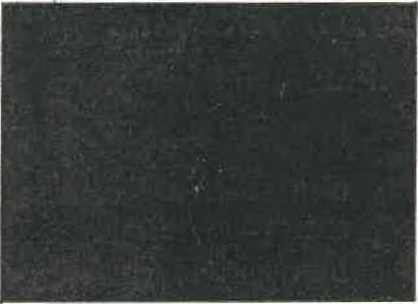
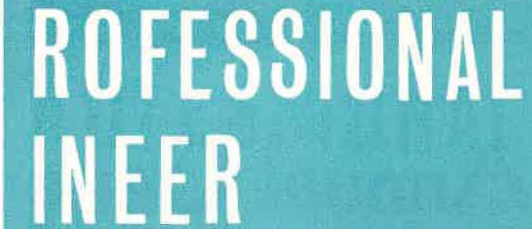




**THE
MANITOBA**

PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER



**bulletin of the
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of the
province of manitoba**

november, 1970



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Vice-President — R. Hood, P. Eng.

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

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

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, NOVEMBER, 1970

FIFTY-FIRST

Annual General Meeting

Thursday, November 26, 1970, 7.15 p.m.

MIDWAY ROOM, WINNIPEG INN

PROGRAMME

7:15 p.m. Registration Opens

Draft Budget

7:15 p.m. Free Bar to all Association members and Engineers in Training (Bring your membership card)

RECESS — Pay Bar

Declaration of Officers Elected

8:00 p.m. Official Opening by President

By-laws

Opportunity for Members to Introduce Items of Business for Discussion (If possible please give advance notice to the Association office of the subject you wish to introduce)

Introduction of Guests

Minutes of Annual General Meeting of November 27, 1969

Declaration of Councillors Elected

Reports

Appointment of Auditors

Nominating Committee Appointments

Ceremony of Turning Over Gavel to Incoming President

Presentation of Past President Certificate

President's Report

This is the time for an appraisal of what the Association and your Council has accomplished during Manitoba's Centennial Year and your Association's Fiftieth anniversary.

In retrospect, I would say "not as much as I had hoped." We administered the Association's business and probably set a new record for hours spent in doing so.

We have a new discipline by-law to present to you. This will permit investigation of discipline matters by a special committee and disposal of the less serious ones by the committee. This will leave Council in an unbiased position when called upon to hear and judge any serious cases, as required by the Act.

We have achieved more rapport with the Engineering Faculty at the University of Manitoba. We have always had excellent liaison and support from the Board of Examiners. However a highlight was a tour of the Engineering Faculty and a presentation from each Section Head. Dean Hoogstraten is agreeable to carrying this forward again in 1971. The main benefit is of course liaison, and the opportunity for engineers of different backgrounds to get to know one another better.

We had another forum at the University on engineering matters relative to water storage on the Nelson River watershed. It was a commendable evening with nearly 400 in attendance.

We had a good participative effort organized by the Career Guidance and Counselling Committee relative to Manisphere. We need further analysis of the benefits of that particular exhibit. However the co-ordination and support merit comment, because too often we are deploring lack of participation.

The Committee on Safety in Engineering Practice had a heavy year and warrants our special thanks.

The people on the Bulletin put in a lot of effort. I must give them full marks for trying to give us variety and reader interest, and I made it my business to find out as the liaison Councillor to the Bulletin Committee. I would comment that the Bulletin seems to have similar requirements to Council i.e. some new members

each year, drawn from a variety of backgrounds, and area representation. We could have input from the mining fraternity, the Whiteshell Nuclear Research engineers etc. Let's hear something on this! It may even be important enough to have nominations and voting on.

The other Committees did their usual fine job.

If there was any factor lacking, it was Council's inability to find enough time for more leadership and direction to the Committees. There seem to be more issues coming to Council's attention as the years pass.

More activity involving the general membership will be necessary to reappraise the areas of activity of the Association.

Another Commission has reported on the basic premises of professions during the past few months. This one is in the Province of Quebec and confirms the premises of the McRuer Commission in Ontario which influenced the recent Ontario Act for Professional Engineers. The main thought is that registration, accreditation, appraisal of safety interpretations, ethics, and discipline matters arising, are granted to a profession to administer as an extension of the legal power of a province. Various service activities which could be undertaken might involve some conflict of interest. This is why professional associations are somewhat different from organizations which do not have these legal responsibilities and why it may not be possible to undertake some service activities, even though a fairly large number of the members may desire them.

One idea may be to explore another vehicle for carrying out such activities. The British Columbia Association has tried one way with a separate group and additional fee for those who want more services. The EIC in its new form and constituent society concept should be considered.

In any event we have to keep our size in perspective with what we undertake. We can only do so much and we can't afford duplication!

I should qualify the foregoing by noting

that we have also been notified to prepare for discussions with a special Committee of the Manitoba Legislature which will be reviewing professional Acts. This same situation applies in Alberta. Some consideration of a model Act has been discussed at the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers meetings.

I attended the annual meetings of the Ontario and Alberta Associations and Councillor Hallson attended the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Association to keep the Manitoba situation in perspective with the situation in other provinces.

I also attended the meetings of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers as your Manitoba Director.

In conclusion, the President of your Association has received invitations to attend many functions over this centennial year, such as the annual meeting of the Canadian Standards Association, the annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, etc.

It has been the privilege of myself or an alternate Councillor to represent you at these functions. I thank you for the privilege of being your President for the 1969-70 year. I also thank all members, committees and staff for their excellent support.

Respectfully submitted,
J. D. ADAM, P. Eng.,
President.

★ ★ ★

Secretary-Registrar's Report

Activities of Council and general information on the Association were well covered in the last issue of the Manitoba Professional Engineer. A review of our general mailings over the last year may contribute to our members awareness of Association activities.

DECEMBER 1969 — The Canadian Professional Engineer Salary Survey Questionnaire; Notice to members of those elected to Council and of officers declared elected; Advance notice of the Curling Bonspiel and of the Wine and Roses Ball; Membership Invoices; The Employee Engineers Committee Questionnaire to assist the Committee in its study of the Employee Engineer's Relationship with his Employer.

JANUARY, 1970 — Bonspiel notice and entry form; Wine and Roses Ball notice (to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Association, all living past presidents were invited as guests of the Association); The 1969 Report on Salaries in pamphlet form. (Salaries related to responsibility levels); Questionnaire — to collect data on our members in preparation for the roster publication.

FEBRUARY, 1970 — Notice of Engineers Night at the University of Manitoba. (Members were invited by Dean Hoogstraten and notices were mailed by the University.) The meeting provided the opportunity for faculty members to discuss recent developments in University Engineering Education.

MARCH, 1970 — Notice of Law For Engineers' Seminar and registration form. (Mailing paid for by others); The March, 1970 issue of the Manitoba Professional Engineer; Mailing to the 1970 Graduating Class of Engineers from the University of Manitoba — students were invited to a Dinner in their honor but also to be made aware of their professional obligations after graduation, and to be informed of the Association's role. The major discussion, however, revolved around the employment situation at the time; Letter to all members suggesting action that might improve the employment situation for the 1970 graduating Class.

APRIL, 1970 — Notice of an informal meeting of the Association held on May 5th. Topic: The Diversion of the Churchill River for Power Purposes; Notice (by other) inviting engineers to participate in the Installation Ceremony — The Ritual of the Calling of an Engineer, held on April 4th. A most impressive ceremony with 213 candidates participating. The Association shares the cost of the Candidates' luncheon.

