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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, OCTOBER, 1968

THE CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

The objectives for a C.C.P.E. publication, as approved at the November 1965 meeting of Canadian Council, were, briefly; to make the objectives and achievements, of the C.C.P.E. better known to the members of the constituent associations, to disseminate information on legal, professional, educational and welfare developments within the profession of a national or international nature, to keep members informed of developments in other areas of Canada, to inform members on Federal Government legislation concerning the profession and to serve as a national vehicle for the expression of ideas. The approved objective was to publish the magazine at no cost whatsoever to council or to the constituent associations. The entire policy as approved at the November 1965 meeting was to be completely reviewed in the fall of 1966.

At the October 1966 meeting, the editorial policy was not discussed in detail and it was agreed to continue publication at a cost of \$2,000 per year, with the Provincial Associations being responsible for the mailing costs, with some rebate at the end of the year from C.C.P.E. In 1966, the rebate to the Provincial Associations was waived in order to pay for the Centennial Engineering Film.

At the 1967 meeting the subject was again brought up and it was unanimously agreed that the Executive Committee be requested to review the policy governing the publication of The Canadian Professional Engineer after a survey of the Provincial Associations had been carried out to determine their views concerning the matter and that a report be submitted by the Executive Committee for consideration at the Fall 1968 meeting of the Board of Directors.

In view of the foregoing past history it is to be hoped that Canadian Council will this time do something constructive regarding this matter. It is also to be hoped that consideration will be given to not only a review of the total cost of this publication, but also a review of the editorial policy.

It appears that great pains are being taken to make sure that an exact balance is being maintained between English and French. This, no doubt, takes a great deal of editorial skill to maintain such a balance but the publication suffers from the maintenance of such a rigid policy. Surely Engineers, of all people, should be able to take a common-sense approach to the problem of bilingualism in this country. While one may accept the Federal Government policy of scrupulously providing an equal balance in all their publications, it does not make sense in the house organ of a group of professional people. Of our 50,000 odd members, surely the great majority are people who understand English. To put it another way, surely the great majority are, unfortunately perhaps, unable to understand French. It would appear to make sense to follow a more flexible editorial policy in the Canadian Professional Engineer, attempting only to achieve a balance roughly proportional to the number of English and French speaking members in the organization.

On looking over the last five issues, it is difficult to justify a great deal of expense for the amount of information which has been communicated to the members through these issues. An average breakdown of page areas shows English 37%, French 25%, Insurance 32% and Miscellaneous Advertising 6%. Much of the content could have been transmitted through the various Provincial Association publications or through the Engineering Digest, a technical magazine made available

apparently to all Canadian Professional Engineers. In this latter case, there would have been no cost to the members and the message would have been much more widely read, and therefore much more effective.

The only significant advertising in the publication has been from the Group Life Insurance Companies, endorsed by Canadian Council, and deals with a plan designed specifically for professional engineers. It seems incongruous that engineers should be paying, albeit indirectly, for advertising exhorting themselves to purchase an insurance plan for the benefit of one particular insurance company, in addition to the regular flood of mail circulars and phone calls from insistent salesmen.

Should the publication cease immediately, most members of the profession would feel no great loss. Any value in the publication can readily be duplicated by existing commercially sponsored magazines directed to professional engineers or by the Provincial Association publications. Possibly this would help in achieving the desirable goal of holding the line on C.C.P.E. expenses.

This article contains excerpts from Council's report to C.C.P.E. — W.R.M.

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STUDENT POWER

We don't know who the advocates of student power are but we sincerely hope that the majority of engineering students aren't among them. We can see no particular benefit either to the students or to the public from a student takeover of the University administration. Students should be far too busy with their studies to concern themselves with the complex operations of a large university. We don't feel that students are well qualified for the determination of such things as the curriculum or the finances of the university. The ability to administer such things comes only with long years of experience.

What may prompt many student demands is the mistaken belief that the universities exist solely for the benefit of students. This is not so. The students may benefit in future years by increased earning power and by a more enlightened outlook but this is a secondary benefit.

Should those students who advocate student power continue to press for control of the universities, it is our hope that the government will defend the rights of the public by resisting all such demands. There is an old saying that, "He who pays the shot, calls the shot." In this case the taxpayers are paying over 80% of the

cost of the universities. There is no reason, therefore, that they, through their elected representatives should not exercise control.

The universities represent a huge investment by the taxpayers. It is important to the taxpayers that the ever growing cost is kept within reasonable limits and that maximum benefits to the public should be realized. The public has chosen to appoint business and professional men to administer the universities in the belief that these men are best qualified to perform this task. If the students disagree with this policy they may, as they become old enough to vote, make their protest known in a democratic fashion. Student strikes or riots will accomplish nothing. If student riots get out of hand such as at Columbia University, the public, through their police force, will have no option but to take what steps are necessary to restore order. Such performances as took place at Columbia University only convince the public that the control of the universities should remain in the responsible hands of the elected representatives.

—R.M.S.

♦ ♦ ♦

ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

AND THE STRIKE

By W. R. NEWTON, P. Eng.

In view of the recent strike of Postal Workers in which a segment of the Civil Service was able to cripple for a time one of the major government agencies and reduce public services in an essential industry to nil, and in the light of the continuing strike by Lakehead grain handlers and the threat of similar action by the airline pilots and traffic controllers, one begins to wonder at the wisdom of allowing the use of such a weapon by public servants in areas so essential to the economy of the country. In considering this matter, it is recognized that any discussion along these lines in a publication whose potential readership is primarily the engineering profession, will be categorized by labour groups, and by the socialist minded as merely "the mutterings of management." Despite this hazard, however, it behooves us to cogitate seriously on this matter and to contemplate the power of this weapon and the effect its continual application by our Civil Servants must ultimately have upon the economy of the country. The degree of this threat can be readily perceived in recent events in France and in Britain where strikes on a grand scale have made their effects felt far beyond what could ever be logically construed to be realistic or equated to the magnitude of the grievances to be satisfied. It is inconceivable

to the mind of this writer that any segment of government of the country should be controlled by any small group of employees of that government.

