



The Underground Research Laboratory

A \$20 million geotechnical research laboratory being constructed by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited near Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba, to assist in developing the technology for nuclear fuel waste disposal in Canada.

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Editorial

By R. A. Kane, P. Eng.

On Committee Reports:

Since I first joined the Bulletin the word has been that the least read of all our issues is the Annual Meeting issue. The content is a series of reports from all the committees outlining what they have done over the last year.

Frankly, I must admit that I too find the reading rather heavy going. The reason for this difficulty is that every one of the reports is done by engineers who are consistent with hard workers in all phases of life — they all understate the impact of their work.

That an A.P.E.M. has existed and flourished for over 60 years is not an accident, not an act of God, or even a mystery. Pure and simple, what has happened is that a small group of people regularly take time from their lives to contribute positively to this professional organization. The efforts range from those mandated in the Act to sustaining the camaraderie (esprit de corps) of the A.P.E.M.

Look, then, beyond the dry reporting and recognize how fortunate we all are for having these people in our midst.

**ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING
Friday, October 28, 1983
Holiday Inn, Downtown**

President's Message

Across The Year

By D. E. Cross, P. Eng.

It is August 14th and time for my final President's message. It seems hard to believe that in only ten more weeks I will fade into the sunset of past president.

As I reflect back upon my term I feel positive about the progress made by your President, your Council and your staff.

As you will no doubt be aware from earlier Bulletins, we have been successful in proceeding with our Act. We have taken an Act that was promulgated in the 20's and brought it forward to represent the needs of the 80's. I sat with Bob Foster and our solicitor when the Act was at Committee stage on the morning of August 15, and it was a great feeling to be on hand for the historical moment when the Act passed by the Committee and was on its way to proclamation. One of the more significant aspects of the new Act is the right of subpoena for the Practice & Ethics Committee. This will allow them to react quicker upon the instigation of a complaint.

Your Council received a report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Review of Committees. Through numerous Council meetings and consultation with various committees it was possible to revise and adopt for a trial period new terms of references for all committees. These new terms of reference have brought new meaning to all committees and it is hoped will assist and stimulate them in their deliberations.

It was only a year ago in August of 1982 that as your Vice-President I wrestled with the Association budget. The economy

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was on a down-swing and it was our desire to curb the deficit financing of the past. The budget as approved by Council in 1982 has been met. The desired results of increased membership equity have been obtained without any drastic reduction in membership services.

In April of 1983 our landlord requested that we vacate our premises and take up offices in the Royal Trust Tower. Through negotiations and the hard work of committees, Council and staff it has been possible to establish new offices that provide for an efficient operation at no additional cost to the membership. A Special Meeting was held to ratify this move, and it was gratifying to have upwards of 80 members present to provide unanimous support.

I have enjoyed my term as your

President. Travelling on Council business allowed me to meet many new people and enjoy some great social events.

I wish to thank my Council for their support during my term. They gave freely of their time during many marathon meetings. However, I'm certain many found the time spent enjoyable too. "Think tanks," jokes and Chinese food were some compensation for lengthy sessions.

I also wish to thank the staff for their support. They made my job easier and provided continuity.

Lastly, I'd like to wish success to the incoming Council and Executive. I hope they find their terms as rewarding and challenging as I have found my term as President of the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba.

Registrar's Report

Membership

The Association experienced a net growth of between 2.5% and 3.0% this year, to over 2700 members. Twenty-eight persons were registered in September 1982, the largest month in 5 years. This level of growth is expected to fall off drastically in 1984 as the effects of unemployment of 1982 graduates is felt.

By category, the following are

new members etc. registered/enrolled in 1982-83. (Figures for the 1981-82 9-month fiscal year are included for comparison.)

	1982-83	1981-82
Registrations	145	84
Reinstatements	12	10
Non-Resident Licences	102	93
Transfers	45	40
Engineering Graduates	56	48

Applications for registration are pre-screened to ensure basic educational and experience requirements are met.

Some 15% of applications for registration are referred to the Admissions Review Board. These primarily involve questions of the nature and duration of the applicant's experience.

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Finances

As a result of the unexpected growth in membership, and a careful effort on the part of staff to keep expenditure at a low level, a surplus of some \$25,000 is expected, plus a restoration of reserves of \$23,000. (It is our intent to build reserves to a level of half our annual operating costs.) This will help limit fee increases for 1983-84.

Act Enforcement

Your Association continues to play an aggressive role in enforcement of the Engineering Profession Act. We continually monitor yellow pages and other advertising, career listings, and business names registrations. In the past year we have been successful, in co-operation with M.T.S., in the removal of several listings from the 'Engineers' section of the yellow pages. A court action has also been decided in our favour to disallow a business name registration which included the name 'engineering' when in fact there were no engineers on staff. Another proposed action concerning the practice in this province by (non-licensed) non-resident engineers was not carried forward when suitable witnesses were not found.

Premises

You will previously have been advised of our upcoming move to new premises in the Royal Trust Building. We were offered very attractive terms by our landlords to move to this prestigious location.

Engineering Profession Act

The proposed new Act has received first reading in the Legislature. It is hoped it will receive the support of both parties. The new Act contains several revisions to enable us to more efficiently manage its enforcement, including several changes of a housekeeping nature. Provisions are also made for lay members on Council, and for the disciplining of licensees.

