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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, MARCH 1968

Revise the Benchmark

By W. R. NEWTON, *P. Eng.*

In his article "A Decision for Engineering", N. D. Lea (Engineering Digest, Volume13, No. 2, February 1961), quotes the following definition put forward by the Engineering Council for Professional Development, "Engineering is the profession in which a knowledge of the mathematical and natural sciences gained by study, experience and practice, is applied with judgment to develop ways to utilize economically, the materials and forces for the benefit of mankind", or more simply, "The art of the economic application of science to social purposes".

In 1959, in commenting on the ruling by the Superior Court of Quebec under Judge, the Honourable Mr. Justice Andre Demers, in a case involving the illegal use of the term 'Engineer' by a construction firm, W. J. Riley, P. Eng., then President of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec, stated in part, "Whenever one requires the services of an engineer, one expects to deal with a duly qualified professional whose training at university, and later experience, qualify him to undertake and carry out successfully, the complicated engineering projects of our day and age".

The above two quotations recognize firstly, the renewed role of the engineering profession in this, the latter part of the 20th Century, and secondly, the basic standard that the profession must establish if it is going to fill this role. The past 25 years have spanned an era of scientific advances and the rapid accumulation of scientific knowledge which is without parallel in the history of man. Scientists of today are directing full efforts at acquiring the knowledge necessary to allow the effective utilization of materials and forces to the benefit of mankind, but one wonders if the engineering fraternity is keeping pace sufficiently to find the means.

The Act governing the Professional Association in Manitoba was placed on the statute books during the time when a person could acquire sufficient knowledge in any one field of engineering to permit him to adequately perform in all phases of that field. To some extent the engineer of that day could readily be equated to the technician of today. The terms of the Act have not been substantially changed since its inception, and it would seem that its objectives and methods of application are still tuned to an era which has long since passed and to professional standards in respect of entrance qualifications which are no longer satisfactory or compatible with this day and age, or to the engineer's present and future commitments to society's needs.

The term "Professional Engineer", has in the minds of many people today, become tantamount to a degree in engineering, and in fact in some instances, can be said to supplant a degree. This situation has come about by the fact that under the terms of the Act and under certain conditions, a person holding a degree in engineering, no matter how high, cannot practice without the appendage, P. Eng., whereas, a person without a degree and the inherent formal training in the science, may practice with it. The ease or difficulties encountered by a non-degree holding individual in gaining admission to the professional association and hence this pseudo degree, is presently a matter of the strength of the Council

of the day and its interpretation of the Act in respect of entrance through experience only.

The Act governing our Association provides that under certain circumstances, the Council may require an applicant to substantiate his qualifications by writing certain prescribed examinations. This, at first observation, would seem quite a logical specification to find in an Act governing a professional registering body and one which need not necessarily provide too much room for argument. Indeed, it need not inspire any argument at all, if the examination prerogative were used specifically and exclusively to examine areas where some doubt might arise in the qualifications presented by a person standing for registration, and did not, as now appears to be the case, tend to place the association in the role of a qualifying body. The need for debate arises when, in the light of this term of the Act, one examines the proposed revised registration procedures and relates these to the Syllabus of Examinations (Revised 1965) issued by the Canadian Council. The Syllabus looks like the curriculum for a correspondence school and along with the registration procedures, appears to place the Association definitely in the role of a qualifying institution. The Association is not, in the mind of this writer, equipped to handle this role, and not in a position to accept the great responsibility such a role must, necessarily impose.

It would then appear that the Association must now reassess its position and its responsibility, and that this reassessment must not be in the light of a further interpretation of the existing terms of the Act but, rather in the light of revising the Act to place the association in a more effective position to administer standards compatible with the engineer's role in today's society. This revision must take into consideration the basic necessity for establishing a new benchmark by which to measure the requirements of those who would practice the science.

It is recognized that the technician and technologists through a natural evolution, have taken over many areas which were previously to some extent the regime of the engineer, and it is recognized that these people have an important role to play in our modern world. This role, however, should be one in a support position implementing the basic technical skills, allowing the engineer to place less emphasis on these in his training and work and direct his attention more towards the accumulation and utilization of the knowledge necessary to pace scientific development. In this regard, the presently established Technical Association should continue to be affiliated with and guided by the professional body, but the professional body must, by raising its standards and projecting its objectives insofar as educational standards and experienced qualifications of the practising professional are concerned, ensure that the distinction between the two is readily perceived.

If the engineering fraternity is not to lose its position to others (the architect, the social planner and applied scientist and the administrator) by default, it must firstly recognize that the person who is deemed to be entitled to be considered as a qualified professional Engineer must indeed be qualified. It must further recognize that the only institution which is properly oriented to assimilate available knowledge and to effectively dispense this knowledge in order to provide the grounding now so vitally essential to a young engineer entering the complex world of today is the University. The association then must require through statute and regulation that all applicants standing for registration have a formal educational standing in the science from a recognized university supported further by a specified and satisfactory period of training and experience in his chosen field and that registration be mandatory for all persons practicing. Nothing less than this can be considered acceptable if the profession is to properly fulfil its role as stated in the definitions quoted at the outset of this article.

The Association, since its members are practising engineers and should be largely aware of the changing and the ever-increasing demands placed on the engineer should be continually conscious of the status of university curriculum assisting in and advising on changes, revisions and upgrading of the same to correspond with these increased demands and shifting emphasis. Further, the Association should be encouraging and supporting the continual upgrading by its members so that new knowledge and methods in the various fields of endeavour is continually being absorbed and put into use. This latter entails the encouragements of engineering firms and employers and the university to provide the time and facilities for such upgrading. This form of upgrading is being practiced by the teaching profession to cope with new methods and curriculum and the engineering profession should do no less than follow the example.

There is much concern among many engineers about the image of the profession. It is the opinion of this writer that if we recognize our responsibilities in respect of those who use the term professional engineer by more rigid entrance standards in respect of education and training the image of the profession would not need to be promoted artificially but would evolve naturally.

President's Report

By F. M. FOWLER, P. Eng.

In this my first report to the members of the Profession, I would like to remark briefly on the accomplishments of your Association in the past few months and on some of the problems and tasks that lie ahead.

Early in December, we were challenged by the Provincial Department of Industry and Commerce to show that we were handling the problem of Professional immigrants in a fair, just and proper manner. Because of the meticulous documentation of detailed facts by our staff and in particular our Registrar we were able to meet that challenge head on and were successful in demonstrating that we were in fact doing our screening and acceptance of immigrants with great care and dexterity. Our registration standards have not been lowered as some have feared, but have been maintained at a level at least equal to our University's standard.

A committee, in close co-operation with the University of Man., is hard at work studying the problems of continuing education. A smoker to explore this is being planned for the near future and everyone interested is urged to attend in the hope that ideas might be freely exchanged and the committee might gain an insight into the feeling of the membership at large.

Our Employee Engineers Committee is actively researching the problems of this group and will be able to greatly assist council on its deliberations concerning matters of salaries and other related issues.