In condemning strikes or considering some form of restrictions upon the use of the strike, one must keep in mind however, the right of the individual of self determination and to place values upon his services, and one must also respect the past struggles of the labour movement to achieve rights and recognition for the ordinary worker. It seems, however, that unionization and the right of collective action in the matter of wages and working conditions has gone far beyond the ordinary worker level. We have persons whose positions or specialized knowledge and training must necessarily place them beyond the category of those subject to exploitation by management utilizing this tool to satisfy their own ends. The right of persons in this category to utilize the threat of militant action in negotiations for higher salary and special concessions in respect of working conditions is rejected by this writer at the outset. The very special position held by these people in the work force gives them a specific individual advantage over those persons considered as being of the mass of workers. It is felt that historically the original objective of the labour movement was not directed at the protection of such persons.

In the remainder of this article, discussions will be only concerned with the rights of collective action by those persons in the public service, such as clerks, labourers, postal workers, etc., whose services are not individualistic in character and whose only recourse in the assurance of self determination and proper working conditions may be by virtue of mass action.

In discussing the distinguishing aspects of employment in the public service, or in public service organizations, it must be remembered that such discussions have been long fraught with the notion of sovereignty. Although interest in this rather abstract question of political theory is waning in modern times, nevertheless, it continues to persist in discussions relating to the determination of working conditions in the public service. The relevance of this doctrine of sovereignty arises in the notion that pressure by public service employees on the government as the employer would constitute a derogation of the sovereign integrity of the public authority. The result has been a more general restriction of the public service employee in regard to his right to participate in a determination of his working conditions, than for his counterpart in private industry. He has in the past, been limited by Statutes and by opinion in any use of pressure tactics such as collective bargaining and most

certainly, in the use of the strike.

Over the past few decades and more particularly since the end of World War II, there has slowly arisen the tendency to question the relevance of the sovereignty philosophy in defence of the official stand of government on collective bargaining in the public employment sector. In Canada, the Federal service, as well as many other provincial governments, has accepted the principle of collective bargaining and has entered into bargaining agreements with certain employee levels. The same is true in the matter of civic and municipal governments covering some specific group such as police forces, fire departments, and utility workers. Unions, particularly in municipal and civic labour forces, are also permitted to organize certain trade groups such as plumbers, carpenters, truck drivers, etc. The right of these employees, however, to use the strike as an ultimate weapon against the governing authorities when peaceful group negotiations fail or reach an impasse, is still somewhat restricted although it has been utilized from time to time by railway and airline workers and in the immediate past, by postal workers.

It is then presumed in discussing this subject that it will be generally accepted that civil or public servants have the right to organize and bargain collectively in matters of pay and working conditions. The only matter for consideration is the question of the right of these workers to use the strike as an ultimate weapon when all other forms of peaceful negotiations fail and the effect of the use of such a weapon.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter to Luther C. Steward in August of 1937 declared, "the desire of government employees for fair and adequate pay, reasonable hours of work, safe and suitable working conditions, development of opportunities for advancement, facilities for fair and impartial consideration in review of grievances and other objectives of proper employment relations policy, is basically no different from that of employees in private industry. Organization on their part to present their views on such matters is both natural and logical, but meticulous attention must be paid to the special relationship and obligations of public servants to the public itself and to the government in particular. I want to emphasize my convictions that militant tactics have no place in the functions of any organization of government employees . . . since their services have to do with the functioning of government a strike of public employees manifests nothing less than an attempt on their part to prevent, or obstruct operations of government until their demands are satisfied. Such action, looking towards the paralysis of government by those who have sworn to support it is unthinkable and intolerable." Roosevelt, along with man-

agement groups of the 30's as well as many people in the field in this, the 60's, do not disagree with the right of the public service employee to organize and bargain in respect of conditions of work. They, however, find and feel that militant action in the way of a crippling strike on the part of such employees would constitute virtual treason.

It is easily conceded that the early growth of union and labour movements would have been considerably more rapid and the right of self determination by the workers more easily accepted by employers of the day had it not been for the ever present shadow of the question of the right to the use of the strike. It is generally also conceded that any society that calls itself democratic in order that the worker may be considered to be free by the democratic definition and not a slave to his environment, whether social or economic, he must have the right to withdraw his labours when the conditions of his employment become intolerable. This right, of course, has always existed in our modern society for the individual, i.e. he has always had the right as an individual to cease employment whenever his conditions are not satisfactory to him. This individual effort, for the most part however, would have little effect in the changing of the conditions which prompted this initial action by the employee. He has not always, however, had the right to organize his fellow workers to withdraw their labours en masse and to do so without fear of reprisal by the employer. The question of the right to strike then is one of degree, i.e. to what degree has the worker the right to withdraw his labours, to what degree have groups of workers the right to withdraw their labours en masse, and to what degree have they the right to restrict or prevent employers replacing their labours during periods of temporary mass withdrawal, viz: during the strike.

As the worker slowly became recognized, firstly as a valuable commodity in the industrial sphere, and secondly, as his right the self determination gradually became more evident, governments have successively passed legislation and amendments to legislation establishing laws governing and protecting the worker in private industry. Such legislation has added and continues to add to the list of the civil rights of the individual, but to date these rights have only generally been allowed to the employees in private industry and have been limited to a large extent in respect of the large mass of employees in the services of the public.

It has become recognized by politicians that the worker represents a large segment of the voting force, and it has become expedient on the part of politicians and political parties to try to enhance their position by appearing to

ensure the inviolability of labour laws once enacted, and to use labour relations and working conditions as stars in their political banners. It is considered advisable by all parties from time to time to support many social doctrines sponsored by or which are akin to labour relations such as Unemployment Insurance, Group Insurance, Medical and Medicare Legislation, Safety Codes and Minimal Wage Enactments.

Where it was then once popular with the prominent politicians to oppose labour, it is now becoming more and more popular for the same political groups to support the rights of labour. In all their deliberations, however, these same politicians have generally failed to recognize that large group of workers within government and the public services who are, in general, denied many of those basic rights so proudly preached and so earnestly guarded on behalf of private industry. The labour movement itself, however, has now begun to recognize this large group of the working public and the axiom of some labour writers and speakers on the subject of government is "practise what you preach." On this subject, Harry Simon, Ontario Director of Organization of the Canadian Labour Congress, says that, "A basic principle in our modern civilization is practise what you preach. However, in Canada we have a paradoxical situation where various governments have adopted the laws governing employee-employer relationships, and yet they have refused to apply the same laws to their own employees. In many fields, our Federal, Provincial and Municipal jurisdictions, employees are denied the right of collective bargaining or where these rights are granted and recognized, the workers are denied the right to strike. The excuse given is that it is against public interest to allow a strike in the public service.