It has been a year of progress for your Association during difficult economic times for many of our members. The A.P.E.M. staff deserves credit for keeping expenditures down. I thank them personally for their hard work, dedication and support.

Respectfully submitted,

*Oulton A. Rogers, P.Eng.,
General Manager & Registrar.*

Practice & Ethics Committee

The Practice and Ethics Committee met eleven times up to August 1st, not including several sub-committee and executive meetings.

The Committee's proceedings were expedited by a by-law change which increased the Committee size by two, to a maximum of eleven members.

Committee membership is comprised of an effective combination of engineering experience in diverse disciplines and backgrounds, of common sense and business acumen, and of several years of past Council membership.

Committee members were D. A. Ennis, Chairman; R. E. Scouten,



Vice-Chairman; L. A. Buhr; F. M. Fowler; D. R. Grimes; K. Hallson; R. Hood; A. M. Lansdown; C. R. McIntyre; R. H. Russell.

The Committee wishes to express its gratitude and thanks to the Association Registrar, Mr. Oulton Rogers for his hard work and assistance in managing a heavy agenda.

The Committee considered three written complaints concerning the conduct of members of the Association:

One complaint concerned a homeowner who had engaged a local company to affect certain modifications to his home. The president of the company was an engineer. The homeowner found the work to be unsatisfactory and attempted unsuccessfully to have the company correct the problem. The company subsequently went out of business, and the company president disclaimed responsibility for the problem. The homeowner complained to the Practice and Ethics Committee that the engineer had violated the Code of Ethics. The Committee reviewed the complaint and advised the homeowner to seek legal counsel in the matter as the engineer as company president was apparently not acting in his capacity as professional engineer.

The second complaint was received from a contractor who claimed that an engineer acting for him had passed on to a com-

petitor certain unique details and bid prices, enabling a competing contractor to prepare an identical design at a lower price. The Committee investigated the matter and determined that the proposed design was not unique as claimed, and agreed the matter did not warrant further investigation when the complainant was unable to verify any contractual agreement between him and the engineer.

The third complaint was received from owners of property adjacent to a roadway widening project. The complaint alleged that the engineer responsible for the design violated the Code of Ethics by not regarding the physical and economic well-being of the public as his first responsibility. The Committee met with the engineer and reviewed the principles, economic consequences and details of alternate designs. The charges were not justified as in the opinion of the Committee no breaches of the Code had occurred.

The Committee initiated one investigation concerning the conduct of a member of the Association in which no complaint had been received, and continued the investigation of an outstanding matter.

One outstanding investigation was finalized. The investigation concerned the conduct of a non-resident licensee who was responsible for design modifications to an existing major structure in this province. The Committee determined there was some apparent basis for a formal complaint, and accordingly a complaint against the engineer was made to the Association of his home province where the matter is under active investigation.

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A second finalized investigation concerned the conduct of an engineer who had been found guilty of an offence under the Criminal Code of Canada. A formal complaint to Council was made by the Committee in this regard.

One outstanding formal complaint to Council considering the conduct of a member has not been heard.

The Committee was consulted by two members of the Association who inquired on questions of proper professional conduct:

An engineer inquired verbally as to his professional responsibilities concerning the construction of a municipal project designed some years earlier by another engineer, and subsequently modified according to existing field conditions by the current engineer. He was advised by the Committee that the original engineer retained responsibility for the design, although the cur-

rent engineer was responsible for the modifications and subsequent project construction.

Another engineer inquired verbally on a question of proper professional conduct. He was involved on a project and had reason to believe that funds for the project may have been misappropriated. He had reported this to senior officials of the funding agency. The matter was resolved to the satisfaction of the Committee, who noted that failure to report the situation to the proper authorities could be a breach of criminal statutes and the Code of Ethics.

Members are reminded that inquiries of any nature are treated in strict confidence by the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
D. A. Ennis, P.Eng.,
Chairman

Board of Examiners

The Board members for the 1983 term were K. M. Adam, C. D. Anderson, D. T. Anderson, A. Baracos, C. Booy, E. Bridges, J. R. Cahoon, J. M. Dobrovolny, L. Domaschuk, A. D. Gerrard, O. Hawaleshka, F. R. Kaita, R. Menzies, W. L. Pawlikewich and F. Penkava, a new member who replaced M. G. Britton following the latter's resignation in December.

I. H. McKay succeeded G. Morris as Council's liaison with the Board.

Four meetings were held during the term to assess the credentials of 63 applicants. During the 1982 term there were 43 applicants while 1981

saw 48.

Twenty-one of the applicants analyzed were found to be academically qualified, 21 were assigned confirmatory examinations, 1 was assessed qualifying examinations, 17 were assigned examination programs, 1 was referred to the Admissions Review Board and 2 are outstanding pending additional information.

Nine cases were re-examined after confirmatory examinations and of these 4 were found to be academically qualified, 1 was assigned qualifying examinations and 2 were given an examination program. ▷

Thirteen applicants appealed their assessments. Eight were rejected, 1 was assigned an examination program, and 4 had their assessments reduced.

In addition to assessing qualifications the Board made recommendations to Council concerning revisions to the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers Syllabus.

O. A. Rogers and J. McKinley continue to provide the Board with invaluable and very much appreciated assistance. Thank you Oulton and Joan.

I thank each member of the Board for the time and effort which they have devoted to this task.