JUNE, 1970 — Notice of the Spring Golf Tournament; The June issue of the Manitoba Professional Engineer; The Centennial Issue of the List of Members (Roster).

JULY, 1970 — Joint letter to all members of the A.P.E.M. and the Winnipeg Branch of the E.I.C. suggesting ideas to improve the employment situation for Engineering Undergraduates.

SEPTEMBER, 1970 — Notice of the Fall Golf Tournament.

OCTOBER, 1970 — Circulation of Nomi-

nation forms for candidates for Council; Report of the Nominating Committee; Notice of the Annual General Meeting to be held November 26th; The 1970 Report on Salaries; The October issue of the Manitoba Professional Engineer.

NOVEMBER, 1970 — Ballots; A History of each of the Candidates; Notices of Motion; The Annual General Meeting issue of the Manitoba Professional Engineer, containing reports, financial statements, and the Agenda.

Rather than expand on the past year's activities and services to which the foregoing mailings refer, I would prefer to outline some of the trends in the profession and areas of endeavour that many of our members feel should be given priority.

The unprecedented turnout on May 5th at the meeting to hear viewpoints on the Diversion of the Churchill River, appears to endorse the opinion of many, who feel that the Association should express itself with volume and clarity on local, provincial and national issues.

There is a great need for the Association to become a more tangible entity with which the young engineer may identify. It cannot be seen or felt and is seldom heard. At a typical not too recent engineering meeting, only two young engineers (perhaps two to five years from graduation) were present. One of the two remarked, "This is my first, and if it is 'typical' it will be my last."

To control supply and affect demand, many members now advocate limiting enrollment to the available faculties of engineering. Others would prefer to control the supply of engineers at the registration level. Apart from the desire for higher remuneration, there are other factors which add strength to this point of view. Higher engineering standards may be necessary because of the acceptance by industry of the technician and technologist. Most of the provincial associations are wrestling with problems that involve the licensing function versus other services to advance the welfare of engineers. Collective bargaining and separate service organizations are being suggested. Would limited enrollment may be more effective in the long run?

The employment picture is not as bright as most engineering graduates expect. Part of this problem may be an actual

backlash to the attitude of many young degree men. One large employer reports that a degree will now only be considered as a supplementary qualification. Primary consideration is being given to an applicant's "life experience" and job performance record. Young degree men frequently expect too much, usually blaming their employer for the situation instead of their own attitude. Training of young degree men, who usually change jobs within two years of first employment, is a luxury that employers feel their business cannot afford.

The role of the Technician and Technologist in relationship to that of the engineer is to be the subject of the seminar which will constitute part of the C.C.P.E. meeting this November. The growth rate of the technician and technologist societies parallels that of the engineering bodies, but there is a much greater source of membership to be tapped. Approximate Society membership stands at: Manitoba 420, Quebec 7,000, Ontario 5,500, Alberta 1,100, Saskatchewan 600, British Columbia 600, New Brunswick 275, Newfoundland 120. The natural objective of the technician and technologist Societies is to fulfil an equally important role to that of the engineers with appropriate responsibility and recognition.

Progress has been made towards instituting less formal but more effective means of dealing with disciplinary matters. Our new by-law when in effect should prove to be particularly useful and in my opinion should be supported by the members. Unlike the Act, it can easily be improved if found deficient in certain areas. Considering when our Act was written, it remains a useful instrument. When change occurs, we should perhaps be using (as a guide) the new Ontario Act which reflects the essential recommendations contained in the McRuer report. Our present Act requires improvement or updating in some of the following areas: The definition of engineering; exemptions from the Act; registration of geologists; power to hold property; powers of Council; professional status of the Engineer in Training; reciprocity clause; type of temporary licence; provisions for corporate practice; terms for the Board of Examiners; disciplinary power; reference to the Code of Ethics. Prior policy decisions would be required in most areas.

Since our last annual meeting the following members have passed away: B. B.

Hogarth, P. A. Benn, J. C. Sproule, G. C. Davis, and J. Sill.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the work accomplished by our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Dunklee, our Stenographer, Mrs. Calverley, and by our President, Council and Committees.

Respectfully submitted,
T. W. ALGEO, P. Eng.



BRANDON AREA COMMITTEE

We held two meetings in 1970. In February Lloyd McGinnes, of Wardrop & Associates, gave an extremely informative talk on transportation from the national point of view to the local municipal level. In May we held a wine and cheese gathering with technicians of MANSETT. Paintings by local artists were on display. We provided career guidance to one high school with the help of C. M. Robinson, P. Eng., at Melita.

A new committee was formed to organize a few meetings in the 1970 - 71 season. The members of this committee are: Floyd Butterfield, P. Eng., acting as chairman; Bob Tinkess, P. Eng.; Tom Black, P. Eng.; Elton Hayward of MANSETT, and Jim Ross.

We appreciate the help of our member on Council, George De Pauw, and Registrar Terry Algeo, who attended our meetings and provided some interesting suggestions. Tony Eshmade, Chairman of the Career and Guidance Committee, also met with us at a special meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
F. BUTTERFIELD, P. Eng.



CAREER GUIDANCE COUNSELLING COMMITTEE

Committee members for 1970 were: A. Pick, E. Pentland, E. Dillistone, R. Schilling, M. Sawka, C. McBain, R. Caldwell (CET), F. Digby (Canada Manpower), W. Goslin (Prov. Guidance Services Branch), P. Shane, Secretary and A. F. Eshmade, Chairman; A. Priestley, Chairman Manisphere Sub-Committee; F. N. Butterfield, Brandon representative.

The committee met as a whole at least once a month throughout the year with

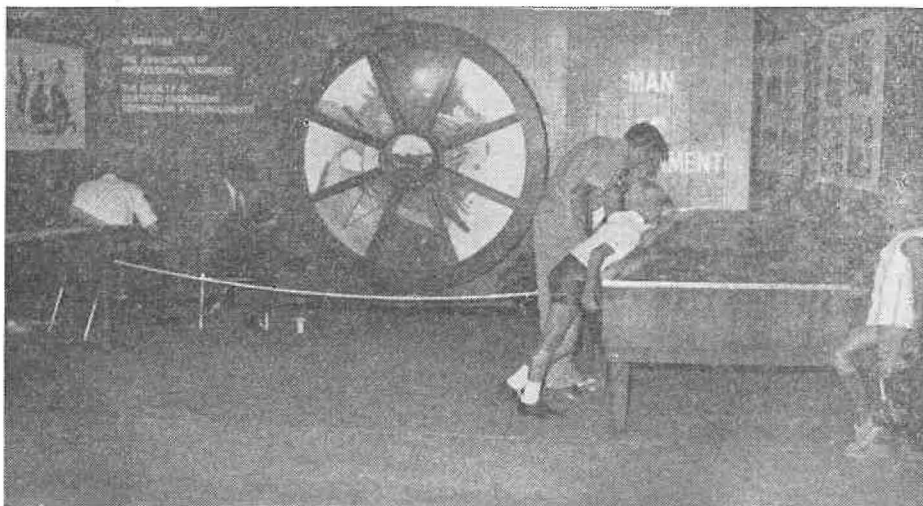
a large number of additional meetings in various locations during the planning and preparation of the Manisphere Event. Attendance by all members was very good and the Committee had its busiest year to date.

