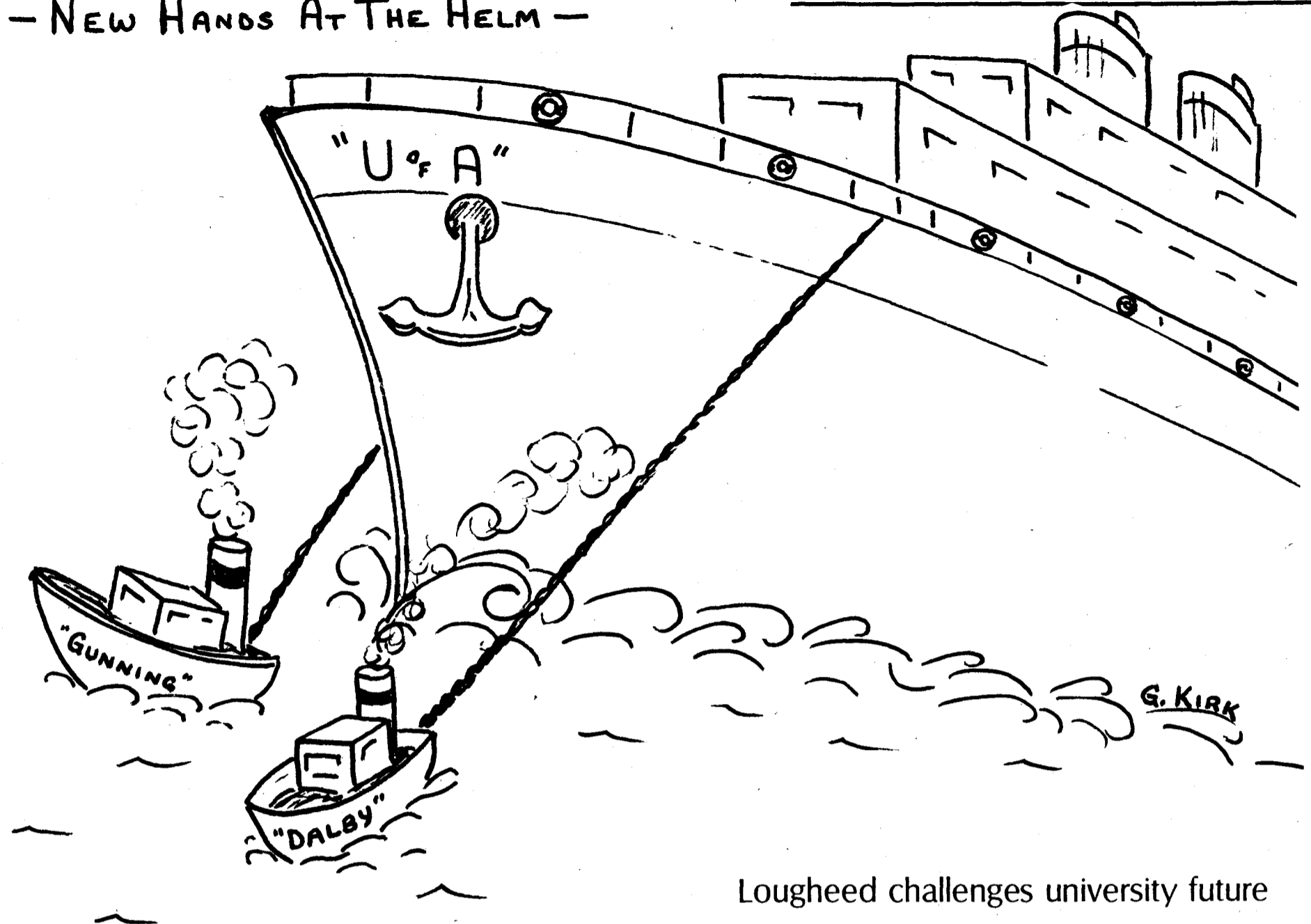


- NEW HANDS AT THE HELM -



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He returned to Scotland for his Doctorate. He never finished his Thesis though, choosing instead to work his way up to President of the U of A through a period of lecturing, then heading the Political Economy Department, the School of Commerce and then becoming Dean of Business Affairs.

Student advisory services were established in 1950 and evening classes for degree credit began in 1952. The School of Physiotherapy came into being two years later and in 1955 the School of Pharmacy became a Faculty.

In 1952, Dr. E.P. Scarlett graced the office of Chancellor with his scholarship, medical knowledge and military background.

Building that marked post-war development were the west wing of the Medical Building (1947); the east wing, containing the new Dental Clinic (1948); the Students' Union Building and the new provincial Laboratory Building (1953); the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium and the Administration Building (1957); and the Biological Science Building (1958).

In 1959, Dr. Walter H. Johns became president of the U of A on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. Under his hand the university grew from about 2,200 students to an unbelievable 15,300.

During his term new problems loomed for the University, including finances, space, research and grants. He was also witness to the changing character of students as they became politically active.

He came up the ranks from Assistant Dean of Arts and Sciences to Assistant President.

After resigning in 1969 he returned as a lecturer in a University which he had seen triple in size under his leadership.