*W. L. Pawlikewich, P. Eng.,
Chairman*

Registration Procedures Review Ad Hoc Committee

The Committee was established by Council to ensure that registration policies and procedures are adequate to ensure that only qualified persons are registered and that these procedures are not inconsistent with those in other provinces.

The Committee has completed a review and prepared a draft policy on academic standards for registra-

tion. Experience standards are under final review. It is anticipated a final report to Council with recommendations regarding academic and experience standards will be presented this fall.

Committee members are R. A. Johnson, J. W. J. Lewis, O. A. Rogers and W. Saltzberg.

Respectfully submitted,
*Oulton A. Rogers, P. Eng.
General Manager & Registrar*

Admissions Review Board

The Board met on six occasions between January 4 and June 20, 1983. It dealt with a total of 16 cases.

In approximately two thirds of the cases, the Board had been asked to review the nature and length of engineering experience of the applicant to determine whether or not it satisfied the requirements for admission. The Board reviewed the cases of several applicants who had not succeeded in passing the examination on the Engineering Profession Act, the by-laws and the code of ethics. Two applicants were interviewed.

At the request of Council, the Board undertook a review of its terms of reference. It proposed revised terms to Council.

As well, the Board recommended to Council that the Application for Registration form be reviewed and revised.

The Board acknowledges the conscientious support of its Secretary, General Manager O.A. Rogers

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and it thanks Mr. R. Noseworthy for assisting it in one of its interviews.

*G. Morris, Chairman
R.R. Foster, Vice-Chairman
W. Pawlikewich
D.I. Waldman
C.R. Bouskill*

Annual General Meeting Committee

This year has had the Annual General Meeting Committee concentrating on reviewing the functions at the Annual General Meeting in line with decreasing attendance to both the business section and to the social events associated with the Annual General Meeting.

The Committee has discussed at length at various meetings, the effect of having a dinner/dance, the attendance at the luncheon, etc.

Two recommendations have been sent to Council and Council has reviewed the recommendations and has held discussions with the Engineers' Wives Association, former members of the Annual General Meeting Committee, etc. For this year, as you will note elsewhere in this Bulletin, there will be no dinner/dance associated with the Annual General Meeting because of falling attendance, this recommendation was made by this Committee to minimize the deficiency during these hard economic times.

The Committee has been actively involved in planning the Committee Appreciation Night on behalf of Council, which takes place Thursday night in the format of a "Wine

and Cheese" at which time, Council has the opportunity to thank the Committee members who work on behalf of the Association.

The Committee always stands open for suggestions from the general membership on ways of increasing attendance. Some ideas that have been brought forth are the attachment of a business-type self-improvement section, that would involve things as perhaps a general business skill enhancement or even debates on such things as "The Role of Engineering and Nuclear Arms".

Members of the Committee in 1982 were the following: G.M. Hoffman, Chairman, J.B. Rowley, C.P. Kummen, R.R. McKibbin, M. Cox, R. Boadway.

Sports Committee

1983 proved to be a year of innovation for the two major sports events for members of the A.P.E.M. Initially the format of the Curling Bonspiel held January 11 at the Highlander was revised to give all participants, no matter how skillful, the opportunity to play 4 - six end games. Standings were determined on the basis of total points scored in the four games played plus an additional two points per victorious game and one point for a tie. A total of 30 teams participated with the eventual winners of the President's Cup being Clyde McBain, John Ross, Doug Grimes and Bryan Norrie. These gentlemen all agreed the new format was excellent. Association President Dave Cross presented the trophy and generally a good time was had by all.

Not content to part with tradition only for the Curling Bonspiel the Sports Committee also staged the annual spring golf tournament at an out-of-town location this year. After soliciting members' reactions to this concept and receiving a total of 8 positive replies and no negative replies, the decision was made to proceed with a one-day tournament at Falcon Lake, which would include bus transportation and a barbecued steak dinner after the tournament. For the 102 golfers that participated on May 31, 1983 the weather couldn't have been nicer. Unfortunately, this resulted in only a few outstanding scores as the somewhat longer Falcon Lake layout took its toll on all the "professional" golfers. Most members used about 100 strokes to finish their game. However 18 birdies were produced, and the discussions after the game indicated a much higher level of play. The Landon Cup, signifying low gross score, was won by Harold Wilson (with a score of 76), who showed all of us how to play this game. The Sullivan Cup, signifying low net score, was won by Peter Cohoe with a score of 68. Both trophies were presented by Bob Foster representing the A.P.E.M. Council.

Reaction to both these events was positive by the participants but it was noticed that there were 26 fewer golfers this year than last year. Whether the new format was a factor or the economic realities of the

present times were a factor is unclear and the sports committee will consider all feedback from members when planning next year's events.

Finally, I would like to thank the members of this year's Sports Committee, Tony Bork, Alf Cornies, Arnold Permut and Vic Becker for their time and efforts in making these events a reality.

Special mention must also go to our short-lived chairman, Sandy Gibb, who was transferred out of town shortly after suggesting all these changes, and our ever efficient secretary, Bettie McDonald.