As a continuation of last year's program, contact was made with more than twenty companies and organizations in Manitoba who employ engineers or are involved with engineering technology. These organizations agreed to provide assistance in various ways with guidance and counselling of high school students. The involvement ranges from providing literature and speakers to organization of "in house" tours. The list was forwarded to the Provincial Guidance Services Branch for use of school counsellors in acquainting students with the field of engineering. A follow-up indicates that 30% of the firms have been contacted by the schools since the list was circulated in January.

The Association's involvement in providing speakers for school career days continued throughout the province this year. Unfortunately, the total effort by members of the profession is impossible to report since not all requests for speakers pass through the office. However, approximately thirty schools were provided with speakers in the southern, western and Metro areas which is an increase over previous years. The Committee is pleased to report that excellent support was received from members asked to attend these events and this year most of the participants volunteered their services.

The Association now has a pamphlet available on "Careers in Engineering" which is entirely Manitoba oriented. The Committee produced this for use as a "hand out" at Manisphere and in the schools. Anyone interested can obtain copies from the office. We wish to thank all those people and organizations who contributed to its preparation.

The highlight of the year was the work put into the display booth in the Career's section at Manisphere. This occupied some of the members for six months. In January, Council approved the Association's participation as proposed by this Committee. Immediately thereafter Al Priestley agreed to act as Chairman of a special Manisphere Sub-Committee with Archie Pick as Vice-Chairman and from this point on things began to hum. In this event, the



Manscett organization became our partners and thanks to everyone involved a concept was soon developed and work started.

The basic objective was to provide information to students on engineering as a career in Manitoba showing the part we play in man's everyday world. The entire presentation was developed around the theme "Man in his Environment." The response from the engineering community was excellent and involved more than one hundred engineers before the event closed. The Association's booth won an award in the Career's section for its design and presentation. A separate report has been published on this event elsewhere. An evaluation of the presentation has resulted in complete agreement by our members that we did not achieve our objective with the students, but did achieve success in publicizing our profession and its involvement in the community.

We now have the basic equipment for future participation in "Career Fairs" and before entering another one would welcome comments and suggestions from the membership.

This year representatives from the Committee held discussions with a member of Parliament and government agencies on some aspects of our work, and also met with Provincial ADM's in the Department of Education to discuss other relevant items. Contact with CCPE regarding student counselling has been maintained.

Unfortunately, the slide presentation on engineering is still incomplete but is scheduled for priority treatment this winter. We wish to thank Council for its support throughout the year and that of the membership at large which this year really became involved. Our thanks also go to the staff who had a busy year on our behalf.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. ESHMADE, P. Eng.,
Chairman.

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SPORTS COMMITTEE

Two hundred and twenty professional engineers from Manitoba took part in the three sports functions held during 1970.

Twenty-four teams participated in the fifth annual A.P.E.M. Bonspiel, held January 22, 1970 at the Highlander Curling Rink. Larry Morison's rink won.

The Spring golf tournament held June 18, 1970 at the Breezy Bend Country Club was attended by 60 golfers. Grant Edgar had a score of 82 to win the Landon Cup emblematic of the Spring tournament low scorer.

The Fall golf tournament was held on September 17, 1970, at Rossmere Golf and Country Club. The Sullivan Cup was won by Ron Fisher of Portage la Prairie for the low net score.

Thanks are hereby extended to Com-

mittee members Terry Monastyrski, Bud Christie, Bob Jeske and Don Miller for their fine work and co-operation throughout the year. On behalf of the Sports Committee I offer my sincere thanks to Mrs. Dunklee for her able assistance. Special thanks are due prize donors.

The Curling Bonspiel will be held at the Highlander on January 20, 1971.

Respectfully submitted,
C. G. KIRBY, P. Eng.,
Chairman.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Over 260 engineers, wives and friends attended an annual "Wine and Roses Ball" held at the International Inn on Friday, February 6th, 1970. As a special feature of the dance all "living" past presidents were invited to attend and help us celebrate our 50th anniversary. Helped by some unhitherto developed principles of accountancy the budget for the dance "broke even." A sacrifice to our budgetary acumen was the second bottle of wine for George DePauw and friends.

In addition to preparing for the next edition of our "Wine and Roses Ball" in the Winnipeg Inn on Saturday, February 20th, 1971, the Social Committee has taken on the task of preparing for the Annual Meeting, also to be held at the Winnipeg Inn on November 26th, 1970. The membership is asked to note both dates on their calendars for future reference.

Thanks are hereby extended to committee members Ted Dillistone, Dave Duncan, Brian Norrie and Larry Morison for their fine work and co-operation throughout the year. On behalf of the committee I wish to extend a special thanks to our Mrs. Dunklee for her untiring efforts to train us in the ways of good manners and social graces.

Respectfully submitted,
R. C. ISAAK, P. Eng.



THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Members of the Board of Examiners for the year 1970 were: K. M. Adams, H. N. Gawley, G. E. Laliberte, G. A. Morris, M. P. Musick, R. W. Newbury, A. H. Pask, J. S. Shewchuk, M. Z. Tarnawewky, J. Tinkler and J. D. Wiebe. In addition the Board retained two members in a consult-

ing capacity — W. C. Brisbin and G. W. Swift.

Since the 1969 Annual Meeting, the Board held four meetings. During the meetings the qualifications of twenty-five applicants were reviewed, as compared with forty-one the previous year and thirty-four in 1968. Twelve of the twenty-five applicants were judged to possess the necessary academic qualifications for registration and seven applicants were required to write four or fewer confirmatory examinations to meet the academic standards. One applicant was required to write qualifying examinations after which re-assessment would follow. In this year, two candidates, assessed in previous years completed and passed their thesis requirement hence acquiring academic standing.

For the annual April sitting, thirteen examinations were set for ten applicants. One applicant failed to write, while four papers received passing grades. As a result, one of the examinees fulfilled confirmatory examination requirements and will be reassessed on the basis of his performance.

Again this year, the Board reviewed recommendations of the CCPE Accreditation Board respecting revisions to the Uniform Syllabus of Examinations. It approved the proposed Syllabus of Examinations Common to all branches and the proposed Syllabus of examinations for Civil Engineering.

The Board reviewed and approved a schedule of cost sharing of examinations set by the CCPE which in the near future will be uniform throughout Canada. In an effort to overcome difficulties in obtaining examiners for engineering fundamental examinations and to achieve a degree of uniformity before the implementation of CCPE examinations, the Board approved the use of APEO Examination papers, where convenient, in the recent April sitting. The Board modified the examination fee charged applicants to one representative of the cost of its setting.

We gratefully acknowledge the able assistance given to the Board throughout the year by:

Our Registrar — T. W. Algeo, for acting as Secretary at the Board Meetings and for performing many time-consuming chores;

Mrs. D. L. Dunklee and Mrs. Calverley— for the detailed work of recording and following up the particulars of applications, etc.;

University of Manitoba Faculty Members, and Registered Engineers for their assistance in setting and marking examinations and reading and grading theses.

In conclusion, I extend my personal thanks and appreciation to the aforementioned individuals and to the dedicated members of the Board who graciously accepted tasks assigned to them by the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
M. P. MUSICK, P. Eng.,
Chairman.



BULLETIN COMMITTEE

Four issues of the Manitoba Professional Engineer were published this year.

As in past years the main emphasis was on articles and editorial comment related to Association functions. As well many articles were included on subjects of more general interest. Committee members worked hard and generously donated their time and energy to prepare these articles and editorials. Although more "Letters to the Editor" were received than in previous years, we were still not particularly encouraged by the response to our efforts.

