

## Mephram says cheating regulations 'too strict'

New regulations regarding plagiarism were passed at last Tuesday's senate meeting. These will appear in next year's calendar.

There was some debate over the report of the Student Standings and Promotions Committee but it was adopted with very few nays. Student senator Mike Mephram said the regulations were too strict as a student failed on a major assignment may fail the course. Therefore, he suggested that students caught plagiarizing be allowed to submit a legitimate assignment. However, most senators disagreed with this, and it was rejected.

The report defined plagiarism in the following way: "Quoting verbatim or almost verbatim from a source (such as copyrighted material, notes, letters, business entries, etc.) without acknowledging this to be a quotation, is plagiarism. Also, taking over someone else's line of thought, argument, arrangement, and supporting evidence (such as, for

example, statistics, bibliographies etc.) without indicating such dependence, is plagiarism. In general, submitting someone else's work, in whatever form (film, workbook, artwork, etc.) is plagiarism." This definition was taken from the Glendon College calendar.

If an instructor is satisfied that the plagiarism is the result of a "genuine misunderstanding," the student may be permitted to submit a "genuine piece of work." The student's name will then be given to the appropriate dean, and department, divisional, or programme head, as well as the registrar. The registrar will then "advise the student in writing of the regulations regarding plagiarism and possible consequences."

This will not be considered a first offence, but a second plea of ignorance will not be accepted, the report says.

If the plagiarism is deliberate, then the student's name will be given to the registrar who will notify him or her by registered

letter of the regulations and his or her right to appeal to the standings and promotions committee.

Appeals will be accepted in writing within ten days of the date of the registrar's notification.

On the first offence, a student will receive an "F" in the course

unless a satisfactory piece of genuine work is submitted, in which case the student will receive an "F" on that assignment only.

For second offenders, a recommendation for expulsion will be made to the president of the university, the reason of expulsion

to be noted on the student's academic record.

"The Committee will consider carefully cases involving apparent simultaneous offences to determine whether or not a second offence is involved," the report concluded.

## 'Three-day registration suggested'

The Senate task force on registration presented a progress report to the Senate on Tuesday, March 9th.

Six proposals for implementation next year were suggested. These include extending the registration to three days, possibly Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of registration week, or else Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

On the first day, all freshmen would register. On day two all others in Arts, Business, Administration, Education, and Physical Education would register, and on the last day, all other students enrolled in Engineering, Forestry, Forest Engineering, Computer Science, Science, and Nursing, would register.

Another proposal was to continue registration through lunch hour on registration day.

An information sheet would be provided to each student and academic advisor explaining the registration process.

Finally, the report suggested pre-produced computer "course" cards be given to academic advisors to be given to students registering in each course. "Properly handled," the report said, "this will ensure that each Department will know how its courses and sections are filling up as registration proceeds and would also ensure that students could not get themselves registered in

courses or sections which do not exist."

Other possibilities under consideration include having students grouped alphabetically in order to spread the registration over the whole day rather than having a rush during the first two hours.

Also, registration might be held in a building where hallways could be utilised as opposed to the "bull

pen" approach used at the rink. However, some senators thought this would be confusing, particularly to first year students.

Also, duplication of forms could be excluded and an identification card without a picture might be considered.

The task force said that pre-registration by mail should not be considered for the 1976-77 year.

## SRC forms aid group

By PAT POTTER

A motion to form a standing committee on student aid was passed during the March 7th SRC meeting.

The committee composed of four students and one SRC representative will be directly responsible to the council. Its purpose is to research the present student aid system and improve it.

The Student Aid Committee will endeavor to make all pertinent information available to the students at large.

The committee will question present government policies and propose alternatives.

It will also act in liaison with the

other New Brunswick campuses, specifically the student aid committees operating or presently being formed at these universities.

Since the last information on student aid was given out, the university has lost over \$2,000,000 in grants, according to Gordon Kennedy, vice-president of the SRC. There should be a continuing flow of information to the students, he said.