*Jascha Boge, P. Eng.,
Chairman*

Bulletin Committee

Every year it is incumbent upon me to state the obvious. We have a working and active group who are listed on the masthead. We have continued to publish this magazine, and because of these people we have never had a blank page or a dull meeting. The Bulletin takes a lot of time to complete, organize, and edit. When one is working hard just to retain the status quo it isn't easy to stop and reflect on some of the aims, format or general guidelines. In part, because of a report from the Committee on Review of Committees and because of some constructive criticism from the membership, we stopped and looked at ourselves this year. This reflection resulted in some changes which have been favourable. First of

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all we changed the cover and the response both in terms of reader appeal and submissions for our use has been gratifying, and getting stronger respectively. Second, we selected a new printer who not only reduced our printing costs but has very favourably enhanced the format of the magazine.

Our Committee remains grateful to the wisdom and guidance of Mrs.

Loreen Dunklee. As one person said to me after he had just met her — "This is a neat lady." The success of our Committee is to a large degree due to her tireless effort.

Respectfully submitted,
R. A. Kane, P. Eng.
Chairman and Editor

The Engineering Profession Act

The Engineering Profession Act received Royal Assent in the Manitoba Legislature on Thursday, August 18, 1983. In January 1979 Council referred the matter of amendments to the act to the Legislation Committee, consisting of G. E. McLure, Chairman, E. E. Lach, Vice-Chairman, G. R. Durnin, J. S. Hicks, C. P. Wright, A. D. Myska, F. A. Jost and J.W.J. Lewis as Liaison Councillor. Membership on the Committee changed somewhat. E. E. Lach became Chairman and A. G. McNichol was added to the Committee. In the final stages Councillors F. A. Jost and A. G. McNichol devoted a great deal of time to the project, and the Committee itself met every two weeks over a long period. In the Spring of 1981 the Committee presented its report to Council. Council forwarded the Act to the Legislature where it was presented as a private member's bill by Russell Doern, M.L.A. We are indebted to Gary Filmon, P. Eng., M.L.A. for his assistance in piloting the bill through the Legislature. President Dave Cross, Executive Member Bob Foster, Wells Peever (the Association's solicitor) and the

Assistant General Manager sat through Committee hearings in a very hot room 255 of the Legislative Building on Monday, August 15, and on Thursday, August 18, the new Act became law. This was an enormous task, done mainly by volunteers, and the members of the Legislation Committee and Councillors Jost and McNichol are to be thanked for their dedication and diligence.



The Association's solicitor, E. Wells Peever, who took his degree in engineering before proceeding into law.

Star Gazing

After spending many illiterate hours in motel rooms (illiterate because I've been unable to read due to the assorted hoots and hollers emanating from the surrounding walls), a dim flame was kindled in this rattled cranium.

By studying the accommodation listings in the latest volume of the Friendly Manitoba Vacation Guide (which is much better than the old crabby guide), it is quite easy to determine the "Star Rating" of each listed facility.

I originally thought that the number of stars allotted related to the number of pillows or ashtrays in the room or maybe the number of channels the TV was capable of distorting for your viewing aggravation.

Mais, Non!! The real rating system is simpler. All that is required is a 5-level sound meter and a travelling musical troupe. The actual reading taken on a room consists of having one person, with the meter, pretend to sleep while the minstrels fill the adjacent guest room and simulate a typical debauch orgy. The meter reader opens one eye and checks the needle reading on the sound meter. The reading will fall within one of the five sound levels which correspond to the five star levels.

If the room walls are very thin, the sound reading will fall within the highest or one star bracket. This corresponds to having the generated noise sound as if it is coming from the next room.

If the building construction is of a more substantial character, the noise will sound as if it is coming from two or even three rooms down the hall and would then receive a star two or three rating.

This rating system works well in most cases except for the establishments which I infrequently frequent. It seems that my transient neighbours consistently produce more noise than the travelling test group and can reduce any four star accommodation to a single star rating.

J.L.

A Question of Numbers

It is likely that the first line defence and weapon of an engineer is the decimal place.

If all calculations, estimates and scientific guesses cannot give a definitive answer, two decimal places are immediately added to the "best-fit" solution to give it a semblance of respectability.

There is but a rare person who would question the value of a response of "Between 1.07 and 3.96" but if an engineer said "Somewhere between 1 and 4" there would be an intensive search made into his lineage.

A great amount of leeway is allowed a 'numerate' person expounding multi-place numbers, but only if they are reinforced by a period and a mitt-full of digits.

Pity the poor unlearned who, because of his education or integrity, offers an answer in which he believes, a statement of fact honestly submitted with reasonable faith but without the style and flash of a fractional following! He will become the company churl and a laughing stock for all.

Be assured, there is indeed some measure of truth in this observation. It is much better to disseminate decimalized data than be discretely decimated by displeased "Disciples of Data after the Dot."

J.L.

Council Meeting

August 8, 1983

By E. A. Speers, P. Eng.

This Council meeting commenced at 3:40 p.m. with a full Council, except Glenn Morris (out of town), in attendance. Initial action, with approval of the Agenda, correction and approval of the previous Minutes, was quick. Business arising from the Minutes was routine with committee appointments to the University Liaison and Legislation Committees and approval of the terms of reference of the Practice & Ethics Committee.

Highlights of the Council meeting:

1. A general discussion of a member with 30 years' experience, seven with A.P.E.M., who endeavoured to pay his fees in part before the deadline, had his cheque returned to him, then sent in his full payment mailed June 24 from out of town, which arrived in the Association office after the month end and was again returned as not including the penalty. The member had been unemployed for a while and pleaded compassion requesting reinstatement. Council's actions are governed by by-laws and the Code of Ethics. There are no rules governing compassion, but there are governing submission of fees, registration and penalties for being late. The result requires the member to pay full fees, plus penalty, plus writing the exam on professional practice and ethics.

