



# THE MANITOBA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

October, 1967

Bulletin of the Association of Professional Engineers of the  
Province of Manitoba



President Craig Sommerville (left) and Sports Committee Member Don Miller (right) look on as Dr. Landon, long-time Registrar of the Association and former President, presents the Landon Cup to Chairman of the Sports Committee Harold Wilson, who won the Spring tournament.

**Annual Meeting**  
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*President* — R. C. Sommerville, P. Eng.

*Vice-President* — F. M. Fowler, P. Eng.

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*Editor*: W. R. McQuade, P. Eng.

*Committee Members*: T. G. H. McKibbin, R. M. Stokes, E. A. Speers, B. R. Hryhorczuk, J. N. Warrenner, R. Hood, K. A. Millions, M. N. Collison, W. R. Newton, J. G. Iliffe, J. W. J. Lewis, V. L. Dutton.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, OCTOBER, 1967

## Remove The Roadblocks ?

By W. R. NEWTON, P. Eng.

According to the Winnipeg Free Press . . .

"At a time when Canada is suffering from a shortage of qualified personnel in virtually all of the professions, it must be discouraging to immigrants who have acquired their qualifications elsewhere to discover that this country does not seem to want them. Not that they have any difficulty in getting into Canada (our federal immigration authorities give them every encouragement), but they find a less cordial welcome once they get here. The reason for this is the attitude of the professional organizations which control standards and qualifications at the provincial level.

"Last spring, for example, a Lebanese doctor who had been practising in Germany (with degrees earned in that country) arrived in Winnipeg, only to discover that there were so many roadblocks placed in the way of his practising here that he returned to Germany. Not all our immigrants with professional skills turn their backs on us in this way (many of them endure and overcome the hazards that are set before them), but the overall picture is not one that is designed to win friends and influence people or reveal this country in the best possible light.

"Obviously professional organizations have a responsibility to preserve standards and examine qualifications. Canada must not become a dumping ground for the misfits of other nations, and in many professions (law, for example) a different set of circumstances demands at least a period of retraining, even if there is no problem involving language. But there is some question as to whether the roadblocks which have been erected need to be as numerous

and formidable as they are.

"The issue has been raised on a number of occasions, most recently by Dr. William Szenci, assistant director of statistics and records at the University of Toronto. Dr. Szenci cites a number of cases where immigrants with professional skills have had to endure what he believes to be unnecessary hardships because of conditions of which they were unaware until they got here.

"A major obstacle would be removed, he suggests, if the prospective immigrant knew from the start what the situation would be after entry into Canada, and there is much to be said for the proposal (which he endorses) for the establishment of an agency which would act as a clearing house for information on the professions and their requirements. This might not remove all the unnecessary roadblocks which confront immigrants with professional skills when they come to this country, but it would at least be a useful start — a positive service both to new Canadians and to Canada."

The layman generally thinks of an editorial as a form of essay expressing the sincere opinion and profound stand of a thoughtful person writing on a subject about which he has strong feeling, and upon which he has versed himself well. Reading some of the editorialists in our daily papers, one has considerable difficulty determining what is an editorial and what is reporting, and certainly begins to wonder how much sincere thought is given their subject by many editorial writers, or how much research they do on their subject. The tendency seems to be to do more editorializing on the front

pages and more reporting on the editorial page.

The writer of the above quoted article which appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press of August 30th, 1967, appears to be expressing an editorial opinion on a subject in which he seems to lack sufficient knowledge to do more than report. He tends to implant in the minds of the general readership of his paper the impression that professional organizations are placing unnecessary stumbling blocks in the way of qualified professionals immigrating from abroad, and in this way suggesting that these associations are performing a disservice to Canada.

In order to maintain a satisfactory standard in any of the true professions, it is necessary to require certain minimum qualifications in the way of training in the related disciplines on the part of any of its advocates. In this regard, no more is asked of a professional immigrating from Europe than is asked of a native of this country applying for the right to practise under any act governing his profession. Each applicant, whether he be from Lebanon, the U.S.A., or a native born Canadian, upon applying for registration must prove himself by the same yardstick (in this regard I refer with knowledge only to the Engineering Associations).

Considering only Canadian Engineering Associations it must be pointed out that their primary objective under law is to guard the public against unqualified practitioners and to maintain engineering standards and ethics by requiring the registration of all persons practising the art. This registration demands that the applicant have certain qualifications in the way of education and training. Where there is some doubt as to the qualifications of the applicant, he may generally be required to submit to a set of examinations usually on subjects related to the field in which he purports to practice. This should not be a great obstacle to a truly qualified professional.

A person making application to immigrate to Canada and who claims professional status in a particular field, if he is truly professional, no doubt has already belonged to a learned or regulating body in his own country. If he then believed that Canada was as advanced as his own country, and not some sort of a backward nation, he would naturally realize that professional regulating bodies must exist here as well. He would then realize that he would have to prove his qualifications in some effective way if he wished to practice in this country. I have difficulty in envisioning a true professional person immigrating to this country in the capacity of an innocent babe in the woods.

Many Canadian engineers have moved south of the border and are working, I dare say, in all of the states of the union. In many cases, although these men have left Canada with professional standing in some Provincial association, they have nevertheless had to prove themselves to State regulating bodies and have been asked to fulfil admission requirements in many cases much stiffer than those demanded here at home. I know of none who have come home with their tail between their legs crying foul. By the same token many immigrating engineers from Europe and elsewhere have come to this country, proven their qualifications, and are practising along with their native born colleagues. One wonders if some who are doing the complaining actually have the necessary qualifications, or if some may feel it beneath their dignity and social status to have to submit to an examination of their qualifications.

Although the writer of the Free Press article quotes as his authority a Toronto statistician, I suggest he re-examine his stand in the light of more profound research. I do not believe he would advocate as he appears to do in his closing paragraph a reduction in the professional regulating standards. This is a growing country asserting itself in the highly technical world and hence requires the utmost in the skills of its professional people. The disservice that associations would do to this country would be to reduce the standard of its entrance requirements to permit those who now have sub-professional standing to practise in a professional capacity.