We feel that in future years more emphasis should be placed on issues of general interest, and on government policy concerning these issues.

Respectfully submitted,
R. M. STOKES, P. Eng.



EMPLOYEE ENGINEERS COMMITTEE

Committee members: D. S. G. Ross, Chairman; F. G. Denson, E. H. Klassen, R. V. Houghton, A. G. Mensforth, M. D. McCall, K. Hallson, D. L. T. Oakes, J. P. Stefanson, R. Morin, N. Fedorchuk, M. McCurdy, M. Dimentberg, E. A. Dillon.

The main areas which received the attention of the committee, and the action taken, may be outlined as follows:

1. Salary survey — Following the pattern set in previous years, the salary survey for 1969, based on the annual survey conducted by the Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, was published in tabular form. It appeared in the June 1970 issue of The Manitoba Professional Engineer. A notation was added which referred readers to the appearance of an interesting presentation of this and other information in graphical form in the Engineering Digest, which is received by all of the membership.

The survey also provided the following comparisons:

- Median Annual Manitoba Engineers salary for 1969 13,500
- Increase over Median last year 7.14%
- Comparable increase one year ago 5.0%
- Questionnaire returns from Manitoba, 1969 455
- Questionnaire returns from all of Canada (except Quebec) 1969 17,497
- Registration in Manitoba at end of 1969 1,738

Returns from Manitoba for past five years:

Year	Number	% of Registration
1965	472	35.0
1966	634	44.5
1967	660	43.1
1968	542	32.5
1969	455	26.2

2. Members of the Association received, and 394 returned a questionnaire concerning the Employee Engineer's Relationship with his employer, in the fall of 1969. The numerical summary of the replies was published in the June 1970 issue of the Bulletin.

The complete analysis of the questionnaire will be published in a separate report by the end of this year. The analysis will include relationships between area of employment, classification, type of engineering, number looking for new jobs and dissatisfactions.

The major areas of dissatisfaction reported are in 3 broad categories:

- Managerial
- Professional
- Salary

Professional Engineers requested that

the Association do more in the following areas; (in order of preference)

- Public Relations
- Administration of the Act
- Become Involved in Engineer's salaries
- Education Programs
- Code of Ethics

Specific items for the above broad categories will be further detailed in the report.

3. The committee held discussions with members of a recently formed Employee Engineer's group within the Manitoba Telephone System which has been named The Society of Engineers of the Manitoba Telephone System. The purpose of these discussions was to enable the committee to produce a considered recommendation to council as to the response of the A.P.E.M. to this new group. A recommendation was made which, in essence, recommended that the A.P.E.M. officially recognize the group and offer assistance, in keeping with Association policy.

In response to invitations extended, two members of the Society, R. Morin and N. Fedorchuk, have become active members of the Employee Engineers Committee.

4. As a result of a motion passed at the last committee meeting, a sub-committee was established to study, for report to the committee, a suggestion of legislated negotiating rights for the salaried Engineer's group, with compulsory and binding arbitration. The suggestion was patterned on a position taken by the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario. Upon receipt of this report, the Committee will decide whether or not further action will be taken on the proposal.

The above report is respectfully submitted by A. G. Mensforth, P. Eng. and J. P. Stefanson, P. Eng. for,

D. S. G. ROSS, P. Eng.,
Chairman.

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COMMITTEE ON SAFETY IN ENGINEERING PRACTICE

A detailed report dealing with "Wind Storm Failures of Masonry Walls Under

Construction" was submitted to Council in February 1970, and was subsequently passed on to the Workman's Compensation Board and other interested and involved groups for their information and action.

The sub-committee under the chairmanship of C. I. Biegler, P. Eng. that is concerned with "Review of Regulations and Practices Concerning Construction Falsework" has completed a draft report that is currently being considered by the committee as a whole.

At the request of Council, the committee was asked to investigate and report on the circumstances which led to the failure of the Holy Redeemer Parish Centre. A sub-committee was formed under the chairmanship of S. J. Borgford, P. Eng. and, after considering the results of this sub-committee's investigation, the committee on February 6th, 1970 made its report to Council. Action on this situation is pending.

The committee is currently looking into the failure in Manitoba of truss skin pre-built (so called "Wonder") buildings, such as that which collapsed in Azilda, Ontario in March, 1970, and have been giving problems in other parts of Canada.

Committee members for the 1970-71 season are:

C. I. Biegler, Sub-Committee Chairman;
S. J. Borgford, Sub-Committee Chairman;
B. E. Aikins, R. H. Banks, D. L. T. Oakes,
W. R. McQuade, G. A. Morris, J. S. Hicks,
G. W. Simonson, T. A. Crosier, R. Reynaud,
J. Hunter, E. I. Lexier, R. C. Sommerville.

Respectfully submitted,
W. N. ISBERG, P. Eng.,
Chairman.

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MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Committee members for 1970 were: W. A. Bergman, John Denoon, Don Henderson, M. L. Jeroff, Dr. R. Menzies, W. M. Veldman, Ken Sanderson, Don Simons, J. Stefanson, Bob Tipper, Les Tough, Fred Young, Cy Howard. The Committee held six meetings during the year.

The terms of reference for this Committee as outlined by Council broadly indicate that this Committee is to promote membership growth through registration, be a channel of communication from the

membership at large to the Council, and to assist the Association in keeping the membership well informed. To achieve these ends the Committee membership is selected from major employees within the Metropolitan Winnipeg area.

The student liaison sub-committee through the leadership of Dr. Menzies capably organized the Engineering Graduates' Dinner on March 17, 1970. The Association played host to 171 students. Twenty-eight practising Engineers were present to welcome the students and to participate in the question and answer session that followed the dinner. The question and answer period evolved into a very serious discussion regarding the lack of jobs for the graduates. Dr. Menzies along with his sub-committee members of W. M. Veldman, D. Henderson and John Denoon has agreed to compile a brief report which will outline firm recommendations for means of greater involvement of this Committee with the Engineering student body.

A special meeting was held in the Engineering Building Auditorium at the University of Manitoba on May 5, 1970. This meeting on the subject "Disseminating the Facts Surrounding the Southern Indian Lake Project" was extremely well attended. A sub-committee of Messrs. L. Tough, J. Denoon and F. Young arranged for the physical facilities which accommodated the overflow crowd for this controversial presentation.

An appropriately designed Centennial Membership roster was published in June. Mr. Tipper with assistance from Mr. Stefansson solicited advertising for the roster. Through their devoted efforts the cost of publishing the annual roster was completely covered by the advertising revenue. Based on comments relayed to members of the Membership Committee, the engineering fraternity appreciate receiving an annually published roster.

A registration sub-committee of Mr. Henderson (Chairman), Mr. Simons and Mr. Sanderson was established for the purpose of constructing a general information bulletin which would be made available to the "unconverted." Through the efforts of this sub-committee and Mr. T. Algeo an informative and colorful brochure should soon be available for communication purposes.

The present membership in the Association is approximately 1793. Registration

figures for 1970 with the corresponding figures for 1969 are:

	1970	1969
New Registrations	123	115
Engineers-in-Training	67	63

The members of the Committee wish to thank Mrs. Calverley and Mrs. D. L. Dunklee for their assistance throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,
C. H. HOWARD, P. Eng.,
Chairman.

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WHO IS DESTROYING MY FREEDOM?

By W. R. NEWTON, P. Eng.