Alternatively, since he is practising outside the province he could pay \$130.00 reinstatement and apply for a licence to practise in Manitoba.

2. The Awards Committee submitted nominations for the Outstanding Service Awards and Merit Awards. With regard to the Life Membership, Honoris Causa, the committee requested a change in the reference wording to the effect that Life Membership be made for service to the "Profession" rather than to the "Association" as currently worded.

The question here might be relative to a member who has had years of international service and a year or two as a member of A.P.E.M. In fact, he wouldn't have to be an A.P.E.M. member. Thus, the late Buckminster Fuller, while not an engineer in the learned professional sense, nevertheless made major contributions to structural engineering and the profession. Probably the Merit Award would be more appropriate in such cases.

3. A request for a new category of membership came from two members planning to return to University for higher degrees. This would be a holding or non-practising membership at a reduced fee. The suggestion was referred to the Legislation Committee.

4. A complaint was received from a firm of consulting engineers relative to competition from retired engineers not holding to the fee schedule. Council considers the rates listed as guidelines. The actions reported do not violate any portion of the Act or By-laws. The complaint was received as information and the reply will recommend that a more appropriate body might be the Association of Consulting Engineers.

5. It turns out there is a conflict between our Act and our By-laws. The old Act respecting the Engineering Profession stated under paragraph 6:

"There shall be a council of the association consisting of the president, vice-president, and not fewer than five councillors, who shall be elected from the members of the association, and hold office as provided by the by-laws of the association."

By-law 1 states:

"The council of management of the association shall consist of

A president

A vice-president, (both of whom shall be members of council)

Seven additional councillors

The immediate past president shall be an ex-officio member of council with voting privileges and shall constitute part of the quorum."

Obviously there is a conflict, and the Act is paramount. How did knowledge of this conflict come about? It was discovered during studies of the section of the new Act dealing with membership on Council. The question now is,



Art Carlson, Jim Gold and Merc Corkal at the July 20th meeting giving Council approval to move the offices.

what do we want? (The new Act can be amended at some future time.)

There is no question that the experience and advice of past presidents could be an asset to Council in the future, as it has been in the past. No longer being an elected member of Council the past presidents cannot directly represent the membership. They have moved aside allowing "new blood" to circulate in the corporate body. Council's opinion is that the past president would be a valued attendee at Council meetings, whether or not he has a vote. It was unanimous that every effort should be expended to have the past president attend Council meetings.

The new Act may have been passed into law by the time you read this. It is Bill 79, The Engineering Profession Act. Paragraph 7 on the Constitution of Council reads:

"There shall be a council of

the association consisting of

- (a) the president
- (b) the vice-president
- (c) no fewer than 7 members elected as hereinafter provided; and
- (d) 2 persons who are resident within the province and are not professional engineers appointed as hereinafter provided."

6. The Provincial Government jumped the gun in their advertisement on employing Engineer and Science Graduates, in claiming that the program had the support of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Manitoba. Council moved to accept their apology and to extend for this one time only belated approval of the action taken.

7. Finally in a lighter note Len Bateman's favourite confectionery is "Brown Barrels" also known as chocolate puffs — missing from this Council meeting's dainties.

From the New Act

Practice restricted.

14(1) No person who is not a member or a licensee shall engage in the practice of professional engineering within the province or take or use the title "professional engineer" or "ingénieur" or any abbreviation thereof.

What is deemed not to be practising.

14(2) The performance of engi-

neering work by any person who is employed or engaged under the immediate and direct personal supervision and guidance of a professional engineer who assumes all responsibility for the technical quality of the work is not the practice of professional engineering by that person for the purposes of this Act nor is that person required to be registered or licensed under this Act.

Rules of Order at Association Meetings

By F. A. Jost, P. Eng.

Controversial opinions regarding the necessity for adherence to Rules of Order when conducting Association meetings, are often expressed by the members. On many occasions engineers prefer to waive this requirement because, in their opinion, it hinders debate and imposes unnecessary restrictions on their actions.

An often-heard phrase is: "We wish to achieve what is of benefit to the engineering society through our deliberations, rather than strictly adhere to the Rules of Order".

Perhaps the following explanations may assist in disposing of this fallacy.

Rules of order are based upon a careful balance of the rights of persons or subgroups within an organization's or assembly's total membership. They establish the will of the majority, while protecting the rights of the minority to protest, as well as the rights of those who are absent.

In this context, the application of parliamentary law is the best method yet devised to enable assemblies of any size, with due regard for every member's opinion, to arrive at a general will on a maximum of questions of varying complexity in a minimum of time, even when faced with different internal climates ranging from total harmony to hardened or impassioned division of opinion.

Historically, parliamentary law was the name given to the rules and customs for carrying on business in the English parliament. These rules

and customs were developed through a continuing process of decisions and precedents somewhat like the growth of common law. Early settlers brought this knowledge to the North American continent and it became the basic substance from which the practice of legislative bodies in this country evolved.

In 1894, the Canadian, Sir John George Bourinot, compiled an authoritative book on the rules governing the use of the different motions of parliamentary law. In basing his rules on the Canadian House of Commons practices, Bourinot had come to determine the actual common parliamentary law of the country, just as the practice of the House of Commons had done in England. His Rules of Order manual has since been adopted throughout Canada by all government bodies and crown corporations as well as by several ordinary societies.

