



Institutional Affiliate of American
Congress on Surveying and
Mapping

The California Surveyor

THE VOICE OF THE LAND SURVEYORS OF CALIFORNIA

No. 23

SPRING EDITION

1972

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Chuck Wooldridge, Jr. L.S.

Communication, or the lack thereof, is reported as the greatest problem facing CLSA. Members report lack of knowledge of activities on the state level and, in fact, lack of knowledge of CLSA's position on various current matters. If the comment wasn't so prevalent, I'd find it hard to accept.

Apathy appears to be one possible cause. The provisions for information dissemination certainly exist. Every licensed land surveyor in the state, member or not, receives the *California Surveyor* containing a full report of each Board of Directors meeting, as well as our intermitten Bulletin from the President's desk.

There has been criticism of some statements appearing in our "Voice of the Land Surveyors of California" implying that we should censor each article. Our Board of Directors has ordered the authors name appear with each item not originating with the Board, and the statement, "opinions or assertions expressed in the publication do not necessarily represent the official views of the Association." To impose censorship of any kind would change our California Surveyor from the "Voice of the Land Surveyors" to the "Voice of CLSA's Publications Committee" and deprive the author of his right to express his views.

Because much of our activity is delegated to 23 committees reporting to the Board of Directors, we have instituted a new practice this year. Reports of the meetings of each committee are distributed to all Committee Chairmen and to the Secretary of every Chapter. This should further expedite both getting the word out, and provide opportunity for input from the membership while decisions are still being made. Reports on how this works will be appreciated by the time evaluation comes due to determine if the cost is warranted.

Another avenue of communication was built into CLSA's Constitution and By Laws by our Founders. More than two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors are Chapter Representatives, elected or appointed by local Chapters. It is their responsibility to represent local members desires in deciding association policy, and report such policy to the Chapters.



President Elect Chuck Wooldridge, Jr. receiving the official gavel from the outgoing President Robert W. Curtis at the C.L.S.A. Annual Meeting.

Do you keep your Chapter Representatives advised of your desires and attitude? Does he attend all meetings of the Board of Directors to represent you? Do you insist on adequate time at Chapter Meetings to find out what the Board is doing in your name?

CLSA is presently composed of fourteen Chapters, most of them meeting monthly. Each has local problems and projects in addition to statewide Association concerns. No valid statistics exist but I'd guess average attendance at Chapter meetings is about 12 or 14. This indicates between 170 and 200 members avail themselves of this opportunity to express their opinions, or find out what their Chapter Representatives did for them at the Board meetings.

Continued on Page 7

The Available Distance Meter ... Look Into It!

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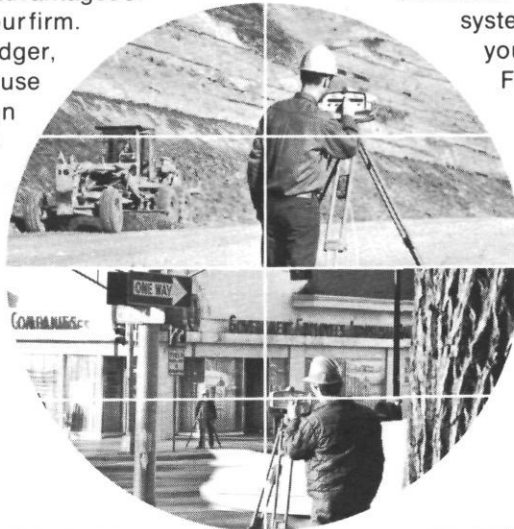
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HEWLETT  PACKARD
DISTANCE METER

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
ABSTRACTS OF MINUTES**

Harold B. Davis, L.S.

The CLSA Board of Directors met at the Royal Inn of San Francisco Airport on January 15, 1972, for their annual meeting. President Robert W. Curtis called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m.

