

**P.A. MONAGHAN RECEIVES ACCLAMATION FOR
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE A.P.E.O.**

The following is an excerpt from the "Nominations" pages of the November, 1967 issue of "The Professional Engineer and Engineering Digest". We are pleased that an O.L.S. has attained this position and suggest that perhaps during Pat's years of office a co-ordinating committee may be established with membership from all the professions (including, of course, the Surveyors) to consider our mutual problems in this go-go age. We wish Pat every success in his endeavours.

The Editor.

Patrick A. Monaghan, P.Eng., was born at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, in 1926 and now lives with his wife and three children in Don Mills. He obtained a Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics in 1947 and a Master of Science in 1948 from the University of Saskatchewan. In 1956 he received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Toronto and in 1953 his Commission as an Ontario Land Surveyor.

In 1952, after two years with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, and one year with Photographic Survey Corporation, he joined with his present partners in founding Marshall, Macklin and Monaghan, Consulting Engineers, Town Planners and Ontario Land Surveyors. Since that time he has been responsible for some of the major projects and has worked as manager of the firm's operations.

P.A. Monaghan has been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since 1951. He is a member (since 1962) and past Chairman of the Consulting Practice Committee. He is completing his third consecutive term on Council, two as Civil Branch Councillor and latterly as 2nd Vice-President. During this three-year period he has served as a member of the Executive Committee and currently as a member of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Monaghan is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada; a founding director and past president of the Association of Urban Development Engineers of Toronto; a member and past Director of the Urban Development Institute; a founding director and past president of Donalda Club; past chairman, Control Surveys Committee, Association of Ontario Land Surveyors; a founding director of the Stratford Seminar on Civic Design; and has completed a quadrennium on the Senate of the University of Toronto.

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

THE SURVEYOR IN MANITOBA

by A.C. Roberts*

This great army of surveyors (i.e., the Dominion Land Surveyors who subdivided Manitoba lands prior to 1930 when natural resources were turned over to the Manitoba Government. - The Editor) who subdivided these prairies, gave to the surveyor of 1967 a heritage of almost litigation free land and a system that has withstood time, except in one important area. This area is the problem created by the dereliction of monumentation by time and man.

Unfortunately, the restoration and retracement of the old fabric of surveys since these early times has not been maintained, and as a result, a large portion of the province surveyed between 1870 and 1900 poses a serious problem to all surveyors, private and government, because of the almost complete lack of original or perpetuating monuments.

The Manitoba Land Surveyor is, as you can well see, in a very good position, as compared with the Ontario Land Surveyor, because of the fact that he has only to contend with the township system covering most of the occupied part of the province, together with a Parish lot system mainly in the vicinity of Winnipeg along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and also in several other settlement areas adjoining rivers. Added to this, is the development of the cities and towns in the Province by the general spilling over of the original settlement into the township system in the form of subdivisions for residential and other purposes.

The Manitoba Land Surveyor of today, therefore, has as his main problem, the difficulty and high cost of retracement of the original fabric of survey while executing his subject survey. This has reached the point where some surveyors will not accept work in certain deteriorated areas.

I should mention that members of our Association are concentrated in the Winnipeg area. There are only two surveyors who are practicing in Manitoba and

* A.C. Roberts, M.L.S., N.Z.L.S., Assistant Director, Surveys Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the Province of Manitoba, presented a most interesting paper on "The Surveyor in Manitoba" at a meeting of the Northwestern Regional Group. "The Ontario Land Surveyor" is pleased to publish the latter part of Mr. Roberts' paper because it is a mutual interest. We are sure if anyone wishes to have a copy of Mr. Roberts' excellent paper, Mr. S.G. Hancock of Atikokan will be glad to provide it.

are resident in areas outside of Winnipeg. The balance are resident in Winnipeg, but do make surveys in any other parts of the Province, travelling from that centre. There are a number of members who have dual commissions who reside outside the Province and occasionally do work in Manitoba. A large amount of survey work is done in the Metropolitan area of Winnipeg.

The following is a breakdown of the 1967 Annual Register: Private Practice in Manitoba - 16; Private Practice outside Manitoba - 9; On Salary-Government, City City, Railways - 19; Retired - 13; and U.S.A. & University of Manitoba - 2; Total - 59.

There are many problems in surveying in Winnipeg and I would like to refer to two of them.

1. The area of Winnipeg City is covered by a special survey which only determines the street lines and does not include the location of the subdivisions within the block surrounded by those streets. These special surveys date back to the early history of the City and in some areas have not been retraced in their entirety for some years. Monuments have been disturbed by time, traffic, construction, etc., and therefore, are not reliable. Many have been destroyed.

The City Surveyor has recently been making retracements of a large part of the city, particularly in the downtown area and is preparing plans updating the special survey and also erecting more substantial monuments for the perpetuation of the survey fabric. This will be a valuable contribution towards solving this problem.

2. In the areas outside the City of Winnipeg there is no special survey. This area is much like Topsy, it just grew. The surveys are good, the monumentation is good, but there is no co-ordination of outline monuments in the same way as has been done in the special survey of the City of Winnipeg. This does not pose a serious problem at the present time but will in the future create difficulties because of the loss of existing monuments and the lack of substantial outline monuments to perpetuate these surveys.

The City of Winnipeg is the only body with a survey department. Municipalities outside the City of Winnipeg employ private land surveyors to do a limited amount of subdivision and other surveys. The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg employs private surveyors from time to time for some work, but have not as yet assumed responsibility for maintaining the survey fabric in the area outside the City of Winnipeg.