Because of the strong feeling about student aid raised by the recent demonstration, councillor Allan Patrick stated he found it hard to believe that the student aid committee could remain unbiased. "It would go one way or the other," said Patrick.



The penny drive to assist Guatemalan recovery, due to continue today, had collected over \$250 when The Brunswickan went to press Thursday. Collection booths are located in the Student Union Building and the St. Thomas University cafeteria.

## Panelists divided on Canadian 'power reality'

By DAVE SIMMS

Four panelists agreed Tuesday night Maritime development is dependent on Maritimers understanding the "power reality" of politics in Canada and the region, but could not concur on where the power lies.

The four included University of New Brunswick economist W.Y. Smith, St. Thomas University economist Tom Good, Atlantic Provinces Economic Council research director Bruce Benton and David Malcolm of the provincial agriculture department's rural development branch.

The discussion was held as the second in four events staged March 8-11 as part of the Canadian University Service Overseas-sponsored Development Awareness Week.

Smith, who acted as chairman, concentrated on the economic issues of regional development criticizing the federal and provincial governments' lack of comprehensive policies integrating regional improvement with a national industrial scheme. Development of the region requires the distribution of manufacturing industries

throughout Canada, he told the 15 people—including the press—who attended.

Expansion of the manufacturing sector here was important to reduce the decline of the added value of production in the country.

There also have to be regional strategies integrated with such national schemes. While existing economic growth strategy includes many components of the desired comprehensive plan, many parts are still missing he said.

Governments must become responsive, he continued, and Maritimers must exert greater pressure for development assistance on the federal bureaucracy, where the basis of power lies in this country.

This drew argument from Good, who said this power—the ability to influence political decision-making and policy implementation—came from the larger corporations and members of wealthier families in the region. It is a fact, he said, that capitalism concentrates wealth and power.

Using the analogy of a card game called 2006, he attempted to demonstrate that poorer regions in Canada and countries in the Third

World under such a free enterprise system are punished for economic failure and by attempting to attract high-risk industrial ventures only become more economically depressed.

What is needed in this area, he said, is less investment "in the Bricklins and the Shaheens" and more focus on developing the local economy to do more than just work toward a balance of provincial imports and exports.

Government intervention in such areas as agriculture, housing and textiles, he said, could establish businesses not in the traditional sense of being profit-maximizing but providing employment, generating some revenue and providing Maritimers with a sense of worth.

This sense was missing in the existing system, he said, since many had developed a "dependent mentality" because much power and wealth tends to be accumulated by the family compact in this region.

Malcolm introduced the phrase family compact, when he paraphrased someone who said the Maritimers were the last area in Canada to have an economic elite of wealthy families.

This concentration of wealth is the basis for regional underdevelopment, he said. While many of the original settlers of the Maritimes were given narrow ribbon-shaped land grants, other more favored individuals were granted tracts of hundreds of thousands of acres.

These individuals, said Malcolm, quickly gained higher status in the community and attracted the wealth generated from the smaller tracts.

These large land owners influenced and participated in provincial politics creating such legislation as that which enabled them to buy railroads, have them chartered and receive government assistance, he said. This so-called free enterprise system brought many inefficient railroads into existence, some of which were later incorporated into national railroad systems.

Malcolm called for a comprehensive development policy, but only after goals had been established. Governments have always thought of development in terms of physical prosperity, plant construction and so on, he said, but

attention must be paid to popular wants and needs.

"The question is," he said, "how to bring the maximum benefits to those people who own—and hopefully that means everyone in the region—these resources," he said.

Only when there is a more equal distribution of wealth in the region can we seriously consider development, he said.

Benton also spoke in terms of economic development in his opening remarks and said the region needed to develop a self-sustaining industrial base. These industries would have to be labor-intensive, he said, in order to establish a residential market.

It was also important, he said, to focus government incentives toward a common goal "rather than having different departments all going in separate directions."

Most importantly, he said, Maritimers haven't developed their most important resource, he said, the human resource. He said the region lags behind other provinces in education. Smith argued that the disparity in education standards was not as significant now as in the past.