Dr. Max Wyman followed Johns as president in 1969. Born in Lethbridge he also ran into the newer problem of budget construction and tenure. As well he ran into the new problem: Government. Having made it through the student crises he soon ran into budget cuts and dropping enrollment.

He is credited with expanding the student voice in University politics, particularly the GFC.

Also a U of A graduate he came into the office after spending time as a full professor of math, then Head of the Math Department, Dean of Science and finally Academic Vice-President.

Mr. Justice L.Y. Cairns was Chancellor from 1958-64. He helped found the Alumni Association and Friends of the University. He also never drove a car.

He was followed by Dr. F.P. Galbraith, a journalist. His father edited the Red Deer Advocate. He became the editor and publisher, guiding it from a small weekly to one of the most respected dailys in Canada.

Following Galbraith, the Office of Chancellor took a decided turn as a young lawyer named Desrochers took over. It is now apparent that the office of Chancellor is no longer a social function as the public demands more and more credibility from the University.

Today the University of Alberta has more than 18,000 students and an academic staff of 1,600. Its operating budget has soared to more than \$90,000 a term.

The university is run autonomously and is governed by the Senate, Board of Governors, General Faculties Council, Deans' Council and student government bodies.

The Senate is known as the University's conscience. Its 54 members represent Alberta's citizenry and are involved in debating and discussing issues pertinent to the university.

The Board of Governors is the primary governing body of the university. The conduct, management and control of the university, all its property, revenue, and other internal and external affairs are vested in this body.

General Faculties Council is the major academic decision-making body within the university but it is subordinate in financial matters to the Board of Governors. Students achieved parity with elected faculty on GFC in 1971 and are represented on the council by 49 persons.

GFC is generally responsible for managing academic matters in such areas as courses, examinations, student appeals and faculty decisions.

The Students' Union is an incorporated body which handles administration of student affairs, including the development and management of student institutions, student law and other areas of specific interest to students.

Changes have been plentiful but the university's role - teaching, research and public service - has remained in view since 1906.

Lougheed challenges university future

by Greg Neiman

Premier Peter Lougheed's speech was the subject of speculation long before the ceremonies began at the dual inauguration last night at the Jubilee Auditorium. Through the media's early-warning system, namely the Public Relations office, Gateway learned that the premier, as deliverer of the main address, had requested not less than half-an-hour in which to make his talk.

It was anticipated, then, that some major announcement were going to be made at the ceremony. This anticipation was heightened by the discovery that Lougheed would not use a prepared speech, therefore no advanced text could be obtained.

Newly-installed Chancellor Dalby said that he expected "at least passing reference" to an announcement concerning government-university relations, "... but if I'm wrong, I shall speculate no further."

So it was an interested and curious audience that watched Alberta's premier approach the podium.

The address began with what appeared to be a sugar coating. Lougheed reminisced about the friends he had made while he was a student here, and added that his term of office as SU president was good preparation for the job he now holds.

Yes, Chancellor Dalby, University-Government relations was part of his speech. Lougheed mentioned that, as was said in the inauguration addresses of both Dalby and Gunning, he, too looked forward to a closer bond between the University, and the provincial government.

"We are looking forward in our department to working with you," said the premier, "but that's not to say it will always be easy."

He said it was only through a mutual frankness that any differences that would inevitably arise between the two institutions, could never be resolved.

What lies ahead for Alberta, and how would that affect the University?

These questions would be best answered by first examining the provinces present situation, its strengths and weaknesses, and then attempting to look over the horizon.

Premier Lougheed described Alberta's situation in confederation, and in the world, mainly with respect to the rapid depletion of our non-renewable energy resources.

"We are trustees, not merely for today, but for our children yet unborn."

He then described what he thought lies ahead for our University in terms of five challenges he thought the University should face.

The first of these was that the university should handle its public trust funds wisely and without waste.

The second was that the university administrators should not be so cautious, or so conservative as to fail to take advantage of so bold and innovative a thing as others cannot do.

The third challenge to the University of the future was to check the growing wave of disrespect for the law, by example, and by its own integrity.

The fourth challenge was that the University maintain a balance, while as prosperity grows in this province, the University will remain a stable institution.

The final challenge was that the University open its mind beyond this province to the world, realizing that the life of this institution affects and is

affected by the entire global community.

"They have to be met," said Lougheed explaining how.

One of the keys to doing this would be for the University to deal in quality, not quantity, augmenting the premiers stand on conservation.

"We must broaden our views and realize the impact of our lives on the world," he said, stressing again that we cannot remain in a shell, living of, and for ourselves.

The premier expressed agreement with the new chancellor and president with a statement that research, however important, will not infringe on the primary function of the University, namely teaching. He was pleased with the fact that the two dignitaries had seen that the University should not function to the embellishment of the academic aspirations of the staff, but that the education of its students should take the forefront.

"I don't want to give the false impression that this could be accomplished overnight...but tonight could be a turning point, a starting place... to work in these areas."

In conclusion, Lougheed went over the gist of his previous statements emphasising, "we look forward to a closer working relationship with this University."