Within any assembly or organization, therefore, the authority of his rules rests on formal adoption of his manual by the particular body — this is normally defined in the by-laws.

However, many ordinary societies found great difficulties in applying Bourinot's Rules of Order because there are obvious cases of unsuitability, because his rules mainly address parliamentary procedures for multi-political party assemblies only.

In order to make it possible for ordinary societies to free themselves from confusion and dispute over rules governing the use of the dif-

ferent motions of parliamentary law, another authority, "Robert's Rules of Order" is now commonly adopted by most business organizations.

Henry Martyn Robert (1837-1923) was an engineering officer in the regular U.S. Army, who was active in many organizations. He encountered the most bizarre attitudes among people of different parts of the country, with regard to proper parliamentary procedures.

Under these conditions, confusion and misunderstanding had reached a point where issues of procedure consumed time that should have been used for the real work of the societies. Robert decided that in order for these organizations to function effectively, a common basis for clarification of the parliamentary law had to be devised.

He studied several existing manuals on the subject such as: Jefferson's Manual, Cushing's Manual, Wilson's Digest and Barclay's Digest of Rules and Practice of the House of Representatives. Robert offered a codification of the rules and practices of the House of Representatives, adapted to ordinary societies and in so doing gave formal direction to a movement toward establishing a more complete common parliamentary law built upon congressional practice in the U.S.

A basic difference between Bourinot and Robert is that the former established firm Rules of Order for parliamentary procedures based solely on the House of Commons practices, whereas the latter adapted the rules and practices of the U.S. House of Representatives to ordinary societies.

Professional associations are ordinary societies governed by law. Professional activity has, by means

of legislation, been given juridical recognition in society. This means that a professional society has been judged the appropriate body to make the rules and regulations with respect to its members and to administer them in conformity with the laws of the country and the practice that is there observed. The conferring of self-government status is a privilege accorded by statute, not an inherent right.

In theory, the government could always choose to regulate professional services directly. But it would have to hire experts to assist it in this task. These experts would themselves have to be professionals to possess the requisite knowledge of the services being regulated. The cost of duplicating within the government the knowledge that already exists in the professions is high. It is more economical to place the responsibility for regulation in the hands of professionals themselves.

Given a setting where the Legislature has bestowed valuable rights on professional regulatory bodies, the principle of public accountability becomes very important. The basic reason for legislation designed to regulate professions, is protection of the public against incompetence and fraud.

In Manitoba, the regulations of some associations require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council in order to be valid, but many do not; a few require publication in the Gazette as well as approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Thus there is no obvious distinction between "rules" protecting the public and "rules" pertaining primarily to internal affairs of the association. In brief, the professional association is ultimately accountable to the Legislature.

Herein lies the reason for using well-established Rules of Order in meetings of our engineering association, and the need for recording accurately what transpired or the decisions reached during these meetings. These minutes become prima facie evidence of the proceedings and hence possess a distinct legal significance.

A decision made and duly recorded in the minutes may not be altered except by a new resolution rescinding the former one. To preserve the integrity of the minutes they should remain under strict control of the secretary. Every precaution should be taken to avoid any impression of the minutes having been altered after their approval. Only in strict adherence to these basic rules can the accountability to the Legislature be properly fulfilled.

Deviations from proper protocol must of necessity be viewed as a conflict of interest and may well in the extreme cases lead to abolition of professional rights.

There are also practical reasons for following proper Rules of Order. It forces one to review all aspects of a proposal in one's own mind before making a motion so that, when the motion becomes the property of Council through secondment and announcement by the chair, an effective proposal introduction can be made by the mover and orderly discussion of the subject matter by others is possible.

In general, one round of discussion should suffice for most subjects to arrive at a decisive vote or an amendment introduction to the original motion. The presently often observed "round house" of discussions, straying widely from the subject matter leads to a waste of time, confuses the participants and

makes it difficult for recorders to produce clear and unambiguous minutes.

In conclusion, it may be observed that with the anticipated passing of our new act by the Legislature, lay members will most likely be appointed to Council. Due to the adopted selection process for lay members it is a safe bet that some of them may be very well versed in parliamentary procedures, requiring other Council members to achieve equal or better knowledge themselves or be in danger of losing the capability to effectively express and debate important issues. This may result in failure of fulfilling their Councillors duties and could lead to an undermining of the Association's credibility.

To paraphrase the opening statement: "We wish to achieve what is of benefit to the Engineering Society, by adhering to the Rules of Order thereby introducing efficiency and impetus to our deliberations".

New Members

D. R. Jack; W. J. Root; G. J. Buchanan; J. C. Priest; B. W. Biglow; R. J. C. Cotterill; A. M. Gole; D. A. Koverzin; V. Kumar; B. W. Leitch; R. M. Martz; R. H. Rob; S. C. Simons; J. R. Waite; G. C. Bergson.

Licences Issued

T. A. Fekete (Ont.); R. A. Filgate (Alta.); R. K. Grant (Alta.); F. L. Kaempffer (B.C.); J. J. McMahon (Sask.); V. S. Platek (Que.).

Engineering Graduates Enrolled

H. E. Hermann; R. M. Diduch; G. Handfield; M. S. Kuchnicki; N.W.H. Pang; P. M. Pelletier.

Indoor Golf

Golf is not an exciting game.