The problem of what is being done by your Association to defend the Engineering Profession Act before the provincial Legislative Committee looking into the Professional Acts of this province is foremost in the minds of many. This is no doubt the most important single issue before us and will likely remain in that prominent position for all of this year and most of the next. The Provincial Committee has just recently been formed and is expected to take at least one year to study the issues before making any recommendations. Our own Legislative Committee is presently studying our Act and will be well qualified to advise on, to debate, or rebut any Provincial Committee's statements contrary or detrimental to our philosophy or procedures. Furthermore, we are presently exploring the possibility of forming a liaison Committee of all the professions in the province to assist one another in problems of common concern and in situations where a united front may appear advisable.

Another important task to be undertaken by Council this year will be the adoption of a new Code of Ethics. Our Advisory Committee has spent a great deal of time on this problem and has come up with an excellent report and it is hoped that Council will deal with it in the near future. Our office has been deluged by inquiries from prospective Professional immigrants concerning the requirements for registration in the Province of Manitoba. These queries have numbered 50 or 60 per week over the last several months and each one has had to be answered. This is placing an unusually heavy work load on our staff. Other Provincial Associations have experienced the same problem, so much so in fact, that the CCPE is making representation to the Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration with the view to seeking financial support for the work done by the provincial Associations in the field of accreditation of foreign engineering qualifications. Your Association considers this work an essential part of its duties as it reduces and we hope eliminates the problem of the dissatisfied, disillusioned and disgruntled immigrant who seeks to discredit some professional group in order to make unjustifiable personal gains.

Other important accomplishments of the recent CCPE meeting are the submission of the following recommendations to the constituent Associations for ratification: (1) a uniform Calculus examination which should be the forerunner of a standard set of examinations for accreditation for all of Canada (2) a suggested set of rules for Professional advertising (3) a code for the conduct of Engineering Design Competitions and (4) a code governing awards-programs for complete engineering projects.

I have had the opportunity of attending some committee meetings and hope to attend many more before this year is out. If what I have seen to date is typical and I am sure it is, then you have working for you a group of dedicated and enthusiastic engineers who are a credit to our Association. Be proud of them as they are proud of their profession and you can be sure that the image of this Association will remain beyond reproach.

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TO PRINT OR NOT TO PRINT

From time to time Council must deal with complaints directed against both members and non-members of this Association involving infractions of ethics and the Engineering Act.

There are valid arguments both for and against the printing in this publication of

the names of persons who are found by Council to be guilty of these infractions.

The prospect of having one's name appear in print as guilty of a breach of ethics or the Act would act as a great deterrent to anyone contemplating a deliberate misdemeanor, but this seems to be a rather harsh measure to impose on someone who has done so inadvertently. Council is in the best position to judge whether or not a name should be published.

Another consideration is that any comment appearing in this bulletin might be considered prejudicial in the event of legal action.

Publishing general details of the number and type of complaints dealt with by Council would indicate to the members that this function of Council is operating very well.

—W.R.M.

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ANNUAL MEETING '67

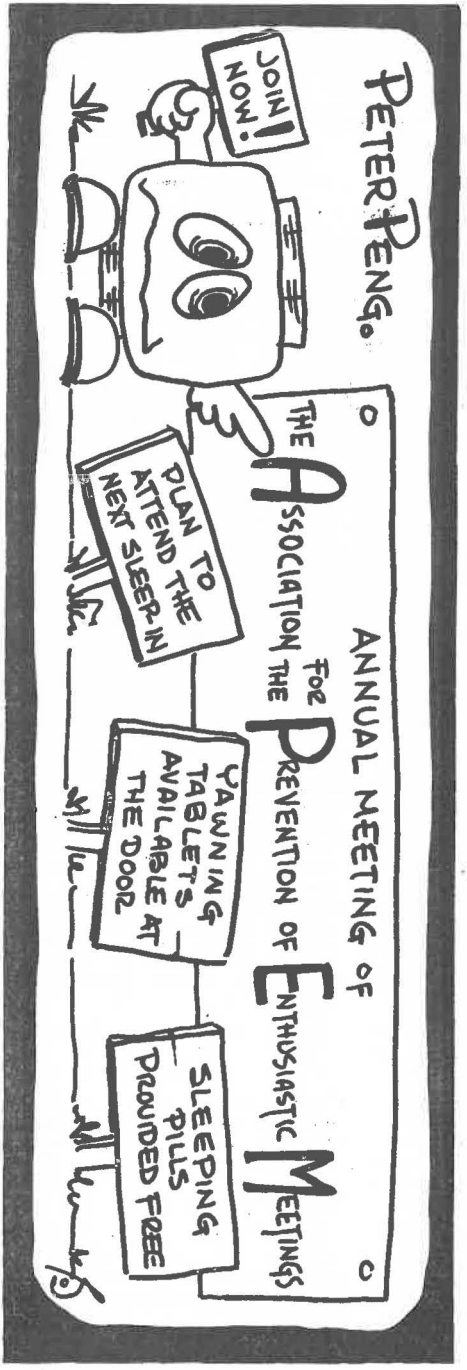
The Annual Meeting of the A.P.E.M. held at the Fort Garry Hotel on November 24th, 1967 was something less than a resounding success.

The attendance at the meeting was the lowest in a decade and the smallest percentage of membership on record. Copious quantities of excellent coffee were imbibed by the few who were in attendance for the opening bell while waiting for a quorum to appear and finally the meeting got underway with 42 people, two more than the required quorum, composed chiefly of councillors and committee chairman. The meeting ended with considerably less than a quorum and never exceeded 70 members at any time.

A number of criticisms were voiced during normal chit-chat and the one heard most often was that reports printed in the bulletin should not be read at the meeting. No useful purpose is served by this time-consuming practice. Council should accept these reports prior to the meeting and allow any questions on the reports from the floor.

Another criticism was that Friday is a poor day for this meeting. Some members feel that their businesses cannot stand their absence for a full working-day session. Somebody has to mind the store. Ostensibly, the reason for the Friday date is to accommodate out of town members. However, only one out of town member, from Selkirk, attended the meeting, and he works in Winnipeg.

The other most heard criticism was that the



Members of Council (left to right, back row) P. Shane, R. C. Sommerville, J. D. Adams, L. S. Earp, R. Hood. (Seated) T. W. Algeo (Registrar), F. M. Fowler, L. W. Blackman. Missing from picture — A. Baracos, who fell off chair and out of camera range, and S. Barkwell who was at home plastered (i.e. foot in a plaster cast.)

meetings are always dull and the agenda uninteresting. Everyone at the meeting will attest to these facts particularly when the highlight of the day was the spectacle of a councillor going to sleep and falling off his chair.

Perhaps the format of the Annual Meeting should be changed so that the routine and necessary business is disposed of as quickly as possible with the balance of the meeting devoted to motions from the floor and discussion of matters of interest to the general membership. The tendency in the past few years has been to have the meeting cut and dried so as to run smoothly and avoid any contention or disruption from the floor. This practice makes things very easy for the chairman and councillors but eliminates interest in the meeting for the membership.

Possibly for the next Annual Meeting we should give notice of motion to increase fees to $100 per year and resurrect the "Engineer's Club" proposal. Would these items stir up some interest in the meeting?