In 1965 the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch, placed over 250 monuments in the Metropolitan area of Winnipeg and established values for each monument. Several of these monuments have been disturbed or destroyed since, and the Survey Department of the City of Winnipeg has endeavoured to reference and replace any of those monuments where they are advised of possible disturbance before any construction project. However, this is not proving very satisfactory because of the multiplicity of departments and corporations working within the Metropolitan area in gas pipeline, power line, underground power line, sewer, water, etc., and we will have to come up with a solution for the preservation of these monuments.

On top of this, these 250 odd monuments are at the present time of little value to us until they are incorporated in the survey fabric of the area. We do, at the moment, lack leadership and direction in regard to these co-ordinate monuments, but I hope that we will arrive at a point very soon when a system can be established for the incorporation or integration of these monuments, and even the extension in density of them, as control for the total fabric of the Metropolitan area of Winnipeg.

Our Association has tried in the past two or three years to educate rural and urban municipalities to the need and value of preserving survey monuments. We feel that until retracement surveys can be made, it is very important that any old

evidence is preserved in order that we do not lose the fabric of our system in the older areas of the Province.

I would like to tell you something of our Association itself. Our membership has increased from 30 odd members in 1945 to 59 members at the present time. We have suffered from growing pains and the greatest contributing factor to this suffering is the fact that between 1933 and 1946 no surveyors received a commission to practice in Manitoba. The membership prior to 1933 was quite small, and as a result, we lack the experienced members to give depth to the Association in these more recent years. This means that members who received their commissions in the late '40's and early '50's are those holding office on the Executive Council and because of this lack of depth of experience have found it difficult to give leadership to the Association.

The Land Surveyors Act was amended in 1963. This was the first amendment since 1904, which indicates the quiet continuances of life of the surveying during the intervening period. There were only a few firms in practice in Manitoba, litigation was almost non-existent and therefore, the need for change was not very apparent.

In the amendment to the Land Surveyors Act of 1963, a very large section was added under the heading of "Discipline". With the increase in membership of our Association from 1946, the depth, wisdom and ethics of the older members was naturally spread rather thinly because of the small numbers of these older members. The economic boom of the post war years was just as apparent in the field of surveying as in any other endeavour.

Since the new amendment of 1963, the Council has instituted four disciplinary enquiries into the conduct of members resulting in changes to these members made of practice.

One of the pressing problems facing our Association at the present time is that of attracting students into the profession and also providing some facility to help the student in his studies and his passing of those examinations required prior to receiving a commission. In the last two decades, approaches have been made to the University of Manitoba with a view to instituting a course in surveying at the University. None of these approaches has borne fruit and it was with some eagerness that the Executive received an invitation to send a representative to Saskatoon to discuss the possibility of a University course at the University of Saskatchewan some five years ago. This meeting was called with a view to encouraging the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Associations to endorse a course in surveying at the University of Saskatchewan. It was felt that because of the small numbers of students in each of those provinces that by combining the three, there would be sufficient students to warrant such a course. Unfortunately, this effort appears to have failed, either through lack of interest or lack of leadership.

Recently our Association had discussions with the Principal of the new Manitoba Institute of Technology in Winnipeg, with a view to having a course in land surveying set up in the Civil Technology division of that Institute. It was felt that there was a need not only for surveyors, but also trained technical assistants to land surveyors as well as trained technicians in allied fields.

We were guided in our discussions by the courses available at the Southern Alberta Institute and the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute, and we are at the present time, negotiating with the Department of Education along these lines.

It is proposed to amend our Land Surveyors Act at the next sitting of the Provincial Legislature to provide for some concessions to a graduate from a two-year diploma course in land surveying so that he may articulate and complete the examinations required under our Act and receive a commission.

We feel that such a course will fill the needs not only of technical assistants

in the field of cadastral surveys, but also in the field of engineering and location surveys for both private industry and government.

Our younger members are awakening to the need for responsibility by the Association for our survey system, our land registration system and the conduct of our members. The responsibility of a professional land surveyor is not confined to his relations with his client or the accuracy of his survey. He must advise his government within the areas of his special knowledge so as to maintain the best means of continuing that right which we, in our democratic society, hold most dear - the quiet possession of land.

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SURVEYORS AND PLANNING

The following exchange of letters between F.H. Gooch and F.J.S. Pearce on the subject of Surveyors' interests in Planning is self-sufficient and needs no explanation. Surveyors interested in the subject should take advantage of the information provided by Mr. Gooch.

Mr. F.H. Gooch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Stratford, Ontario,
November 28, 1967.

Dear Fred:

A copy of your report on Town Planning was sent to me, and in it you mentioned a statement by the Minister of Municipal Affairs regarding policy on urban type development in rural areas, which was sent to Planning Boards etc.

I have not seen this policy statement, which makes me wonder if surveyors are on the Department's mailing list.

If you could get this statement, I would appreciate a copy. Also, would you kindly send a copy to Charlie Stauffer as I am sure this is information he would like to have for publication in our quarterly.

Perhaps you could find out what other information is published by the Department of Municipal Affairs that should be made available to surveyors. It appears to me that this department does not want surveyors in the planning field. What is your impression?

F.J.S. Pearce

Mr. F.J.S. Pearce,
Stratford, Ontario.

Ottawa, Ontario,
December 5, 1967

Dear Fred:

I do not have an actual copy of the policy statement by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. My information was obtained from a copy of the Annual Report - 1966, Ontario Planning, dated June 1967, by the Department of Municipal Affairs. This Annual Report reviews the Community Planning Branch's problems and successes in promoting sound planning and development practices.

In addition to the Annual Report there are reports that come out bi-monthly and I am sure there would be no difficulty in obtaining a copy of this report, which I have, if you request it through Mr. David Sweezey of the Community Planning Branch.