"In this complex society where there are so many diversified interests, what right have we, the public, to single out one group and ask them to make the sacrifice which no other group is willing to make. The right to strike is a vital part of our democratic system. A strike, or even the threat of a strike, is an essential part of negotiations. The removal by law of the right to strike weakens labours' bargaining strength and definitely tips the scales on the side of management, whether management is a private employer, a corporation, or the government. In the free society, a worker who is denied the right to join the union of his choice, or the right to strike, is a second class citizen. Neither workers nor their unions are strike happy, nor do they indulge in strikes at every opportunity. In fact records show that Canadian workers and their unions have exhibited great restraint and responsibility

before using the strike weapon." In view of events of the past couple of years since large numbers of the public civil service employees have been granted the right of strike and the country has been either embroiled in or on the verge of a strike by these groups, and where it seems that the bargaining units are waiting in line for their chance to strike, one begins to wonder whether there is great restraint and responsibility in the matter of the use of this weapon.

In considering then the strike itself, it must be realized that it is a powerful and potent weapon having no comparable under statute on the side of management. Its effect is far reaching, hitting considerably beyond the employer at whom it may be immediately directed. In the early labour movement, its effects were felt by the shop or industry concerned primarily and its economic consequences generally felt beyond this only to the immediate community. This is not so today.

In this age of rapid travel and communications, and in the complex economic society of this, the 60's, strikes in private sector have more devastating affect upon so many segments of the economic and social sphere than towards that which they may be immediately directed. In many industries such as transportation (air, road, ship, etc.) and power, (light, gas and oil) the economic effects in so many other areas are so heavy that in many instances demands far in excess of those which could be considered within the realm of democratic right and within this sphere of justified self determination could be forced upon the management concerned. If strikes in the private sector of our modern society are now so strong, however, more devastating and with what possible world wide significance will such a weapon have if continued to be allowed in the civil or public services, (for example, a Federal agency such as has already been witnessed in the postal service). At local levels a strike of a police force for a long period of time would leave a community which depends for its safety on such a force devoid of this protection. At the Federal level we have only recently experienced the effects of a strike in an agency whose services are limited to government alone, and which forms a vital part of our public communications system. It is the contention then of this writer that strikes may now be already outmoded in the public service and even in major private industries. They were necessary when governments were generally not sympathetic to the worker and the effects of the strike not so generally wide spread in respect of the economy of the country. The weapon in this day and age is too powerful to be allowed in the hands of a few, particularly when this few have not proper knowledge to

be aware of or in fact concerned about the effects of their action on the economic well-being of the whole country. Freedom always carries inherent responsibilities and militant action of one segment of a free society against another is not necessarily a hallmark of freedom.

In no other area of society is one faction allowed to take restrictive action against another. Why then in this sphere of employer-employee relation in government services should this action be permitted. It would seem that a more sophisticated form of satisfying demands and for insuring the continuation of the rights of self determination by the public servant could be devised and that governments would be better directed towards a more profound and concerted effort in this direction. Further, if unions are to continue to exist within the service then the movement must establish a set of values and set goals more compatible with this modern age by gaining more effective communication with their own members as well as with management.

Militant action on the part of any segment of the public service is an action against the whole of society which supports that service. In our Canadian economy which believes in the right of the mass of society over the right of the individual, action by one group affecting the good and welfare of the whole society should not be tolerated. Society, however, in denying the rights of its servants to militant action must then offer an alternative in order to ensure these servants the right of self determination and to preserve the freedom and civil rights so proudly held by the workers in public industry and outside of the public service.

The Toronto Star Weekly of December 10th, 1966, presented an article entitled, "Can We Stop Strikes," giving the views of labour, government and the general public on the matter. This article was apparently prompted by the rash of strikes and threats of strikes in government agencies and in those private industries performing major public services and in the realization of the widespread affect such strikes had or would have had on the economic and social well being of the entire Canadian economy. Although opinion at union and employer levels was naturally divided on this subject dependent upon their relative positions at the bargaining table, public opinion was definitely against the use of the strike.

If, then, the strike has reached the stage that public opinion is so strongly averse to its use, it would be unwise to further impose its affect upon the public by allowing its continued further use in a service upon which the public is now so largely dependent for its well being in so many fields. It would also seem that in this

present era when the science of social psychology, the study of human enterprise and the knowledge of man's reactions is becoming so well defined a more intelligent road could be followed and enforced by government in assuring the rights of all workers for their proper place in our community and to guarantee their satisfactory social status.

No matter what one may feel about the subject, we progress more rapidly each day towards the welfare state. Movement in this direction places increasing demands on government for ever-widening public services and makes people ever more dependent upon government for their well being. This increasing responsibility must necessarily result in an escalation of the civil service and, as agencies expand, the more then is the public dependent upon and the more their interests are governed by the actions of their public servants. As then the dependency of the public upon its servants grows, so must the tolerance for strike among these servants decrease.

As the world now progresses more and more into this highly scientific era and becomes smaller and smaller in respect of man's dependence, one upon the other, more acutely is the action of one group of individuals felt by another. It would seem then that a more sophisticated approach to negotiations in the matter of rights in working environment could be found than that device during the Victorian era which gave birth to the union movement. As major wars are the means of settling international differences are being replaced by debates in world councils, so should the human differences in labour be settled by some form of more intelligent communication and clear human understanding on both sides of a bargaining table.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the worker entering public service is fully aware of the conditions of service, he is aware of the responsibilities of the public servant for the well being of the public whom he must serve, and the loyalties he must bear to both them and the government to which he owes his allegiance. In making this decision, like a monk entering a monastery, he asserts his own right of self determination. Further with the ever increasing demands placed on government, by the people, and with the resulting increase in the dependence of the community on the public servant for its well being, strikes in the service must, in the opinion of this writer, be now considered intolerable. The right to strike should not further be accorded workers in the public service, but in denying this right the government must devise a comparable non-militant form for the assuring the public servant his rights in determining his pay and working conditions.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In recent years, attendance at the Annual General Meeting has been declining. At the last meeting, the attendance was less than 15% of the total membership.