Professional associations in Canada are regulated by Provincial Statute. Information in respect of regulations governing each is readily available I would suggest, to any official of the immigration department or to the Free Press for that matter. If a clear understanding of the position of the immigrant in respect of the professions in this country is in fact a problem of the magnitude described by the Free Press and the Toronto statistician, why then has this information not been requested? Why attack the associations for doing the job assigned to them, in fact, why not question the immigrant for his lack of foresight in not acquiring the necessary information before he reaches Canada.

In a class society such as those from which many of our immigrants come, a person with any degree of education above the norm, whether it be of the straight technical variety or in the professional disciplines is placed in a social status above the so-called lower classes. Upon arriving in Canada many are disappointed to find that such is not the case in this country. The result often is that

they try to attain some form of higher status by demanding recognition above the limits of their training and education. There is often a great deal of complaining when this recognition is properly denied.

Further, many institutions in these countries although they have been operating for a long period of time, in many cases do not have university or college status, and hence are not recognized as such by the various associations in this country. The product of the systems of these institutions does not have the training in his field to allow him acceptance in a profession by Canadian standards without further training to fill the gap. These institutions in many cases compare with our presently existing technical institutes and their graduates are then classed, in the case of our profession, with Engineering Technicians. In the field of Engineering in Manitoba there is an association affiliated with the professional body to regulate engineering technicians. This, then is where these people should be considered and information in this respect could be supplied them through the Immigration Department.

Let us be realistic in this matter. If these people, in terms of their vernacular, can 'cut the mustard', we need them and they should have no trouble proving their qualifications. Let us quit listening to the complainers and recognize those who have come here, have fulfilled their requirements, and are now good and worthwhile practitioners doing a job for this country alongside their native Canadian colleagues.

For those who may feel that the foregoing was too rigid an interpretation of the intent of the article of August 30th and a misjudgment of the stand of the Free Press on the matter, your attention is then now directed to a more serious editorial appearing in the September 9th issue of the same daily.

"Repeated complaints have been reaching the nation's newspapers about the shabby treatment meted out to members of professional classes who immigrate to Canada. Their qualifications are presumably scrutinized by Canadian immigration authorities abroad, but once here their livelihood is at the mercy of the respective professional organizations whose standards and methods vary from province to province.

"This may have been good enough in the old days when it took a long time to communicate between one centre and another, and when each province was a self-contained, more or less isolated, community. Today, in the era of jet travel and

instant communications, it is ludicrous that there are no national standards for each profession.

"Moreover, the various professional associations often behave like mediaeval guilds each guarding its "mystery" to maintain a scarcity of labor and command high remuneration. In a vast country such as Canada, which suffers from a grievous brain drain and is short of professional workers in every field, it is nothing less than a national crime to place wanton obstacles in the path of immigrant professionals.

"Undoubtedly, Canada maintains high professional standards, but they are equally high elsewhere. To pretend that a pharmacist from Warsaw, an architect from Vienna, a nurse from Italy are not really qualified — one brilliant Viennese architect was refused Canadian certification because he failed in Chaucer — is the peak of absurdity. The medical profession is the worst offender; but others are not far behind. Nurses who studied abroad are often put on permanent night shift — this despite the critical shortage of nurses in Canada — and many professional immigrants are either lost to the professions, or leave Canada for better luck elsewhere.

"The time has come for the federal government to step in. National standards applying to the entire country should be set and enforced for each profession, and the qualifying authority should be removed from the professional organizations, which have proved unworthy of administering it, and vested in a federal commission not concerned with the possible threat of competition to the established professionals, but with the good of the country as a whole."

It will be noted here that the writer (presumably the same person since no by-line was warranted) has the audacity to place himself in the position of a judge when he says "... the qualifying authority should be removed from the professional organizations which have proved unworthy of administering it....". This statement is a flagrant abuse of the freedom of the press and makes one wonder at the wisdom of allowing such freedom to what appears to be in some cases, such irresponsible persons. This newspaper would no doubt take pride in lauding itself as a defender of the democratic right and yet here negates one of the basic tenants of the democratic society by passing judgment without proof or trial. Since all Professional Associations have been branded by this article, I do not believe that the Engineering Asso-

ciation which stands equally accused should let the matter go unchallenged.

I wonder how factual is the statement about the so-called "brilliant Viennese Architect" who failed in his Chaucer. I wonder about the conditions truly behind the nurse on night shift. Has the Free Press examined these cases in detail viewing both sides of the issue or have they, as is often the case, merely seized upon a couple of hearsay incidents in an opportunity to *make* news.

Speaking only of the working conditions encountered by some professionals upon arriving in Canada which are no doubt the basic reason why some of these people have taken the more dramatic approach by complaining to the newspapers, to attempt a solution to their problem, it must be admitted that there are a number of things that make it difficult for an employer often to give full advantage to persons immigrating from abroad. Not the least of these is the problem of language. Often because they lack an effective command of the English language these people have to be placed in a work situation where verbal communication is not a factor. In an engineering situation many have to be placed in a non-administrative position, not because their talents are not recognized, but because they lack the necessary capabilities to communicate effectively in the language.

I wonder what stand the Free Press reporter would take in the case of the nurse he refers to, if some afternoon his child were to swallow poison and he were in his panic, to phone the poison centre at General Hospital as many people often have to do and to be answered by a nurse (or doctor) whose command of the English language were such that there was little or no mutual understanding. I can visualize his stand in the paper the next day. He might also view this situation more carefully if just before he were to drift into an anesthetic oblivion on an operating table, he were to realize that the figures in green robes hovering around him had difficulty in communicating one with the other. He would no doubt beat a hasty retreat to his typewriter. This may be the kind of reason why his nurse is on night shift.

