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President — R. Hood, P. Eng.

Vice-President — S. Barkwell, P. Eng.

Secretary and Registrar — T. W. Algeo, P. Eng.

Council — J. D. Adam, G. A. DePauw, L. S. Earp, K. Hallson, A. M. Lansdown, C. R. McBain, W. R. Newton.

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Editor — R. M. Stokes, P. Eng.

Associate Editor — E. A. Speers, P. Eng.

Committee Members — J. W. J. Lewis, D. A. Farlinger, R. J. Jewell, B. R. Hryhorczuk, E. E. Lach, K. M. Jardine, R. J. Byers, R. R. McMillan, M. R. Scouller, R. A. Halliday, N. P. Feschuk, M. N. Collison, S. J. Armstrong.

Opinions expressed are not necessarily those held by the A.P.E.M. or the Council of the A.P.E.M.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE, 1971

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING POLICY

A special meeting of Council was held recently to reach agreement on policy with respect to collective bargaining. Your agent was not invited but the following narrative was obtained from an interested observer.

"April 19 — Around and about and to the Carleton Club where Russ Hood did preside over a special meeting of the A.P.E.M. Council. It doth seem surpassing strange that Council chose to discuss the dilemma of the employee engineer in the sumptuous surroundings of the Club.

"Much circumlocution and tabling of motions but at last the motion quoted herewith was passed:

"Whereas any form of group negotiations must ensure the preservation of the basic tenets of true professionalism; and

"Whereas the working environment of the individual engineer is an important facet in respect of the preservation of professional status; and

"Whereas the engineer, like any other employee, has a right to expect an adequate return for his expert and professional services;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Council of the A.P.E.M. recognize the right of any voluntary employee-engineering group, comprised of members of this Association, to collectively bargain to improve their working conditions and negotiate regarding their salaries, all to

be done in a manner which is compatible and consistent with the Code of Ethics, and to the end that it will enhance and enrich the welfare of the community in which they practise." — R.A.H.



SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORTS TO COUNCIL

Council wasted no time at their April 6 meeting in plunging into the topic of collective bargaining. A motion was made to defer discussion on this topic, however Councillor De Pauw, acting on the theory that one man with courage makes a majority, argued against further procrastination. After some debate about what "Monday week" meant, Council agreed to hold a special meeting on collective bargaining. Members of Council were asked to prepare written outlines stating their position.

Council approved the granting of nine licences, enrolled four engineers in training, admitted five transfers, eleven registrations and reinstated two former members.

Permission was given to the Constituent Society of Mechanical Engineers to use the APEM roster in the Society's membership campaign. Council also agreed to pay half of the expenses with respect to Camp 8 — Iron Ring Ceremony.

The Chairman of the Committee on

Safety in Engineering Practice, appeared as a delegation to present a report on behalf of his Committee. A motion was made to adopt Mr. Isberg but he was allowed to escape, unadopted, after presenting his report.

The Safety Committee is currently investigating the circumstances surrounding the Darlingford Civic Centre Collapse and, also, is reviewing the implications of adoption and administration of the National Building Code in Manitoba. The Committee will prepare a brief with recommendations on these subjects.

Council and Mr. Isberg discussed a number of topics related to the activities of the Safety Committee including the possibility of contingency plan and funds in order that the Committee may react quickly in the event of a failure. It was agreed that the Department of Labour be contacted regarding authority to enter accident sites. Also it was suggested that an investigating team could be formed that would act in co-operation with Department of Labour personnel.

It was further suggested that the Safety Committee co-operate with the Legislation Committee regarding the updating of the definition of engineering and the scope of work to be carried out by engineers.

In other business, Council accepted the 1970 Employee-Engineers Committee's questionnaire and recommended that it be circulated to the general membership.

Council gave consent to a company to use "engineering" in its corporate name. As in some other provinces a firm may be allowed to use "engineering" in its name as long as it does not carry on the practice of engineering. The firm was also required to have at least one director be a registered member of the APEM.

Reports of the Advisory Committee, Practice and Ethics Committee and Career Guidance and Counselling Committee were received and Council adjourned at 7:00 p.m. — R.A.H.



KEEP YOUR COOL

The question of collective bargaining for engineers has again come up for discussion recently. In fact, Council has held a special meeting to determine what stand the Association should take.

It is not our intention to debate this issue one way or the other. The arguments both for and against it are well known. However, we would like to comment on the effect this debate has had in other provinces, and could have here.

It appears this subject arouses hard feelings in many people. In one other provincial association, tempers have risen to the point where other association business is being hampered. We would, therefore, respectfully ask all members, no matter what their views, to "keep their cool." Admittedly members with strong feelings on the subject should express those feelings, but they have nothing to gain by losing their tempers in the process. Remember at all times that those on the other side also have the best interests of the Association at heart.

Remember also that, as in any democratic institution, no matter what the final decision is it must be accepted by the whole Association. — R.M.S.



A PROGRAM FOR STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

By N. P. FESCHUK, P. Eng.

The Alumni Association of the University of Manitoba has prepared a report on University student employment. The study found that approximately 25% of the students were of independent means who sometimes worked; 40% seek and find their own jobs on the farm and in construction and engineering; 10% secure academic jobs; and 25% register with Manpower of which Manpower places one-third.

The study indicated that immediate needs for employment assistance are showing students how to get jobs, how to keep jobs, and assistance for the 25% approaching Manpower. The study suggests that Manpower makes its "Creative Job Search Technique" program available to students; that common sense, simple honesty and a day's work for a day's pay would help students keep jobs; and that several industries such as the members of the Restaurant Association, the Tourist Association, and hospitals and other potential employers should be contacted and interviews be arranged between students and potential employers on campus on an annual basis. However the report suggests

that the above recommendations are short term objectives.

What is of particular interest in the long term objective outlined in the report. "Rather than the annual generation of student employment committees and often ineffective effort directed to creating temporary employment of questionable value," the report suggests the creation of student employment projects of long term duration and of "large worth" to the community are required. The report suggests a reforestation programme for this purpose pointing out that the pay-off would be high in recreational, tourist, and forest utilization. It proposes a province wide programme ranging from reforestation programmes to shelter belt and park plantings, clearing of underbrush to encourage the growth and expansion of natural fauna populations, and clearing of old and dead trees along the Red River to control the Dutch Elm disease.

In reading the report, it is apparent that the reforestation proposal can serve as a vehicle to provide jobs for students as well as provide tangible benefits to Manitobans. The proposal warrants close scrutiny by the government, the citizens of Manitoba, and the students.

Editor's Note: Perhaps the Federal Government could make copies of the report available on its cross-country student caravans this year.



BILL 113

Bill 113, which allows for English and French as languages of instruction in Manitoba Public Schools, was approved at the last sitting of the Legislature. The Bill authorizes school boards, school divisions, and school areas to use English or French as the language of instruction with the provision that if French is the language of instruction English may be a subject of instruction in any grade and shall be a subject of instruction in grades IV to XII inclusive. On authorization of the School Board, other languages may be used during a period authorized for religious teaching or a period authorized by the Minister of Education for teaching a language other than English or French and before and after the regular school hours, in say, a special class.