Perhaps some engineers are reluctant to attend the annual meeting because of its length or format. The present format allows for annual reports of various committees to be read. Such a practice leaves very little time after the reports for discussion and, thus, really allows for minimum of participation in the meeting by member engineers.

In order to stimulate more interest we would suggest that in future, committee reports be printed up and distributed as usual but no committee reports be read to the membership. The time saved by this change could be used for more discussion from the floor.

—R.M.S.



IDEAL ENGINEER'S WIFE

The Bulletin Committee has been swamped with nominations for the title of Engineer's Ideal Wife. (This contest was outlined in the June issue of this Bulletin and the title is not to be confused with wife of ideal Engineer).

The Committee has been having a delightful time poring over the entries and it is hoped that they will be able to make their decision before the next edition of this publication.

Some observations to date are:—

1. No live exhibits or samples have been submitted.
2. The Committee is amazed at the number of husbands who have nominated wives other than their own.
3. One letter was received from a confirmed bachelor stating that he knew of no females in the province who qualified.
4. The Association office has received 19 applications for membership on the Bulletin Committee.

Look for the announcement of the winner in the next Bulletin after the judges have had an opportunity to interview all the nominees. No further nominations will be accepted after October 1, 1968. —D.A.F.

NO SLOBS ON COUNCIL

Council meeting of August 28 commenced with the bare minimum for a quorum.

The Registrar stated that 262 replies have gone out to prospective immigrants since August 15. Many of these now go out on a standard card which can be mailed anywhere in the world for 4c.

Licences, Engineers in Training, Transfers, Registrations and Reinstatements were dealt with.

The nine-month financial statement was received for information. It looks as if the able management of our Council will result in a smaller deficit than budgeted for.

The Association has gained over one hundred members this year.

The Architects have asked us to share the cost of renting paintings for the office. The estimated cost is \$8.40 per month. It appeared as if Council (ever mindful of our money) would turn down this item until they were accused of being slobs. This brought about a quick change in thinking, and the motion passed with one dissenter who felt the money could be better used for scholarships.

A discussion was held on the format of the Annual Meeting and plans were finalized.

President Fowler reported on a meeting held recently with the Free Press to discuss adverse publicity which the Association has been receiving recently. The meeting was about as fruitful as expected. — D.A.F.



TENDERS FOR CONSULTING SERVICES

It has been brought to the attention of the Association Office that a school division has requested estimates re consulting engineering services for structural evaluation of existing schools. The letter implies that a number of firms has been approached for this estimate although only one consultant reported receiving this inquiry.

The Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba functions to maintain a high standard of engineering proficiency in order that the safety of the public is not jeopardized and to this end, consulting engineers are discouraged from competing price-wise on engineering services.

Consultants who are approached on this basis are expected to inform the A.P.E.M. Office of such inquiries so that the Association can contact the tenderer and inform them regarding the minimum fee schedule.

—W.R.M.



MYSTERIOUS MEMBERS

Two members of the Association have recently sent change of address cards to the office, BUT they have neglected to fill them in, so we don't know who you are, where you used to live or where you are living now. Moving can be quite a traumatic experience and a few lapses are understandable. When things settle down and you find out who you are and where you are will you please let us know.



"PLAYING THE GAME"

Is the firing squad the answer to all those who commit misdemeanors? I'm afraid the world would be in a dismal state if we were to revert to that form of punishment. But don't you think the pendulum may be swinging a little too far in public support of the criminal? Remember Prime Minister Trudeau at the St. Jean Baptiste Day parade in Montreal when he was the target of hurled objects. Many Canadians were aghast and ashamed that this could happen in their own backyard. But it seemed that almost as many people cried out when the police had to use a little coercion to persuade the culprits to accompany them to the local constabulary. Is this the feeling of the average Canadian or just of a vociferous few? I feel that those who engage in activities not acceptable to our society must learn to "play the game."

Let's make the offender the criminal, not the police or the victim. — S.J.A.



FINAL UNDERSTANDABLE ISSUE

The Bulletin Committee is pleased to announce the appointment of an authority on Grammar to its staff and as Vern Dutton has frequently pointed out, there is much work for him to do. Finding someone who is familiar with gerunds, past participles, syntax and ablative case among a group of engineers is

not easy. Once before an authority in this field was appointed to the Committee and we had high hopes that we might become more couth but the appointee failed to attend one meeting during the two years he was on the Committee so our grammar got to be no better than it used to was.

Now another authority has consented to join our ranks. No more will you see such familiar words as "irregardless," or such phrases as "between you and I" or "we appreciate him giving us the benefit of his wisdom." Better take a good look at this issue fellow-engineers, because it may be the last one you will understand.



PHILOSOPHICALLY SPEAKING

A man usually has two reasons for doing something: the reason he tells someone else, and the actual truth about it. — J. P. Morgan.

A second marriage is the triumph of hope over experience. — Samuel Johnson.

Success is getting what you want; happiness is wanting what you get. — Bill Trebilcoe.

The negative forms of freedom confuse freedom with licence and overlook the fact that freedom is never the opposite to responsibility. — Rollo May.*

Every painful step toward maturity is actually a step away from the state of total self-preoccupation in which we are born. — Smiley Blanton.

Our world at the present time is at the mercy of criminally irresponsible adventurers, political opportunists, and cynical and complacent men who have grown old in the ways of self-interest and ultra-nationalism. Unless their place is taken by men of understanding and humility, whose guiding principle is love, the world of man is doomed. — Ashley Montagu.*

Politicians might learn that good will is contagious. Good will, indeed, may be epidemic, and herein lies the potential solution for some of our besetting social ills. — C. S. Bluemel.*

The unconscious contains contents which would mean an immeasurable increase of knowledge if they could only be made conscious. — C. G. Jung.*

There never was a war that was not inward; I must fight till I have conquered in myself what causes war. — Marianne Moore.

A woman should be seen, not heard. — Sophocles.

* The quotations appearing in this column are compiled by members of the Bulletin Committee, some of whom read books. The Committee recommends the authors whose names are followed by an asterisk (*) to anyone interested in serious contemporary literature.



WILSON WINS LANDON CUP AGAIN!