If a person who is properly qualified is denied the right to practise in this country he has his or her recourse through the courts of the land right up to the supreme court if necessary. If then, as has been charged the professional associations are placing "want-on obstacles" in the path of the immigrating professional, let this be where they are tried

in the proper democratic fashion. This business of trial and judgment through the press is an abortion of our democratic system and should not be tolerated.

I wonder if it truly is the editorial policy of the Free Press to advocate a relaxation of professional standards in this country in order to allow professional status to immigrating technicians (I presume here that editorial writers have an understanding of the difference in definition between the professional and the technician). If this is so, then it is the press and not the associations who are doing the country a disservice.

There are those of us in the association who despite these press articles, believe that standards of entrance qualifications should be strengthened, not relaxed. There are those of us who believe that graduation from an accredited university plus approved training should be the only criterion for admission. This is not a matter of behaving like med-aevil guilds guarding our "mysteries" but being realistic to the standards demanded by today's world and of being conscious of the obligations society places upon us as professionals. There is a committee presently operating formed by Council to look into the matter of entrance requirements and qualifications. The progress of this committee will be viewed by a large segment of the membership most carefully. It is hoped that the committee will take serious cognizance of its obligation to society and the profession and not be influenced by pressures such as are exemplified by the Free Press editorials quoted here. Recommendations of this committee should not be acted upon by Council before being aired to the membership. In fact, the Committee should feel obliged to hold hearings during its deliberations whereby the feelings of the membership on the matter can be aired.

In conclusion then if the immigrant aspiring to come to Canada is being sold a bill of goods by those who are doing the recruiting or if he is not being properly advised by the officials of the immigration department, this of course is serious and is placing the various professional associations in almost as difficult a spot as the immigrating professional. It then would be advisable for these associations to inform the immigration authorities of the situation and to advise them of the regulations to be accommodated by the immigrant seeking and proving professional status. It is not a matter of reducing standards but assuring that the person claiming professional standing is made completely aware of his responsibilities to the profession when he arrives in this country.

## The Medical Profession

Medical doctors in Manitoba must by statute register with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba who look after Discipline and Standards of Practice. In addition there is the Manitoba Medical Association known as "the voice of the profession", membership is voluntary and limited to members of the College. A typical function of the Association is to speak on behalf of doctors on matters such as medicare where governments are disposing of the services of doctors without prior agreement that the services are available.

The Canadian yardstick for registration is the LMCC which is obtained by passing University of Manitoba exams. This credential is generally accepted in the United States but it may be necessary to take exams in certain states. It is acceptable in Great Britain.

Broadly speaking, members of the faculty do not practise outside the University. Links with the outside world are maintained through the faculty naming one member of the MMA executive committee. Furthermore, teaching is done in hospitals so a doctor bringing a patient to hospital will have access to latest developments. Interestingly we note that there is no chair of general practice at either of the two teaching hospitals in Winnipeg.

The happy link between the general practitioner and the teaching doctors through the hospital will soon be snapped in the name of progress. The general practitioner will deliver his patient to the hospital door where he will be processed efficiently but one gathers impersonally. The doctors in the teaching hospitals will be faculty members of the University. This state of affairs already exists in Britain and its coming to Winnipeg is regretted in some medical quarters.

The MMA holds scientific meetings every year and also has a program of sending out speakers to quarterly meetings held in different centers of population.

Many engineers envy doctors their independence and the close liaison between teachers and workers. However their happy days may be numbered.

## Dental Profession

Although there is no official connection between the University of Manitoba, Faculty of Dentistry and the Dental Association, there is a great deal of contact between these two bodies. The Dean of Dentistry meets with Association members on an informal basis at least once a year, and more often if necessary, to discuss curriculum and policy. There is further contact between the two bodies in that a majority of the Association Councillors are also part time lecturers and therefore sit on the Faculty Council. At the present time the registrar of the Association also sits on the Faculty Council.

Both bodies take part in licencing dentists. Licenses are granted by a committee appointed by the University Senate which is made up of representatives of both the Faculty and the Association.

Because of all the interconnecting influences, the dentists of Manitoba can be made aware of all changes in curriculum and policy of the Faculty and through their representatives on Dental Association, council are able to influence this curriculum to meet changing conditions in the profession.

## Pharmaceutical Profession

To comply with the requirements of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Act (1878), a candidate must register as a student with the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association before he begins his four year course in the School of Pharmacy at the University. The Board of Examiners of the Association must be satisfied that the student is suitable to their profession before he begins his training.

The Association assists the School of Pharmacy in the preparation of their curriculum through their Board of Examiners which consists of faculty members (licensed Pharmacists) and the President of the Association. Similar arrangements have existed with the University since 1914; from 1888 to 1914 the Association provided all lectures and established the Manitoba College of Pharmacy as the teaching branch of their Association.

The School of Pharmacy benefits from the programme of the Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy. The Foundation is sponsored jointly by the Profession (through the Provincial Associations) and the pharmaceutical industry to further the in-

terests of professional pharmacy. The Foundation gives teaching fellowships and research grants to the School and provides loans and undergraduate awards to the students.

There is no need for liaison between the School and the Association; their fabric has been interwoven firmly for almost ninety years. The benefit to Professional Pharmacy has been immense.

## The University and the Professions

The above four articles were prepared to demonstrate that in each of the four professions there is a definite connection, either official or unofficial, between the University and the Professional Association. In all four cases, both Association and Faculty members feel that a great deal of contact is both desirable and necessary. Through formal or informal discussion, members of the Professional Association are made aware of changes in education, and are therefore able to keep abreast of new developments in their professions. At the same time, they are able to make educational authorities aware of changing requirements for new graduates. We feel that similar contact and exchange of ideas between the Faculty of Engineering and our Association is necessary.



### HOW DO YOU DECIDE?

The factors which qualify a candidate for office in an Association such as ours are largely ignored by a majority of the members who cast ballots. This is understandable to some degree as it is much easier for the voter to just pick a familiar name or a candidate in the same branch of the profession.

This is a rather deplorable situation as in the past, many well qualified candidates have been passed over by the voting members and the Association is losing the benefits of having these men on Council.