As I write this the airwaves are full of news bulletins of the death of M. Laporte at the hands of the F.L.Q. and of the possibility of the same fate having befallen Mr. Cross. To me as it must be to all reasonable thinking Canadians and to right minded people throughout the world this is a terrible and senseless turn of events. This act can only be described as a stupid and useless action perpetrated by fanatical and uncivilized people, people who can in no way have a cause of sufficient importance or magnitude to justify a course that could possibly culminate in such a manner. We must now ask ourselves, as no doubt many of us have since the report of this situation, how could such a situation occur in this the freest of the free nations.

I am satisfied that it must be said that some of the weight of guilt in M. Laporte's death should rest to an extent on all of those individuals and groups of individuals who, and those philosophies and those ethics which, have in any way assisted in the creation of and the fostering of the present atmosphere of disorder, irresponsibility and unrest which plagues our society. Those who in any way supported or gave any degree of credence to the actions of the F.L.Q. from President Charles DeGaulle and his "Vive le Quebec Libre!" to that grubby little book shop on Osborne Street and the rigid, frigid, mind which devised and placed the F.L.Q. sign in the window, those who at every opportunity with impunity parade the pictures and banners of Che Guvera and spout the thoughts of Chairman Mao, those who attack, threaten and intimidate those who oppose their views, those who preach the

overthrow of established order, all must accept their share of the blame, all must be held to a degree responsible for this atmosphere they helped create and helped nurture, an atmosphere that can spawn an F.L.Q. God help the country were it in the hands of such people, God help us all if we were to be governed by such philosophies.

When the Prime Minister announced the decision to invoke the War Measures Act to aid in countering the situation which had arisen in Quebec there was an immediate and predictable response from those groups who nowadays stand ready to oppose any responsible action taken by any responsible person. They shouted that the action of the Government was a threat to Civil Rights and a frustration of individual freedoms. As a person who holds his rights and freedoms as high as anyone I have one thing to say to this group; I do not hold the use of the War Measures Act in the hands of responsible people in a responsible government as much a threat to my freedom as I do the actions of persons who would destroy my society, who preach disrespect for law and order, who continually attack and abuse the civil authority and established order in this country. I fear more those who attack the police officer in the performance of those duties which I, as a member of a civilized society require of him, those who try to befudge the minds of my offspring and encourage them to challenge parental authority and have a disrespect and disregard for the sanctity of the home and the institution of marriage, those who use their special position in the eyes of youth to discredit my standard of morality and my principles of virtue. These are the people who are helping to minimize my freedom and frustrate my rights as a Canadian.

Every person who spits on the uniform of a police officer and calls him "pig" is attacking me personally, every person who burns my flag is destroying that which I and my ancestors have bought and paid for with sweat and blood, every person who by noise, demonstration and disturbance denies me the right to hear anyone but those who support his philosophies, every person or group who destroys or attempts to destroy the universities and the educational systems of my society, who burns its books, destroys its buildings, disrupts its order and disturbs its tranquility is attacking things of value to me, and in doing these things is des-

troying my civil liberties and damaging my freedom. When I find that I can no longer walk the streets of my town without being directly or indirectly oppressed by the radical, fanatical minorities, when I see that our politicians can no longer conduct their business without armed escort or must go to and fro by bullet-proof car because of the dangerous and gangster element in society, when I see that an elderly citizen can no longer enjoy the peace and tranquility of our parks without intimidation by those who are not prepared to accept the responsibility of living within our society, when I see attempts are made to impose another evil into society through the legalization of mind-exploding drugs, when I see my moral standards dragged through the muck and mire by the underground press and irresponsible journalists, when I see a culture arising which fosters places like the tobacco shop on the corner of Main and Alexander with the sign in the window "Adult movies inside 25c," when I hear of the university professor who abuses the preferred position granted him by society to fetter the minds of his students by imposing on them only his own political theory and then feeds his ego on the resultant misdirected adulation of his charges, who only promotes a cause because it wins the acclaim of the radicals, when I see a speaker knowingly and freely employing mob psychology to exhort actions contrary to the well being and good order of society, when I see any of these things I fear for my freedom but I fear more for the freedom of my children. I fear these things more than I do the use of the War Measures Act by the Parliament of Canada. Thank God we still have good and responsible people who are prepared to serve society and make decisions in this present day atmosphere, and in face of such adversity.

In order that M. Laporte's death be not for naught it is important that the majority of Canadians now deny and challenge the fanatics, the revolutionaries and malcontents in society. We must start by a reaffirmation of our faith in our system, a reinstatement of a confidence that that system allows for needed change to take place not through terror and revolution but through dialogue and discourse, the confirmation of law and order, a satisfaction in the respect of virtue and in the value of morality and properly constituted authority. We must deny those who would destroy all that is of value in our culture, our system of government and our tradi-

tions and who wish to impose that which is foreign to us merely for the sake of change alone. We must be responsible to the trust and be conscious of the stewardship that good and just men of history have placed in our hands. If we do not do these things we will be denying future generations the freedoms they should acquire as a birthright and be negating our responsibility to the past and to the future.

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P.R. — WHO NEEDS IT?

By R. J. BYERS, P. Eng.

The answer is, we do. There are increasing numbers of instances where the engineering profession in general or specific engineers in particular are being questioned, ridiculed and even condemned for actions for which they may in most cases have little or no control. It seems the only time we hear a mention of the engineering profession is when a bridge fails, a lake gets polluted or a sewer backs up. A good public relations programme could present a true picture of such circumstances and educate the public to the true role the engineer plays in industry and society.

The present day misconception of engineering is not so much the engineering profession generally, but more particularly what constitutes a professional engineer. With the present day maze of fancy titles for everyone from a building maintenance superintendent to an environmental control officer (domestic branch), in other words a garbage man, the simple title of engineer gets lost. Even people in industry who hire and use engineers are guilty of this lack of knowledge. This is illustrated by the notes of the last Council Meeting as reported in the October Bulletin, where the Council had to set straight a company who had placed an advertisement in the local paper for an engineer — a University or M.I.T. graduate.

We all worked hard for the right to use P. Eng. after our name and we feel frustrated and angry when the title is misused and misunderstood. The only way to overcome this obscurity which seems to prevail is to publicize our profession and its contribution to society.

The benefits of a public relations programme would be felt by every member of the Association. On a general or group

basis it would improve the engineers' image and consequently prestige, it would promote the use of engineering services and engineers in new and widening roles, it would increase the goodwill of employees and employers with a resultant bettering of labour relations, it would foster the goodwill of communities and the public generally where the engineer lives and works, it would overcome misconceptions and prejudices against the profession, it would promote the goodwill of governments and industry, it would educate the public to the engineering point of view and finally would attract a good calibre of young people into the profession.

Public relations can take many forms but one of the first and basic items in improving the engineering image is a good public relations programme by each individual member of the Association. This simply means explaining the profession and its attitudes to people in your daily course of activities and refraining from belittling or downgrading the work of other engineers. If we, as individual engineers, do not have a high regard for our profession we cannot expect it from the public.

The sad demise of the Public Relations Committee of the A.P.E.M. in the last few years was most unfortunate. The formation of this Committee was a step in the right direction; it could have developed into one of the more active and popular Committees of the Association. Its revival should seriously be considered by our next Council.