The Bill stipulates that where there are

in any school district, school division or school area twenty-eight or more pupils in an elementary grade who may be grouped in a class for instruction or twenty-three or more pupils in a secondary grade who may be grouped in a class for instruction and whose parents desire them to be instructed in a class in which English or French, as the case may be, is used as the language of instruction, the board of the school district, school division or school area may, and upon petition of the parents of those pupils requesting the use of English or French, as the case may be, as the language of instruction in respect of those pupils, shall group those pupils in a class of instruction and provide for the use of English or French, as the case may be, as the language of instruction in the class. At the Minister of Education's discretion where the number of pupils is less than that specified above, the Minister may require the school district, school division or school area to make arrangements for the use of English or French as the language of instruction in any class.

Numbers of school divisions have been actively investigating the feasibility of using French as the language of instruction in their schools since they feel that students living in an essentially English environment can pick up English after school hours from the electronic and written press or by personal contact with English speaking members of the community.

One of the principal concerns expressed by supporters of this proposal is whether children attending schools offering instruction in French and living in an essentially non-French environment will be able to learn French fluently. Concern has been expressed because of this and it has been suggested by supporters of the plan that should this prove to be a reality it would be possible to pick up additional hours of instruction in French by reducing the time spent on science, physics, and mathematics, which do not lend themselves to language learning as history and literature do, so that more time can be spent on learning the language.

Repeatedly we have heard that French speaking Canadians have been denied access to employment in technical fields such as engineering. In reviewing the education system of French speaking Canada it has been pointed out that up to and beyond 1960 French Canada's education

was geared to the arts and offered little opportunity for the developments of students in the sciences.

It would appear that one of the drawbacks of Bill 113 is that it may reduce the emphasis of instruction in science, physics, and mathematics. With students of both elementary and high schools presently attending school for less than 30 hours per week it is doubtful whether students in a school using French as the language of instruction will get sufficient training in the sciences and mathematics to equip them to cope with the technological world we live in let alone provide a basis for a career in a technical field such as engineering.

As engineers we should press for and receive adequate assurance from the Provincial Department of Education and the School Boards of Manitoba that the science and mathematics programs in Manitoba Schools will not suffer because of Bill 113.

— G.W.



BETTER USE OF OUR UNIVERSITIES

With the advent of the summer season and the corresponding proliferation of long haired, bearded, beaded, blue-jeaned characters scattered along our highways and sprawled throughout our parks, it's time for us squares to again raise our voices in protest. What is the matter with those odd-balls anyway; how can they possibly fritter their time away, lazing around doing little or nothing except enjoying themselves, when they could be like the rest of us, getting up early and rushing to the job where we argue, explain, worry, ponder, stew and generally fret away the day until we can again rush home to sweat over our lawns and gardens.

One way to combat the summer hippie problem would be the use of a perpetual university calendar. If the universities ran full time without the present four to five month break, we could keep a lot of those shaggy protesters in the classrooms where they come from, and if the teachers stay the students are bound to follow. This wouldn't eliminate the problem entirely but it would certainly lessen the number considerably.

The perpetual calendar or continuous semester system is not a new idea and every time it comes up you hear all sorts

of arguments against it, mainly from the university administrators and senior professors. But let's face it universities are big business. In fact by all the common measurements of operating budgets, capital expenditures, number of employees and number and variety of products turned out, they are really big business. As such they should run like one and operate as efficiently as possible.

The high schools seem to be leading the way in this approach and at least some of the methods they are using or proposing to use could be adapted to the university level. By having students contract for specific courses or portions of courses, the individual student can proceed at his own pace. The smarter or more industrious ones can complete specific courses in a shorter time or take on more supplementary courses than the average student. If the university ran on a continuous basis it would thus be possible for some students to get their degrees in three years or less, while others may stretch their studies out over five or six years, or more.

This system would allow more flexibility to all university departments and degree requirements and would also make it easier for students to switch to other faculties if they wished. In his first year a student could take a wider variety of courses, which would enable him to make a much better assessment of where his interests lie and what faculty best suits his requirements. Each faculty would still have its basic requirements for degree status but the opportunity would be there for students to take more outside or non-related courses and thus receive a more rounded education.

Naturally there would be many administrative and technical problems in adjusting a university to a full time, year-round operation. But with summer schools, evening courses, adult education, etc. now they are already approaching a full-time basis. Courses could be staggered through the year so that professors could still have holidays plus time off for research, travel and continuing their own education. It would, however, likely curtail their outside private business activities and make teaching a full-time career, which is really an argument in favor of the new system.

Another obvious advantage to a continuous university is the fact that new graduates would come into the business

world in a steady stream, instead of being all dumped out in one great group. Students could adjust to the peak loads in their particular field and pick the best times to seek temporary and permanent positions. We wouldn't have the great scramble each spring to find thousands of summer jobs and then have all these students leave in September just when they are often needed the most.

Ours is a rapidly and continuously changing world and those who will not or cannot adapt very quickly become obsolete. I wouldn't like to see this happen to our universities. — R.J.B.



EIC HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

On April 22, 1971, personable Nes Mudry was chairman of the EIC annual meeting attended by 70 members.

Highlights of the year's activities were the Engineer and Resource Management conference held in Winnipeg last October. Kudos to Pat Feschuk, conference chairman. A Canadian Society of Mechanical Engineers' Chapter has been formed in Winnipeg; this has attracted new members who have offset the normal membership attrition.

Next year's chairman, Dave Livingstone, was inducted. His wide tie and polychromatic shirt project a colourful image.

Dinner speaker Paul Shane gave the message that the branches are healthy, we in Region II are healthy and so long as the branches maintain their vitality EIC will survive.

The evening's educational feature was a debate between Cass Booy (affirmative) and Russ Hood (negative) on the resolution "That engineers have the obligation to publicly express their professional opinion on any subject affecting public welfare." On the merits of the debate the negative argument won 27-24.

Our readers will be interested to know that the leaders of the engineering faculty were at the meeting demonstrating that they are indeed interested in current engineering affairs. — J.W.J.L.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS TO ORGANIZE

The Provincial Government, by proposing a partial freeze on wages of civil service engineers and other professional officers, has precipitated the formation of a new negotiating unit.

At a meeting held on April 12th, representatives of the Manitoba Government Employees Association (M.G.E.A.) along with President Hood and Councillors De Pauw and Newton, held a lively discussion on the merits of group negotiation. The consensus of the group meeting was that individual negotiation is impossible in today's policy-bound organizations. Having agreed on the need for group negotiation, the discussion centred on the best vehicle to accomplish it.

The M.G.E.A. representatives presented a strong case for engineers, whom they do not at present represent, joining the ranks of other provincial employees so that all can speak with a single strong voice in negotiations. The engineers shied away from such association feeling that it would lead to unionism and possibly eventual strike action.

The meeting established an ad hoc committee for the purpose of forming a voluntary negotiating body to deal directly with the Province on matters dealing with conditions of employment. The proposed constitution will be submitted to the Employee Engineers Committee to obtain official recognition by the A.P.E.M.

The following is the resolution passed by the meeting:

"Whereas de facto collective bargaining exists for professional engineers, and

"Whereas the A.P.E.M. look with favour on the formation of engineer based voluntary collective bargaining units,

"Be it hereby resolved that this meeting go on record as favouring the formation of a voluntary bargaining unit affiliated with the Employee Engineer Committee of the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba.

"And further, be it resolved that an ad hoc committee be appointed by this group to facilitate, by all means necessary, the formation of this collective bargaining unit." — K.M.J.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A WELCOME BOUQUET

The Editor:

Dear Sir:

Your publication is always of interest to me; some items particularly so, for example "The Disappearance of the Colourful Character" of March 1971. This would appear to be only too true in this age of committees. Am very thankful that my active tenure, 55 years, with the Canadian National Railways, was in association with "colourful characters" who made personal decisions and stood by them."