A record turnout of eager Engineers was on hand at Breezy Bend on June 13 for the annual spring golf classic. After a very promising beginning the day suddenly turned cold and very windy with the result that many foursomes found themselves deep in the bush looking more like hunters than golfers. This however, had its advantages as we caused a minimum of interference with the regular club members who probably didn't realize we were on the course.

The weather was a handy excuse for many of the less hardy types (about 95%) who retired to the bar early and were in excellent spirits by the time all the stragglers reached the 19th hole.

The Landon Cup for low gross honours was won once again by Harold Wilson who turned in a fine 78. Rumor has it that due to his duties as a member of the sports committee Harold teed off at 6:00 a.m. before the wind was up or anyone was around to check his score card.

Second and third low gross honours went to P. Hryclik and Herb Sage respectively.

Low net honours went to Ray Van Cauwenberghe with second low net honours going to John Lewis, a long hitting, promising young master of the links who also doubles as a Bulletin reporter.

He was not the only Bulletin member to be recognized for his efforts, however, as Dave Farlinger was duly honoured for scoring the highest nine of those who only played nine holes (a 'fixed' award if there ever was one).

The banquet was high-lighted by the presentation of two new trophies, the "Carson Cup" and the "Metro Mug." The "Metro Mug" in the person of Craig Sommerville was donated by a local consultant and was awarded to the best dressed golfer. Co-winners were Al Bischoff and Bob Byers in a close contest with Larry "The Shelby Kid" Hurwitz.

The two minutes silence which preceded the serving of dinner was not, as one member (and one member only) thought, out of respect for the slaughter of the game of golf that had transpired all afternoon. It was the pause that could have refreshed had President Fowler taken the opportunity to announce "Drinks for everyone," as had been anticipated when this time was initially set aside for his expected announcement. In spite of whispered explanations poured into his ear and various kicks administered to his shins, President Fowler sat out the two minutes, head bowed, and his face a solemn mask. More direct methods of getting the message across to him are planned for the Fall Tournament

Our thanks to Don Miller and his sports committee for a very successful day.—S.J.A.



PUFF! PUFF! PUFF!

The Editor of this publication commissioned two members of the Bulletin Committee who had ceased smoking to write an article on the subject, thinking that this might be helpful to others who were trying to give up smoking (or who, like the Editor, should be trying to do so.) One member pondered the assignment for a month and finally said he thought it was easier to give up the Bulletin Committee than to give up smoking and he resigned forthwith. The other member, a former 40-fags-a-day man, gave up smoking on New Year's Day, 1968, and wrote his article on the subject for publication in our March issue. By the time the June issue went to press his resolve had evaporated and he was again smoking his way through the meetings.

All of which is pretty silly. There is nothing to quitting smoking. Just stop. We should know. Like Mark Twain, we have done it so many times.

The first eight hours are the easiest—provided you take the last cigarette at 11:30 p.m., go straight to bed and sleep until 7:30 a.m. On waking there is immediately the thought that this is to be a day without cigarettes, followed quickly by a second thought that in that case there isn't any point in getting up at all. Somehow filled with determination you manage to get through the day without a cigarette. On the second day the desire for a cigarette begins to erode away at all the resolutions. On the evening of the third day you begin searching the house for a forgotten package of cigarettes. It may be possible to find an old butt or two and with the help of a pin to hold the cigarette, so the fingers won't be burned

you can have a few drags. After about four days all the old butts in the house and the car ash tray are gone so it is time to make a fresh start. The big test comes when you have your first drink without a cigarette. Then you have the second drink without a cigarette. Then you have a third drink and you take the first cigarette that is offered to you or you ask for one if no one offers. Once again you have a firm talk with yourself. You know you can lick this thing. And once again you get into the third day without a cigarette—without even a drag from an old butt. And on the fourth day, while you are driving home from work, some idiot runs into your car at an intersection, with the resultant exchange of insurance cards, police reports, etc. and your nerves are shattered. You stop your bashed-up automobile at the first drug store you come to and buy a package of cigarettes—purely therapeutic you assure yourself. Your nerves are so shaken you just have to have a few cigarettes but you will REALLY quit again as soon as you settle down. You plan to make the package last but you seem almost to chain smoke it away and once more you are out of cigarettes and a day later you are out of old butts.

Now it's time to go on a peppermint binge. You chew mints all day long. If you aren't chewing mints you are eating something else. The pounds begin to accumulate. Your smoking friends make comments about how fat you are getting since you gave up the weed. But if you can afford enough mints you may just have it licked. If there are no more cocktail parties, no domestic crises, no car accidents and no butts, you may be able to get through the first month, then the second, third and fourth and gradually you will cease to regard cigarettes as an absolute must to make you socially acceptable or to keep you calm. In a year, or maybe two, you will be a reformed smoker. You will notice how dirty ash trays look, how messy clothes appear with ashes spilled on them, how your smoking friends smell of smoke, how even the breath of that cute blonde you were dancing with at the Wine and Roses Ball reeks of smoke. You will become a real Puritan on the subject. When offered a cigarette you don't just say "I don't smoke," as does a person who has never smoked. You raise your shoulders, protrude your chest, look very sanctimonious and say, "I quit." You can even add that you quit because you thought it was a disgusting habit.

If you don't want to quit because it is a dirty habit, or because your wife doesn't want to enter early widowhood because of your lung erosion, then by all means smoke and smoke and smoke. The more cigarettes you buy the more revenue the government gets and the less the rest of us will have to pay in taxes.—S.J.A.

