NEW SENATOR RENAUDE LAPOINTE

Miss Renaude Lapointe, a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations, who occupies a seat on the Commission for Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs, was sworn in as a member of the Senate last month.

The charming, quietly-spoken new senator, a journalist for 31 years, is one of French Canada's leading writers. She worked for *La Presse*, the largest French Canadian daily newspaper, from 1959 to 1970 and was the first woman to be appointed to its editorial board. She was later employed as an information officer in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



Senator Paul Martin, Leader of the Senate, and Senator Renaude Lapointe, after the swearing-in ceremony on November 18.

From 1939 to 1959, Miss Lapointe was a reporter for *Le Soleil* of Quebec City; from 1953 to 1955, she was the Quebec correspondent for *Time Magazine* and for the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

"I couldn't believe it when Prime Minister Trudeau approached me," Senator Lapointe said in speaking of her new appointment, "I had to remind him I had no university education and that I was a very, very poor public speaker. I'm better behind a typewriter you know." She stated that she attributed her appointment to the Senate to the "aggressive editorials" she wrote. She is, she states, "a dedicated federalist".

ARMED FORCES PAY RAISE

The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, recently announced increases in pay for the armed forces averaging 11.5 per cent — which, it is estimated, will reach a total of \$39.5 million for the current fiscal year 1971-72 — and a plan to establish wage parity with the public service in the next two years.

The increases, which are retroactive to last October 1, are the result of a study of compensation in the forces compared with that in the public service, and of a well-recognized lag between paylevels of the military and civilian services during the past few years.

In an extensive three-year study by the Treasury Board and an advisory group of the Department of National Defence, some 40 aspects of conditions of work in the forces and the public service were scrutinized in accordance with the Government's proposal to bring the pay of the forces more into line with that of civilians. Special conditions of military service were considered in granting the increases, such as unpaid overtime, frequent inconvenience in relocating, early retirement and other circumstances that have placed the serviceman at a disadvantage in relation to the public servant.

SAMPLES OF PAY

With implementation of the October 1 changes, basic pay for a full-trained infantry private will go from \$415 to \$480 a month, an increase of \$65.

Random samples from tables of the new paystructure indicate that an electrician in the rank of private will earn a maximum of \$530 a month. A corporal-draftsman's top monthly pay will be \$695, while a topographical surveyor in the rank of sergeant will earn a monthly salary of \$861.

Other examples are: a corporal finance clerk at the basic level will receive an increase of \$89 a month, from \$518 to \$607; basic pay for a chief warrant officer in the highest trade category goes from \$930 to \$1,044, a monthly increase of \$114; a general service captain's basic pay goes from \$830 to \$885 a month, a difference of \$55. Rates for a general service captain at the highest level go from \$1,030 to \$1,170, an increase of \$140; minimum salary for a colonel in the general service category goes from \$1,635 to \$1,760 a month, an increase of \$125. A general service colonel earning the maximum rate goes from \$1,825 to \$1,960, an increase of \$135.

In the Reserve force, a private in the sea, land or air elements will earn between \$6.20 and \$10.70 a day, depending on his seniority and trade category.

Daily rates for Reserve officers will include \$18.70 for lieutenants, \$15.80 for captains, and \$43.30 for lieutenant colonels.

"The basic aim of the new military pay struc-