J. L. Charles, P. Eng.
(Honorary Life Member)

ELEMENTS OF ARGUMENT

The Editor:

Dear Sir:

I read "SHOCK IT TO . . . WHOM?" in the March 1971 issue of the P. Eng. with much interest, probably because I was one of the "number of the profession" who gathered with the University and Community Council to discuss "Is the Faculty of Engineering meeting the needs of society in its training of engineers?" I seem to have fallen victim of the ailment which I have suggested is common to many engineering graduates — inability to communicate effectively. While I cannot claim to have been misquoted, what I consider to have been one of the main points of comment seems to have been lost — that the Engineering faculty should be developing the future leaders of Manitoba's Industrial Community.

As I recall, the essential elements of the argument I tried to express were as follows:—

1. It is the role of the University to train **all** students to think, to reason and to communicate effectively.
2. At least 25% of engineering graduates eventually become managers.
3. The industrial sector of Manitoba's economy is expanding, and is expected to continue to do so.
4. Only in recent years have engineering students been permitted to elect non-technical options, such as Business Administration, Finance, etc., to

say nothing of being encouraged to do so.

5. Many engineering graduates have not been able to communicate effectively with the community outside the field of engineering, either in written or oral presentations.
6. The Engineering faculty are to be commended for the strides which have been made in recent years to assist graduates to equip themselves to meet the demands of the growing industrialization of society, and the faculty should be encouraged to continue its efforts in this direction.

I trust the above explanation will clarify the ideas I attempted to convey at the meeting with the University and Community Council.

Yours very truly,

C. R. Bouskill, P. Eng.

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COMMENTS ON THE REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE POLICY

By E. A. SPEERS, P. Eng.

"We must develop a coherent overall science policy so that we can not only meet our economic objectives more effectively, but also more realistically face our mounting social problems."

Excerpt from Report of the Senate
Committee on Science Policy

Essentially, we are in agreement with the intent of the first volume of the Report of the Senate Committee on Science Policy, as witness our article of "Needed, A Culture to Encourage Growth," published in the Bulletin, July, 1966.

However, there are two additional factors which need to be taken into consideration if we are to achieve the stated objectives of:

- (1) an integrated and effective scientific and technological information system, and
- (2) the desired economic growth which will assist in overcoming our social problems.

In the first case the problem is not so

much disseminating information from a system, as one of getting the information into the system.

The earlier article, "Interlingua," published in the March, 1971 issue of the Bulletin of the Professional Engineers of the Province of Manitoba outlines a possible way of handling some of the input problems.

The second case has the problem of it being very profitable for a foreign manufacturer to own a Canadian company, but not so profitable to be a Canadian owning a company in Canada. There are two main advantages for the foreign owner:—

- (1) "Between-plant" prices of raw components give a preferred position over market competition;
- (2) Profit can be removed as a cost before taxes as costs for royalties, technical know-how, management, etc.

Further, the hurdles imposed on the Canadian manufacturer approaching the American market are such as to greatly reduce the profit picture and jeopardize success—for example, scientific equipment of Canadian origin enters the U.S. market dutiable while scientific equipment entering Canada is duty free for educational and scientific purposes. We need relatively free access to the American market if we are to succeed in our economic objectives.

Native manufacturing companies as a group have complete freedom to export. Generally they must export to survive as the domestic market is often insufficient to sustain the industry. The salvation of the Canadian industry lies in the production for export of specialized complete systems on a competitive basis. To be competitive we must obtain components and material for fabrication at the lowest possible price.

Complete systems entering the United States, our largest market, are subject to a cost increase of the American duty, with some exceptions, less the value of U.S. content. If we import American components and raw materials and pay the Canadian duty on these, that duty remains on the unit sold in Canada. But, on the units exported to the United States, we may recapture 99% of the Canadian duty by drawbacks and we do not pay duty on those American components going back into the United States. The net result is

that the more components we buy from the United States the better off we are and the more competitive we are on the large U.S. market. This problem faces all Canadian firms involved in the export business. This is not good for the Canadian manufacturer and a solution is required that will not put the respective industries as a whole in a worse trading position.

If we were to raise tariffs to protect the Canadian manufacturer, this would result in retaliatory action, damaging to the economy as a whole since this adversely affects exports which are so vital to the Canadian manufacturer and the Canadian economy.

To this end we favour a general lowering of tariffs on components or at least at this time, no increase in any direction. Canadian component manufacturers should be encouraged to develop by methods other than tariffs.

Legislation to allow duty free importation of components would not help develop the components industry in Canada, but may be advisable for those items for which there is not a profitable domestic market and where the export market is already too competitive to be profitable.

Legislation is required to promote development assistance towards manufacturing the imported materials in Canada where this can be done profitably, subject to the alternate use of money considerations. Legislation is then required to protect and foster this endeavour until it is strong enough to compete internationally.

A report prepared by the Defence Research Board (1960) on the Canadian electronics industry showed that 90% of the industry was foreign controlled. At that time the electronics industry in Canada was one twenty-seventh the size of the United States industry and it did one two-hundredth of the amount of research done in the United States. The high degree of foreign control inhibits Canadian problems being researched in Canada.

Foreign ownership finds it more profitable to do the research work at home and license the know-how out to the Canadian subsidiary, thus enhancing the parent profit picture and taking funds tax-free from Canada as a legitimate expense of operations. With foreign ownership of our economy now standing at about 80% it is no wonder that discoveries are not being taken out of the laboratory and put

in effect on the department store shelf. While foreign financing is not necessarily bad, foreign ownership has not helped our balance of payments situation, nor has it encouraged research and development in Canada.

A greater danger to our economy lies in foreign ownership. This becomes very evident in times of depression, and may even become endemic. As business conditions become difficult inventories are reduced, supply lines shortened, and foreign commitments involving orders and wholly-owned subsidiaries are reduced or eliminated to ensure work at the main plant and conservation of funds. We are experiencing these cut-backs in our economy now.

Canadian companies have a number of unique products and some unusual capabilities which find a ready export market in research, medical and educational fields. The home market is generally not sufficient for, nor is it directed toward, assisting the development of these capabilities. There is some justification for the Federal government departments buying on the cheapest market as public funds are involved. These departments can presently grant little or no benefit to Canadian manufacturers. Too often the original specifications are written against existing foreign equipment. Thus while a Canadian company may have equipment available and operating under Canadian conditions, it is now required to re-tool to meet the foreign design specifications. As a consequence, he loses out price-wise. Often, as the Canadian forces can verify, the imported product does not operate satisfactorily under Canadian extremes of environment.

The tariffs mentioned above are only the start. When Canadian companies approach the U.S. market they meet "Buy American" provisions to ensure that sales are handled by U.S. companies. Thus a middleman (and additional sales commission) is involved. Many governments and agencies have a 6% "Buy American" preference provision, or 16% if in a surplus manpower area. The Canadian manufactured article has to be competitive and the delivered price has to include all the various surcharges applying. In other words, these duties and charges come off what would be the profit if the article was manufactured in the United States or manufactured and sold in Canada. Our labour costs may be slightly lower than

those in the United States, but our higher material costs and shorter runs make our manufacturing costs comparable.