NEW MEMBERS

The following have been admitted to membership in the Association: T. E. Hage, G. Hughes, A. Ingre, G. W. Shipley, K. S. Toovey, H. A. Erzinger, J. O. W. Porter, R. T. Engel, A. R. Hagger, V. K. Jain, B. W. Milne, N. Peters, W. R. Swan, F. J. Winstanley, W. J. Thiessen, G. P. Beach, M. W. Leobold, A. F. Heather, T. C. Chen, H. D. Kennedy, F. W. Render, D. R. Simpson, C. H. Tottle, R. W. Goswell, K. Bradley, G. M. Cederwall, R. W. Coley, G. E. Grant, W. F. Sharon, J. A. Smith, D. W. Snodgrass, L. W. Pillar, B. Robinson, H. H. F. Sutherland, W. A. Wyszowski, C. B. Lambert, R. A. Pollock, R. L. Steele, L. E. Fisher, R. M. Bonafoux, P. Gimbarzevsky, K. M. Adam, M. Babkowski, F. R. Babienko, W. J. Boyaniwsky, R. J. Buie, J. K. Clingsmith, N. J. Duncan, C. L. Greenwood, D. G. Hanson, D. R. Kalinovich, L. C. T. Leung, W. M. A. McDonald, N. A. Nabbie, M. M. Ohta, D. A. Redekop, D. J. Robertson, J. R. G. Sadler, B. S. Sandhu, G. R. Simmons, D. M. Staunton, P. R. Thompson, J. E. Tilsley, R. A. Van Cauwengerghe, W. M. Veldman, J. R. Wolczuk, H. Banks, M. P. Gerrard, A. G. Goertzen, M. P. Janis, F. A. Jost, N. F. Nicholson, T. I. Norman, R. D. Stott, K. K. Verma, W. P. Ivey, D. H. Stratton, N. L. Anderson, R. A. Kennedy, J. J. Noonan, R. G. Brown, J. Laks, A. D. Gould, C. G. Peters.



CODE OF ETHICS

The new Code of Ethics has now been distributed to all members and will be provided to all new members of the Association. In addition, the Preamble to the Code of Ethics has been printed separately in a form suitable for framing and copies are available for \$1.00 at the Association office. There is space provided for the Professional Engineer to sign and seal this document following the statement: "I hereby subscribe to the above Code of Ethics to which I set my seal and signature." Members are urged to procure a copy and to display it prominently in their offices.



FLIN FLON NEWS

By M. N. COLLISON, P. Eng.

W. J. Stickney, P. Eng., reports the marriage of his daughter Jill on July 16th, to James Wray, a mechanical engineer (but not a P. Eng., as yet). They are residing in Hamilton, Ontario, where he is employed by Westinghouse.

L. W. Ogryzlo, P. Eng., and his wife Grace spent the month of July at their cabin at Bakers Narrows on Little Athapap. We were glad to see them and they were glad to be away from Toronto.

A welcome to membership in this Association to Bill Sharon, Bob Sadler and Dave Robertson.

W. F. Sharon, P. Eng., is Vice-President and General Manager of Steelgas Ltd. coming to Flin Flon and Steelgas earlier this year. Bill was born in Camrose, Alberta and graduated from the Royal Military College in 1937 and Queens University in 1939 in Civil Engineering. He was a Major in the Canadian Army during the last war and received the Military Cross. He has served several Canadian Corporations in various capacities from Sales Engineer to Executive Vice-President. Bill is married and has two children. His hobbies are golf and riding with the latter probably being a reflection of his birthplace. I haven't seen him on the Phantom Lake Course yet but perhaps 10c per hole will arouse his desire.

D. J. Robertson, P. Eng., Assistant General Manager of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited was born and raised in Winnipeg. He completed three years at the University of Manitoba and then graduated from Colorado School of Mines in 1933 in Metallurgical Engineering. Since coming to work for H.B.M. & S. in 1934 he has been Asst. Mill Superintendent, Superintendent, and Superintendent of Research and Assay Dept. and since 1967 has been Asst. General Manager. Dave and Mary have five sons and five daughters, half of which are now married and two grand children. They have a cabin out at Beaver Lake which affords him the chance to fish and boat. He is an ardent curler and has also taken an active part in the local branch of the C.I.M., the Flin Flon Figure Skating Club, Curling Club, the Sea Cadets and the Home and School Association.

J. R. G. Sadler, P. Eng., Superintendent of Mines for Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited started work here in 1950 and has progressed through various positions in the mine department until promoted to his present position on July 1, 1967. During this period he spent 9 years at Snow Lake and had an active part in the development of the Company's mines in this area. Bob was born at Elgin, Manitoba and is a graduate of McGill University receiving his degree in Mining Engineering in 1949. He saw active duty in the R.C.A.F. prior to 1946, is married and he and his wife Eleanor have two sons and three daughters. Bob is a good curler and golfer and has also been active in the local branch activities of the C.I.M.

WHITESHELL NEWS

By J. E. GOLD, P. Eng.

A July highlight was a visit by our Registrar, T. W. Algeo, P. Eng. One item on his agenda was the request for a Whiteshell correspondent for "The Manitoba Professional Engineer." This matter was speedily dealt with by having a delegation advise an arbitrarily chosen candidate of his new duties. Engineers at other outlying sites are advised to flee immediately the Registrar is sighted. If apprehended, volunteer to serve on the nominating committee.

This is not our Registrar's first visit to the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, as he has been in close contact with the WNRE almost from the start of the project. Your reporter first met Terry Algeo back in 1964 when the construction workers at the site outnumbered the permanent staff. Our rate of growth probably exceeded Terry's most optimistic expectation. Today WNRE is the single largest employer of engineers in Manitoba outside the Metropolitan Winnipeg area.

S. A. Mayman, P. Eng., has been appointed Branch Head of the Reactor Technology Branch, Engineering Services Division. Congratulations, Alex. This newly organized Branch will provide reactor physics and specialized engineering services to the Research and Development Division and to the WR-1 Reactor Operations Branch.

The Society of AECL Professional Employees at WNRE, with the co-operation and assistance of AECL, have organized a series of professional development lectures entitled "A Lecture Series on Nuclear Technology." The purpose of this course is to offer all professional employees an opportunity to become better acquainted with aspects of nuclear engineering outside their own field of specialization. This series of twenty lectures will start in November on a one lecture per week schedule. Speakers with authoritative knowledge will be drawn from AECL generally and from outside organizations.

The chief purpose of the WNRE Research and Development Division is the development of improved reactor materials and more efficient fuels for future generations of nuclear power stations. Although the Division's work includes both basic scientific research and applied research, the major effort is in the applied research and development area. The development field challenges both the scientist and the engineer, and both are essential members of the R & D team. Three of the four Branches in the Research and Development Division have engineers on their staff, and one of the

Branch Heads is a P. Eng. Not a bad record for a field that the public regards as being only for scientists.



President's Report

By F. M. FOWLER, P. Eng.

Since my last reporting, the results of the proposed amendments to By-law 37 have become known. I am pleased to be able to report that the amendment was passed by a majority of 86.2% with 44% of the members exercising their franchise. It is most gratifying to the members of Council to receive such a strong endorsement of its recommendation.