ATTENDANCE

Board of Directors

President, Robert W. Curtis	Present
Vice President, Michael J. Burroughs	Absent
Secretary-Treasurer, James E. Adams	Present
Director, Ross Armstead	Absent
Director, Homer Banks, Jr.	Present
Director, Tom Gribbin	Present
Director, C.N. Hathaway	Absent
Director, Paul Lamoreaux, Jr.	Present

Chapters Representatives

Bakersfield, Gene Lafferty	Present
East Bay, Edward A. Boris, Jr.	Present
East Bay, Ed Griffin	Present
Lake/Mendocino, Joseph Scherf	Present
Marin, Eugene Lockton	Present
Monterey Bay, George Darling	Absent
Mother Lode, Frederick Kett	Present
Northern Counties, John H. Ashbaugh	Present
Sacramento, Everett Thorne	Present
Sacramento, Jim Dowden	Present
San Joaquin Valley, E.F. Kuhlman	Present
San Joaquin Valley, William O. Gentry	Absent
Santa Clara/San Mateo, James Foulk	Present
Santa Clara/San Mateo, Henry O. Young	Present
Santa Clara/San Mateo, Lawrence J. Cloney	Present
Sonoma County, Dave Roberts	Present
Southern Counties, Clyde C. Cabrinha	Absent
Southern Counties, Donald E. Bender	Absent
Tahoe, Jerry Tippin	Present

President's Report: The President expressed the feelings of those involved with the CLSA activities that the absence of Jack Snell would be sadly felt by all. Jack Snell passed away in November of 1971.

The President reported that, he had signed the contract with Alvar Yelvington, our legislative advocate; he wrote a letter to Mr. Robert L. Herndon, of ACSM, expressing our support of the Greensboro resolution regarding the participation of the CLSA with ACSM in trying to organize the ACSM National Council of Land Surveyors.

Probably one of the more important events in which the President has been involved, is that we have been asked by the Director of Consumer Affairs to submit to them a number of our members from whom they may select one to serve on the Engineering Advisory Committee to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The President discussed the matter with several members of the Executive Board, and contacted four members who agreed to serve if selected by the Director. The following names were submitted: Sid Stinchfield, Sacramento; Bob Baldwin, Santa Cruz; Jim Dowden, Sacramento, and Dick Stephan of Santa Rosa. At their last meeting, the selection of Sid Stinchfield was made, and he is now our representative on the Engineering Advisory Committee to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The President stated that he considered this appointment as a milestone in the efforts of the CLSA to be recognized as representative of the Land Surveyors.

President Curtis reported working with Jim Adams and Dave Roberts on replies received to the questionnaire included with the Newsletter recently distributed to the membership, relative to Senate Resolution No. 218, which was passed by the Senate of the State of California. The response has been gratifying in that some of the members wrote accompanying letters expressing their views on the subject. A preliminary tabulation shows receipt of 121 questionnaires having been returned, representing about one-third of the number mailed out. The letters received expressed a variety of points of view, most of which are extremely valid, expressing pros and cons of the various aspects of the proposed continuing education, as proposed by the Resolution. Fifteen replies indicated that they wanted to see periodic re-examinations; 92 indicated "absolutely not," and 14 people had no opinion on the issue. On question #2, the point system was

favored. The point system, as proposed by Logan Muir, is considered controversial, but the potential of the idea is good. Sixty-two of the returned forms indicated they would favor the point system - 50 said "no," and 9 expressed no opinion. Regarding the question as to whether the CLSA should take a position of leadership - the tabulation showed: "Yes," 97; "No," 13; "No opinion," 11.

President Curtis feels that the response to the questionnaire indicates that the membership is becoming aware of the CLSA activities, as well as other members of the profession.

President Curtis expressed his thanks and appreciation to the people present, and all with whom he had worked the past two years, to assist him in being of service to the profession, and to help get the Association on its way.