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SOME TELEVISION JOURNALISTS

Robert W. Sarnoff, then President of the Radio Corporation of America in address to the Economic Club of Detroit in December 1964 began:

"It was not long ago that some tried to discount the influence of television simply by refusing to own a set, or, owning one, by ignoring it. One can no more do that today than one can deny the social and economic impact of the automobile by declining to use it. For, like the automobile, television has run a rapid course from its origin as a private novelty to its emergence as a public necessity." The television tube and television journalism can bring war and political events, can bring fire, flood and the trip to the moon

directly and instantaneously into our living room. News reporting today is not something that is done after the fact but is something which through the use of electronics can be written in the present tense, it is not written for people to read long after the event but rather for people who are constantly made part of the news. Television is a powerful and essential element in today's society.

A free and democratic society requires that, in order to protect his freedom and his democracy, the citizen keep himself fully and continually informed and knowledgeable of happening in his world and of things political which affect the good order and well-being of his society. In order that the citizen might properly fulfil his role in this regard, the television journalist must recognize his responsibility by providing the information needed by the citizen. The journalist should be ever conscious of the power of the medium, the effects of his words and pictures and the profession as a whole must set a high standard in respect of its practitioners. I do not think that television journalism has a place for the petty and libertine, for those who would abuse so powerful an element.

I think that most television journalists are good and responsible fellows, who do a professional job and who accept their responsibility to inform and advise their public as thoroughly as possible and with as little bias or abuse as human nature can allow. Most of these, I am certain, would accept the Canons of Journalism as a guide to their professional conduct and as a basis for their personal ethic. With these I have no quarrel.

There are those in the business who it would appear operate under the antiquated libertine code (although I would doubt that some would know what that meant). It is these types who create a credibility gap and often make the field of journalism appear less than professional. They obviously are not aware of the power of their medium and lack a concern for their public responsibility to properly inform and correctly advise. This type is most often found in the talk and interview type of show.

Recent events prompt me to direct my criticism to one particular programme in giving an example, and to two shows done on that programme. I am thinking of the C.B.C. T.V. show "Twenty-four Hours" which recently aired one show on

the subject of doctors and their salaries and one the next night on the level of whiskey in the bottle. It is my opinion that the show involving the doctors was run less with the intention to inform than to discredit the medical profession and to instil mistrust in the minds of certain viewers—less to present a balanced view than to offer bias—less to hear the views of those being interviewed than to set the guests up for ridicule. It is obvious that the interviewer was well prepared for his attack (even if his statistics might well be in question) and that he had his guests not only off guard but out of their element and hence, in a position of double jeopardy.

The dentists who are administering an Act which it is their legal responsibility to enforce, come in for much criticism for doing it, just as this Association has been criticized for its efforts at enforcement of the Engineering Profession Act. The current trend toward disrespect of people in positions of serious responsibility should certainly not be encouraged by the CBC with taxpayers' dollars. It is already very difficult to recruit university presidents, and to persuade qualified persons to enter politics. Somehow, some way we could struggle along if we never saw CBC's 24 Hours again, but we really would prefer that the doctor who stands over us in the operating room with a scalpel in his hand is happy in his work, and the same applies to the engineer who designs our bridges.

The second show had to do with a suggestion by the host that all bottles of liquor of the same brand in the same type of bottle did not always contain the same amount of fluid. It appeared to me while viewing the show that this was a vehicle employed to show to the less perceptive viewers that they were being cheated by the supplier with the knowledge of the Liquor Commission. Again the programme was slanted less to inform than to discredit. Since the supplier was probably not even aware of the situation a simple letter complaining of the difference in fluid levels in his product would have gotten results. There was no need for the programme at all.

Neither of these programmes achieved anything. They were not entertaining and not informative (I get more information from the back of a box of wooden matches) and to my mind were a complete waste of good air time which could have been

better used by good journalists less starved for subject matter. The doctors were not given a chance beforehand to prepare for their attacker, and as in all these cases the interviewer is in his element and his guest (a misnomer) is not. If the programme was to be of any value it might have looked into the money paid some athletes, it might have questioned the salaries paid to some C.B.C. performers or the union rates demanded by ACTRA, it might have questioned a culture that makes a millionaire out of a pop singer when it pays some professions less than a truck driver. If it had to look at salaries at all, it might have questioned the salaries of the hosts of the programme and compared them on the basis of units of training and responsibility with the doctors.

The hosts of the programme about which I complain rose along with their egos from the phone-in "hot line" morning programmes presently a popular means for a hidden, nameless, faceless public to attack responsible named persons and institutions. The type of people who use this means of attack are well known to those of us who have often to face public groups to explain or to clarify unpopular works or policies. There are those individuals found in almost any such audience who sit in the back or are well hidden in the audience and who will slump forward in their seats and make loud caustic remarks or cast invective, but who will not stand and voice their opinions. It is to this sort of person collectively that programmes such as the two I have described are directed and it is from this kind of person hosts of these programmes solicit their support.

I would suggest that television journalists should govern their profession so as to limit such abuse. All other professions must be self governing, so should it if it is to be called a profession and is to continue to be free from government control.

I would close by lifting three quotations from the Code of Ethics or Canons of Journalism (American Society).

—"A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust."

—"Partisanship, in editorial comment which knowingly departs from the truths, does violence to the best spirit of American journalism . . . it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession."

—"Freedom from all obligation except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital."—W.R.N.

ET TU, CBC?

The Ides of Autumn came, and noting that trying to undermine the public confidence in the authorities, the establishment and the professions had become a popular sport, the CBC summoned forth Marcus Harvardus to lead an inquisition on two medical specialists, representing a group whom 'twas said earned \$40,000.00 a year for a 60-hour week and more, rendering almost half thereof unto Caesar, who from this bounty supported CBC.

The inquisition started. "Thine earnings are quite out of line," quoth Harvardus, having lured the specialists (he or his producer yet perchance) into his lair to speak on problems which then beset the specialists in Province of Quebec. "How do you justify such earnings?" insisted Harvardus, again and yet again, mentioning not at all the brethren in Quebec. Gentlemen both, the doctors spake not, as well they could have done, and said, "And what of thine own earnings, Harvardus, paid from the taxes we do render unto Caesar? What dost thou for the public weal? And for how much?" Quoth Harvardus once again, "Methinks thine earnings are quite out of line."

Their earnings out of line? Prithee with the earnings of which group—Beatles, quarterbacks, repairers of t.v. or plumbing pipes—or CBC employees? Aye, perchance the last. What medics earn one-tenth as much as gourmets galloping across the screen for one million and a half in two years, or panelists on front page challenge, thirty minutes once a week, for twelve thousand portraits of the Queen; or yet with those who read the news for twenty thousand of the same.

The medics, after twelve full years post-high-school study, with costs to them alone of eighty thousand, may yet earn forty thousand, and render unto Caesar in assorted ways 17.5. so CBC in Prairie land can pirate from the private radio, a specialist in phone-in talk for just this same amount, or so the rumour goes, to lead the inquisition. (Who bites the hand that feeds it?)

And while the medic works with nerves all taut to try to fix a damaged heart, Ben of the House of Casey earns ten times as much by merely playing the game. And yet another medic at the hour of 4 a.m., rouses himself to deliver a newborn child or to repair a battered frame, no overtime if it should take long hours. And for this task of care and skill, in gold he

may receive the same as one who reads two fifteen minute newscasts.

Harvardus, thou has spoken well. The earnings of these medics are surely out of line. Their pittance should to the CBC be given and let those into whose hands we trust our very lives, be paid as performers on the CBC are paid.

