculty of Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences; the Faculty of Engineering; and the Faculty of Science. The Knowledge Common and basement Study Hall are open 24 hours/day during the term.

Cameron Library also houses Bibliographic and Information Technology Services, Administrative Services, Digital Initiatives, the Technology Training Centre, and the ONEcard Office and eplGO, a branch of Edmonton Public Library.

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

The John A Weir Memorial Law Library resides on the second and third floors of the Law Centre. The Library contains law reports, statutes, and regulations for all Canadian jurisdictions, the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and the United States, as well as an extensive collection of journals, legal treatises and textbooks, legislative documents and legal reference sources. The Library has a large collection of documentaries and films on legal and human rights topics. The Weir Law Library is also noted for the number of electronic legal resources that are licensed on a campus-wide basis and available to all members of the campus community. The Weir Law Library has extensive collections in constitutional, human rights, commercial, international, environmental, natural resources, health, and criminal law, law reform and legal history. All collections are accessible through the online catalogue.

The Herbert T Coutts (Education and Physical Education) Library occupies the three-storey east wing of the Education Building. Through its collections and services, the library serves the research and teaching needs of the Faculties of Education and Physical Education and Recreation. The library houses a research

level Education Collection (located on the main and second floors) containing in-depth materials on the theory and practice of teaching. The extensive Curriculum Collection (located in the basement) contains learning resources and classroom materials for use with students from the kindergarten to Grade 12 level. There is a unique deposit collection from the Canadian Children's Book Centre and the books can be browsed on site.

The Winspear Business Library is located on the main floor of the Business Building. This facility houses the print reference collection, current business newspapers and magazines, and the reserve collection for courses. In addition, the Library provides access to an extensive collection of specialized finance, marketing, economics, international business and company and industry databases. In-depth assistance with finding business information is provided on site. A large collection of on-line self-help guides and tutorials are available from the Winspear Business Library's web page. These guides help individuals find statistics, company, industry, product, stock market, and international business information.

The Bibliothèque Saint-Jean is located on the ground floor of the Campus Saint-Jean. It provides resources and services to support teaching and research programs in the fields of humanities, social sciences, nursing, business administration, education and pure sciences. The library is open to the general public. The Bibliothèque Saint-Jean is considered to be the largest French library in Western Canada. It holds an outstanding French-language collection of over 200,000 items, including curriculum materials, works of Western Canadian heritage and a vast virtual library of digital resources and scholarly databases. It also houses selective English and Spanish-language materials. The Bibliothèque Saint-Jean offers discipline-specific library guides and online tutorials, consultations and full-time desk assistance from the knowledgeable staff.

The Augustana Campus Library is located in Camrose, Alberta an hour south-east of Edmonton. Through its collections and services, the Library supports the research needs of approximately 1,000 undergraduate liberal arts and sciences students and 75 teaching faculty at Augustana. The new Augustana Library building celebrated its first day of service in September 2009. The Library places a strong emphasis on professional assistance for students and the application of principles of information literacy. Reference service and classroom instruction by librarians is implemented via a teaching model where the librarians play a key role in the development of students' critical thinking skills and awareness of the research process.

The Archives is located off-campus, and is the official repository for the permanently valuable records of the University of Alberta and its affiliated institutions. Holdings consist of material that is of continuing administrative, legal, or historical value. In addition to administrative and academic records, the Archives also collects University publications and the private papers of faculty, staff, students, alumni, and various university-related organizations. The Archives also contains the records of many notable individuals and organizations relating to Alberta and federal politics, the oil sands, theatre, education, and western settlement.

The Archives preserves over 8,500 linear metres of records. This includes textual records, photographs, audio and video recordings, film, microforms, architectural drawings, and maps.

## 244 Alumni Association

[www.ualberta.ca/alumni](http://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 through studying the Judaeo-Christian intellectual and religious tradition and applying it to contemporary issues.

**245.1.2 St Stephen's College**

[www.ualberta.ca/st.stephens](http://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.