

The Canadian Institute of Surveying

—BY JOHN D. BARBER—

The main thrust of the recruitment drive of the Canadian Institute of Surveying in 1978-79 is focused on the Land Surveying community. The reason for this is obvious when we consider that less than 45% of the professional land surveyors in Canada are members of C.I.S. Only 307 (44%) of the 720 members of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors belong to C.I.S.

The Association of Ontario Land Surveyors and the Canadian Institute of Surveying each have a separate, unique and important role to play in the lives of their members and of the public. The A.O.L.S. is a mandatory self-governing (licensing-disciplinary) body. Its primary responsibilities are to provide professional land surveying services and to protect the welfare of the public and its members. The Canadian Institute of Surveying is a voluntary body primarily interested in promoting the education, harmony and welfare of its members who are from the broad sphere of surveying in order that the public interest may be furthered.

In both organizations the services provided to the membership is excellent. Unfortunately, most Ontario Land Surveyors have yet to find sufficient justification to become a member of C.I.S. The following summary of the objects and activities of the Canadian Institute of Surveying will illustrate some of the returns that can be obtained through membership and participation.

The Canadian Institute of Surveying, founded in 1882, is a learned society of some 2600 members engaged in land surveying, photogrammetry, hydrography, control surveys, geodesy, remote sensing, mine surveys, engineering surveys and cartography.

The objects of the Institute are:

- to promote professional interest in the broad field of surveying and mapping and to enhance the usefulness of these professions to the public;
- to encourage and assist the advancement of, and research in, all the professions connected with surveying and mapping;
- to cooperate with, promote good relations among and assist in the exchange of information, between members of similar and related organizations both nationally and internationally;

— to further the professional, social and economic welfare of its members; and

— to promote and further the professions of surveying and mapping.

These objectives are achieved by:

a. The encouragement of technical programs at all of the branches across Canada. (There are four branches in Ontario - Niagara, Sudbury, Toronto and Ottawa).

b. Sponsoring educational seminars, symposia and conferences of an educational nature to encourage the members to keep abreast of new developments and techniques.

c. Encouraging and promoting the development of surveying and mapping educational programs at universities and technical colleges.

d. Representing Canada at the international level through membership and participation in the International Society for Photogrammetry, the International Federation of Surveyors, the International Cartographic Association, the International Association of Mining Surveyors and the Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy.

The numerous activities undertaken by the Institute reflect its continual growth and direction. The Institute has published a scientific journal "The Canadian Surveyor" since 1922 and on other occasions has sponsored other publications such as "Surveyors of Canada 1867 - 1967", "Surveyor's Measurement", and numerous information bulletins. In addition, the Institute has sponsored the following major conferences and meetings:

— The XII Congress of the International Society for Photogrammetry in 1972 and published the proceedings.

— The IV General Assembly and Sixth Technical Conference of the International Cartographic Association in 1972.

— North American Conference on Modernization of Land Data Systems in 1974 and published the proceedings.

— The Rectification of North American Geodetic Networks, 1974 and published the proceedings.

— The Second Symposium on Mining, Surveying and Rock Deformation Meas-

urements, 1974, and published the proceedings.

— Banff Symposium on Remote Sensing 1974, and published the proceedings.

— The 1st International Symposium on Inertial Technology for Surveying and Geodesy, Ottawa, October 1977 and published the proceedings.

— The 3rd Colloquium on Survey Education. Lac Delage, Quebec, October 1977 and published the proceedings.

— The International Symposium on New Technology for Mapping, Ottawa, October 1978 and published the proceedings.

The Institute has sponsored two meetings in Western Canada assessing the need for a survey engineering course in Western Canada.

The Institute is acting as medium for educating the survey community in metric (SI) conversion and has published a Supplementary Metric Practice Guide for surveying and mapping.

Future plans include the sponsorship of the following seminars, conferences and meetings:

— Geometronics Seminar on Hydrography Sonar Workshop in Toronto, May 7 - 11, 1979

— Law of the Sea in Ottawa, May 14, 1979

— The 1st International Hydrographic Conference, Ottawa, May 14 - 18, 1979 and will publish the proceedings.

— National Cartographic Day, Toronto, May 23, 1979

— C.I.S. Annual Meeting, Toronto, May 23 - 25, 1979

— Geometronics Seminar on Control Surveys, Toronto, May 28 - June 1, 1979

— Canadian Geophysical Conference, Fredericton, June 4 - 6, 1979

— Geodesy, Calgary, September 2 - 5, 1979

— International Cadastral and Land information Symposium (FIG), Ottawa, October 2 - 5, 1979 and will publish the proceedings.

— Third National Mining Symposium, Sudbury, October 10 - 12, 1979

— Seminar for Potential Users of Photogrammetry, Ottawa, October 25 - 26, 1979

— Second International Symposium on the Redefinition of the North American Vertical Geodetic Networks, Ottawa, May 26 - 30, 1980 and will publish the proceedings.

— The General Assembly of the Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy, Ottawa 1981

— The Congress of the International Federation of Surveyors, Toronto 1986