We are not asking the Canadian Government to raise Canadian tariffs against the influx of American competition as this would penalize Canadian development programmes. We well know how hard it is to secure enough research funds.

Industrial military capability is best promoted through commercial capability. It is difficult to develop commercially when we approach our largest market with "Buy American," dealers' discounts and tariff duty as a "most favoured nation" added onto our cost of production. While the GATT tariff negotiations have brought relief relative to the applicable tariffs, in some cases from 22½% to 14%, nevertheless it is not a reciprocal tariff ruling and when combined with the Buy American Act and other provisions still represents an inequitable situation.

The Canadian contribution to the joint U.S.-Canadian effort is not one of quantity, but of quality. The few manufacturers here would not swamp the American market. These northern centres of capability need this assistance in the commercial field. Adjustments are required in the tariff structure to enable such relief and assistance as can be reasonably made to foster and nourish Canadian secondary industry toward a more competitive position and a freer market.

The problems and recommendations are applicable to any native secondary manufacturing or processing industry requiring significant scientific and technical resources. These problems, in general, are ones over which the individual manufacturer has no control, nor is he in a position to remedy or to seek relief by his own effort.

We submit that domestic employment of Canadian scientists, engineers and technologists, being trained in ascending numbers in Canadian universities and other institutions, will rise appreciably as a result of stimulation of native Canadian secondary industry, and that this would represent a net gain to the Canadian economy.



COMMITTEE REPORTS

Few members are aware of the impressive array of committees (21 according to

my list) required to enact within their individual "terms of reference," the policies of Council. With this in mind, we hope to enlighten you on Committee confrontations and progress by reporting the following highlights.

Advisory

Chairman R. M. Bailey, P. Eng., reports that three immediate challenges facing the engineering profession were discussed at the first meeting of the Committee on March 8, 1971:

- No. 1: Collective Bargaining and the Professional Engineer
- No. 2: The Engineering Profession and the Progress-Profit Dilemma
- No. 3: The credibility Gap between Differing Generations of Engineers within the Association

Awards

Chairman J. D. Adam, P. Eng., reminds us that the Committee published the terms of reference of the Association Awards in the April issue of the Bulletin and is now awaiting nominations by the membership. Names of proposed recipients had to be submitted before June 1, 1971, to the Chairman of the Awards Committee at the Association office.

With regard to the Canada Northlands Award, the Committee will meet with appropriate U. of M. staff members to select a candidate.

Career Guidance

Chairman A. F. Eshmade, P. Eng., advises that due to their inability to enlist a Chairman for the Manisphere Career Section Event, the Association will not be playing an active role this year. However, a film theatre will be part of this year's display, and two films on engineering will be shown on each day of the exhibition. The services of an engineer are required for each screening of the films to answer questions and act as a resource person. This involvement should last about 2 hours on the dates June 26 to July 5. The Committee is hereby soliciting volunteers from the membership and requests that they contact the Association office.

Employee Engineers

Chairman E. H. Klassen, P. Eng., presently making arrangements for his move to the West Indies in August, will hand over the reins to a new Chairman to be

elected. Although dependent on the new Chairman and Committee as a whole, it is likely that a separate report on the Employee Engineer questionnaire will be mailed out to the membership.

Research and Development

Chairman E. A. Speers, P. Eng. The Committee has recommended terms of reference to the Council with each area of responsibility serving as a subject for each of five scheduled Committee meetings.

The Committee agreed on a definition of Research and Development, based on present conditions and the current need to optimize the economic growth of Manitoba.

The Committee discussed the principle and outline of INRAD Industrial Research and Development presented by the Chairman, being a commercial vehicle for the transformation of the results of pure research to applied development aimed at the growth of the provincial economy.

The Committee approved the principles outlined in the Comments on the First Volume of the Report of the Senate Committee on Science Policy. These comments were prepared at Council's request relative to Minute 808, Fall 1970 meeting of the CCPE Board of Directors.

Safety

Chairman W. N. Isberg, P. Eng., advised that the Committee is preparing a set of recommendations for approval by Council concerning the adoption of the National Building Code (1970) by the Government. The Committee is also investigating the circumstances surrounding the collapse of the Darlingford Curling Rink.

Sports

Chairman T. J. Monastyrski, P. Eng. In reviewing the terms of reference of this Committee as set by Council, the Committee would be pleased to hear recommendations from the membership regarding sports events that should be sponsored by the Committee.

The Committee is considering holding a golf tournament in Pinawa, but would like to get membership reaction to making it a weekend family affair with a tour of the station included. Transportation by bus could also be arranged. The Spring Golf Tournament will be held June 21 at the Elmhurst Golf Club and tentatively

the fall golf tournament will be held at Breezy Bend Golf Club.

Social

Chairman Dave Duncan, P. Eng. reported that the Committee looked after arrangements for the Annual Meeting and the Peacock Ball, both of which were held at the Winnipeg Inn. Attendance at the Peacock Ball was up over the last few years, with 320 persons being present. The Committee showed a small profit on the operation of the Ball. The 1972 annual ball is scheduled for February 19th at the Winnipeg Inn with the Jimmy King orchestra providing the music. — E.E.L.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

At the request of Council, the Public Relations Committee has recommended a P.R. program, which is now being considered by Council.

Also at the request of Council, the Committee is trying to promote more wide-spread use of the P. Eng. designation by our members. The Committee has arranged to have the roster of members of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce changed for the next printing to show the P. Eng. for our members who are listed. The Committee is making more use of the designation in our publication and is encouraging other members of the Association, including members of Council, to do the same.

As was requested by the Awards Committee in our last issue, the Public Relations Committee submitted the names of two members for consideration for honorary life membership.

The Committee has also made recommendations to Council about the next annual meeting.

Consideration is currently being given to whether good public relations is best achieved by internal efforts of a committee with the co-operation of all our members, or whether this sort of thing should be turned over to professional consultants.

— R. M. Stokes, P. Eng., Chairman.

BULLETIN COMMITTEE

At the request of Council the Bulletin Committee has increased the number of issues per year of the Manitoba Professional Engineer from 4 to 6. The Commit-

tee hopes to achieve this aim with no diminution in quality, which has meant a substantially increased work load for Committee members. We try to present a balanced publication, containing serious articles, some humour, a message of inspiration from the President, reports (as we see it) on Council meetings, articles on other Association activities, as well as comments about local, provincial and national affairs. The publication goes to all our members and engineers in training, engineering students at the University of Manitoba, all other provincial professional engineering associations, Canadian Council of Professional Engineers, the EIC, dozens of libraries across Canada, radio and television stations, various daily, weekly and monthly publications, the Archives in Ottawa, other professional organizations, the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, Manitoba Members of Parliament.

Because of its wide distribution, the Committee is going to embark on a campaign of following the advice of part of the Sermon on the Mount: "Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works." Engineers appear to be in large part shy and reticent people. Many of our members are doing good works in engineering and in many other fields. We are going to put this light on a candlestick. We have good reason to be very proud of the contribution of engineers to the community.

The Committee receives a few bouquets for its efforts (there are three recorded since our first publication in 1956) and a number of brickbats. We are either too serious or too flippant, we misquote or misinterpret, we put emphasis in the wrong place, we don't elaborate enough on certain topics, we elaborate too much on certain topics, the articles are too long, the articles are too short. All of which puts us in the same category with the London Times, which receives the same complaints, and like the London Times we welcome all comments. It means we are being read.