The President called attention to the fact that the \$300 scholarship had been sent to the Fresno State Scholarship Fund.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Legislative Committee: C.A. Wooldridge stated that our interim study will be scheduled for hearing probably in mid or late February. It will be an informal, conference-type hearing. All interested parties will be invited to attend and to present their views. From this the Senate Business and Professions Committee will decide on the appropriate solution to the problem, if, indeed, they accept the fact that there is a problem. It is our responsibility to make the proper presentation. This is the goal toward which the Association, through the Legislative Committee, has been working for seven years. In addition to our primary direction, the Legislative Committee has presented seven bills which we would like to introduce in the legislature this coming year. Several have been ordered by this Board; others are the outgrowth of the committee's investigations and studies, and require dual licensees to pay dual fees - this has now also been proposed by the Board of Registration. We mailed out with the agenda a Land Surveyor-in-training, and have a supplement to that, included in this supplementary report. The reason for the change is to incorporate the suggestions of the Board of Registration to require passing the first day of the L.S. exam before being permitted to take the second. Passing the first day gives the applicant the L.S.I.T., the equivalent of an E.I.T. We have one to restrict the title of cadastral engineer - only an L.S. may use it. We have one to prohibit the use of a record of survey for land division because of the parcel map overlap and conflicting provisions. We have one to delete the exemption the Division of Highways enjoys from tagging points. Mr. Wooldridge's understanding now is that policy requires that all property corners be tagged anywhere. We have one, mailed out with the agenda, to provide public access to public property survey monuments - this has been modified - in the supplementary material distributed today - to make any right of a surveyor, a right of entry, for any survey control - long overdue. Any time you set a property corner, you're trespassing, unless you have the owner's permission on both sides; if you have a section corner you are trespassing on four pieces of property. We also have one to require record of survey maps where the law now permits "in lieu of" filing with the County Surveyor. Any public agency presently complying with the law when making a survey that in private practice would require a record of survey - they are required to file the equivalent of a record of survey with the County Surveyor. If they are doing this, and it truly contains all information required for record of survey, the only difference is the County Surveyor's review and filing the public records instead of in an informal file. The intent is to introduce these bills; carry them as far as is possible, but not divert our energies, efforts and money, away from our main purpose.

Liaison with CCCE & LS Committee: C.A. Wooldridge reported for Norman Hathaway, Chairman of this committee, who was not present. Mr. Hathaway's report was mailed, and a last-minute up-date was received by Mr. Wooldridge this morning, stating that Mr. Psonas fails to understand the difference of interpretation as to what is Plan A. He is confident that the Council Board of Directors does not endorse the original Plan A, and is going to take it up at the next Board of Directors of the Council meeting in Monterey at the end of January. There is some definite understanding - the P.E. L.S. concept is being developed by that Liaison Committee.

Liaison with County Engineers: Homer Banks reported that the committee has met twice with the County Engineers Association. At the first meeting revisions and suggestions to subdivision map recodification was discussed, and the committee went over this matter

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING Continued from Page 3

with them, item by item. It was found that there was but one minor area of disagreement on what the CLSA proposed on those changes, and that was in fees, in that the CLSA proposed a set fee and their organization favored that the fees be as is now stated, as a "reasonable fee" for plotting subdivision maps and parcel maps, etc. At the second meeting all of the legislation being proposed by the CLSA Legislative Committee was discussed. The main topic discussed was the point system. One of the suggestions offered was that the point system be on a declining basis as a person is longer in the field, and also that credit be given to a person active in a responsible capacity, or a principal in a firm. It was also suggested that more points be required for a person not actually working in their field.

Liaison with the Board Committee: Mr. Wooldridge reported in the absence of Mr. Armstead, chairman of the committee, which also includes Mr. Wooldridge and Mr. Hathaway. Mr. Armstead has been working on a general policy and philosophy direction statement, which is virtually completed. Unfortunately, Mr. Armstead's health problems do not permit him to continue as chairman of this committee, and he has submitted his resignation. Cooperation and reception with the Registration Board has been good and the Board has several investigations and programs going on because of the CLSA, and it is imperative that our committee be an effective one.

Education Committee Report: Because of the lateness in the year when Mr. Pedri was appointed chairman of this committee, there was but one meeting held, that being in December. Two of the members could not attend the meeting due to the lateness of notification of the time of the meeting, but telephone communications secured their approval of the material contained in the report submitted by the committee.