What a classic, open-ended statement but, notwithstanding, it is unfortunately true. It may be an exercise to some degree and a chance to get out into the fresh air, but as my bizarre inherited Aunt says, "The game just spoils a good walk." I've put some thought to the possibility of injecting a little action into the game and in the process have discovered a brand new sport, "Indoor Golf." My inability to win games like squash and racquetball has led to rapid eliminations at each challenge which led, in turn to a lot of thinking time spent on the sitting side of the viewing window. Watching the combatants leap and pirouette about, alternately smashing and ducking the whimpy little ball made it obvious that the pursuit of the ball was only a small part of the action and that just staying out of the way was a major incentive in the sport.

I then thought of the opportunities

of adding more life to the game. What if the walls, floor and roof were harder, say steel-clad concrete? And how about a faster ball, perhaps even a golf ball? The game would certainly have a little more movement and excitement.

The weak link turned out to be the springy racquet, easily solved — seeing that we are already using golf balls, why not have each player equipped with a golf stick as well? In fact a 9 iron is most exciting.

Now we had something — a formerly retired, laid-back episode on the links had suddenly become that El Primo game of survival — Indoor Golf!

Please be warned that this is a game to take neither lightly nor without complete and total fitness. In fact, beginners should start with putters, just to keep the action toned down until the necessary mental and physical level is reached.

Be assured that this game will bring out your previously hidden storehouse of survival after just one serve. J.L.



Executive member Bob Foster presents the Landon Cup for golf prowess to Harold Wilson.

SURVIVAL AND FORWARDS

In a recent issue we took a backward glance through some of the Bulletins that appeared about 25 years ago, and we reprinted items we thought were of interest.

One of our reporters said, "Too bad we can't take a forward glance

and see what the Bulletin will look like 25 years hence." Why not! Considering the amount of licence and leeway most journalists employ, it shouldn't be much of a problem to sketch out what a Bulletin in the year 2010 will look like.

Annual Meeting 2010 A.D.

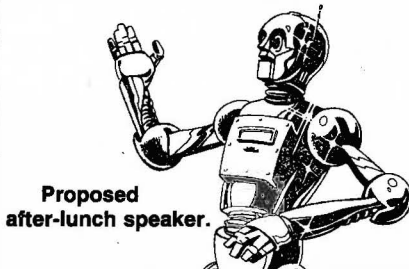
Five hundred members filed through the computer room on the way to the bar at the Association's annual meeting. They pushed levers and pressed buttons as they proceeded, indicating their approval or otherwise of the proposed by-law amendments, how they felt about the suggestion that the A.P.E.M. acquire its own premises, where they thought their salaries should be for the coming year and whom they wanted to elect to Council. Business that once used to take two to three hours was disposed of in a matter of minutes. The bar-computer salon was a hive of activity for an hour before lunch. Some members reminisced about 'olden times', the days when a bartender dispensed liquor, as they procured their beverages from the circulating robots.

No way has yet been found to computerize the after-lunch speaker, and some members did doze off during President Sasha Trudeau's speech, "A Canadian Dynasty Founded by a Surprise Move in 1984."

David Roberts, son of long-time member Frank Roberts, was elected President. David pledged to

strive to keep the administration of the Engineering Profession Act in the hands of the Association of Professional Engineers and to resist continuing efforts to have the administration of all professional acts rolled over into a government bureaucracy.

General manager Oulton Rogers said in his report that he could foresee no increase in staff for the coming year. "We'll continue with



two people, the computer and four robots," he advised. Members at the meeting gave Joan McKinley a warm round of applause. She was presented with an engraved house-keeping robot commemorating her thirty years' service with the Association.

At the Fiesta following the business portion of the annual meeting, dinner was served in two ballrooms. The fitness freaks and

the rock and roll buffs of the eighties were in one room eating vitamin pills and drinking mineral water. Most of them were wearing ear muffs. Those who didn't need the ear muffs had lost most of their sense of hearing at rock and roll functions over many years. The younger crowd was in the other room. "I don't know how those old duffers stand that old-fashioned rock and roll stuff," said Brandon Kane, whose father was editor of this publication many years ago. Some people in this room were gyrating individually with mindless, jerking motions, others were clinging to each other and oscillating in phase. In the other ballroom the fare was quite different. They dined on fresh fish and vegetables brought in that day from Venus. There were buttons on each table. Press a red

button and a robot brought a drink or more dessert. Press a blue button and your own specific robot began to dance. Unrestricted by human limitations the dancing robots climbed the walls and walked across the ceiling.

"This modern stuff is not for me," said Barry Rowley, as he laid down his cane and piloted wife Darlene onto the dance floor. "It's almost as bad as rock and roll."

"They're doing something we should have done decades ago," commented George Pratt, as wife Mabel carefully got him to his feet. "They've split the scene into two groups. I can remember when it was all in one room and when the rock music started all the old fogies left."