The Committee has recommended to members of the Executive that Canadian Council offer an annual award for the best publication produced by one of the constituent Associations, with a journalist of national renown being the judge. If this comes to pass we will need all the criticism

and advice we can get from our members in order to ensure a foothold on first place.

— R. M. Stokes, P. Eng., Chairman.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairman M. P. Musick, P. Eng. reported that since the Annual Meeting of the Association the Board of Examiners has held four meetings. At the meetings the academic qualifications of thirty-five applicants, who are not graduates of accredited institutions, were reviewed. Of these, thirty-three assessments were completed with a majority required to write examinations. One assessment was deferred because of insufficient documentation, and one will be required to appear before a subcommittee of the Board for an interview to establish credibility of his documents.

Two applicants, assessed in previous years, had completed their confirmatory examination requirement at the April 1970 examination sitting. As is the practice in such cases, the applicant's credentials were reassessed in light of their performance. The results of one were judged as satisfactory and the applicant was approved for registration; the results of the other were judged less than satisfactory and the applicant was assigned an additional confirmatory examination.

On matters of policy, the Board reviewed the syllabus and made recommendations to Canadian Council on the accreditation of the "Engineering and Management" Course of the Royal Military College. In addition the Board approved the accreditation of Institutions accredited by the Canadian Council. Finally the Board approved the uniform syllabus of examinations for Mining Engineering and Aeronautical Engineering.

E.I.C. SEVENTH TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Winnipeg Branch of the E.I.C. in co-operation with the Faculty of Engineering and the Extension Division, the University of Manitoba sponsored the Seventh Technical Development Programme at the University of Manitoba during the week of May 10, 1971.

A total of 13 courses were offered, however, 7 courses, Automatic Process Control, Paint Technology, Groundwater Hydrology, Noise Control, Analogue Computers, Plas-

tics Engineering: Application of Construction, and Integrated Circuits had to be cancelled because of low registrations.

Attendance for the remaining courses was as follows: Ice Procedures on Lakes and Rivers 11, Structural Connections Behavior and Design 7, Cultural Ecology 7, Industrial Waste Treatment 6, Law for Professional Engineers 7, and Technical Communication and Report Writing 8.

Organizers of the Technical Development Programme had anticipated that the Programme would attract between 100-125 participants while the actual registration for the programme was 46. In light of the low registration organizers feel that the programme may have to be modified and are open to any suggestions or recommendations that the reader feels may be useful. Correspondence should be directed to R. E. Y. Wickett, Extension Division, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba. Mr. Wickett can be reached at 474-8207. — N.P.F.

OUTSTANDING FEES

Members who have not yet paid all of their 1971 annual dues are reminded that the by-laws provide that any member whose fees are not paid in full by June 30th must be removed from the Register. If a member so removed wishes to be reinstated to membership he not only has to pay the full amount of the outstanding fees but he is also required to pay another registration fee (\$25.00.)



DEATH KNEEL FOR WOOLLIES AND BOOZE?

Mayor Stephen Juba's latest brainwave, a \$7.5 million dome for the Winnipeg Stadium, could present some interesting technological problems if it ever becomes a reality.

Consider the plight of the already bedevilled Blue Bombers; playing in a nice, dry, ever constant 60° or 70° they would become as soft as butter. No rock-hard frozen turf, no 40 m.p.h. winds, why poor old Bud Grant would hang his head in shame.

But wait, there may be a way to make technology work for the Big Blue. When practising for away games the stadium

operators could imitate likely field conditions for whatever city they were going to play next. For instance, for Vancouver they could practice in rain and smog, for Calgary wind and dust, for Regina wind and snow and for Ottawa just a lot of wind.

Similarly, there could be benefits to the Bombers when they were playing at home. Alternate ends of the enclosure could be opened each quarter so that the wind would always be at their backs. Also by judicious use of mirrors and roof openings, the sun could always shine in the eyes of the opposing quarterbacks. Why, it would be just like the good old days of the sixties when the Silver Fox had a direct pipeline to the weatherman.

In spite of all these obvious advantages, somehow a football game under a roof just wouldn't seem natural. Who wants to go and sit inside on one of those beautiful fall afternoons when the sun is shining, the breeze is gentle and the air is clear. Even after the cold weather arrives there is a special thrill to bundling up in your long woollies, 3 or 4 sweaters, heavy parka, etc., sitting for two hours or so until you're stiff and blue and then bragging at the office the next day how you never notice the weather if you dress for it.

And the final, telling blow against the whole idea; there would be no excuse for any of Jack Well's famous "bottle and blanket" nights. — R.J.B.



FLIN FLON NEWS

By M. N. COLLISON, P. Eng.

Flin Flon news remain scanty. At this date, (May 7th), the Strike is still on, although negotiations are taking place.

Many of the Professional Engineers here have been, and are continuing, to maintain the essential services necessary to the preservation of the Plant and equipment.

E. S. Austin, P. Eng., President, and W. A. Morrice, P. Eng., Executive Vice-President of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, have visited Flin Flon several times in the past months.

D. J. Robertson, P. Eng., General Manager, was in Toronto a week ago to attend

the Company's Annual meeting.

Ethel Collison, this reporter's wife spent two weeks in the Winnipeg General Hospital, in April, undergoing treatment for acute toxic goiter. Further treatment is scheduled for mid May, and complete recovery is expected thereafter.



STUDENT COUNSELLING

By R. W. MENZIES, P. Eng.

(Student Liaison Chairman of the Membership Committee)

For many years now the Association has held a dinner in honour of the Graduates of the Faculty of Engineering. At this dinner each year it is quite obvious that the vast majority of these graduating students, after four or more years as an undergraduate, are totally unaware of the Association and the role of a Professional Engineer. That the Professional Engineer is also unaware of the present undergraduate curriculum and facilities at the University is probably also true. The Membership Committee is planning to institute a counselling scheme which we hope will be beneficial to the Professional Engineer as well as the undergraduate student in closing the "Communications gap."

The operation of the counselling program is envisaged as follows: In the late summer or early fall the general membership of the Association will be invited to participate as student counsellors. This will be a form letter to the general membership asking them to sign, check their discipline and return the form. Each fall a list will be circulated to all students inviting them to apply for counselling. The counsellors are then matched to three or four students by Engineering discipline and are introduced at a special meeting in October. The Format of the introductory meeting has not been set but may take the form of a subsidized bar before the meeting while the students and counsellors are being introduced (or brought together at least).

The main part of the meeting will consist of a brief outline of the scheme and, a panel discussion on say "What is a Professional Engineer?" or "What is Engineering?". It is hoped such a discussion will break the ice and give the counsellor and students something to discuss after

the meeting, during coffee and donuts. At this meeting it is hoped that the Counsellor and students will arrange a future meeting either at the Counsellors's place of business or at a technical meeting. The counsellors will be encouraged to coordinate their meetings with other counsellors in various areas within the discipline so as to indicate the scope and fields contained in a particular discipline

For example, three Civil Engineers engaged in the fields of consulting, Structural Manufacturing and Construction may cooperate together to provide their total of 9 to 12 students with a broader picture of Civil Engineering in practice, by arranging to take the students as a group through the three concerned places of business.

In early March will be a follow-up meeting at which the programme will be evaluated, suggestions made, and any problems hopefully ironed out. The form of this meeting will take, has not been decided, but may be a smoker type. Needless to say, the success of such a counselling programme depends largely on the response of the general membership to the request for counsellors, but if successful, we will be ensuring that the future graduates from Manitoba possess a never before realized awareness and certainty of his profession.