The Education Committee, as it now stands, includes: John Pedri, Chairman, John Andersen, Bruce E. DeMott, William W. Geddis, Thomas Gribbin, Edward Kuhlman, and Edward (Dave) Roberts.

Reports on legislation - continuing education - it was felt that the concept of continuing education was beneficial for the land surveyors since it is the aim of the surveyors to encourage educational institutions in the emphasis of surveying and photogrammetry in the higher educational field. The concept of the Board of Registration was basically favored by the committee, except for recommendations on some of the point systems. Mr. Pedri stated that further study of many aspects of continuing education will be required in the future, and that the results of further meetings and the hearing to be conducted March 3, in Sacramento, will clarify many of the issues and aspects now being studied. The committee plans to have representation at the hearing.

Objectives for the coming year include the drawing of guidelines for a two-year course to be taught in Junior Colleges and City Colleges, preparing students for survey technicians, and also preparing them for a four-year college course. It will have to be worked out where there are two types of courses to be taught in Junior Colleges, one geared for a BS degree, and the other just for a survey technician's qualification. The committee plans to communicate with State Colleges and Junior Colleges trying to influence the institutions to provide a higher standard of qualified instructors teaching surveying courses, and to encourage industry, such as state, county and private employers, to raise their qualifications of personnel they hire for work in the field, and to up-grade their standards. The committee plans to work with educational institutions to develop an extension course which would provide a better chance for a land surveyor to qualify in continuing education, if continuing education goes through. Another aim is to work with the Legislative Committee on legislation proposed that is related to education in the fields of land surveying and photogrammetry.

Convention, 1972: Jerry Tippin expressed appreciation for the offers of assistance received from many, and said that most of the offers have been accepted.

Mr. Tippin stated that no planned activities have been arranged beyond Saturday night, but there will be information available re entertainment in the area during the week-end.

Editor: Ed Boris reported that 1971 was a very good year for the CALIFORNIA SURVEYOR; with payments of all outstanding bills, the publication cost the Association only \$12 over the cost of 1970, even though five editions were issued in 1971, compared to four in 1970. Mr. Boris announced that there would now be an Assistant Editor to the paper - Roy Watley, a new LS, and member of the East Bay Chapter.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee: Tom Gribbin reported that tally of 1971 ballots showed approval of five changes in the Constitution and one, in the By-Laws.

On December 15, 1971, Mr. Gribbin received copy of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws, the organizing minutes of the chapter meeting, and the elected officers of a new chapter. At that time it was planned that the name would be Sacramento Valley Chapter. Mr. Gribbin conferred with John Ashbaugh, who was elected President, and a few amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws - in particular, a name change because of confusion with the Sacramento Chapter, were discussed. The new chapter met on January 4, 1972, and, at this time some revisions were made.

Mr. Gribbin and his committee recommended that, with these changes, the new Feather River Chapter be granted a charter. The officers of the new chapter are: John Ashbaugh, President; Gary Lippincott, Vice President; and Dave Driscoll, Secretary-Treasurer and Chapter Representative. Upon motion by Dave Roberts, seconded by Homer Banks, approval was given for the charter of the Feather River Chapter.

The President reported that Dave Phares, along with Curtis Brown, are working toward the formation of a chapter in San Diego, which met with an enthusiastic response on the part of the members of the Board of Directors.

Ed Kuhlman called to the attention of the Board that Fresno State has a Student Chapter, and that there have been no provisions for procedure in setting up such chapters. It was agreed that the student chapter should be sponsored by the local chapter, as a sub-chapter, under their guidance. Members of the sub-chapter must be student members of the state organization.

Ed Kuhlman reported that Bill Tucker, President of their student chapter, planned to attend the convention and had offered to transport a half-dozen of the students in his V/W bus. There were offers from Joseph Scherf, Eugene Lockton, the Sacramento Chapter (through Jim Dowden), the Santa Clara/San Mateo Chapter (through Larry Cloney), and the Tahoe Chapter (through Jerry Tippin), for the subsidization of one-half of the expenses of one student each. Mr. Kuhlman asked that the money be sent to Jerry Tippin, clearly marked "for student member," making checks out to Jerry Tippin, Student Fund. The amount of \$30 per student was agreed upon as being adequate.