The resumes of the candidates' background which are provided with the ballot give a good indication as to how well he might be expected to perform on Council. A background of committee work within the Association and work in other organizations in-

dicates his interest and capability for office.

The members of Council are your voice in the administration of your Association and it is in your own interest to ensure that the most qualified candidates are elected to represent you.

—R.M.



### ENGINEERING FAILURES

On June 28th, a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Manitoba Telephone System Building to hear a private presentation of a report on the collapse of the kiln building roof at the Inland Cement Company Plant in Tuxedo.

The Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board commissioned Dr. A. M. Lansdowne P. Eng. and Mr. C. M. Hovey P. Eng. to prepare a detailed technical report to establish the mode and Mechanism of the failure and because of the importance of this report to their members, the presentation was actively supported by the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba, the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada, the Canadian Prestressed Concrete Institute, and the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction.

The meeting was very well attended and although there was no discussion of the report, the intense interest of the audience was demonstrated by the number of technical questions which were put to Mr. Hovey from the floor.

The question which arises naturally from a meeting such as this is whether or not the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba should be involved in the investigation of engineering failures and if so, to what degree? It is the prime function of the Association to "protect the public", and it would seem that in the case of a failure such as this, the public has not been protected and the Association should be very concerned with the causes of the failure and the reasons for it.

In fact it is the responsibility of the Association to ensure that the public is protected and if professional malpractice is involved in a failure, to take disciplinary action so that a repetition may be avoided.

Other associations such as that of the legal profession take this obligation as a matter of course and have set up procedures and organizational machinery to deal with such problems. The Engineering Profession seems to have dodged this responsibility so far and Associations in other Provinces either ignore

the problem completely or are studying it.

The proper approach might be to set up a committee to enquire into such engineering failures to determine if some disciplinary action should be taken by the Association within its jurisdiction of administration of the Act.

—R.M.

### COUNCIL MEETING — June 21, 1967

By T. G. H. McKIBBIN, P. Eng.

Councillor John Adam was welcomed by the President on his maiden appearance at Council. Our new Councillor is already well-known as a hard worker for the Association by those who follow the day-to-day affairs of the organization.

President Sommerville was presented with the official gavel. For those not in the know, the gavel is shaped like a horn (ram variety) and is, of course, hollow. In the hollow interior is a roll containing the signatures of former presidents, which President Sommerville duly signed.

It was reported that the new Association premises would be ready by the end of July. From what Councillor Fowler said, it would appear the new offices will be a great improvement over the old ones.

Copies of Canadian Council minutes were distributed and Councillors asked to study them before the next meeting. A fairly hefty chore judging by the size of the bound copies of the minutes!

The President reported on an industrial roof failure, concluding that there appeared to be many reasons for the occurrence. After this a lengthy discussion took place. The upshot of the discussion was that a committee should be formed with a view to studying all industrial accidents, which would be of interest to professional engineers.



### EXPORT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

As the experience and capacity of Manitoba firms is not generally known elsewhere in Canada and overseas, the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce has decided that it should assist Manitoba firms in learning of overseas opportunities and to this end a fact finding and sales prospecting mission is being sent to the Commonwealth Caribbean. W. L. Wardrop, P. Eng. has been asked by the Department to represent consulting engineers of Manitoba.

### ASSOCIATION TAKEN TO COURT

Earlier this year Council refused to grant registration to an applicant who had graduated from a university that is not accredited by this Association, unless the applicant would sit for several examinations. The applicant ultimately took the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, as is his right, and in the ensuing case the presiding Judge ruled in favour of the Association, and the applicant, Mr. A. L. Thawani, was not granted registration. This action was costly for the Association in legal fees. The way to membership is still open to Mr. Thawani if the examination requirements are met.



### NEW MEMBERS

The following have been admitted to membership in the Association: D. W. Brown, N. Fedorchuk, R. G. Harding, D. J. Horbay, S. A. Pedersen, T. B. Davidson, L. J. Lappi, R. E. Harrison, H. L. Hurdle, W. L. Saunders, K. R. Scott, R. K. Shemie, J. S. Sugiyama, G. L. Olts, R. E. Grittins, M. F. O'Day, A. M. Parker, W. E. Payne, M. R. Thompson, R. W. Morris, J. A. Carthy, R. R. Foster, V. Gedak, S. S. Hodge, R. H. Johnson, D. A. Pashniak, G. E. Sims, W. H. Strange, A. Staudz, J. S. P. Toye, W. R. Vaananen, M. M. Vijayanagar, R. J. Kavanagh, M. Yunik, J. L. Volume, A. Li, C. A. Hennigar, K. R. F. Adams, M. J. Beaubien, V. W. Becker, R. J. M. Bevis, J. H. Borger, R. A. Cassie, R. Christiuk, W. R. Cooke, A. Cornies, D. E. Fletcher, W. A. Kirkpatrick, L. G. Krause, T. N. Kvist, R. B. LeBleu, K. M. Leitch, C. W. Martens, G. D. Marshall, R. J. Mongeau, W. J. Nicholson, A. J. Poetker, D. E. Saramaga, A. D. Schrag, J. P. Stefanson, H. G. Symonds, G. O. Thorsteinson, O. H. Friesen, L. Campbell, W. Stephenson, L. S. Butler, R. J. Clark, P. B. Farley, J. Saltvold, W. A. J. Bergman, J. H. E. Doucette, C. Feuer, R. J. Friesen, J. P. de Graaf, C. G. Lennox, D. A. Hobson, J. W. Ohberg, R. T. Quenett, E. J. Ransby, W. J. Ripat, R. P. Singh, H. Swartz, S. P. Verma, S. T. Wharton, J. F. Young, W. A. Yrjanson, D. H. Anderson, E. J. Conway, S. J. Johnson, G. H. MacKay, L. A. Morison, F. H. Pascoe, A. E. Hughes, D. G. Brock, D. A. McCuaig, D. K. Biglow, J. C. Bowden, O. B. Johnson, M. T. Olsen, J. W. Strong, A. M. McNeven, J. P. Bourquin, T. Gardner, L. R. Gray, R. A. Halliday, G. Hofstra, L. Leff, C. F. Lunn, D. J. McIntyre, J. D. Martin, C. G. Ward.