PRACTICE AND ETHICS

The Practice and Ethics Committee was formed in January 1971, following the favourable ballot of the membership on By-Law No. 40, the Discipline By-Law. To date, three cases have been referred to this committee for consideration.

For the information and guidance of the members of the Association, it is intended that excerpts from this committee's reports will be published from time to time. Every effort will be made to include sufficient detail in these excerpts so they will provide a useful guide to ethical practice, while at the same time protecting the identity of the specific engineers involved in each case.

The following is an excerpt from one of the cases considered by the Practice and Ethics Committee.

Situation:

A multi-storey building was constructed in the mid 1960's. The agents for the building owners had retained "Engineer A" to undertake the structural engineering for this building, and had indicated that provision should be made for additional stories to be added at some future time. During recent months, the agent had been considering the extension of the building and had been negotiating with "Engineer A" as well as with a firm of Architects, who would retain "Engineer B" for the structural engineering work. The question to be decided by the Practice and Ethics Committee was whether "Engineer B" would be acting contrary to the Code of Ethics, specifically clauses 6.7 and 6.8, if he were to undertake this work.

Hearing:

"Engineers A and B" were asked to explain how, and to what extent, they had become involved in expansion of the building. After hearing the presentations of these parties, the agent for the building was asked to explain the involvement and relationship which he and his organization had had with the Engineers involved.

Finding:

Based on the information made available, it is the opinion of the Committee that:

1. While it is not good practice for Engineers to be bidding against each other, and this practice is NOT condoned, members of the public have the right to obtain information from more than one Engineer regarding the qualifications and scope of service offered;
2. Since "Engineer B" was not aware of the fee and scope of service being offered by "Engineer A" at the time he was asked to undertake the work, he did not commit a breach of the Code of Ethics;
3. "Engineer B" acted prudently in endeavouring to determine whether definite steps had been taken to retain "Engineer A" to undertake this work; and;
4. If there is a breach of contract, "Engineer A," while not having grounds for a complaint against "Engineer B," may have his legal rights against the agent or owner of the building.

THE SQUARES VERSUS THE SWINGERS

As members know, the Association of Professional Engineers shares its offices with the Architects' Association and uses a common board room. When the offices were originally rented the Architects naturally did the interior decorating. A painting was hung in the board room. It consisted of a yellow dot in one corner of a bluish background, no doubt intended to convey some very deep and significant meaning to all who gazed upon it. Unfortunately, although the painting remained on the wall for some time, the many engineering committees who met in the board room were unable to decipher the message the artist had tried to convey. Naturally enough, the members of these committees, feeling they were completely "out of it" developed massive inferiority complexes because of their failure.

Then, about a year ago, Aime Barsalou, P. Eng. was commissioned by the Association to do a number of paintings depicting various phases of engineering for the Manisphere display. Mr. Barsalou is a well-known Winnipeg artist whose paintings are for the most part realistic rather than abstract. When the display was over, some "square," no doubt an engineer who had suffered in silence these many years, removed the abstract and replaced it with one of Mr. Barsalou's paintings. Alas, this did not solve the problem for the Architects struck back. At their next meeting the mysterious blue canvas and yellow dot reappeared. From that day to this the paintings have been switching back and forth as if by magic, depending of course on who has used the board room last.

Who will win this battle of the squares versus the swingers? Can our engineering committees find true happiness with the threat of this curse literally hanging over their heads? Tune in again for further exciting installments in our continuing saga. — R.M.S.

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ART

G. R. Pratt, P. Eng., an honorary life member of this Association, donated one of his paintings to the Association some years ago and it now hangs in the office. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Sketch Club for many years and is one of the Manitoba artists mentioned in a recent

publication entitled "One Hundred and Fifty Years of Art in Manitoba."

♦ ♦ ♦

WATCH IT, BOYS!

It has been called an art, a science, a folly, a sport and a time-waster. But whatever girl watching is, it has been of lasting interest to engineers of all generations.

During the long winter the girl-watching practitioner must confine most of his activity to the coffee shop. The ability to choose his chair so that he has an unobstructed view of the coffee urn line-up as well as his favorite crossed legs has been expertly mastered. Continual vigilance is required here, and it is a poor engineer indeed who is left gazing out the window or staring at a blank wall. A recent coffee shop survey showed that 80% of the men sat on the outside of the table facing inwards. Engineering know-how is at work now to produce a one-sided coffee table.

The long indoor confinement has also produced the usual crop of specialists who watch and compare certain anatomical details. Those who gaze mainly at legs, bosoms and behinds are too common to rate specialist classification. The back-of-the-knee men have had a hey day and those searchers for thigh dimples have been ecstatic. Not so the neck-nappers! And the old-fashioned ankle fanciers are satiated with over-exposure. There are those who can hardly wait until the beaches open and the navel action starts.

The engineering ingenuity in all this is really displayed by the female. Her objective is to inspire the maximum number of glances, assessments, double-takes and open stares. At the same time, she must maintain the appearance of unconcern, indifference and occasionally even annoyance at the successful result of her work. This she must do, we assume, partly to discourage activities more active than girl-watching. We suspect, however, that she is really pretending not to indulge in the sport at all in order to stay on good terms with others of her own sex. Whatever the motives, she walks the tightrope between seduction and naivety with all the aplomb of a politician.

Girl watchers, the season of coat removals is upon us. Let us adjourn to the great outdoors, there to spy a beauty mark and admire a summer midriff. — K.M.J.

PRACTICAL WELDING

In the fall of 1968, the Canadian Welding Bureau, represented in this area by Mr. Albert Shepherdson, started a four week Saturday morning programme teaching engineers the basics of practical welding. This course was found by the participating engineers to be very worthwhile and enjoyable, and it has been continued each winter until March of this year when the last session was completed. During the three year period, sixty engineers, in groups of five or six, including one lady, completed the course.

It was felt by many people in the industry, and rightly so, that most engineers know little about practical welding. As a result, they were suspicious or uncertain of what results to expect since they are always in the hands of the man on the shop floor. This course set out to prove that with correct supervision and control, the process is simple, and that even novices can achieve fair success in as little as twelve hours. The first class was taught "stick electrode," but very quickly the course content was expanded to include Cellulose Rutile and Low Hydrogen Electrode, Inner Shield (Flux Core Arc Welding), Submerged Arc, Gas Metal Arc—Solid and Composite Wire (MIG), and oxygen cutting.

The course was held at both the Lincoln Electric office and Canadian Liquid Air plant and was supported by C.I.S.C., and Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd. and Bridge & Tank Western Ltd., who supplied materials. Mr. Earl Smith from Lincoln Electric, Fred Jensen from Canadian Liquid Air, and Lou Remillard from Canadian Rogers gave up many Saturday mornings to teach engineers something useful. A nominal course fee was charged to cover "consumables" and the whole operation was handled very well, with a complete absence of sales pressure regarding the various types of equipment.

The consensus of opinion by those who attended is that it was very worthwhile and has definitely tended to upgrade the acceptable levels of welding. Our thanks to those who ran the course. Albert Shepherdson will be moving to Calgary this summer, so no more courses in Winnipeg! However, his fame has gone on ahead, and it sounds as though members of the Alberta Association will soon be able to benefit in the same way.