Sports Event, January 2011

President Rachel Bachmann, daughter of John Bachmann, agreed to look into the many complaints that surfaced at the curling bonspiel when the sign on the door of the bar carried the sad news, "Sorry, the computers are down. No bar service today." "There was a lot to be said for the good old days," observed Honorary Life Member Clyde McBain. "I never ran into a bartender who broke down." In spite of the handicap Clyde, John Ross, Doug Grimes and Bryan Norrie won the oldtimers event. Their robots were programmed two points better than those of Doug Struthers, Ron Gordon, Ed Lipinski and Stan Hilderman. "I can't understand how we lost the event," mused Art Sparling. "We spent a whole year working on our programme." "Back to the computers," said Bill Beley. "It's a lot



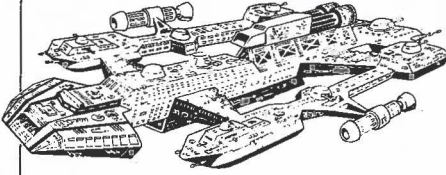
**McBain/Ross/
Grimes/Norrie
skip in action.**

easier on the system sitting here in the bar watching our robots than it was when we had to do all the thinking and the sweeping ourselves," observed John Fulton. Three teams had one human member each — Dick Russell, Jerry Kruk and Gary Swan, who were fitness buffs back in the eighties, still insist on doing their own curling.

Free Enterprise In Space

Two retired engineers, entrepreneurs in days of yore, have moved from the engineering business into the travel scene. Barton Rossen



Rossen / Ennis space resort.

and Dave Ennis are offering shuttle service to their own Weightless

Space Resort. Barton says life on the space resort is ideal. "You just have to be careful to chain yourself to the resort so you don't take off into space." John Lewis, whose dream has always been to be weightless, runs by this resort regularly and stops off for coffee from 8:00 a.m. to 8:25, a habit he picked up in his youth on the planet earth.

Sally and Her Ride

Sally Ride is home again. But, then again, so are the men of the crew of the space shuttle "Challenger."

It would seem that the greatest accomplishment of this mission was having a female on board. Now we hear Sally tell us that this was a move ahead for women everywhere. The corollary is a move backward for men everywhere. This prevalent attitude of competition between the sexes is hardly the most productive phase our society has ever enjoyed, and the inter-gender bonds have suffered many a strain because of the battle cry of "Who's better?"

Sally Ride is an incredible woman, but if her most recent accomplishment was only a sacrificial lamb for womanhood, then it was all for nothing. If this was a move ahead for women, then it must be acknowledged that women are inferior or, alternatively, are being kept inferior by men. To accept either premise is to maintain sexual battle lines.

To extract full value from this (or any woman's) pioneer accomplishment, a broader context must be invoked. Sally's journey is precedent-setting, not for women alone, but for men and women together, for society at large.

A joint celebration of a solitary woman in a "man's world" is the only positive environment in which to properly see the true impact of this truly nucleic episode in space travel. To degrade it into a see-what-we-can-do-if-you-only-let-us scenario is to make a sham of the value of her journey and is just another giant step backward for all of us. J.L.

Scholarship Winners

The winners of the Association's scholarships of \$400.00 each awarded in the Spring of 1983 were Dean James Hagman and Richard W. Buskens.

From the New Act

Constitution of council.

7 There shall be a council of the association consisting of

- (a) the president;
- (b) the vice-president;
- (c) not fewer than 7 members elected as hereinafter provided; and
- (d) 2 persons who are resident within the province and are not professional engineers appointed as hereinafter provided.

Physical Phytiness

The general trend today is towards physical activities. After thousands of years of evolving from a totally active lifestyle to achieve the present level of mechanization and automation, it is no wonder that our main activity has become inactivity. One small example is television. The industry that began with a heavy-weight black and white small screen box has grown to include large-as-life screens, satellite receiving stations, stereo sound, video tapes, discs and clubs all within an insignificantly short time span. Advances designed to increase our leisure enjoyment but actually leading us to higher levels of inactivity (or is it lower levels of activity?).

Why the sudden retrenchment and evolution revolution? What is there to lower blood pressure, cholesterol and heart rate? I thought that bigger, faster and higher were better!

Maybe there is something to this movement towards movement. Perhaps having greater stamina

and viability is worth the aches and pains. Maybe looking and feeling really alive is enough reward for the 6 a.m. workouts.

All of the pluses certainly are an inspiration towards perspiration and may be real good reasons to start wearing out my parts. I do believe that I'll get involved and get moving — just as soon as I finish checking my eyelids for pinholes. J.L.

From the New Act

Individual seal.

19(1) Every member upon being first registered under this Act shall be issued a seal, the impression of which shall contain the name of the member and the words "Registered Professional Engineer, Province of Manitoba" or "Ingénieur inscrit, Province du Manitoba" and the member shall make an impression of the seal on every estimate, specification, report, working drawing, plan or other document issued under his hand.



Editor Roger Kane (left) and Former Editor Bill Newton (right) pay close attention to what Carson Templeton is saying from his customary trance.

64th Annual General Meeting

**October 28, 1983
Holiday Inn Downtown**

PROGRAMME

- 8:30 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 a.m. Official Opening by President
Introduction of Head Table
Minutes of Annual Meeting of October 15, 1982
Minutes of Special Meeting of July 20, 1983
Declaration of Councillors Elected
Reports
Auditors' Report and Appointment of Auditors
Draft Budget
Nominating Committee Appointments
Other Business
Greetings from C.C.P.E. and Other Associations
(If all the business is not completed at the morning session it will be considered in the afternoon.)
- 11:30 a.m. Reception
- 12:00 Awards Luncheon
Presentation of Awards
Guest Speaker — K. M. Adam, P. Eng.
"Voyage to Antarctica"

Bring this Programme to the Meeting