## CANADIAN ACCREDITATION BOARD MEETS IN TORONTO

Efforts in support of maintaining uniform standards of admission to the Engineering Professional all across the country, during a period of rapidly advancing technology, are being carried out by a committee of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers known as the Canadian Accreditation Board.

A part of this important work is the revision of the uniform Syllabus of Examinations, which is used by all Provincial Associations. Through a rigid program of study and successful completion of these examinations, an applicant for registration who does not possess adequate academic qualifications may gain admittance to the profession. The minimum level of competence through such a program will be equivalent to that of an Engineering graduate from a Canadian university.

The board's members are selected from both education and industry and are representatives of all regions of the country. Acting Chairman is Professor C. A. Brockley, of the University of British Columbia. Other members are Mr. J. W. Gregg, (James A. Lewis Engineering Co. Ltd., Calgary) from Alberta; Prof. I. W. Smith of the University of Toronto, from Ontario; Prof. R. H. P. McLaughlin, University of New Brunswick, from the Maritimes; Prof. R. A. Johnson, University of Manitoba, representing Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and Prof. A. Dubé, Laval University; from Quebec. Secretary is G. J. McGee of Ottawa.

The Board will also assemble information concerning foreign engineering curricula in order that it may recommend to the provincial associations which of these foreign curricula should be acceptable as sufficient qualification for registration in Canada.

Another aspect of the Board's activities is the study of Canadian curricula which are not acceptable to some Provincial Associations, but acceptable to others. It analyses the reasons for non-acceptance and makes recommendations designed to bring about a more uniform acceptance of curricula all across the country.

The Accreditation Board will carry out a continuing function by reviewing their accreditations periodically, with particular reference to course changes since the last accreditation. It will also make a complete re-assessment of all accredited curricula at regular intervals not to exceed five years.

The objective of the Board is to maintain a uniformly high standard of admission to the profession in order that the public may best be served by highly qualified professionals.

## Al Burrows



A. G. (Al) Burrows, who is probably the leading contender for top honours for longevity of service on committees of this Association, has taken up residence in Seattle, Washington, where he will study towards his Ph.D. in Hydraulics, specializing in coastal engineering and oceanography. The course of study will probably span a three-year period and Al will likely enter the teaching profession at its conclusion. We certainly wish him well in this venture. Both Al and his charming wife will be missed.



### WHO'S FIRST?

"The first shall be last and the last shall be first." And in reply to those who have asked why the name of the Association of Professional Engineers appears below that of the Manitoba Association of Architects outside the new premises, we offer the following two reasons: (1) Because by reputation and tradition engineers are the foundation and (2) Because we prefer to be asked "Why are we not first?" than "Why are we first?"

## DILETTANTE ENGINEERS

Long known as dilettantes, leaders in the fields of art and music, the engineers are proving that they have earned the reputation they have in artistic fields by the comments they are making as they peruse the new quarters the Association is now sharing with the architects, which quarters were designed by the architects. Such pearls of artistic wisdom as the following have been heard: "The ceiling looks like some shoring from one of Frank Fowler's sewer jobs?" "Are these doors for earth men?" "Where's the bar?" "Is this finished?" "There are no pockets in this pool table." "You mean their secretary isn't married. Wow!" "What's the good of ice cubes in unlicensed premises?" After a few months' association with the architects, the engineers will undoubtedly be talking about conceptual creations, spatial relationships, evanescent qualities, pure imagery and other euphemisms. We can hear Frank Fowler, standing over one of his sewer jobs, saying, "Let us proceed with the environmental terracing in this cellular structure."

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## M. A. A. SERENDIPITY

The Art Editor of the M.A.A. Newsletter describes the new quarters as "sumptuous surroundings." Their Sports Editor devoted his entire column in the latest issue to Chess. Our new roommates must be much more sedentary in their athletics than the golfing and curling engineers. While the engineers may have to ask for an increase in fees to make ends meet, the architects adopt a much more novel approach to raising money. Their newsletter carries an announcement of "the well known M.A.A. Home Baking Sale, and the Touch and Take Bazaar." Our editor is investigating rumours to the effect that the proceeds of their home baking sale go toward the costs of a European tour for their Editor to broaden his scope. We are pleased to report that the Managing Editor of the M.A.A. Newsletter has seen fit to quote from this publication.

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## MISSING BYLINE

The Final Report on the article Practising Outside Manitoba, Where Do We Stand?, which appeared in the last issue of our publication was prepared by K. A. Millions, P. Eng., and his by-line was inadvertently omitted from this final article.

## RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS VISIT WINNIPEG

By D. A. FARLINGER, P. Eng.

Two Russian permafrost authorities toured Canada during June and July at the invitation of The National Research Council. This trip reciprocated a visit to the Soviet Union by G. H. Johnston and R. J. E. Brown of N. R. C. in 1966.

The two Soviet scientists Dr. S. S. Vyalov and Dr. P. I. Melnikov spent a day in Winnipeg en route to Northern Manitoba. During their stay in Winnipeg a tour of various Engineering points of interest was arranged. This included the inlet and outlet structures of the Floodway, pile driving at the new Nairn Avenue overpass, and caisson drilling at the Seagram distillery site near Gimli.

Our Russian friends exhibited a deep interest and curiosity in everything they saw and seemed particularly impressed by some of the heavy equipment.

At a dinner that evening the Russians appeared to be tiring as a result of a long day. Later, however, they discovered some of Winnipeg's Go-Go dancers and couldn't be dragged back to their Hotel until the early hours of the morning. This shows they are just like the rest of us.