—W.R.M.

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PHILOSOPHICALLY YOURS

People who value their privileges above their principles soon lose both.

— Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Grow up as soon as you can. It pays. The only time you really live fully is from thirty to sixty . . . The young are slaves to dreams; the old servants of regrets. Only the middle-aged have all their five senses in the keeping of their wits. — Hervey Allen.

The birds are moulting. If man could only moult also — his mind once a year its errors, his heart once a year its useless passions.

— James Lane Allen.

Flin Flon News

By M. N. COLLISON, *P. Eng.*

(Mr. Collison submitted this report early, before going to spend a month in South Africa.)

First I must report that H. L. Easton, P. Eng., is back to normal after undergoing surgery in Winnipeg late last year. Harry says he is feeling fine.

Ray W. Temple, P. Eng., Zone Manager for Steelgas Ltd. has been appointed to the position of Special Assistant to the Vice-President of Steelgas' Parent Company's head office in Calgary. He will be leaving for Calgary this spring. Here in Flin Flon, Ray is a Kinsman and is the local club's current President. He is a member of Flin Flon's Centennial Advisory Committee, the Manitoba Propane Committee and the Gas Advisory Board. Our best to Ray in his new position.

J. R. Bray, P. Eng., has been promoted to Assistant Superintendent of Mines for H.B.M. & S. Co., Limited. He is a member of the C.I.M. and an active and accurate curler — even though he is married and has two children.

E. S. Austin, P. Eng., and Mrs. Austin have left Winnipeg for Florida. While away they will spend two weeks cruising in the balmy climate of the Caribbean Sea.

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POLLUTION CONFERENCE

Date
May 16 and 17th, 1968.

Subject
Banff Conference on Pollution, — focusing on administrative and technical aspects of local, federal and international pollution problems.

Location
School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta.

Sponsorship
Calgary Branch of Engineering Institute of Canada, and the University of Calgary.

SALARY SURVEY — 1967

Salary Distribution disregarding year of graduation

PERCENTAGE	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA DOLLARS	ALL CANADA Excluding Quebec DOLLARS
High	105,000	298,000
95%	20,000	22,712
90	17,604	19,000
85	16,200	17,300
80	15,100	16,000
75	14,500	15,000
70	14,000	14.400
65	13,400	13,900
60	12,924	13,200
55	12,400	12,800
50	12,000	12,300
45	11,700	12,000
40	11,219	11,600
35	10,800	11,100
30	10,500	10,800
25	10,100	10,300
20	9,660	10,000
15	9,200	9,464
10	8,800	8,944
05	8,220	8,220
Low	5,280	600
TOTAL REPORTING	660	16,471

SALARY SURVEY — 1967

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

YEAR	NUMBER	HIGH	UPPER DECILE	UPPER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	LOWER QUARTILE	LOWER DECILE	LOW
1967	4	18,400	--	16,500	--	12,800	--	12,000
1966	3	14,000	--	--	12,000	--	--	11,700
1965	18	11,000	10,500	9,300	8,200	7,800	7,500	6,900
1964	31	14,000	10,140	9,120	8,604	8,220	7,800	7,200
1963	31	15,600	12,000	10,184	9,540	8,700	8,220	7,500
1962	35	19,000	12,000	10,200	9,300	8,700	7,600	5,280
1961	35	22,960	11,600	10,400	9,750	9,200	9,000	7,800
1960	37	13,200	12,108	11,200	10,700	9,900	9,300	7,200
1959	33	30,000	13,150	11,724	10,600	10,000	9,180	7,500
1958	27	15,600	12,766	12,129	11,180	10,400	9,720	8,400
1957	28	18,000	14,000	13,200	12,000	10,500	9,240	9,000
1956	20	25,000	16,000	12,840	12,000	10,400	8,528	8,100
1955	18	16,500	13,224	13,000	11,400	10,500	10,000	7,200
1954	22	18,000	15,600	14,280	12,000	11,200	10,200	9,420
1953	23	30,000	15,000	14,400	13,572	12,200	9,900	8,500
1952	16	24,000	14,300	13,500	12,000	11,160	10,296	9,000
1951	25	20,000	16,140	14,050	12,600	12,000	11,280	7,700
1950	66	21,000	17,000	16,000	13,500	12,300	11,219	9,010
1949	39	27,000	20,000	15,750	14,027	11,400	9,780	7,500
1948	22	36,000	20,000	18,000	16,100	14,000	11,400	10,000
1947	5	15,200	--	14,000	14,000	12,584	--	10,500
1946	7	18,000	16,500	15,000	14,200	14,000	13,600	10,362
1945	8	22,300	22,000	18,168	18,000	16,800	14,000	12,050
1944	11	25,000	18,000	16,310	13,000	12,000	11,300	9,720
1943	7	17,000	15,000	15,000	13,200	12,584	10,400	10,380
1942	8	20,000	20,000	19,000	19,000	18,140	13,000	12,600
1941	6	25,000	17,800	17,000	--	16,500	16,000	8,700
1940	11	15,800	15,000	15,000	14,100	12,216	11,500	10,500
1939	6	16,000	15,000	14,657	--	14,220	13,500	13,500
1938	5	19,824	--	19,100	17,300	16,000	--	15,000
1937	9	24,000	23,250	22,500	16,500	11,500	11,248	10,000
1936	7	18,700	18,300	14,400	14,000	14,000	11,000	9,600
1935	7	18,000	17,500	16,650	16,200	16,000	12,000	11,000
1934	4	18,500	--	16,000	--	15,100	--	13,418
1933	7	35,000	25,000	24,000	18,000	15,000	14,500	13,600
1932	4	14,568	--	13,570	--	13,200	--	11,100
1931	2	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	17,000
1930	4	105,000	--	16,488	--	16,000	--	7,500
1929	3	22,000	--	--	17,600	--	--	15,000
1928	2	23,184	--	--	--	--	--	16,300
1927	1	--	--	--	17,604	--	--	--
1926	1	--	--	--	15,360	--	--	--
1925	1	--	--	--	15,450	--	--	--
1924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1923	1	--	--	--	18,000	--	--	--
1922								
1921								
1920								
Total	660							

1920 includes all earlier years.