You will no doubt have noticed a third "Appeal for Action" by the Manitoba Association of Architects in the local newspapers. Once again our Association was asked to endorse this appeal and once again it declined. Council was not convinced that the Association of Professional Engineers should give a blanket endorsement to such an appeal and in fact was not too sure what role the professional engineer should play in community planning. As a result it is proposed to form a Committee to establish a policy with regard to community planning which would be compatible with the role of the professional engineer in the community and in society as a whole.

Apocryphal of this the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, which is sponsoring the First Canadian Conference on Urban Transportation has invited us to send two representatives to the local Discussion Group, which is one of seven groups located in major urban centres across Canada. This group will meet several times prior to the conference in February of next year in order to bring the many facets of urban transportation—social, technological, financial, economic, institutional and administrative—into focus. Our representatives will work with members of the federal and provincial governments, with municipal political leaders, community leaders, representatives of industry and the various technical and professional experts in the field of transportation.

Early in June I had the privilege to represent our Association at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers. It is refreshing and enlightening to share with other engineers from across Canada problems and achievements of mutual concern. This forum of frank discussion benefits every provincial group as expressions of ideas are exchanged and everyone present feels a spirit of

co-operation which has already led to more uniform provincial regulations across the country and a thorough understanding of one another's problems.

The Executive Committee of Council and the Registrar recently met with representatives of the Free Press. This meeting resulted from the printing of several biased and unfavorable newspaper articles regarding the difficulty one British immigrant encountered when endeavouring to register as a professional engineer in Manitoba and the concern shown by many of you as a result of those articles. Our opening statements to the press to the effect that we did not wish to enter into a newspaper debate nor did we seek any publicity whatsoever, were met with obvious disappointment on their part. However, we were able to extract from them a commitment to the effect that any similar case would be properly researched before printing so that a more accurate reflection of the facts might ensue. We left a copy of our Act and Code of Ethics in their reference library for their use.

Before long it will be your duty to elect five new members of Council for the next two years. A full slate of nominees has been selected by the Nominating Committee. However, it is the right and privilege and in fact the duty of the membership at large to nominate others for the positions on Council as they may see fit.



FROM THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS

By J. W. LEWIS, P. Eng.

Council meeting of June 19th, 1968, found our President Frank Fowler and Larry Blackman in good shape, fresh from a trip to St. John's in the Maritimes, to attend the Canadian Council Meeting. Down in the Maritimes the government really takes part in public affairs and many fine banquets were enjoyed, attended by a large number of distinguished politicians. Lobster, two kinds of wine, and cocktails were freely served.

Back in the Council's Chambers life is a little more humble, sandwiches being the order of the day. Because it is on the top of the agenda the accounts are one of the first items reviewed by council. This month \$3,092.77 was paid as the Canadian Council Assessment. This is a once a year levy.

Ten (10) transfers from other provinces were approved as were twenty-five (25) new registrations. Of particular interest there were thirty-four (34) engineers in training whose

qualifications were approved. This represents a good show of interest and is perhaps in response to Council's efforts to interest the graduating class. Membership was 1,598 at June 18th to which the transfers and new registrations must be added.

Council wants to make sure that on the board of examiners the subject of professional practices is set by a practicing engineer.

A brief report was made on the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers' meeting which has already been given to you in the Bulletin, June 1968 edition on page 18. It appears that the objectives of the meeting were achieved, namely co-operation between the provincial associations. The contribution to discussion from our Manitoba representatives revolved around the thought that the council's bulletin could be much better with meatier content. This point will be reviewed and in fact there is a news letter that only goes to the executive and associations and this news letter is much more pointed from a policy point of view than the bulletin with its renowned insurance advertising.

A letter was received from Mayor Guay, in his capacity as regional group chairman of the First Canadian Conference on Urban Transportation. This first conference is to be held in Toronto in February 1969 and in preparation for it a discussion group has been organized in the Winnipeg area and will be meeting regularly between now and February to consider the many issues relative to urban transportation, social, technological, financial, economic, institutional and administrative to mention only a few. Interested parties were invited to send representatives to participate in the discussions. Council responded positively and appointed Lloyd McGinnis and Russ Hood as the representatives of the Association.

An invitation by CKY to participate in sponsoring a safety program was turned down. This was done in the usual Council manner of first taking a vote and then carrying out a discussion. When you listen to the discussion you wonder whether discussing before voting might not produce different results.

There being no more grapes left and the cookies running low the meeting was adjourned.

Council met on July 17th, 1968, and after the usual preliminaries of minutes of the meeting and accounts, a small number of admissions to engineer in training, transfers and registrations and a couple of reinstatements Council got down to business.

The minutes of the Admission Review Board meeting of June 20th, 1968 were reviewed and it is interesting to see the progress that is being

made in giving a more comprehensive review of the qualifications of applicants whose position with respect to admission to the Association is questionable.

The most time consuming item on the agenda was to go through the minutes of the June 6th and 7th, 1968 meeting of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers so that this Association could support or otherwise register its position with respect to the various resolutions. While some of this is rather dull routine stuff some of the items are of great interest, for example the Canadian Accreditation Board is a board composed of representatives from all across Canada who are working towards uniform syllabus so that the standards of engineering qualifications all across the country will be uniform. There is an excellent report on student counselling which is being distributed to our own student counselling committee. Among the guests and observers was the Chief Enforcement Officer, Home Service Branch, Immigration Division, Federal Department of Man Power and Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario. The minutes contained a lengthy memorandum to all constituent associations regarding immigrant engineers and technicians. It is anticipated that there will be considerable closer co-operation between the Immigration Department and Canadian Council so that Canadian Immigration Officers overseas can correctly advise prospective immigrants. Last year there were 35,000 inquiries received by Engineering Associations across Canada.

Now that Associations are getting together nationally the next stage envisaged is a World Federation of Engineering Associations. Such an association would initially cost Canadian Engineers \$500.00 a year. While the merits of talking with our fellow engineers from other countries could be understood, our association Council was much concerned about empire building and the pleasures of mid-winter traveling at their expense. Council's concern was reflected in the fact that the adoption of this minute was carried only by a vote of 4 to 2.

Once again there has been considerable discussion during which no real consensus on details could be reached regarding presenting a more united organization of Professional and Technical Associations and Societies of Engineers in Canada. It was resolved that we will try to get together and that the executive committee be empowered to enter into discussion with representatives of any of the Technical or Scientific Societies in Canada.