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## CHECK VALVE FOR QUACKS

From time to time the suggestion is made that the Association should accept experience in lieu of education when considering the qualifications of applicants for registration. This brings up some interesting points. How does a person who doesn't have the necessary education get into the position of acquiring "equivalent" experience? The second question it raises is how many engineers would want to put themselves into the hands of a doctor who had been registered as such on experience in lieu of education? It is often said that the engineering profession does not command the same public respect as various sister professions, and the matter of the engineers' public image has been the subject for discussion at many annual meetings. Is it possible that one of the reasons for public respect for the medical and legal professions is that the public knows that every member of those professions has qualified BOTH by education and experience and that there are no short cuts to membership.

## THE SPRING GOLF TOURNEY

By J. W. J. LEWIS, P. Eng.

As the snow clouds gathered in the cool autumnal air, we fired our opening drives of the Spring Golf Tournament. Ahead of us the Sports Committee were putting on an ostentatious display. How much more scientific was our system of a shot to the left, a shot to the right and a generous "gimme"!

The Sports Committee didn't eat lunch (one upmanship which gives them privilege to fix the scores) so they missed an opportunity to see Mike Bryant in an apricot beige cashmere sweater, lime slacks and lemon chiffon shirt. Al Snyder was on hand eight days before his wedding, no hole in one was reported, better luck in the main event.

Rossmere was the scene of the action. The clubhouse is architect-designed, inspired by the legend of the mumbo jumbo bird.

The afternoon temperature was perfect and all played well on the back ten. Terry Algeo made a favourable impression by not playing thus coupling a show of attention to the Association's affairs with an early start at the bar. None of the Council played; this is known as delegating authority. If they had been there they would have done better than the University contingent of Domaschuk, Beley and Shewchuk who will have to repeat in the fall.

Lloyd McGinnis back from a year in Georgia won a high hidden hole, so the year wasn't completely wasted. Swinging Eldie "Hi class clubs" Dillon turned in a 115.

Craig Sommerville and Dr. Landon honoured us at the head table for dinner. Dr. Landon presented the Landon trophy, a most elegant silver bowl. This is such a fine trophy that despite allusions to ethics, integrity, honesty and professionalism, the sports committee chairman, Harold Wilson announced himself as the worthy winner. The score alleged to be 79.

There was a good turnout and if our four-some (lost none, found two) is used as a representative sample we can say that a good time was had by all.

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## MOVING?

PLEASE let us have your change of address.

## FORMER PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1920—M. A. Lyons	1944—H.S.Rimmington
1921—M. A. Lyons	1945—G. E. Cole
1922—D. A. Ross	1946—J. W. Battershill
1923—A. A. Young	1947—B. A. Johnston
1924—A. J. Taunton	1948—B. A. Johnston
1925—C. H. Fox	1949—T. E. Storey
1926—D. L. McLean	1950—W. D. Hurst
1927—Wm. Aldridge	1951—W. D. Hurst
1928—W. G. Chace	1952—C. L. Fisher
1929—C. H. Attwood	1953—J. L. Charles
1930—C. H. Attwood	1954—G. B. Williams
1931—R.W.McKinnon	1955—J. Hoogstraten
1932—J. W. Sanger	1956—J. Hoogstraten
1933—J. W. Sanger	1957—N. S. Bubbis
1934—H. M. White	1958—L. A. Bateman
1935—J. N. Finlayson	1959—W. L. Wardrop
1936—A. L. Cavanagh	1960—W. L. Wardrop
1937—E. V. Caton	1961—C. S. Landon
1938—P.Burke-Gaffney	1962—R. E. Chant
1939—W. Youngman	1963—T. E. Weber
1940—F. S. Adamson	1964—B. Chappell
1941—G. E. Cole	1965—S. J. Borgford
1942—C.V.Antenbring	1966—R. T. Harland
1943—H.S.Rimmington	

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## COUNCIL DEFINES PURPOSE

The one purpose of the Association is the protection of the public by ensuring that the practice of professional engineering in Manitoba is carried on only by competent and ethical practitioners. All activities of the Association must be judged on their contribution to, or interference with, this purpose.

For example: the setting of educational standards for, and ensuring qualification to these standards by applicants for registration; the policing of the ethics of the profession; the prevention of practice by the unqualified, are all activities relating directly to this primary function and, as such, are necessary activities of the Association. Activities devoted to the betterment of the engineer and the improvement of his public image can only be justified in so far as they tend to retain in and attract to the profession men of the high calibre necessary to ensure a continuation of competent and ethical practice into the future. All other activities of the Association are extraneous to its primary function, and can only be tolerated so long as they do not interfere with this function.

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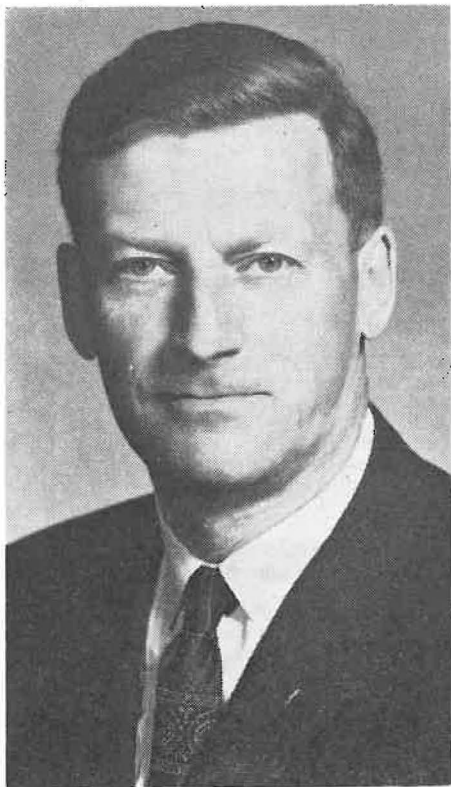
The Director, Special Services,

Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario

236 Avenue Road,

Toronto 5, Ontario.