SALARY SURVEY — 1967
ALL CANADA (Excluding Quebec)
*Years 1966–67 Also Exclude Ontario

YEAR	NUMBER	HIGH	UPPER DECILE	UPPER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	LOWER QUARTILE	LOWER DECILE	LOW
1967	*148	39,000	11,500	8,700	7,440	7,080	6,900	600
1966	*130	21,000	9,420	8,500	7,800	7,380	7,056	605
1965	544	96,000	10,015	9,000	8,340	7,848	7,500	5,500
1964	625	30,000	10,330	9,480	8,800	8,400	7,950	1,020
1963	599	37,000	11,600	10,200	9,300	8,700	8,200	1,300
1962	659	25,000	12,000	10,800	9,840	9,000	8,500	4,000
1961	708	93,000	12,500	11,100	10,080	9,400	8,800	3,500
1960	659	231,000	13,300	12,000	10,500	9,800	9,000	1,080
1959	647	40,000	14,000	12,220	11,076	10,000	9,300	1,020
1958	640	30,000	14,780	12,700	11,530	10,500	9,850	1,085
1957	621	32,000	15,000	13,200	12,000	10,800	9,932	1,200
1956	641	59,000	16,270	14,000	12,170	11,000	10,000	6,000
1955	524	36,500	16,800	14,400	12,500	11,200	10,275	6,000
1954	531	38,000	17,500	14,640	12,900	11,500	10,500	1,200
1953	557	31,000	17,400	15,000	13,100	11,520	10,400	1,530
1952	686	45,000	18,000	15,000	13,200	12,000	10,440	7,560
1951	894	60,000	18,700	15,500	13,200	12,000	10,500	1,200
1950	1211	84,000	19,000	16,000	13,656	12,000	10,800	1,038
1949	1109	298,000	20,000	16,800	14,029	12,300	11,000	1,300
1948	712	81,600	20,000	17,100	14,220	12,300	10,600	900
1947	399	44,000	21,500	18,000	14,700	12,500	11,000	1,000
1946	309	82,500	23,640	18,000	15,000	12,500	11,300	5,000
1945	271	71,434	23,000	18,000	15,240	12,600	11,180	7,500
1944	248	60,000	24,000	18,000	15,000	12,900	11,248	8,000
1943	218	50,000	25,000	20,000	15,800	12,800	11,000	8,400
1942	218	50,000	25,000	19,000	15,900	13,200	12,000	6,000
1941	251	248,000	23,000	18,000	15,360	12,952	11,000	7,800
1940	225	46,000	23,700	19,800	15,000	12,170	10,500	1,800
1939	230	50,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	13,000	11,000	8,000
1938	163	285,000	25,200	20,000	15,350	12,000	10,400	1,140
1937	170	155,000	30,000	22,100	16,500	12,000	10,800	1,405
1936	147	200,000	25,000	19,200	15,000	12,500	10,500	6,960
1935	165	80,000	26,400	20,000	16,000	12,500	10,800	6,384
1934	153	73,000	25,000	20,000	16,000	12,500	10,500	1,200
1933	142	40,000	28,000	20,000	16,800	12,500	11,076	8,500
1932	112	78,000	26,000	20,400	16,000	12,528	11,479	8,000
1931	102	100,000	25,000	20,000	15,932	12,240	10,800	9,000
1930	88	105,000	28,000	27,000	16,000	12,400	10,400	6,400
1929	4	22,000		17,600		15,000		12,200
1928	4	23,184		21,000		21,000		16,300
1927	1				15,360			
1926	1				17,604			
1925	3	16,000			15,450			12,000
1924	--							
1923	2	18,000						18,000
1922								
1921								
1920								
Total	16,471							

1920 includes all earlier years.

CRAIK BECOMES MINES MINISTER

D. W. CRAIK, *P. Eng.*

Donald W. Craik, P. Eng. has been appointed Minister of Mines and Natural Resources of the Province of Manitoba. Donald Craik received his B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Manitoba and obtained his Master's degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Minnesota. There are too few members of the engineering profession in the field of politics and it is gratifying to have a member of this Association with Mr. Craik's capabilities taking his place in the field of public service.

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LOST ART OF CONVERSATION

Conversation is rapidly becoming a lost art. Yes, I feel that stimulating conversation is an art.

Many of you probably noticed this during the past festive season's numerous cocktail parties and gatherings. One can only talk about the weather, one's job, or one's children for so long. How many times have you visited friends recently, and not a word was uttered until the hockey game, or what have you, on television was over? Are we creating a nation that cannot converse? Is this the way it was fifty years ago?

Let us look ahead to the time when we will retire. Perhaps we will not be capable of carrying on the more strenuous activities which dominate our lives today. What will we do then? Would it not be beneficial to have mastered this art of conversation?

Recently I heard the following statement; to talk about people takes small minds, to talk about things takes medium minds, to talk about ideas requires large creative minds. But this ability to talk about ideas rather than spouting forth with meaningless verbalisms must be developed. It cannot be acquired overnight, and it is not congenital.

I am acquainted with one or two groups of Engineers whose sole purpose in meeting is to develop this very thing, by giving their members an opportunity to think and expound, and thus restore this lost art of conversation. Do you not think we need more of this?

—D.A.F.

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COUNCILLOR BARKWELL

Stewart Barkwell, P. Eng., a freshman councillor this year was born at McDonald Hills (near Dysart), Saskatchewan. He attended the one room McDonald Hills school up to grade 10 then continued at the Scott Collegiate in Regina. He entered the University of Manitoba and graduated with a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering in 1941.

Mr. Barkwell has been employed by Canadian General Electric since graduation except for one year served in the RCEME. The first ten years after graduation were spent in Peterborough and Toronto; he moved to Winnipeg as an Engineer in Apparatus Sales in the fall of 1950. Ten years later he became the Utility Sales Engineer for C.G.E. in Winnipeg. He transferred his registration from the APEO to the APEM in January 1951. He has been extremely active in the Engineering Institute of Canada serving in successive years as reporter, papers chairman, executive member, vice-chairman and chairman of the electrical section, then through the executive of the Winnipeg Branch until he was elected chairman in 1964.

While working in the Genelco plant, Stewart met a cute Westerner who was the Federal Government's inspector in the plant; they were married in Calgary on September 22, 1942. Betty and Stewart raised five sons, then just as they were going to organize their own hockey team, switched designs and presented each son with a sister.

The eight Barkwells live at 271 Waterloo St. but transfer their base of operations to Caddy Lake in the summer. There, Stewart partakes of his favorite pastimes, swimming, fishing and loafing. He has curled on a championship rink ("there were three other good guys on the team"), played football until a knee injury put him on crutches for one winter and badminton ("I've given up that racket") until an Achilles tendon put him back on crutches for the past winter. When he is able, he enjoys square dancing and plans some day to take up skiing.

We wish Stewart all the best on his term as councillor.

—J.G.I.

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C. S. Landon, *P. Eng.*

Engineer and Gentleman

Members of the Association were saddened by the death on November 24th, 1967, the day of the Annual General Meeting, of Dr. C. S. Landon. He was to have been a head table guest at the luncheon at the annual meeting and it was doubtless the first annual meeting of this Association that Charlie Landon ever missed.

Partly because of his hockey playing prowess, the Manitoba Medical School tried to enroll Charlie Landon in 1907 but he resisted their efforts and enrolled in the University of Manitoba's first engineering class. He took a prominent part in forming the Students' Union and was its first President. He was also the first President of the University Engineering Society.

A few years after graduation Dr. Landon became Superintendent of street paving for the City of Winnipeg. Writing his thesis on asphalt paving, he obtained his Master's Degree. A short period as Special Engineering Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Greater Winnipeg Water District, preceded his entering the First World War in the 12th Battalion Canadian Railway Troop. After the war he joined the Provincial Government Highways Branch. During the depression he was Manitoba's Representative, Federal Department of Labour, and was concerned with relief work throughout the Province. Then, for many years he was Regional Construction Officer, Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Dr. Landon was a member of the Board of Engineers of the Greater Winnipeg Sanitary District, a member of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Good Roads Association, Commissioner of both the Sanitary and Water Districts. He was a member of the Dominion Council of Professional Engineers, for nine years he was Secretary of the Winnipeg Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He was Registrar of this Association for 26 years and was President in 1961.

