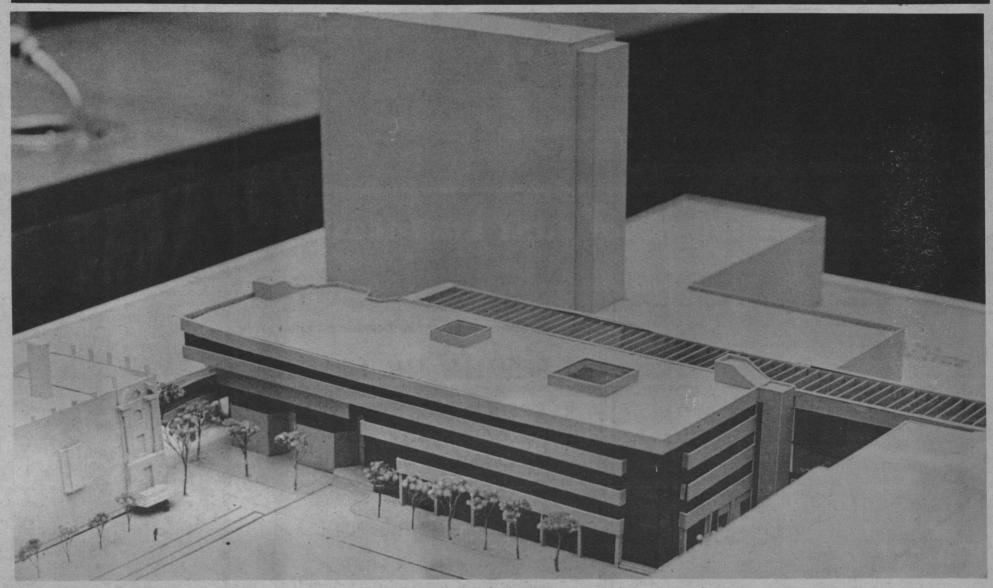
Democracy substitutes election by the inconpetent many

The Gateway

for appointment by the corrupt few -G. B. Shaw

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In case anyone out there is interested, this is the new Business Administration and Commerce Building which the University intends to sandwich in between the Henry Marshall Tory Building and Rutherford Library. Rumor has it that the new building is part of the University's on going anti-grass campaign started when someone phoned in to complain that they were sick and tired of seeing students smoking the stuff.

Photo by Peter Johnston

Dental profs threaten to quit

A group of seven members of the Faculty of Dentistry threatened to resign if a "market supplement" increment of more than \$5000 were not added to their present incomes at the September 6th meeting of the Board of Governors.

The measure, said John Nichol, secretary of the Board of Governors, came as a result of disparity in wages between instructors in dentistry, and dental hygiene, and their professional counterparts.

Professor Grant Davy, president of the Association of the Academic Staff at the U of A (AASUA), said that instructors in the professional faculties (dentistry, law, and medicine) could earn much more money "if they held offices downtown" and worked commercially.

As a result, the university does not have the drawing power to accumulate new staff in these faculties

In the past, the U of A has deemed that all instructors should be paid equally since equal time and effort was put in by instructors in all faculties. A lecturer at the U of A earns a minimum of \$10,368 and a maximum of \$13,390. Asistant professors get between \$13,440 and \$17611, associate professors earn \$17661 minimally to a maximum of \$23,416, and a full professor earns between \$23,466 and \$27,109.

Since 80% of the university's budget already is used to pay staff, Nichol said, the university is put in a very tight situation when demands for increased salaries are made.

The market supplement concept is not new, though said Davy

In 1968, the Board and the AASUA agreed that new members in dentistry could be given a group supplement up to \$65,00 per year, on an individual basis. This was not taken advantage of until January 1974 when the Faculty of Dentistry submitted a brief to the Board requesting a salary increase of \$5000 per year for existing staff, and \$6500 per year for all new staff.

On September 5, the

AASUA passed a resolution supporting their demands in principle but maintaining that increments should be given on an individual basis.

The next day, at the Board meeting, a counter offer was made of \$5000 per year to be given on a pro-rated basis effective between September 1st and May 30th.

Five of the seven instructors have since withdrawn their resignations, by Grea Neiman

Early diagnosis, drugs still the best way to beatCancer

Confidence that continued effort in the field of preventative medicine along with improved early diagnostic methods and treatment procedure, coupled with expanded research, will ultimately prove cancer can be beaten.

This belief was expressed by

Plagarism a complex symptom

Wellesley, Mass. - (I.P.) - Plagarism is not a new problem to the Wellesley College community but it seems to be one of increasing importance, according to Nancy Richar '76.

"Ironically, although most students know what plagiarism is, they don't know how to avoid it," she reports.

Report: The plagiarism problem at Wellesley entails more than verbatim copying from a book or a friend's paper. For example, improperly crediting an idea, inadequate footnotes or even having a quote on every line would come under the title of plagiarism.

Paraphrasing is another major problem. Many students consider rewriting a passage in their own words an example of original expression. This is one of the most obvious examples of plagiarism.

According to faculty, students often don't understand the correct way to write a paper. The point is not "what the professor wants." The purpose of an assignment is an exercise

to make the writer think, and take an argument and criticize it. A good paper is not just facts and experts' opinions connected cohesively. It should be stimulating intellectual exercise.

General Judiciary concludes that plagiariam results not from dishonest or malicious intent, but from a simple misunderstanding of how to write a paper.

Dean of the Class of '74 and lecturer in the English department, Mrs. Eyges, suggests that the problems which lead a student to plagiarize, often come from a too rigid high school training. Creative writing is emphasized and is separated from research or term papers.

Many Willesley students have also been in advanced. English courses where they did extended projects senior year to escape the boredom of Senior Comp. As a result, their basic writing skills suffered.

Mrs. Eyges criticized colleges for continuing this trend. However, she said that incoming students are more

aware pf tjeor difficulties. English 109, Wellesley's expository writing course, has more than doubled to include fifteen sections. The problem with this course is that all sections are taught differently reflecting the instructors' personal interest such as drama or poetry.

The fundamental paper writing skills and methods of critical analysis remain largely ignored. Even Experimental 109, the remedial course with upperclassmen as tutors, deals with simple grammatical and literary deficiencies, not composition.

One method of dealing with this situation would be the creation of a booklet, outlining Wellesley's rules and resources. It would include a definitive statement on plagiarism illustrated by anonymous cases. The emphasis would be on writing for Wellesley professors as opposed to the standardized style book approach to doing research footnotes and bibliographies.

Dr. D.F. Cameron, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, U of A, while addressing the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Cancer Society, Edmonton Unit at the W.W. Cross Cancer Institute, Wednesday.

Wednesday.

'Although ignorance concerning the nature of cancer is extensive and there is much to be learned about certain essential features of the group of diseases known as cancer, the fact is that more is known about causative factors and means of preventing and treating certain types of cancer than almost any other major chronic disease," said Dr. Cameron.

Despite the seriousness of the disease, methods of treating various kinds of cancer are improving. In Canada, 52% of all persons with cancer today have a chance of being alive 5 years after treatment. This is a decided improvement over the 1930's, with fewer than 20% of cancer patients could be expected to survive the disease by 5 years or more.

Dr. Cameron cited surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy have been effective in leadint to normal life expectancy in patients with

Continued on page 2

NO GATEWAY TUESDAY

A single exam week issue will appear on Wed. Oct. 23 instead.