Membership Committee: Larry Cloney reported that the committee had been asked, at the last meeting, to recommend amounts of fees, and after careful consideration, the committee had agreed that this matter should be referred to the Fiscal and Administrative Matters Committee for study. These fees would apply to the new types of membership, such as Affiliate, etc.

Status Improvement Committee: Mr. Lamoreaux reported that during the year letters have been sent to many local jurisdictions and have received back replies from about 25. The letters generally inquired as to whether the recipients had land surveyors in their employ? How are they used? and asking for a table or organization of their operation, and job descriptions, if available. The 25 replies are being studied and the committeemen are working on job descriptions based on federal agencies and, also, those as published by ACSM about a year and a half ago. Brief discussions have been held regarding continuing education, and Mr. Lamoreaux reports that his committee is in general accord with the concept of continuing education if it has the proper safeguards, and the committee favors the CLSA taking a position of leadership.

Liaison with Government: Jim Dowden reported that this committee was formed when Gene Foster was President of the Association in 1967 and that its sole function to this time has been primarily to arrange for "Surveyors' Week," etc., and that he felt the duties of this committee might well be passed on to the Legislative Committee and the Liaison With Government Committee be abolished.

A motion was called for relative to Mr. Dowden's recommendations that the Liaison With Government be dissolved and its activities absorbed by the Legislative Committee. It was moved by Mr. Gribbin, seconded by Mr. Roberts, and carried.

Public Relations Committee: Gene Lockton, in defining "public relations," said that he felt that mere notoriety and publicity is not helpful in public relations, but that the dealings of each individual with his clients does more to develop good public relations and professional stature than most any other form of contact. Since he feels the Association is not financially in a position to conduct an advertising campaign, nor does he feel that this would be advisable, Mr. Lockton

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offered his resignation as chairman of the committee, and recommended its abolishment until such time as a desirable course might be developed.

Continuing Education: President Curtis brought up the subject of Continuing Education and the direction this Association must take. He referred to the Newsletter recently sent to the membership and stated that the letters received in reply indicate the feeling of the members that the CLSA must take a position of leadership in this field. It is not for the Association to decide whether or not continuing education is to go forward, — the legislature has already decided that it will. The President opened the floor for discussion of plans that may be formulated in the direction of continuing education.

Gene Lockton expressed the opinion that Mr. Muir's concept should be adhered to, and that the Association might go even further.

Jim Dowden rose to say that he feels quite strongly about this subject, and he seconds the thoughts of Gene Lockton . . . and feels that the CLSA should take a strong position in the matter.

Dave Roberts stated that he had discussed the subject with members of his local chapter, officers of the Association, and others, and feels there is a great variance of opinion except on one point — that being that this Association must be first and foremost in leading the outcome. He felt, along with others with whom he had conferred, that the time limit suggested did not give sufficient time for various groups to discuss the matter and get together to decide on a plan.

Mr. Pedri expressed the thought that a stand on continuing education by the Association might be helpful in getting across the point that Land Surveyors are fighting for in their interim study. He also feels that definitions will be required in a study of the point system — such as workshops, etc.

Mr. Reding brought out the point that through continuing education we would have a way of "policing" our own profession.

C.A. Wooldridge read two proposed resolutions for the consideration of the Board.

There was considerable discussion, and Ed Boris brought up the point referred to in Resolution 69-3 regarding the passing of any resolution without it having been submitted prior to the Board meeting, whereupon the President stated that he was suspending the rules because of a unique emergency situation.

C.A. Wooldridge read the resolution as a whole, and offered it for consideration, as Resolution No. 72-1.

Resolution 72-1: January 15, 1972

WHEREAS the California Land Surveyors Association has strenuously proclaimed that there are problems in the land surveying profession, and

WHEREAS this problem relates to the education and required knowledge to obtain authorization to practice the profession, and

WHEREAS Senate Resolution 218 requires compulsory continuing education consideration, and

WHEREAS this Board of Directors has considered the present proposals

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CLSA declare the policy of continuing education to be in the best public interest, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CLSA endorse and work to promote a concept of compulsory continuing education in lieu of mandatory re-examination and accept our responsibility to take a position of leadership in defining, modifying and improving the proposed requirements and offer our services where appropriate in pursuing this goal.