The "wind-up" dinner and presentation of certificates to participants took place

at the Sonesta Hotel on Friday, April 30. Many involved discussions could be heard on the merits of different methods and at least one example of the current state of the art was on display.—A.F.E.

ENGINEERS SET EXAMPLE

Now that Canada is plagued with a multi-party system, after every federal and provincial election much is made by the losers about the winners representing only a minority of the voters. While it is true that the winners in a multi-party system often are elected by a minority, it does not necessarily follow that they could not have achieved a majority had the voters ultimately been given only two choices.

The Council of this Association is not elected by a minority. Councillors are elected by a majority. If a voter selects as his first choice someone who runs last when the first count is done, he is then given a choice of the remaining candidates, and his second choice is used. We have the equivalent of a multi-party system. One year four councillors are elected and the following year five are elected, for a two-year term. If our members voted with one X on their ballots, certainly the results would usually be Councillors elected by a minority. The preferential system of voting ensures against minority Councils or governments.

In the recent Ste. Rose by-election, for example, had the preferential system been in effect and had the voters marked their ballots 1, 2, 3, at the end of the first count the Progressive Conservative candidate, who was in third place, would have been counted out and the people who had voted for him would then have been given an opportunity to state their preference for the Liberal or NDP candidates, merely by counting up all the second choices. The final result would then have meant that the majority of the people in that constituency had shown a preference for one man.

Under the preferential system of voting there would be no persons elected by a minority and there would be no need to talk about coalitions whose only avowed purpose is not to give good government but to defeat another party.

The governments of both Manitoba and of Canada and of the new One Big City would do well to follow the example set by this Association in running fair and democratic elections, resulting in majority representatives being elected.—S.J.A.

President's Message

By R. HOOD, P. Eng.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find mid-year reports from several of the Committees, which will give you some indication of the activities that have been undertaken this year to date within the Association. Council has also been extremely busy and you will also find reports of Council meetings as seen through the eyes of the Bulletin Committee reporter. I am always interested in reading these reports and in determining that the Council meetings may not have been as tedious as I had actually thought at the time.

I would also like to refer you in this issue to the article by the Editor entitled "Keep Your Cool." This is a timely admonition. Once self-interest replaces altruism in any organization, the organization itself suffers. While other Associations have some problems, fortunately in our Association there are no signs of this kind of erosion.

Participatory democracy would appear to be working well in our Association. There are 21 committees in operation this year and over 200 members of this Association are actively involved in working for its welfare and helping us to fulfill our basic purpose and obligation, which is the protection of the public.

While we should always keep in mind that our primary function is the protection of the public, we should also be cognizant of the fact that we have other ubiquitous responsibilities. We have obligations to the community we are privileged to serve, to the taxpayers who financed 80% of our education, to our neighbors, municipality, province and country.

Engineers by their nature, education and training have qualifications that equip them for service in many areas. For too long we have left the field of politics to other professions. Engineers are not ivory tower theorists. They are pragmatists and there is not only room but there is a crying need for this sort of approach in today's governmental affairs at all levels.

The good works that so many of our members are undertaking in this Association should be extended abroad. Engin-

eers must become more involved in the day to day activities of the world around them. Times and circumstances are changing at an ever accelerated rate. Technology is advancing so rapidly that what is an innovation today is often obsolete tomorrow.

Certainly our principal purpose is to protect the public of Manitoba and this is set down by law, but we must also devote the talents that are peculiar to engineers to the even greater task of guiding and protecting mankind so that people everywhere may harvest the best that the technological revolution has to offer.

Involvement is the name of the game and what profession is better equipped than our own to give leadership, show courage and solve the problems inherent with our times, and in general to strive for the betterment of man in all phases of his existence.



FINAL RITES FOR COURTESY

Let's have two minutes' silence for courtesy. What is happening to people? Small wonder young people are questioning values. Why weren't values questioned a generation ago? What was so different? What was really different was that a generation ago although most people had little in the way of worldly possessions, they did have something that is becoming a very rare commodity. They cared about each other. They were interested in each other, they helped each other and they needed each other. Perhaps this attitude grew out of their agrarian pioneer backgrounds. They needed each other to survive and they valued what they needed.

A generation ago courtesy and kindness abounded. If one entered a store, one was almost deluged with clerks offering assistance. They were the essence of courtesy, or they did not last. They smiled at their customers. Bus drivers were the same. There was one named Joe who operated the River Avenue bus. If a regular passenger missed a day through illness Joe knew about it. He issued weather reports and philosophy. People on the route timed their schedules in order to be sure to catch Joe's bus. Passengers in cars used their horns only in time of imminent danger and most drivers adhered to an "After you

Alphonse" code in traffic.

There was respect, too, for other people's property, even from children. It was all right to snatch a few crabapples from someone's tree after dark (and hope not to be caught) but it was definitely not all right to break a branch off the tree.

Waitresses started off with a smile and a cheery "Good morning." People were individual persons, to be treated with dignity, respect and in good humour.

Now what kind of an example do we set before our youth? Clerks in stores often look right through us as if we hadn't been standing waiting to be served for 15 minutes. Often we aren't a person at all, just a number in sequence. When they finally do take our purchase and our money, the transaction may be completed without their saying a word. They put the change down on the counter, they toss the purchase into a bag which they usually don't even close, they leave the bag on the counter and turn away. If we'd had three noses they won't even have noticed. If bus drivers speak at all, it is usually in irritation. Pedestrians barge down the street with little or no heed to people around them. We hurry by lame people and blind people who might need assistance we are too busy or too embarrassed to give. We go through swinging doors at a pace that suits us but which may be far too fast for the person ahead or behind. In our cars we drive as if we owned the road. If a car cuts in when we think he shouldn't have, even if he has been signalling for half a block, we give him a blast on the horn to let him know we disapprove. The car horn is used also to summon children home for meals, to let people know we have come to pick them up but aren't going to get out of the car to go as far as the front door to tell them we have arrived. We invade each other's privacy at home, not with offers of help or with a few freshly baked buns, but by calling to ask them what t.v. program they are listening to or if they would like to buy some magazines or take dance lessons. We shove and push each other to get on buses or try to get at articles on sale. Elderly men and women stand in buses.

Let's have two minutes' silence for courtesy and during the two minutes let's give some thought to reversing the trend so that the young people today can have reason to respect us and our values.

— S.J.A.

DEPARTMENT OF UTTER CONFUSION

On May 20th, we received notification from our bank that they had debited our account with \$55.00 because the cheque which was attached to the debit advice was "stale dated" and had been refused by the bank on which it was drawn. Since our registration fee has not been \$55.00 for over a year, we were immediately suspicious.

We looked at the returned cheque and discovered it was dated March 7, 1970, and deposited by us into the Association account on March 24, 1970. The back of the cheque was covered with stamps, most of which we could not decipher, but one indicated it had been refused at the bank on which it was drawn on May 12, 1971. By then, of course, it was stale-dated. But where had it been from March 24, 1970, until May 12, 1971. Our bank is at the corner of Portage and Main and the bank on which it was drawn is at Polo Park, a distance that could be covered in much less time than 14 months even had it been conveyed by turtle.

