

salary versus grant . . . .

. . . . SRC comptroller's report-

## honouraria's to be restricted?

Following is a report on the allocation of SRC honouraria, submitted to that body by its Comptroller, Jim Muir.

The Students Representative Council of the University of New Brunswick ordinarily finances and administers an honoraria program each year whereby students holding certain positions of responsibility in major student organizations are eligible to receive a cash grant of an amount up to the level specified in the current SRC budget.

To keep the expense of providing such a system of grants within realistic and manageable proportions, close restrictions are placed upon the number of honoraria recipients; as well as the size of individual grants.

The amount of honoraria allotted to the individual, that holds a certain position is not necessarily in direct consideration to the amount of time required to fill the position, although this factor may have importance in some cases. More directly, the level of individual honoraria reflects an appreciation of the degree of responsibility attached to a given position and an understanding of the financial, legal or administrative problems which may arise if the job is not handled responsibly. Nevertheless, the student who occupies a position for which an honoraria is provided has no guarantee of receiving the full amount of the grant. The SRC reserved the right to reduce the amount of any grant made it, upon serious and thorough review the council feels that the position in question was not filled effectively. The council expects the recipients of grants to fulfil obligations and duties of the positions in a conscientious, efficient and businesslike manner.

The Administrative Board reviews the honoraria for all positions. This is done in the middle and again at the conclusion of the term of office for each position in question. An amount of up to fifty percent of the full honoraria may be given at each review. The council is informed of all allotments made by the AB and reserves the right to alter any AB decision.

A difficult task, in the administration of such a system of grants, is the determination of a relatively fair and realistic level of honoraria for each of the various positions, relative to the nature of the position; and relative to other positions for which grants are awarded. For this purpose the AB is obliged to categorize the various grant supported positions, to the best of their ability; into several levels which hopefully reflect the magnitude of responsibility and required effort attached to a given position.

As previously stated, the main criteria for the allotment of honoraria is the level of responsibility of the position; little effort is made to compensate students simply for the number of hours they spend filling their position. This is consistent with the principle that the AB is not at all convinced that the SRC should, or is financially able to, reimburse all UNB students for long hours spent participating in club or society activities, whether in a leadership capacity or not.

Ultimately it is up to the individual student to decide what portion of his time shall be devoted to a given extra-curricular activity. The AB operates with the consensus that the council should not offer grants as a lure to draw students into a time consuming position. The position must be filled due to interest, and not for money. In addition it would be financially unfeasible to attempt to justly compensate these individuals for time spent.

There are a number of student positions which, when filled entail the shouldering of varying degrees of responsibility. Characteristically they involve a decision making function, which can potentially result in serious and/or long-lasting complications to the functioning of the student Union. Generally this pertains to individuals that speak on behalf of the Union, initiate and carry out matters of policy and work regularly with large amounts of the union's finances. The SRC recognizes that the number of such positions are relatively very small. For positions of this nature grants are allotted according to what is felt to be their respective levels of responsibility.

Presently the SRC makes grants to positions which are placed in three roughly definable levels of responsibility. These levels are: (1) SRC President and Comptroller; (2) Second level or positions of leadership in major organizations; (3) Third level or top staff members in major organizations.

The following represents a summary of current SRC honoraria allocations, as of December, 1970:

Level I (over \$800) ... SRC President ... \$1,400 (1) ... Brunswick Editor, \$1,100 (2) ... SRC Comptroller, \$1,000 (3)

Level II (\$300 to \$800) ... RUNB Director... \$800, SRC PR Officer... \$500, SRC Vice-President... \$300, SRC Finance Chairman ... \$300, Yearbook Editor ... \$300.

Level III (less than \$300)... Yearbook Photo Editor... 200, Campus Police Chief ... 100, RUNB Chief Engineer ... 100, RUNB Business Manager... 100, RUNB Station Manager... 100, RUNB Prod. Manager... 100, 1 Assist. CP Chief... 50, 1 Assist. CP Chief... 50. Total Honoraria, \$5,000.

An effort is made to see that all grant-supported positions, within a given level, entail roughly similar amounts of responsibility. Each of the three levels has a range of grants related to it: Level I-- over 800, Level II--300 to 800 and Level

III--less than 300. Note Level I includes also the value of free tuition where applicable.