Dave Roberts moved for the adoption of the resolution; it was seconded by Jerry Tippin, and carried, with two opposed.

The President re-established the rules at this point.

New Business: Ed Boris referred to the amendment to the By-Laws which creates the new position of Executive Secretary, with the Board to make the appointment, and he moved that James E. Adams be nominated for this post. The motion was seconded by Dave Roberts. After discussion about the distribution of work, which is still in flux, the motion was put and passed unanimously.

Installation of New Officers: President Curtis recognized and asked each of the old Board of Directors to stand, and introduced the new Board for installation, handing the gavel to new President, C.A. Wooldridge.

President Wooldridge thanked Mr. Curtis, and the outgoing officers and directors for a job well done.

President Wooldridge stressed the fact that communications is a real problem, in spite of the fact that chapter representatives attend the Board meetings and are asked to report back to their chapters. Many of the committees have been inactive, or have gone beyond the work assigned to them. The President feels that any committee, or group, representing the CLSA, should be appointed by the Board of Directors and report to the Board. He feels that with 23 committees, and the apparent lack of communications, resulting in the possibility of conflicting representation to other organizations, a correction may be made by the appointment of one new committee, with the concurrence of the Board — a Coordinating Committee. This committee is to be composed of: elected officers, chairmen of each committee, and the secretaries of each chapter. He proposes that the reports of each committee will be sent to the Executive Secretary for distribution to this Coordinating Committee. When the ASCE Liaison Committee meets with the S.F. section, they will prepare a report . . . normally, within 3 months the report is presented to the Board of Directors on that meeting. If the report, prepared when the information is fresh in the minds of the committeemen preparing the report, is sent to the Coordinating Committee — everyone will be informed of any action taken promptly.

A Newsletter, to be distributed between issues of the California Surveyor, has also been started. Its publication is planned to be irregular, when something of interest occurs. The response to the first such Newsletter is encouraging, and indicates that it is an effective means of informing the membership.

Joseph Scherf presented a motion of work "well done" by the out-going officers and directors, which was seconded by Ed Boris, and accepted with enthusiastic applause.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned, to meet March 16, 1972, at 4 p.m., at Tahoe, preceding the Convention. ▲

**BALLOT FOR ELECTION
OF 1972 OFFICERS & DIRECTORS**

PRESIDENT

- 84 Donald E. Ward
- 112 C.A. Wooldridge, Jr. Elected

VICE PRESIDENT

- 186 James E. Adams Elected

SECRETARY-TREASURER

- 86 Leonard D. Berry
- 94 Harold B. Davis Elected

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

- 142 Homer Banks, Jr. Elected
- 115 Edward A. Boris, Jr. Elected
- 92 Clyde C. Cabrinha
- 99 Lawrence J. Cloney
- 107 Maurice E. Lafferty Elected
- 125 Paul W. Lamoreaux, Jr. Elected
- 126 Eugene Lockton Elected
- 84 John P. Pedri
- 82 David E. Phares

Constitutional Amendments

No. I	YES 198	NO 4
No. II	YES 177	NO 25
No. III	YES 177	NO 25
No. IV	YES 186	NO 16
No. V	YES 173	NO 28
By-Laws Amendment No. I	YES 192	NO 9

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. I

ARTICLE I
NAME AND LOCATION

Section 2: The headquarters of the Association shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. II

ARTICLE IV
MEMBERSHIP

(a) REGULAR MEMBER: Any person who is a Land Surveyor or a Photogrammetric Surveyor, Licensed in the State of California, shall be eligible for membership in this Association as a Regular Member. Any person accepted as a Regular Member shall thereby apply for membership in a local chapter of this Association. Full voting privileges and eligibility to hold office in this Association shall be limited to Regular Members.