## Member of Council



P. SHANE, P. Eng.



## CLAIRVOYANT MEMBERS

Messrs. Whitfield and Denson may have had a premonition of what the 1967 financial statement was going to look like, or they may just be clairvoyant. We didn't get a chance to find out what they were thinking because they were cut off in their prime at the last annual meeting by a procedural motion, tabling their motion for an increase in fees, thus rendering them speechless (at least as to what could be audibly said and recorded). The 1967 financial statements may prove Messrs. Whitfield and Denson to be seers, or soothsayers. Before taking that next plunge into the stock market better take advantage of their special powers of clairvoyance in financial matters.

## PHILOSOPHICALLY YOURS

Most of the people who advocate birth control have either already been born or are government employees. — Anon. P. Eng. in Vancouver.

The commonest way to cheat an employer is not by stealing his money, but by refusing to disagree when you feel he is wrong, says Sydney J. Harris, well known columnist. If he is paying you for your brains, you have an obligation to dissent from decisions you think are wrong. — Office Overload Management Tips.

A man is never a hero to his wife or his valet. — W. R. Newton.

A woman's advice is not worth very much but he who doesn't heed it is a fool.  
— Pedro Calderon.

Whenever I see a self-made man I realize how bad a job he has done. — Ring Lardner.

When we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight nor present use alone.

Let it be such work as our descendents will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labour and wrought substance of them,

"See! This our Fathers did for us."  
Builders — John Ruskin.



## INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

An individual is born with a certain and variable number of brain cells. He can develop them and their intercommunications by education and by experience, but he cannot increase their number. There is therefore a finite limit to his possibilities. The possibility of development is what I mean by saying that every man should be given an equal opportunity in life. That however is quite a different thing to talking about equality. To seek for equality would be to lower the general level to that of the lowest, and this applies not only in the mental but also in the material sphere. In a forest each tree must be given adequate space and light to enable it to grow; but to cut down the great and the tall trees does nothing to improve the growth of the sapling. The survival of the fittest in the evolution of species, does not

necessarily mean the survival of the strongest, but of these best adapted to cope with their particular environment. Had nature imposed a doctrinaire socialist equality on evolution life would not have emerged from the ocean, and if it had the first mammal to suckle its young with its own milk would have been branded a bloated capitalist!

I believe strongly in the right of the individual to develop his or her own particular abilities to the fullest extent, provided always that in so doing others are not harmed. The leader in industry who builds up a great company is in my view as fully entitled to the fortune he may thereby acquire, if in fact he wants it, as is the artist who sells his picture or the author who publishes his book. What I believe to be bad, however, is where one man exploits others for his own gain, as for example the slum landlord or the bogus company promoter, and again I cannot feel that it is right that great wealth should be inherited unless the recipient proves by his own endeavours that he is worthy of his inheritance. — Edward G. Slesinger, O.B.E., M.S., F.R.C.S., B.Sc.

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## FLIN FLON NEWS

By M. N. COLLISON, P. Eng.

RAY TEMPLE, P. Eng. has been a member of our Association since 1964, transferring here from Alberta. Ray is Zone Manager for Northern (I think it should be called Central) Manitoba for Steel Gas & Thompson Gas. He is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma (1957) with a B.Sc. in Natural Gas Engineering. He is married and has three children. Ray and Mrs. Temple (Marion) recently returned from Montreal where they took in "Expo 67" as a sidelight of a "Propane Convention".

F. S. GIRA, P. Eng. is back at work and all rested up after spending his holidays installing water-works at his summer "home" at Big Island Lake. Frank says he is now a competent pipefitter.

S. F. LISS, P. Eng. and family spent a week on his family's farm in Alberta this summer. While there, they acquired a Centennial (100 varieties) dog by the name of "Rolf". For the past month Stan reports "Lots of Fish" from Little Athapap Lake.

R. F. PEARSON, P. Eng. and Mrs. Pearson toured the Okanagan Valley earlier this sum-

mer and also spent a week at Trail, B. C. visiting his two sisters.

Yours truly was overrun by relatives in June, when my father, mother, two brothers, one sister, one sister-in-law, and one brother-in-law arrived for a visit and some Northern fishing. The fishing was excellent — and so was the visiting. The brother-in-law commented on his first real vacation in 25 years and his first visit to Flin Flon — "and what happens? — all my in-laws come along".

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## You were asking about THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

By T. W. ALGEO, P. Eng.

For most of its life, Canadian Council has operated as an unincorporated body within a Constitution adopted in 1936. In 1965 Letters Patent were granted incorporating the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers, and the operations, assets and liabilities of the unincorporated body were duly transferred.

The Provincial and Territorial Professional Engineering Associations and the Corporation of Professional Engineers are the actual and only members of Canadian Council. Each Constituent Association and the Corporation is represented on the Board of Directors, which has full authority to manage and control the affairs of the incorporated body. The director named by the Council of the Provincial Association is usually the President, Vice-President or Past President as it is essential that the director be fully versed on current Association policy and problems.

In recent years the Board of Directors has met once in the spring, and once in the fall, although only the spring Annual General Meeting is mandatory. At the May 29 & 30, 1967 meeting the following officers of C.C.P.E. were elected by a quorum of the members of the Council:

President: R. J. Genereux, P. Eng. (Sask.);  
Vice-President: D. B. Redfern, P. Eng. (Ont.);  
Member of the Executive: J. Dinsmore, Eng. (Que.);  
Immediate Past President: Dean W. M. Armstrong, P. Eng. (B.C.).

In addition to the official delegate, each Association usually sends its Registrar or General Manager and possibly an additional observer to the Canadian Council meetings. The expenses of the official delegate only are paid by Canadian Council. One immediate advant-

age to the Provincial Association is the opportunity afforded its delegate, observer and permanent staff member to meet with their opposite numbers on an informal basis to discuss and resolve problems between or common to their respective Association or Corporation.

Council revenue is obtained by an assessment per member as recommended by the Board of Directors. The assessment per registered engineer has been \$2.15 during the years 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967. The number of registered engineers in Canada now exceeds 51,000. However, the demands on Canadian Council exceed the income to be expected from normal membership growth and a gradual increase in assessment can be expected and justified.