C. S. LANDON, *P. Eng.*

At its 1957 convocation the University of Manitoba commemorated the 50th year of the Engineering Faculty by honoring two of its engineering graduates, one of whom was Dr. Landon who was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree.

In 1964 he was awarded Honorary Life Membership by the Western Canada Water and Sewage Conference. He was a Past President and Past Honorary President of the Engineering Alumni Association.

Dr. Landon was a Honorary Life member of this Association. He joined the Association in 1920, the year it was formed. Throughout the years he gave generously of his time and his talents to the affairs of the Association. He was completely dedicated to the profession and the Association. He stood firm by what he believed to be in the best interests of the Association. In the early years of his service as Registrar he accommodated the Association's business in his home and he was the motivating force behind the opening of an office and the hiring of a secretary in 1956. From 1956 until his retirement from the Presidency, Charlie Landon went daily to the office from 9.00

a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on weekdays and from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 on Saturdays. He received only a very small honorarium for his services.

He was extremely careful of the Association's finances and it was in good part due to his stewardship that the Association found itself in a position in 1967 of being able to spend several thousand dollars to move into new office space. On the occasion of his 80th birthday, the Association procured a golf cup, known as the Landon Cup, to be presented to the winner of the Spring tournament. In 1967, when he was 82, Dr. Landon was asked by the Sports Committee to sit at the head table at the dinner following the golf and to present the cup to the winner. As the boys on the Committee were to be busy on the course prior to the dinner and not able to drive Dr. Landon to the clubhouse (Rossmere), they asked him to take a taxi at their expense. Dr. Landon replied that he would not spend Association funds in that manner and he took the bus to Rossmere.

Charlie Landon was generous and amiable, with a fine sense of humour. He was fair and just in his dealings. He was an engineer and a gentleman and he left a fine mark on the profession and the Association in Manitoba. It is unlikely that this Association will ever have a more dedicated member. The large turnout of Engineers at his funeral was adequate evidence of the respect, esteem and affection in which he was held.

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COUNCIL COOKS REGISTRAR

December 13th, 1967 was the first meeting of the newly elected council. The moment was recorded for posterity and the photo is published in this bulletin. Stu Barkwell was away with a broken ankle, we hope it was not too painful.

Routine matters were discussed and a joust with Juba reported on. The mayor of Winnipeg had erroneously assigned a trouble the city was having to an engineering error. The correspondence was not too conclusive but it seems to have had beneficial effect.

The main action came when the registrar presented his list of applicants for registration, licenses, engineers in training and transfers. Since this list had been screened by the registrar and was submitted for ratification, one might expect this to be a quick formality. In fact the registrar was roasted for an hour with questions, many of which were based on unfamiliarity of the councillors with the criteria. After eight councillor-hours (one third of the month's production) the registrar's position was sustained on all counts. Next item on the agenda was Canadian Council Items, but time had run out and the matter referred to the next meeting.

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A HALF HOUR WITH C.C.P.E.

Attendance was down for the January 10th Council meet. Stu Barkwell was still incapacitated and the annual photo was already taken.

Twenty minutes were taken discussing the standing of the University of Hong Kong. A quarter of an hour's discussion resulted in selection of our President as official delegate and Vice-president with registrar as observers to the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers (C.C.P.E.) board of directors meeting to be held in St. Johns, Newfoundland in June. (Next year it will be Whitehorse, Yukon).

This year Canadian Council is setting a uniform Calculus exam for the Associations, there will also be a central marking authority. Council voted to make use of this facility for 1968 if there are any candidates for the exam.

Thirty minutes were spent reviewing the minutes of the November C.C.P.E. board meeting. A per capita contribution of $2.15 is made by all Associations. For Manitoba this runs about $2,800.00. C.C.P.E. is a $100,000.00 per year operation with offices ($5,000. p.a.) in Ottawa. The activities of the Canadian Council are well written up in their November 1967 publication, which everyone should read. To coordinate the vested interests of 50,000 engineers in Canada for so modest a cost is a fine achievement. Our Manitoba Council approved the Canadian Council minutes (15 pages with 35 pages of appendicies). Lest you should think that this was short shrift for so weighty a document, it must be explained that the minutes had been studied at home and approval of them doesn't necessarily mean doing anything about them.

Committee memberships were ratified. Council noted that most of the committees are retaining the same chairman for another year. They thought that as a matter of principle it would be a good idea to rotate jobs. Brandon has a regional committee but Thompson, where the engineers are, has none.

How does council stack up after two meetings? Well Russ Hood looks as though he would like to rock the boat and I wouldn't trust Paul Shane as veterinary if I had a herd of Sacred Cows. They are all good conscientious men but a council meeting is hardly a psychedelic happening.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU TOO, WHOEVER YOU ARE

On Wednesday, January 3, 1968, the three Als (Buchanan, Burstein and West) assembled at the Association office to count the ballots on the by-law amendments. What might have been a dull routine job was brightened by the method of balloting of some of the voters.

There are those who suspect everyone and to ensure privacy they sealed the ballot envelope with glue, plastic cement and scotch tape. This made it almost impossible for the scrutineers to find an opening for the point of a letter opener. Care must be taken not to get frustrated and jab at the envelope for fear of damaging the ballot so the scrutineers laboured tediously on, trying to open these envelopes without tearing the ballot.

Six of our members are obviously opposed to everything, as they voted Nay right down the line. Then there were those members who felt they ought to explain or qualify their votes so they wrote little essays, or even made further amendments to the by-laws.

The most welcome comment of all came from one anonymous voter who wrote Merry Christmas at the bottom of his ballot and brightened up the task of the scrutineers considerably. Suspicion was that he was a former scrutineer who knew how monotonous the job was.

Most of the comments submitted dealt with the size of the ballot and the size of the envelope. Perhaps it was due to too much Christmas spirit, but several members seemed to have trouble getting the ballot into the envelope. If the ballot was folded in half, then folded in half again, it fitted neatly into the envelope with an inch to spare on one side and half an inch on the other. However, some members tried to fold it in three and get it in (it would go but admittedly it was a tight fit). One voter got so frustrated he cut off the edge of the ballot and in so doing cut off his votes. Another member subjected his ballot to a paper cutter and submitted the ballot and the cuttings.

It would have been possible to send out an envelope that would hold the ballot no matter how it was folded, or even if it was not folded at all. Economics dictates both the size of the envelope and the size of the ballot. The printed type for the ballot is also used for both the bulletin (in announcing the proposed by-law changes) and for the by-law books if the by-laws are approved, so all these sizes have to be accommodated. The envelope is an air mail envelope which doesn't come in too many sizes. We used to use plain white envelopes which come in more sizes but some members complained that if the envelope was held up to the light the scrutineers could see how the voter marked his ballot even before they opened it. The fact that they didn't know whose ballot envelope it was didn't seem to matter. Or perhaps they were worried about the possibility that one of the secretaries might have nothing more to do with her time than hold envelopes up to the light as they came in and were removed from the identifying envelopes. In order to allay the fears of these worriers, air mail envelopes have been used for the past two years and the little aeroplanes that are faintly visible on them prevent any snooping (which never went on anyway.)