(1) and (3) tuition (600) included, paid by the university at no cost to the SRC similarly (2) includes one-half tuition also paid by the University at no cost to the SRC.

In addition to the honoraria program, the SRC is employing two students during the academic year 1970-71. The managing editor and the production manager of the Brunswickan shall earn \$500 each for their term of office. This special provision was made for this year mainly due to the role they are playing in producing the newspaper to a camera-ready stage. This, being the first year the Brunswickan has done most of its own production work, involves a high degree of close supervision, as well as the recruitment and training of staff to do the additional work. Several thousand dollars savings to the SRC is anticipated as one of the benefits of the undertaking. It is expected that the two roles of Managing Editor and Production Manager shall be allotted an honoraria of \$250 each during the academic year 1971 - 72 providing that the Brunswickan organization is able to comfortably deal with the new production procedures by that time.

The SRC does not anticipate increasing the number of recipients in the near future. It is generally agreed the positions for which honoraria are now given include all which entail a significant degree of responsibility of the nature earlier described in this report. There may, or may not, be minor adjustments in the amounts already allocated. The SRC is cautious not to get into the trap of, in effect, placing students on salary simply to avoid the necessity of expanding the grant program. Generally speaking the honoraria program has now reached the point that the expense of financing it should level off immediately.

### Walk Maze To Infirmary

Several students seem to be having difficulties in getting to the new infirmary.

The new facilities are located in Tibbits Hall. To get there, proceed to Tibbits Hall, go past the main entrance to the end of the building.

From there, go to the doorway with pillars on the side, and then inside upstairs to the second floor, and there is the infirmary.

## Quebec's Bourassa Says "Legitimacy in Peril"

(The following was translated from Le Travail, official organ of the CNTU, a montreal-based confederation of trade unions, Oct. 1970.)

The following statement is quoted from a volume published in January, 1970, by Mr. Robert Bourassa, when he was a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal Party of Québec. He is now premier.

In dealing with disorders, the public powers have so far responded by deploying the police force. The State certainly has a duty to defend citizens against those who put its legitimacy in peril.

But one does not defuse a social problem in the same manner as one defused a bomb. When democratic governments rely only on the forces of order to re-establish the prosperity and security of the State, they have in a certain sense already begun to lose the game.

When groups of citizens, even if they are minority groups, turn to violence and disorder in the process of contesting the legitimacy of power and of doubting the ability of the public authorities to assure good government, it indicates that the system is not in good running order. It is also an indication that it is immediately necessary to move beyond the simple denunciation of the effects of violence to a study of

its causes . . .

The judicial powers, that is to say the courts and the police forces, are an essential instrument for the protection of individuals and for the maintenance of order and peace in society. They must never become instruments of oppression and repression, nor be used to crush individual liberties.

No matter what the circumstances and abuses, we must resist the all-too-easy temptation to use the law as the only response to the social problems of all kinds to which our distressed society has yet to find a solution.

In order to cope with new social phenomena, such as contestation, student discontent, labor militancy, and even terrorism, all phenomena of a universal character, it is necessary for us to find solutions which are both new and appropriate. Past methods become in many cases obsolete and even dangerous. We must first and foremost anticipate the social evils of which these manifestations are only the tangible and too often violent expression.

The violent repression of these phenomena can only be an acknowledgement of a lamentable failure to anticipate their appearance. When one must have recourse to the police in order to repress excesses, society has failed in its primary tasks to promoting the

development of the individual and respect for the rights of others within the established order. . . .

Our police departments must be organized with a view to a new role of prevention and not just of repression. They must not only be the protectors of order but also of fundamental civil liberties. It will indeed be difficult to strike the proper balance in the realization of this double role, but it constitutes one of the challenges which our modern society must confront.

It is not a question of tolerating disorder and anarchy and still less the violence which is often the work of professional agitators; we just never again tolerate the establishment of a police state.

In this post-industrial, consumer society, the citizen risks becoming increasingly the slave of a depersonalizing system: in the laws by which he is governed, he must be able to find those guarantees of his individual liberties and of his fundamental rights without which he would totally lose his dignity.

Please turn to page 5

"JUSTICE MUST BE HUMAN"