Publishing at the University of Alberta Libraries

Journal Publishing

The University of Alberta Libraries provides significant support to over 50 Canadian open access journals through our no-fee publishing service. We provide web hosting for journals using the Open Journal Systems (OJS) publishing software and provide several value-added services, including:

- OJS software hosting, updates and maintenance
- Article-level DOI creation and registration through CrossRef
- LOCKSS archival preservation through the PKP Preservation Network
- Inclusion with the University of Alberta and NEOS library systems, and the EBSCO knowledge base
- Referrals and assistance to journal managers and editors with journal setup, management, and discovery of their content

For more information, see the related Memorandum of Understanding and contact library.publishing@ualberta.ca to discuss whether our service is the right match for your journal.

Open Textbook Publishing

The University of Alberta Libraries provides no-fee publishing services for open textbooks and other open educational resources for affiliated faculty and staff. This service is available for the creation or adaptation of content that will result in openly licensed learning materials that will be used in a course.

What we offer:

- Pressbooks and Omeka hosting, updates and maintenance
- DOI creation and registration through CrossRef
- Referrals and assistance with with technology, metadata, or copyright

For more information, see the related Memorandum of Understanding and contact library.publishing@ualberta.ca to see if our service is the right match for your learning materials. You can also check out the OER Awards, to see if you are eligible to apply for additional support for your project.

Our Titles

- The Grim Educator by C. van Kessel (2018)
- Clinical Hematology by Michelle To and Valentin Villatoro (2018 - Forthcoming)
Especially at high altitude. She could provide a calm atmosphere of reassurance. She was quite taken by the whole idea of women’s climbing. The women we climbed with were mature enough not to rely in any way on men. For climbers of all genders, the counterculture movement of the seventies stirred resistance to older traditions of swearing loyalty to a single authoritarian leader. Aware that team cohesion would be essential, Blum arranged for the group to meet with a psychologist, Karin Carrington. At one session, climber Joan Firey said she didn’t completely trust Blum’s ability to lead. Women were having a little success climbing, and it was starting to make men nervous. It was as if they thought, You girls can climb, but don’t take on the biggest mountains. This social group of climbers and mountaineers as well as the activity mountaineering have become quite significant since the 18th century, especially in Central Europe. The discourses around this topic may have been “one of the key ways that modern, Western ideas about human activity, the idea of the body and the linking of gender to ideas about nationalism, colonialism, and race have been formulated” (Rak 2007, 112). This is because writing about mountaineering is equally important as the activity itself. Social Climbing on Annapurna: High-altitude Mountaineering Narratives. ESC, 33(1-2), 109–146. Wodak, R. (2012). But to mountain climbers, Annapurna is the site of some of the greatest achievements in high-altitude mountaineering. According to Reinhold Messner in Annapurna: so Years of Expeditions in the Death Zone, Annapurna has never become a fashionable mountain to climb but it remains a credible goal for climbers who wish to push the limits of climbing (150) because it is more difficult to climb than Everest or other “easy eight-thousanders” (149). These narratives about climbing Annapurna can, therefore, provide a test case for looking at how gender issues emerge where we usually do not look for them, in texts that most critics are not accustomed to thinking about as rhetorical at all.