Sixty-four percent of our members may still be trying to figure out how to get the ballot into the envelope as their ballots did not arrive at all.

Regardless of plastic cemented envelopes, Christmas greetings (thank you, sir), commentaries on the issues at stake, etc., the by-laws say that two-thirds of those voting must approve a by-law in order to ratify it and well over two-thirds approved all proposed changes.

It is gratifying to know that we have so many members willing (albeit anonymously) to offer commentaries and advice and we hope that they will all be volunteering to serve on committees for 1968. — S.J.A.

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PHILOSOPHICALLY YOURS

Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.
— J. M. Barrie.

Every man who is high up loves to think that he has done it all himself; and the wife smiles and lets it go at that. — J. M. Barrie.

The man who attracts luck carries with him the magnet of preparation. — Clifton Fadiman.

There is no exercise better for the heart than reaching down and lifting people up.
— John Andrew Holmer.

The partisan, when he is engaged in a dispute, cares nothing about the rights of the question, but is anxious only to convince his hearers of his own assertions. — Socrates.

Muddied water let stand will become clear.
— Lao-tse.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam. — Milton.

Human beings can alter their lives by altering their attitudes of mind. — William James.

Who does not befriend himself by doing good? — Sophacles.

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors. — Plutarch.

I love to watch the rooster crow,
He's like so many men I know
Who brag and bluster, rant and shout
And beat their manly breasts, without
The first damn thing to crow about.
— John Kendrick Bangs.

8th and lastly. They are so grateful!! (Reasons for preferring an elderly mistress.)
Benjamin Franklin.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I was happy to receive my copy of "The Manitoba Professional Engineer," and was very interested, as a recent British emigrant, in your article.

I wonder if you would permit me, as a new member, one or two constructive (I hope) comments.

I once knew back home a very fine engineer who was a graduate of Riga University, which is equivalent to any in the world. However, his degree was not recognized, but he could "cut the mustard" better than anybody and also could communicate very effectively. As a family man of about 40, it would have been a tremendous hardship for him to obtain recognized qualifications, added to the fact that he spent quite a bit of spare time in the cause of Latvian nationalism. However, in Britain the press is not very bothered with the small problems of refugees.

In Canada of course the situation is very different. The taxpayer is paying enormous sums in high pressure advertising for skilled workers in the U.K. and you must expect criticism if you are providing a roadblock for these immigrants who really are innocent babes in the woods in the face of the blast of immigration hard selling during Centennial year.

In London there are only two Universities, so most engineers obtain qualification by studying one day and one evening per week and can obtain professional status without a University degree, so it is obvious that there are many engineers in Britain who are respected, well known and regarded as very good professional engineers who have not obtained a University degree, so that if you pursue a policy of not admitting to the Association those who have not graduated from a university you are placing a roadblock in front of many potential customers of the London immigration department and they are going to get mad at you, so is the press.

LIONEL LEFF, *P. Eng.*

Dear Sir,

Being a recent immigrant to Canada from England, I was interested in the letter from Mr. J. W. Strong. He complains that the Canadian Immigration Authorities are ignorant of the Canadian legal requirement that Engineers must be registered.

In fairness to Canada and to the Immigration Department, I must point out the evidence that the Immigration Department are not only aware of this point, but take active steps to warn prospective immigrants about it.

There is an excellent publication entitled "Working and Living Conditions in Canada". In the chapter "Finding a Job", we find;

"Engineers — In Canada an "engineer" is a graduate in Engineering from a recognized university, or a member of a professional engineering association. No one may legally call himself a "professional engineer" or use any title or designation which implies that he is a "professional engineer" unless he is registered with the Professional Engineering Association in his province. Requirements for registration vary from province to province but generally include graduation in engineering from a recognized university or the equivalent, two years of appropriate experience after graduation, residence in the province in which application is made and a certificate of good character."

This handbook is published by the Immigration Department and because its title suggests so wide an appeal, it is distributed in large quantities in Britain. There is therefore no reason for a prospective immigrant engineer to be in any doubt that his qualifications have to be assessed in Canada, with the obvious implication that he may be asked to improve them to gain recognition.

If there is any aspect of Canada which deserves criticism, it is certainly neither the wealth of information provided before immigration

nor the help extended to immigrants who tackle such hurdles as registration.

F. E. STOCK, *P. Eng.*

Dear Sir,

With reference to Mr. Strong's comment in the November issue of the Manitoba P. Eng. that Mr. Newton's article was unsympathetic to some British Engineers, I submit that the type of person Mr. Strong defends does not deserve any sympathy. These types are often dropouts who after obtaining a City and Guilds Certificate then write the examination of the Professional Institution and, if they have the ability, climb over the heads of academically qualified engineers. Then in search of the fast buck they quit the Motherland, throwing away the heritage their fathers gave their lives to defend and then have the gall to expect to be allowed to practise their profession straight off the boat. Then these traitors phone or, if their spelling is up to it, write to the press and cause trouble.

As loyal subjects of The Queen, Manitoba Engineers at least should not aid and abet the Canadian Government in its disgusting efforts of denuding the old country of the cream of its youth who could put Great Britain back in its rightful position in the world. The A.P.E. should stand up to criticism of the gutter press, although this may prove difficult in the case of well known engineers. For instance suppose in the unlikely event of the President of the Institution of Structural Engineers arriving in Manitoba. He is senior partner in a well known practice and was educated at Wimbledon Tech. and Borough Poly., unknown across the Thames let alone the Atlantic. Would the Association have the cheek to ask him to write exams? Even back home it is doubtful if many Institutions would mete out the same treatment to a Canadian "technician," of similar standing.

LIONEL LEFF, *P. Eng.*

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

SUGGESTED RULES FOR PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISING

(Approved by the A.P.E.M.)

The 2nd draft of these rules has been approved by all constituent associations except Quebec.

The following draft has been prepared to overcome the main objections received from the Corporation of Engineers of Quebec. The proposed rules have been divided into two sections, the expression "business cards" has been replaced by the expression "professional cards" and a few minor changes made in the interest of consistency.

1. *NATIONAL IN SCOPE*

1.1 *Professional Cards*—Shall not exceed 2 inches by 3½ inches in size and shall be limited in content to the following information:

Name of the engineer
Business affiliation
Telephone number
Address
Degrees and titles
Professional Organization Membership
Engineering and/or scientific society membership
Specialities in which the engineer practices
Date of founding of the firm

1.2 *Telephone Directories* — Advertising in the yellow pages of telephone directories is permitted, but shall inlude only that information approved for professional cards.

1.3 *Newspapers and Magazines* — May be employed for advertising professional services and announcing personnel changes or additions, but such advertisement must be limited in size to sixteen square inches and must contain only that information approved for professional cards.

Personal photographs may be used provided they be restricted to one insertion per publication and of the head and shoulder type not exceeding a width of one standard column of the newspaper and/or magazine. Text material accompanying personal photographs shall be restricted to information approved for professional cards and brief biographical notes on the individual.