The major purposes and objects of Canadian Council as enumerated in the Letters Patent are namely:

- a) to establish and maintain a bond between the provincial and territorial associations and corporation of professional engineers in Canada and to assist them in:
  - i) co-ordinating and standardizing their activities;
  - ii) promoting and maintaining high standards in the engineering profession;
  - iii) promoting the professional social and economic welfare of the members of the engineering profession;
  - iv) promoting a knowledge and appreciation of engineering and of the engineering profession and enhancing the usefulness of the profession to the public;
  - v) promoting the advancement of engineering and related education;
  - vi) generally carrying out their various objects and functions;
- b) to act on behalf of and to present the views of its constituent associations and organizations in matters that are *national* or *international* in scope;
- c) to act in respect of other matters of a Canada-wide nature concerning the engineering profession either alone or together with other bodies.

At the Annual Meeting of Canadian Council a brief meeting of Members is held at which time the necessary authorization to operate in the Provinces and territory is obtained, officers are elected, finances are discussed, auditors are appointed, and the date

and place of the next meeting are decided. The Meeting of the Board of Directors deals with projects in work and under consideration and it normally takes two days to complete the agenda. Perhaps the most effective way to explain the work of Canadian Council is to list *some* of the major items from the agenda of the 1967 annual meeting, which included 39 topics and/or projects. Members wishing more information on specific topics should contact the Registrar or a member of the A.P.E.M. Council.

1. Canadian Accreditation Board
2. Committee on Engineering Technicians
3. Continuing Education — Joint National Program
4. Student Counselling & Career Information — Joint National Program
5. Uniformity of Registration Requirements
6. Professional Advertising — Proposed Uniform Rules
7. Temporary Licence Procedures
8. Portability of Pension Plans
9. Provincial Legislation — Recent or Contemplated Amendments
10. Salary Survey of Members
11. Group Insurance Plans
12. Engineers in Armed Forces — Professional Recognition
13. Evaluation of Engineering Experience
14. Finances

Canadian Council Minutes are subject to the approval or rejection by each constituent Association and recommendations may or may not be adopted by the Provincial Associations.

As with our own Association, work continues on a twelve-month basis with assignments delegated to the President, The Executive Committee, The Canadian Accreditation Board, or specific committees. A major portion of the work load falls on the Permanent Staff of Canadian Council directed by L. M. Nadeau, P. Eng., General Manager, with offices located in Ottawa. Mr. Nadeau is assisted by G. J. McGee, P. Eng., Asst. General Manager. Two secretaries are employed on a full-time basis and additional staff is becoming a necessity.

Is Canadian Council necessary? In my opinion it is imperative that 51,000 engineers be represented by a National Organization which can speak for the profession and exert a positive influence on the affairs of the nation, promote uniformity of registration requirements, maintain high standards in the profession, and indirectly improve the professional, social and economic welfare of each individual engineer.

### C. D. HOWE MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS

Field of Study: Unrestricted. Value: \$5,000 and where applicable, reasonable travel expenses. If winner is married at time of application, additional allowance of \$2,000 will be paid plus where applicable, travel expenses of family. Number: Not less than three. Duration: One year. Conditions: May be held by men or women who are Canadian citizens, or normally resident in Canada. Candidates must hold a doctoral degree or equivalent level of achievement prior to submitting application. Preference will be given to candidates who are not more than 35 years of age; applications from candidates more than 38 years of age by December 31st in year of competition will not be considered. Winners will be expected to file with the AUCC two copies of any paper or publication, or in any case a report, of work accomplished while holding his C.D. Howe Fellowship. Where Tenable: No restriction on location except that it must be suitable to the programme of work to be undertaken. Closing Date: 8th November. Further Information: Director of Awards, AUCC, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.



### WINDY GOLF

Seventy intrepid golfers blew around Breezy Bend Golf Course in a 45 mile an hour wind on September 22nd. Even such pros as Harold Wilson and Don Miller had difficulty breaking 100. Art Carlson was the big winner of the day — he found four golf balls. Throughout the tournament the fairways were almost always clear of golfers. The engineers were in the bushes looking for lost balls or just hiding out of the wind. Eric Anderson sank a birdie on the 9th and was so excited he treated the spectators in the clubhouse to a pirouette and was immediately signed up by a scout for the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. W. S. Robertson won the Sullivan Cup and W. H. Stange won honorable mention for getting 66 on both the front and back nine. Ralph Gamble got the nod for sartorial splendor and Terry Algeo should not be overlooked when the sprinters for the summer Olympics are chosen. He took off after his hat which was swept along by the 45 m.p.h. gale, and he caught it in less than 150 yards. Len Domaschuk has come up with a new shandygaff — beer and milk.

### ATHLONE FELLOWSHIPS

The selection of applicants for the Athlone Fellowship scheme for the training of Canadian engineers in Britain will take place at the University of Manitoba on Tuesday, November 7th. There are two types of awards: Group A for applicants about to graduate from university and Group B for those working in industry who are either recent graduates or have suitable alternative qualifications. There is an upper age limit of 30 in both categories. The engineers selected are given first-hand experience of British engineering research, design and production. Since the scheme started 16 years ago, 673 young Canadian engineers have been provided with opportunities of spending one or two years in the British Isles. The interviewing of applicants will be carried out at the Engineering Department of the University of Manitoba but applicants should submit their application forms through the Universities from which they graduated. Further details may be obtained from the office of the Dean of Engineering at the University of Manitoba.



### ENGINEERS AND ABSTRACT ART

Something which has appeared in frames on the walls of the new offices has evoked interesting remarks from visiting engineers. "Art who?" "What's Art's last name?" "Are you sure it isn't upside down?" The American Artists Professional League recently presented an award to Al Capp for "distinguished service to fine art in America in his unstinting assault on the cult of ugliness and emptiness in the arts." Al Capp defines abstract art as "the product of the untalented, sold by the unprincipled to the totally bewildered."



### USE OF SEAL

**Section 19 of The Engineering Profession Act reads as follows:**

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