

Increases in the basic rates for corporal range from \$28 a month in the less technical trades to \$43 a month in the more technical trades. Pay for a captain with two years in rank will be increased by \$41 a month and for a major with three years in rank \$53 a month.

Members of the reserve force will receive pay increases comparable to those approved for regular force personnel.

DIFFERENTIALS

A revision will be made in the established dollar differential whereby pilots and air navigators receive higher rates of pay than other general-service officers. Under the revision, the additional dollar differential for pilots in the rank of captain will remain unchanged at an average of \$207 a month and for major will be reduced by \$16 to an average of \$175 a month; for navigators in the rank of captain the monthly differential will be increased by \$20 to an average of \$186 and for majors reduced by \$3 to \$75. Lesser amounts will be paid to a lieutenant-colonel and colonel. The revisions are related to the average amount of flying carried out at each rank level whereby officers in the more senior ranks are required to fly less often than those at the junior rank levels.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES

A review of the forces' special hazard and environmental allowances has resulted in changes to the special allowances paid to personnel serving in ships and submarines and to certain specialist tradesmen employed in aircraft.

An increase in the sea-duty allowance to \$60 a month for personnel serving in ships will be paid to officers above the rank of lieutenant and to men of corporal's rank and above. Officers of the rank of lieutenant and below, and men below the rank of corporal will receive \$30 a month. This compares to an existing allowance which ranges from \$15 to \$45 a month.

A submarine allowance will be paid at rates varying from \$60 to \$180 a month, compared to the present rates of \$45 to \$115 a month. The daily rate for specialist tradesmen employed in aircraft will be raised from \$2 to \$3.

There are no changes in allowances paid to personnel employed in diving and parachutist operations.

The purpose of these allowances is to attract, motivate and retain personnel where circumstances and conditions of hazard or adverse environment exist.

CANADA'S BREWING INDUSTRY

Canada's brewing industry spends more than \$2 million a year on quality control and research. The federal Department of Health and Welfare Food and

Drug Directorate has regulations widely recognized as strict and excellent, which are strictly complied with by all 43 Canadian brewers.

The brewers also co-operate with the malting industry in supporting the Brewing and Malting Barley Research Institute, which has developed better barley for making malt. They use the best quality of hops available from world suppliers and their brewmasters must meet high educational standards. This is reflected in the number of exceptionally qualified personnel employed by Canadian breweries.

Canada's brewing industry is becoming increasingly active abroad and, while not yet a large export, beer from a Canadian formula is now sold in most parts of the world. Actual exports from Canada, too, rose 16 per cent last year over the 1968 figure.

In Canada the brewing industry is just over 300 years old, although the oldest brewery long since became a showpiece for tourists, operated by Dow Brewery, which is part of Canadian Breweries Limited, Toronto. In 1668 Jean Talon, Intendant of New France, opened la Brasserie du Roi, now called the Talon Vaults, in what later became Quebec City.

VISITOR-IMMIGRANT PROBLEM

Mr. Otto E. Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, has tabled in the House of Commons a report by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., on his inquiry into problems arising from the large number of visitors and other non-immigrants in Canada who apply for immigrant status.

Mr. Sedgwick, an authority on civil rights, recommends a number of legislative measures to "sensibly reduce" the legal recourse of those who pose as visitors to seek landed-immigrant status while in Canada. These would involve amendments to the Immigration Act and Regulations and the Immigration Appeal Board Act.

In summary, his recommendations are:

(1) That applicants for landed-immigrant status in Canada should be examined in the same way as if they applied abroad. If their application was rejected they would have the right to an inquiry by a departmental special inquiry officer. There should be no right to appeal - as at present - to the independent Immigration Appeal Board, except by leave of the Board; such leave should be given only in very special circumstances.

(2) That applicants in Canada who claim political asylum have either a right to apply for leave to appeal to the Board, on that ground alone; or, as an alternative, which Mr. Sedgwick said he would prefer, that such applicants have their status decided by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, rather than by the Immigration Appeal Board.

(3) That a decision on security cases be taken by a Security Review Board, as proposed by the Royal