An engineer may also prepare articles describing projects of special interest in which he has participated for publication in technical magazines or newspapers, but he shall not pay in any

way to ensure publication of such articles, except the usual nominal "page charges" made by many technical journals.

1.4 *Vehicle Identification* — Shall be limited to the panels of front doors, or comparable area. It shall state only the engineer's name, address and specialty.

1.5 *Letterheads* — Letterheads shall contain only that information approved for professional cards; however, listing of professional engineers and key personnel shall be permitted.

1.6 *Radio and Television* — Radio and television advertising is not permitted. An engineer may, however, participate in a radio or television interview or similar program to discuss the technical or professional aspects of his work, but he shall not pay in any way to ensure his appearance on such programs.

1.7 *Use of Seal* — The professional seal of an engineer or the seal of his professional association shall not be used for advertising or commercial purposes.

1.8 *Gifts and Gadgets* — Promoting or advertising engineering services by means of gifts or gadgets such as calendars, pencils or other objects is not permitted.

1.9 *Brochures* — A brochure may be published to inform specific prospective clients about the engineer's experience and organization. Such a brochure must be factual and accurate and may contain photographs and illustrations and any technical information necessary to enable the prospective client to judge the experience and capability of the engineer and his organization. However, it must not be used for wide and general publicity.

Engineers are urged to submit a draft of any proposed brochure to their professional association for approval.

1.10 *Leaflets and Circulars* — Leaflets and circulars other than brochures as outlined in 2.12 are not permitted.

However, public relations or educational type pamphlets published on a collective basis to publicize the services which the engineering profession can render to the general public or to specific groups may be published, subject to the approval of the professional association having jurisdiction.

1.11 *Insignia, symbols and motifs* — May be used on business stationery, professional cards, jobsite signs, office signs, or vehicle identification signs. Such insignia, symbols and motifs shall not be used for any other purpose.

1.12 *Products* — An engineer shall not link his name to a product, process or method which he uses or specifies in an advertisement sponsored by those interested in the sale of such product, process or method.

1.13 *Others* — For publicity of any type not dealt with in this section, engineers shall consult their professional association.

2. *LOCAL IN SCOPE*

2.1 *Jobsite Signs* — An engineer may advertise on the site of a project, in which he participates, but such signs shall be reasonable in size, dignified and shall be limited in content to that information approved for professional cards, except that the only specialty mentioned shall be the type of work being done on the project.

2.2 *Billboards* — Billboard advertising shall not be used except on project directory-type signs.

2.3 *Office Signs* — Office signs are permitted, but must not exceed 20 square feet in size, be dignified and in good taste and may contain only the name of the individual or firm, type of practice and insignia, symbol or motif.

2.4 *Other local Advertising* — For other types of local advertising not dealt with in this code, engineers shall consult their Professional Association.

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L. S. Earp, P. Eng.

Mr. L. S. Earp is one of our younger new Councillors who hails originally from Alberta. Now in his late thirties he is Chief Engineer for the Consulting Engineering firm of Reid, Crowther in their Winnipeg offices.

Born in Calgary, Lou attended school there and took his engineering degree at the University of Alberta, Edmonton in 1951. Subsequent to taking his degree he moved to Montreal where he spent two years with C. D. Howe. Here he was closely connected with structural work for the Chalk River atomic reactor. It was while he was in Montreal that

L. S. EARP, *P. Eng.*

he met the lady, who was to become his wife, Connie. She, being a Winnipeg girl, had gone to Montreal after graduating from the University of Manitoba in Home Economics. In 1953 the Earps were married in Winnipeg prior to Lou joining Haddin Davis and Brown in Calgary.

Lou and Connie have four children, two boys and two girls, aged 13, 12, 11 and 10 respectively. Two of the children share their mother's enthusiasm for skating and are frequently to be found at the Winter Club.

In addition to being Vice-President of the Manitoba Badminton Association for 1968, Lou is also a member of the Canadian Club, the Winter Club and the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce. His hobbies include badminton, curling and bowling.

Prior to being elected to Council Lou Earp served on the Social Committee for 5 years and on the Advisory Committee for 3 years.

As a new member of Council, Lou is concerned with the public image of our profession and the need for greater liaison with members of the Association residing outside Greater Winnipeg. Those of us who know him, and there are many, will be watching with keen interest to see what interesting contributions Lou will bring to the meetings of Council during his term of office.

— T. G. H. McK.

Sabbatical for Engineers?

By K. A. MILLIONS, *P. Eng.*

A scheme of sabbaticals for engineers has been discussed for years, but until recently such discussions were considered facetious. However, with the explosion of knowledge in all fields of applied science, the subject of sabbaticals for engineers is being taken more and more seriously.

The question of sabbaticals may be divided into many facets, some of which are:

A) What period of time should be granted and at what intervals?
B) What intended purpose would the sabbaticals serve from the employer's or employee's point of view?
C) Who, if not all engineers, would be entitled to sabbaticals? and,
D) Probably most important, how would a scheme of sabbaticals be financed?

It is understood that serious discussion is now being held involving Canadian universities to look into feasibility of providing one or two week annual courses which would be open to engineers either through sponsorship of his employer or by the individual engineer taking courses on his own during his annual vacation. It is not the intent of this article to comment on such a scheme. Rather the author is proposing that an entirely different approach be examined as to its desirability and feasibility.

It is agreed, I think, that during the course of his professional career, an engineer's function changes with time even assuming that he remains in an engineering capacity with the same employer for his entire career. In addition to his progressing from junior to intermediate to senior engineering duties, he may also be required in time to take on administrative and management duties for which he has little or no training. In order that the engineer can efficiently handle an increasing variety or complete change of duties, it is desirable that he obtain further specialized training from time to time.

I am suggesting that after 6½ years of work, all engineers should be entitled to take a six month sabbatical leave whether he has worked for one employer during the period or several.

What should be the objective of taking a six month sabbatical leave? Should it be restricted to academic courses specified by the employer and/or employee? Should travel to engineering projects be included as a desirable objective? Would travel for pleasure be con-

sidered desirable to, as P. G. Wodehouse would describe it, "restore the tissues"? Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines "sabbatical year" as "a leave of absence granted every seventh year, as to a college professor, for rest, travel, or research." It is interesting to note the order, whether intentional or not, in which the objectives of the sabbatical year have been placed.

I think that a sabbatical year, if implemented, should be considered a "right" and as such the individual engineer should have as much freedom as he has with his regular annual leave. Over the six month period he should receive at least one-half his monthly salary, averaged over the prior 6½ years.

If he wishes to take special courses to better fit himself for his changing function then so much the better. He could obtain approximately one academic year at a Canadian university or two semesters at an American University. If, on the other hand, he simply wanted to soothe his frayed nerves and restore his physical health by taking a complete rest in sunnier climes, then he should be free to do so. However he spends his sabbatical year, he would presumably return to his career better equipped to handle his duties with a different and less limited outlook.

"All very fine," you say, "But who in hell woud pay for such a pie-in-the-sky expensive scheme?"