The investigation began. This is what apparently happened. The cheque was submitted to us with an application for registration in March 1970. The applicant was registered, the cheque was deposited in our bank in March 1970, cleared through his account in March 1970 and returned to him with his cancelled cheques in March 1970. When he filed his 1970 income tax return, presumably he could not find his receipt, so he used his cancelled cheque as evidence of having paid us the fee. The income tax department removed it from his file and put it back into the banking system. It found its way a second time to his bank but by this time not only was it stale-dated, but he had moved to Ontario and moved his account with him. The most easily deciphered endorsement on the back of the cheque was ours, so his bank returned it to our bank who in turn debited our account and returned it to us. Presumably the cheque will now wend its way back to the income tax department who will be relieved to find out where the \$55.00 is that has kept their books out of balance for 2 months. The income tax department is getting a little too greedy if it is negotiating not only the cheques made payable to the Receiver General but also trying to negotiate any other cheques, cancelled or otherwise, that come its way.

ANTIQUATED SERVICE

At the current rate of progress, the post office should soon be giving us as good service as we were getting in 1920.

We were quite excited about the announcement that "Starting April 12, in Metropolitan Winnipeg, the post office assures next-delivery-day service for first class mail to most major Canadian cities, if you mail early in the day. At no extra cost."

The announcement raised our hopes that postal service was being set back 20 years at which time letters mailed in Winnipeg were delivered almost anywhere in Canada within 24 hours (at half the cost), back to the days when there were eleven residential mail deliveries a week, as opposed to the current five deliveries.

We selected two Canadian cities to determine for ourselves how the new service was working. As a result of our survey we have come to the following conclusion. Before the "assured" service was inaugurated, it took 48 hours for a letter to get from Winnipeg to its destination in Edmonton or Vancouver, with very rare exceptions, when this was accomplished in 24 hours. After the "assured" service became effective it took only two days for a letter to get from Winnipeg to its destination in Edmonton or Vancouver, with very rare exceptions when this was accomplished in one day.

Progress comes to us in many disguises, especially when it is achieved with the taxpayers' money. — S.J.A.



RAPE, TOILETS AND WORMS

Mr. Diefenbaker has recently been regaling Canadians with his editorial comments on rape and flush toilets. In his new relaxed role he is able to provide the government with some required needling and to furnish the Canadian people with some good entertainment.

Now that Mr. Douglas has been admitted to this exclusive club of Retired Party Leaders in the House of Commons, we look forward to more needling and entertainment. Mr. Diefenbaker has left one of Mr. Douglas' favorite topics almost entirely alone and Mr. Douglas will certainly welcome the opportunity to fill this vacuum. We can anticipate many lofty

statements from Mr. Douglas on the subject of foreign (American) intrusion into Canadian business, resources and ecology.

One area of American grasping at Canadian resources has so far received little notice from Mr. Douglas and his compatriots and we wish to bring it to his attention. After considerable research into the matter we have come up with the following statistics. Fourteen percent of the mosquitoes that plague us are American born, carried in here by the wind from the U.S. to devour our human resources. Over 80% of the insects and worms that are consumed, are eaten by birds that desert us in the Fall after they have had their fill of Canadian resources and they spend the next several months brightening the American scene with their plumage. Twenty percent of the hot air we get here (polluted and otherwise) comes up from the U.S. (the balance comes to us directly from Ottawa.) — R.A.H. & S.J.A.



PRAGMATIC SOCIALIST

It's too bad a bout of flu prevented Premier Schreyer from attending the NDP convention. He might have been able to explain to some of the theoretical socialists that the people of Manitoba who are receiving social assistance really don't care whether the money for their payments originated in New York City or Windsor, Ontario, and the Premier seems to get better results in New York.



PAY THE PIPER AND FACE THE MUSIC YOU GET

It might be an idea for all levels of government to disassociate themselves briefly from the youth cult to give a little more thought to the problems of the geriatric set. People who have worked in this country and paid taxes for 50 years, for many years working about a 10 hour day, 6 days a week, for salaries ranging around \$100.00 - \$150.00 a month, who missed out on the giveaway programs like baby bonuses, now face old age, failing health and a diminishing dollar. No travel programs have so far been announced for these people and at the rate nursing home care is rising by the time some of us get to that stage it will take a month's salary

just to drop in during visiting hours. If only votes were pro rated according to the number of years a person has paid taxes, the politicians might pay more heed to the people who have built this country up through two wars and a depression. Now that 18 year olds have a vote, the voice of the aged will be even more faint. Those who pay the piper no longer have the privilege of calling the tune.—S.J.A.



BATTLE HYMN OF THE POLITICIANS

Periodically the platitude is postulated that "We could mobilize our resources to fight a war, we should be able to mobilize them to fight poverty, pollution, unemployment."

The Canadian people who were mobilized to fight World War II were emerging from a depression. They had had little—sometimes not even the bare essentials. Life in Canada during the war years was different, but in many cases it was not much tougher than it had been during the depression. In some instances it was considerably easier.

The government of the day encountered little opposition to its war measures. Rationed were butter, sugar, coffee, tea, meat, gasoline, liquor. Scarce were nylons or silk stockings, soap and soap powders, elastic and other rubber products, cigarettes, telephones. Unavailable were new cars. Travel was restricted both by available space on aircraft and trains and by gasoline rationing in automobiles. Both prices and wages were controlled. Hours of work varied but an average work week for civilians was five days a week, 8:30 to 5:30 with an hour for lunch, plus Saturday morning 8:30 to 1:00. Recreation facilities were limited, most clubs having been turned over to the services. If one wished to stand in line for long periods one could attend a movie. No wine or cocktails were served in restaurants and no meat on Tuesdays or Fridays. Taxes were high and Canadians were urged to lend the government as much as they could by buying war savings stamps and victory bonds. Living accommodation was very limited and often several families shared one house and one bathroom. There were rent controls. Replacement parts for almost everything were difficult to find. It was a time of grim austerity.

The war against Nazi and Japanese tyranny and aggression was not fought

and won with emotional rhetoric. Rather it was done as Winston Churchill predicted with "Blood sweat, toil and tears." The battles against inflation, pollution, poverty and unemployment will not be won by emotional rhetoric either. The price of victory comes high. The Canadian people are not now emerging from a depression. For many years the slogan has been heard "You never had it so good," and by and large it has been true. More Canadian families own television sets now than owned washing machines in 1940. It is doubtful if any but a very small minority of Canadians would be enthusiastic about going from a state of affluence into a state of all-out war against anything. Wars are not won by young people touring the country, lying around parks, or spending years in university, nor by middle-aged people trying to get as much money as they can for as short a work week as possible in order to have two cars, two t.v. sets, 3 radios per family, nor by people spending their affluence on mink coats, trips abroad and expensive golf club memberships. It is an oversimplification, but what war on anything is going to mean is more work, longer hours, higher taxes and limited luxuries. It would be helpful if the advocates of all-out battles would give us some blueprints indicating how these proposed wars are to be fought and won. We need more pragmatism and less eloquence in Canadian politics.

One thing is certain. You can't wage a successful war against any enemy with indulged, undisciplined or unwilling troops.

The time is long overdue for engineers to take a more active role in politics and introduce some realism into the arena to counteract the influence of the ivory tower theorists. If inflation, poverty, and unemployment can be conquered, let the Canadian people be told how and at exactly what price. As for pollution, as one surveys the daily news' reports on wars, protests, campus riots and prurience, petty bickering between levels of government, increasing crime, politicians playing politics with such things as poverty and unemployment as they argue about what kind of a pay raise they deserve, prison riots, violence, man's inhumanity to man, and as one ponders that these news reports reflect the kind of people we have become, the thought that one day man may pollute himself right off this planet seems less depressing than it once did.—S.J.A.