Caesar's children need not fear the medics or the Ides of any time, but Brutus at the CBC. Caesar, ere he feels the steel himself, should forthwith proclaim that taxes rendered by the medics and the engineers must not forsooth be used by CBC to undermine the values in the land. Stand not too long upon the steps in speech, fair Caesar. The blade is sharp, the arm forever raised, and your turn could be next. — S.J.A.

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CORRECTION

A report on Council carried in the last issue said in part: "He (President Adam) sees CCPE emerging as an umbrella organization under which the technical societies could operate in unity." This should read, "He sees the EIC emerging as an umbrella organization under which the technical societies could operate in unity."

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COUNCIL OPERATES WITHOUT TALK FEST

The Council meeting of September 30th was highlighted by three phenomena — there was no reporter present, only 6 Councillors attended and the business of the meeting was dispatched in about 90 minutes. Absent members of Council have forfeited their opportunity to participate in items discussed, but having no reporter on the scene does not deter any great journal from giving full coverage to an event.

Democracy is a ponderous process and Council's deliberations are living proof of

this adage. Council meetings average about 4 hours in length, with an average of 8 Councillors being in attendance. A quick referral to our slide rule reveals the statistic that each Councillor talks for about 30 minutes at every meeting.

The answer to shorter meetings came on September 30th. The fifteen items on the agenda were dispatched in record time. Approval was given to paying the bills and to accepting engineers in training and new members. It was decided that a letter would be sent to Manitoba's Members of Parliament, advising them that out of province consultants were being retained by the Department of National Defence to do work in Manitoba and asking that the Department's policy in this regard be clarified.

A progress report on the Discipline By-law was presented and it is hoped this By-law will be ready for the members at the annual meeting. An informal complaint concerning a member was referred to the Executive Committee. Council voted \$75.00 for the student publication "The Slide Rule." Consideration was given to rendering assistance to eight members of the 1970 graduating class who have not yet found work in the engineering field.

The brevity of the meeting resulted in a saving both for the Association and the Councillors. Councillors just had to dig down for one dollar for parking and since they only had time for three cups of coffee each, there was a small saving as well for the Association, which very generously supplies those attending meetings with complimentary coffee but does not absorb the excessive parking charges.

The six members who participated in this unusual event were Messrs. Adam, Barkwell, Earp, Hallson, Hood and Lansdown, averaging only 15 minutes of speech per Councillor. If this trend continues we may not have so much difficulty recruiting reporters to cover these exciting meetings. — S.J.A.

Wine and Roses Ball

Saturday, February 20, 1971

WINNIPEG INN

WORKING TO RULE

Various national and local groups have inconvenienced the public and hamstrung organizations lately by "working to rule." What was once a very commendable sign of loyalty and diligence is now scorned as an underhanded tactic of organized labour. We even see the very people who wrote the rules criticizing those who follow them!

This, however, is no rarer than seeing a man risk his own job by breaking the regulations for the benefit of the very structure that would punish him if he were caught.

The fault obviously lies in the contracts or written procedures themselves. Any group whose effectiveness is impaired when its members merely follow the routines laid down for it, is saddled with a set of bad operating orders.

Don't blame the man who follows the rules; blame the man who wrote them.

— R.R.M.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DON'T LET IT ALL HANG OUT

To the Editor:

I am dismayed at the support for the sagging motives as pushed forward in the last bulletin in the article on Women's Libs.

Bra-burning is definitely an act of pollution and should not be held out as desirable. Such ill-concealed shows of forces should be reported to the Clean Environment Body whose duty is to uphold law in these matters. — T.H.C.

COUNCILLOR DePAUW NOT FOR SALE

Dear Mr. Bulletin:

In the October issue of the bulletin, under the portrait of G. A. DePauw, you announce; "Architectural Fixture for Sale." You go on to point out that this artifact has a maximum rating of 120 watts and suggest that if you "bid highly enough, you may perhaps be the lucky one to take home this beautiful light fixture, which would make an illuminating gift for a wedding anniversary."

I am not sure whether you consider 120 watts a bright light or a dim bulb, but I do think that in these days of interdisciplinary approach being needed that you should consult Mrs. DePauw before selling George off, and it might even be advisable to consult the wife of the person

to whom you are selling him.

To go even further, you might even consult George!

Yours very truly,
C. H. TEMPLETON, P. Eng.

Editor's Note: We have checked with Mrs. DePauw and George is definitely not for sale until after the storm windows have been put on.

ARE WE PROFESSIONAL DEAD FISH?
Dear Sir:

Definition of A Profession

A number of years ago, when I was attending the University of Manitoba, the Engineering undergraduates were called "Dead Fish." This term was used by a fellow from the Faculty of Arts to try to stir up a bit of activity from the Faculty of Engineering. He was very successful at the time, even to the point of having a lynch mob of about 300 strong search the campus for him. Their object was to tar and feather him for his audacity and make him eat his words. Today, I wonder if we in our profession should not still be called "Dead Fish."

Are we in effect professionals? And what is a "profession?" I have asked many people of different backgrounds what the term professional means to them, and have been answered with many different definitions. To them, doctors, lawyers, hockey players, front-end automobile specialists, carpenters, etc., are all professionals; in fact, everyone who works seems to be covered by this loose definition. Webster defines a "professional" as one who has gone to a college or university and attained the highest degree of formal training necessary for his specialized field. (This does not include general education, but does include engineering.) Fine, Webster says we are professionals—but is a dictionary definition enough? Are there not many other factors which are the requirements for a person calling himself a professional, not the least being a person's unquestionable character?

Is it enough to have a young fellow take four years of formal training, followed by two years working under the direction of an engineer, and then be able to call himself a Professional Engineer by simply applying to the Association, which then issues him with a rubber stamp? His first reaction is "Why should I bother to apply for membership?" and, second, "Of what use is the stamp?" (Who will recognize it? Can he use it on electrical drawings if he is a civil graduate? How does this profession stack up with other professions?)

It seems to me that a number of areas need to be looked at, and some of them must be examined immediately. Because of the nature of the engineer, he tends to sit back and not make comments, public or otherwise, unless something pretty serious happens to upset his applecart. This is not to say that he doesn't have the ability to speak out, but that his sense of professionalism dictates that he should not do so.

Engineering is different from most of the other professional fields in the sense that the majority of engineers are salaried employees who work for an organization, and thus are unable to charge fees for their services. (This of course does not apply to consultants, who can charge a fee.) As salaried employees, engineers generally are at the mercy of management regarding salary increases. Because engineers normally are against any form of unionism, they tend to act alone and virtually have to take what they are given. The only guideline they have is the Association's salary survey. Armed with this, theoretically the engineer can either approach management or look for another job. But even here he is limited because there are few job opportunities available to him.

At this point, a whole network of situations arise. Are there enough engineering jobs? Perhaps there are — but what control do we have over companies professing to have engineering departments but who do not employ professional engineers? What legislation could be enacted towards someone doing engineering work who is not an engineer? (Most professions and trades have strong regulations preventing those not trained in their areas from doing work in them. We do not.) And what about our universities: are they putting out more graduates than our economy can handle? What control does our Association have over engineering education (do we install our dean like the law and medical societies do? How many graduates should we have? etc.). What does the public really know about our profession? Do we have a good public image? Do we as engineers have a strong respect for ourselves? Are the present professional dues anywhere near what is required for an effective administration of our profession? (We are paying less than most part-time union workers.)

I think the answers to these questions are fairly straightforward, although some of them may be dependent upon the

answers to others. For example, perhaps our universities are not graduating too many engineers today, but this might be true if our Association was strong enough to demand that those working in engineering positions had to be **professional** engineers.