I am proposing that both employees and employers make equal contributions to a central fund which would be invested to obtain the greatest return possible. The amount the employee would receive would be based upon his and the companies' contributions. A total contribution of approximately 3% to 3½% of the employees salary (1½ to 1¾% from each) would yield sufficient funds to permit monthly payment to the employee for six months of approximately 50% of his average monthly earnings during the previous 6½ years. It is suggested that such payments are probably within the means of most engineers and their employers.

One other problem which has not been touched upon, but which undoubtedly will affect many employers, would be the problem of replacing the engineer during his sabbatical. It is acknowledged that this is a very real and serious drawback to such a scheme, especially where senior people are to be replaced or where companies employ only a few engineers. I have no easy answers for these problems.

The editor would welcome letters commenting upon the scheme as a whole or upon the specific problems of financing and replacement of engineers during sabbatical periods.

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SMOKER

A Smoker on Continuing Education will be held on Wednesday, March 20th, 1968 at the Niakwa Motor Hotel, at 7:45 p.m.

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President Wins Curling

It was all fixed. The Sports Committee, which has managed to win previous golf and curling events, had once more envisaged themselves as winners. Chairman Don Miller confidently entered his loaded team. There was only one thing for Bob Gottfred to do — his team would have to be more loaded. Planning ahead, he had entered a five-man rink. He ignored Frank Fowler's pleas of old age and tired bones and refused to let the President be the skip. Bruce Clapham's curling costume was so covered with evidences of past victories there was hardly room for buttons. While Bruce did the curling, Messrs. Gottfred, McPhail, Hanson and Fowler ran a sort of relay race from the ice to the bar. After holding an emergency meeting, the Sports Committee announced that they were not going to ask for a replay, proving that the true spirit of sportsmanship prevailed, or else they were too tired to protest — and President Fowler and his friends won the brooms (4 to be divided among 5 players).

There were 20 teams entered — four registered before the deadline and 16 afterwards. Second prize went to Ray Adams quartet — Larry Williams, Eric Anderson and Al Bishoff. Because Eric knocked out one of his team's rocks in the 7th end, he was given the prize that was broken.

Having been manoeuvred out of first and second places, the Sports Committee decided to go for the booby prize. They changed skips every half hour and lost every game, but when the results were tallied Ray Pringle's rink had

also lost every game and made a total of only 15 points to be the biggest losers. Honorable mention should go to the Spector rink which won all its games but no prizes. Terry Algeo arrived from the office at noon and was deluged with offers to play by weary curlers who were exhausted after 16 ends of play.

In order to partially solve the problem of how 5 winners could divide up four prizes, Frank Fowler pulled rank and took one prize, leaving 3 prizes and four curlers. — S.J.A.

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NO IMAGE — SO WHAT!

Recent years have seen a pre-occupation by advertising men, politicians, and professional groups with what has become known as "image" — that is the face that one presents to the public. Indeed, it has reached a point where it is difficult to tell where the image stops and the real person or group begins.

And so, it is inevitable that professional engineers should sooner or later become concerned with their "image". What does the man in the street think of them? Or does he think of them at all? What *should* he think of engineers? How do professional engineers rank with other professional groups? Do they receive the amount of attention from news media that, say the Teachers' Society does? Do they want this much attention? Does the attention they receive from all facets of the public influence their image favourably? Who cares?

In the first place, is it not possible that over-concern about an image indicates an inferiority complex? A well-balanced healthy person does not spend time and energy worrying about whether his personality is pleasing to others. Surely a mature professional association has better things to do than fret over its identity.

It has been said that engineers are taken for granted, that no one thinks much about their work unless something goes wrong. Is this so terrible? Surely a non-image is better than a bad one.

The engineering profession is not one that lends itself to the public imagination. Engineers have, for the most part been thankfully spared the overly romanticized, highly dramatic portrayals of themselves on television and in movies. Surely this neglect is preferable to the syrupy Dr. Kildare or the belligerent Dr. Casey who must represent something, but surely not the medical profession. As long as engineers know and appreciate the work of their fellow professionals, is this not enough?

It is almost impossible for any large body of professionals to present a united image. The personalities who make up the association are, of course, diverse and so are the jobs filled by the individual members. So why should engineers be expected to present a united face, an image?

It seems logical that professional engineers should be concerned only with keeping their standards high, with upgrading themselves, and should not worry about putting before the public a single stereotyped image.

Since the public seems to take for granted the safety of its water supply, the structural soundness of buildings, the ready availability of electric power, and indeed, all the modern facilities which are designed and maintained by engineers, there must exist a feeling of confidence in the profession.

This public confidence in the engineering profession is really the only "image" that is required. — R.M.S.

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ON STOPPING SMOKING

By SYDNEY J. ARMSTRONG, *P. Eng.*

New Year's Day, 1968, and although I'd planned on stopping at midnight New Year's Eve I was still smoking. The party the night before had been in full swing when midnight came and went. Today I felt too miserable to even think of stopping even though the smoke had trouble making its way to my lungs past the heavy fuzz on my tongue. I did resolve, however, that if I felt human on the 2nd, then that would be the revised starting date.

Though I had been a 40-cigarettes-a-day man, nobody at work noticed I'd stopped when I went back to work on the 2nd. But surely my family would notice. January 2nd, no reaction. January 3rd, no one noticed. By the time I got home for supper on the 4th I had been reduced to a quivering mass of self-pity. I'd been fighting my lonely battle

by myself without sympathy from family and friends — they hadn't noticed!

At the supper table I couldn't contain myself any longer and asked, "Don't you notice a change?" "Did you finally get a haircut?" my wife asked and then as usual answered before I could, "No you're still shaggy! I can't see why you should have to wait until it's curling over your collar and around your ears before you get it cut."

"I don't want to talk about haircuts, I want to talk about a change in me! Don't you notice anything different about me?"

"Why don't you want to talk about haircuts, Daddy, don't you like haircuts?" My eight-year-old daughter's getting more like her mother daily.

"This has nothing to do with haircuts, I've stopped smoking!" I blurted.

"I thought I'd noticed the ashtrays were cleaner," was all my helpmate could think to answer and everyone went back to discussing their own news of the day. "Barry got into a fight with Gordon today," our six-year-old son mumbled past a mouthful of chocolate ice cream.

I felt saddened and hurt. My loved ones not only weren't aware of my struggle but obviously didn't think it was the most important event of the day.

Up to this point, I had been sweetness and light at both the office and home despite my suffering the agonies of withdrawal. Now I decided to relax. During the following two or three weeks my irritability came close to getting me fired and my wife was ready to throw in the sponge.

Well the crisis passed and my life is returning to normal. Occasionally now, I feel almost as calm and relaxed as I used to just after lighting up and taking a deep drag.

Do I miss smoking? Yes. Do I feel better for quitting? No. Am I saving money? Not enough so it's noticeable. Then why did I quit smoking? If I said it was to prove to myself that I could, I wouldn't be completely honest. Mainly I guess it's to be able to deliver a sermon and rub it in when my friends offer me a smoke.

A postscipt. My lighter is carefully put away and is not for sale.

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MOVING?

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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