Continuing education is an expanding field of interest to engineers and it was suggested that Canadian Corporation could act as a centre of information on the various continuing education courses offered in Canada.

Council adjourned to get back to work to earn the money to pay for it all.

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P.S.—From the Memo Pad on the President's Desk

Next trip to St. John's remember to bring back a stock of London Dock Rum . . . it makes a fabulous punch.

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HOME STUDY COURSES FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Home study courses for Professional Engineers are available through the co-operation of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and the University of Toronto Extension Division. Interested engineers may procure more details and application forms at the Association office.

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REMINDER ABOUT ROSTER ADVERTISING

Our Council has approved the placing of advertising material in the 1969 membership roster. Any consulting firms who wish to have professional cards included in next year's roster should contact R. W. Tipper, P. Eng., Business Phone 946-2205; Residence Phone 256-0196; or the Association headquarters, Phone 942-6481.

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DON'T CONFUSE ME WITH FACTS . . . GIVE ME STATISTICS

There are lies, damned lies, and statistics, goes an old, somewhat cynical tag. But it is, nonetheless, all too often accurate.

It would be difficult to deny that statistics have become an increasingly essential tool in the development and interpretation of today's technology. But the abuse to which this science is often put has served to lead it, and some of its most dedicated and reputable practitioners, into entirely undeserved disrepute.

Figures don't lie, we are told. But they can be manipulated to overemphasize, misinform, distort; in short, the skilled practitioner can prove almost anything he wishes to prove, and to make it entirely believable. Unscrupulous advertisers have been using (or rather should we say abusing) statistics to achieve their own selfish ends for years, and doubtless will continue to do so.

But an even more damnable use of statistics has been devised by authorities who should know better. We are all familiar with the periodic release of statistical information designed, so they say, for the edification of John Q. Public. And he generally receives same with gratitude, awe and unquestioning faith. The gross misrepresentations these "edicts" contain are not so easily discernible, even, apparently, to the authorities who produce them.

And that, perhaps, brings us to the real point of all of this, the recently published survey of professional salaries in Canada. Once again this year, engineers' and architects' salaries are second only to those of physicians. (Why our alliance with architects, particularly in a salary survey, we can only surmise.) How the statisticians arrived at such a conclusion only they themselves know for sure. It seems possible, though, that they merely added up the salaries of a number of engineers and architects preselected on the basis of high income (recent graduates and government employees excluded), did the necessary division, and there it was, a \$20,000 plus income for all of us. Our own salary survey is (alas) at considerable odds with this one.

This kind of information is worse than useless. We, and the public, have been had by the statisticians once again, but the public will likely never find out about it. And we'll have to go through another year looking like cheap-skates and tax evaders.

Reminds one of the young statistician who conducted a medical survey and concluded, among other equally remarkable things, that the "average" citizen has one testicle.

Only, we presume, among statisticians who would have us believe such stuff. — A.O.P.

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SUN FOR FALL GOLF

Fowler Swings at Last

Sixty golfers and Bob Stokes turned out for the Fall tournament at Rossmere. Chairman Don Miller, exhausted by his efforts at sun dancing to ensure good weather, took to his

bed leaving Vice-Chairman Keith Walker and Past Chairmen Harold Wilson and Siggie Goodbrandson to win the prizes usually allotted to members of the Sports Committee.

Bob McKibbin made the longest drive of the day — he drove 180 miles from Birtle. Anthes was well represented by Clyde McBain, who won the Sullivan Cup, newcomer Roy Ayranto, Murray Roland (whose name will appear in the next published list of new members) and a large bag of tees and markers. Art Sparling won second prize, proving that two years of study didn't hurt his golf game. Dave Brown won a gruelling grudge match against a member of the Bulletin Committee who asked to remain nameless. Bill Robertson drove from the 9th tee to the 10th green, in what he claims was not a slice but just a slight fade to the right. It was unanimously agreed that Wilf Stange won the 19th hole, ably supported in the end by Bill Robertson.

Modestly describing his victory as "an extremely popular win," Clyde McBain was so elated that he bought a round of Molsons for all who stayed for dinner. President Fowler followed with a round of Labatts (he has no shares in Molsons). In order to ensure the success of future dinners, the Sports Committee is considering making Clyde McBain a perennial winner and including the purchase of a round of drinks in the terms of reference given to all presidents at the inauguration ceremony. Gestures of this kind do much to enhance the image of the President held by the members and might even increase attendance.

Prize donors were Canadian Johns-Manville and Honeywell Controls. — S.J.A.

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FORTRAN PROGRAMMING AND NUMERICAL METHODS FOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The University of Manitoba, Extension Division, announces a new course on computer programming for practising engineers.

Course sessions of 2½ hours will be held on Tuesdays from 7:30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9:30 a.m. The ten week course starts Saturday, October 12, 1968. Fee for the course is \$70.00 which includes all the necessary texts, notes, cards, coding sheets and computer time.

Dr. Glenn Morris, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, will instruct.

Emphasis will be on doing programmes rather than simply discussing programming.

Students' programmes will be run on the IBM System/360 computer almost every week.

After an introductory lecture on computer equipment and programming languages, students will begin to learn FORTRAN programming, and almost right away start to write programmes to calculate load tables, calculate shears and moment and to design simple structural elements. When participants begin to feel competent with FORTRAN programming, they will then learn a few numerical techniques which they will apply to the design of cover plates, to the calculation of deflections, to moment distribution, and other structural analysis procedures. The course will conclude with an introduction to computerized structural analysis.

For further information, telephone 474-9621 or write the Extension Division, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



COMING EVENTS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING —

Wednesday, November 27, 1968

GUEST SPEAKER — Dr. A. J. Mooradian,
Managing Director, Atomic Energy of
Canada Limited, Pinawa.

WINE AND ROSES BALL —

Friday, February 7, 1969.



USE OF SEAL

Section 18 of The Engineering Profession Act reads as follows:

Every person registered under this Act shall have a seal, the impression of which shall contain the name of the engineer and the words "Registered Engineer, Province of Manitoba," with which all estimates, specifications, reports, working drawings, plans and other documents issued from his hand shall be sealed.

MOVING?

PLEASE let us have your change of address.