Immediate Action

Certainly some of the action implied by the previous questions cannot be initiated immediately. But a start should be made. Committees should be set up to improve our public image by launching large-scale public relations programs, by initiating action towards strong federal-provincial engineering legislation, by increasing our dues for effective administration, and by initiating changes that would indicate in what disciplines a Member's stamp would be applicable.

Long Term Action

On a more extended scale of perhaps up to 5 years, there should be a strong effort made to control the educational aspects of engineering at our universities. Bringing engineering technology to the eyes of the public in the form of public relations is an absolute necessity. The public should be conditioned to look for and expect excellence in an engineer-designed product whether it be a bridge, lawnmower, or kitchen utensil. Engineers should speak out against other engineering decisions where they adversely affect the public at large (such as air or water pollution, use of corrosive salts for road de-icers, etc.) even though this may be contrary to our present code of ethics. There must be many other areas that should receive attention, but these I would leave for a progressive, outspoken committee to unearth and to comment upon.

In order to have a profession, a top profession, action must be initiated now to make ours the best. If we delay much longer in taking the steps I have outlined, our profession will deteriorate rapidly, and only those engineers charging a fee will be known as professionals. Let's not be "Dead Fish." H. WILSON, P. Eng.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Mr. Wilson asks "What legislation could be enacted towards someone doing engineering work who is not an engineer?" We would refer him to Section 11 (1) of the Engineering Profession Act, already enacted, which states "Only those persons who are members of the Association or who have received a licence from the

Council as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled within the Province of Manitoba to engage in the practice of professional engineering, or to take or use the title of professional engineer or any abbreviation thereof." We would suggest that Mr. Wilson contact the Registrar and ask to see the file on contraventions. We take the strongest possible exception to Mr. Wilson's suggestion that members of this Association should take any action whatsoever that is contrary to the code of ethics, and we would refer him to the June issue of this publication which carried the report of a complaint under oath which was received by Council. "Council met on six occasions (32 hours). Following the tendering of evidence, Council found that the member had committed a breach of the engineering code of ethics. It was the decision of Council that he therefore be reprimanded. There were 778 pages of transcript recorded by Court Reporters." Any member of the Association who deliberately violated the Code of Ethics could find himself faced with a similar judgment from Council, or even more serious results. He could be removed from membership and lose his right to practise professional engineering in Manitoba, to say nothing of having to pay several thousand dollars in legal fees for his defence.

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REPORT OF ADMISSIONS REVIEW BOARD

The Admissions Review Board was established following the Annual Meeting in 1967 to provide a method of reviewing applications for membership in the Association where unusual circumstances such as the loss of transcripts do not allow the application to be reviewed strictly on the basis of academic background. In addition, the Admissions Review Board provides the opportunity for an applicant to appeal if he is unsatisfied with the recommendation of the Board of Examiners in regard to his application.

The permanent members of the Admissions Review Board consist of a Chairman, and Vice-Chairman, both of whom are Members of Council, and the Registrar who acts as Secretary. For each hearing a board is formed consisting of the Chairman, or Vice-Chairman; the Secretary; a Member of the Board of Examiners; and two or more members of the Association who are actively working in the discipline in which the applicant wishes to practise.

The procedure followed is to have the applicant present his case for admission to the Association and to allow the Members of the Board to question the applicant to satisfy themselves as to his capability and experience. Following the interview, the Board submits a recommendation to Council regarding the application.

In the first year after the formation of the Board, there was a backlog of applications to be reviewed and several hearings were held. In 1969, due to the disposition of that backlog, no hearings were held. This year only one hearing has been requested and will be held on October 29th.

The permanent members of the Board for this year were Professor A. M. Lansdown as Vice-Chairman and L. S. Earp as Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
L. S. EARP, P. Eng.

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STORMY SESSION OVER NEW BY-LAW

Council was presented at its October 21st meeting with a final draft of the proposed Discipline By-Law. The new draft is very similar to one prepared by legal counsel about six months ago. R. C. Somerville, P. Eng., a past president of the Association and representative of the Committee on Safety in Engineering Practice made a short statement to Council. His plea was for approval of a discipline by-law on the theory that an imperfect by-law is better than no by-law at all.

Councillor De Pauw took issue with this point of view, saying that a poorly conceived by-law is more dangerous than none at all. Councillor McBain asked for Mr. De Pauw's explanation of his objections to the new draft. Feelings began to rise when Councillor De Pauw's reply was cut short as President Adam called for the vote. The by-law was passed on to the membership by a majority vote, as Councillor De Pauw first threatened to resign from Council and then promised further opposition to the new Discipline proposal.

In other action Council reprimanded its Bulletin Committee for blatant electioneering. Councillor Hood said "It stinks," referring to the exuberant endorsement of a Past Chairman of the Bulletin Committee in the last issue, indicating that the individual concerned is highly respected and does not need this kind of publicity.

Council found that giving money away is a difficult proposition. A request was received from J. L. Charles, P. Eng., an Honorary Life Member of the Association, for the instituting of a "Northland Development Award" to be presented to a fourth year engineering student with a particular interest in the north. Discussion revealed that awards with riders and conditions attached can cost more for selection of the recipient than the amount of the award. Engineers' Wives have similar problems in dispensing awards. The matter was referred to the Awards Committee with Councillor Baracos voting on both sides of the question.

A report prepared by R. J. Byers, P. Eng., recommending liaison with the Town Planning Institute was considered by Council. Councillor Hallson opposed liaison since he could not see what this has

to do with our Association, and would be beyond its normal terms of reference. Councillor Blackman pointed out that engineers were commonly looked on as obstructionists because they usually came in late on planning functions, presenting problems that should be handled at an early stage. Councillor Earp sees the real value of liaison in the sharing of technical information.

The meeting wound up with the usual conflicts on the date of the next meeting. After some discussion the day that President Adam was scheduled to be in Ottawa appeared to be the best date. Councillor McBain's birthday was ruled out, leaving only the afternoon of December 25th universally available. — K.M.J.

Editor's Note: The alleged "blatant electioneering" was done without the knowledge of the Past Chairman concerned.

1971 DRAFT BUDGET

REVENUE

Annual Dues — including Penalties, Transfers, Reinstatements,	
Engineers in Training	\$61,245.00
Licences	500.00
Registration Fees	6,380.00
Exam Fees and Misc. Income, M.S.C.E.T.T. Contribution.....	800.00
Investment Income	2,050.00
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	\$70,975.00

EXPENDITURE

Salaries and Related Expenses	\$30,903.00
Office Rent	3,270.00
Janitorial Service	290.00
Printing Supplies, Equipment.....	6,700.00
Telephone and Light	700.00
Postage	2,640.00
Canadian Council Levy	4,100.00
Council and Committee Meeting Expense	1,200.00
Annual Meeting (Incl. Bulletin)	1,600.00
Audit Fee	475.00
Legal Fees	6,000.00
Certificates and Seals	1,200.00
Publication	2,775.00
Roster	Nil
Public Relations (Token)	150.00
Travel	1,800.00
Miscellaneous (Memberships, Cleaning Equipment, Florist, etc.)	750.00
Special Activities (Dance, Golf)	Nil
Student Activities (3 Slide Rules, Slide Rule Publication, Student Program, Student Dinner, Iron Ring, Scholarships)	1,520.00
Career Guidance and Counselling Committee	900.00
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	\$66,973.00

It is proposed to invest a minimum of \$3,375.00 to maintain reserves at a reasonable level.