(b) ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Any person interested in and actively pursuing the goal of becoming a Land Surveyor shall be eligible for membership in this Association as an Associate Member. The application for an Associate Member must be endorsed by a Regular Member.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. III

ARTICLE IV
MEMBERSHIP

AFFILIATE MEMBER: Any person interested in the field of land surveying, but not licensed as a Land Surveyor or Photogrammetric Surveyor, who in their profession, relies upon the principles of land surveying, such as, but not limited to, Attorneys at Law, Professional Engineers, Title men, and Land Surveying Technicians, shall be eligible to apply for membership in this Association as an Affiliate Member. Such application must be endorsed by a Regular Member.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. IV

STUDENT MEMBER: Any person who is a student in a College or University and is actively pursuing the surveying profession, may be eligible for membership in this Association. The application for membership must be endorsed by a Regular Member.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. V

FELLOWSHIP MEMBER: Any Regular Member who makes a voluntary contribution to the Association in an amount set by the Board of Directors, or a greater amount, shall be eligible for a Fellowship Membership for life.

BY-LAWS AMENDMENT NO. I

ARTICLE III
OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 8: Duties and powers of Officers:

(e) The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint or retain an Executive Secretary to assist the Board of Directors in the many meetings of the Association. The Executive Secretary shall be an exofficio member of the Board of Directors and all committees of the Association. He shall have the general charge of the business of the Association but shall be at all times subject to the control of the Board of Directors. He may receive such salary or compensation as voted to him by the Board of Directors. He shall assume such duties of the Secretary-Treasurer as the Board shall assign to him.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

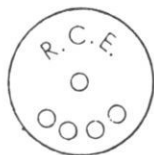
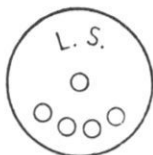
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4,000	17.00	68.00
5,000	16.00	80.00

ALUMINUM TAGS

NUMBER OF TAGS	COST PER 1,000	TOTAL COST OF TAGS
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2,000	16.00	32.00
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STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
THE FOLLOWING APPLICANTS PASSED THE AUGUST 13 & 14, 1971 WRITTEN EXAMINATION
FOR LICENSE AS A LAND SURVEYOR:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Albrecht, Robert William Granada Hills
 Anderson, Dean Floyd Rowland Heights
 Andrews, Peter Compton
 Breistig, Larry Dean Garden Grove
 Campbell, Thomas James San Bernardino
 Carpenter, Fred Eugene, Jr. Fillmore
 Carper, Jack Dale Redlands
 Cummins, Neil Joseph, Jr. Reseda
 Dunn, Richard E. Los Angeles
 Ferdinand, Leon Arnold, Jr. Bakersfield
 Gantner, Philip Joseph, Jr. Pomona
 Graham, Karl William, Jr. Santa Barbara
 Hearn, Neill Joseph Seal Beach
 Hendriks, Rudolf Willem Arcadia
 Hovell, Gerald Francis Thousand Oaks
 Hulderman, John Norman Granada Hills
 Johnson, Harold Carlyle, Jr. Sepulveda
 Kosin, Ronald Andrew Long Beach
 Lee, Wayne Elton Escondido
 Lenger, Leonard Lafayette, Jr. Santa Maria
 Lindenthaler, Rudolph John Santa Barbara
 Lowande, Richard Carlos Ventura
 Lyons, Eddie Los Angeles
 Marshall, Richard William Canoga Park
 McClard, Harold Dean Pomona
 McDermott, Lawrence Owen Newport Beach
 McHugh, Kevin Douglas Santa Ana
 McTaggart, Kenneth Ray Van Nuys
 Mueller, William F. Anaheim
 Moran, Donald Joseph Long Beach
 Rice, Gilbert Vincent Pasadena
 Patton, Stephen Lee Sierra Madre
 Pratt, Howard Lloyd Huntington Beach
 Riggins, Lyle George Oak View
 Roberts, James Roy Palmdale
 Salling, James Merrill Orange
 Schofield, Bruce Kimball Van Nuys
 Schrad, Carl Bernard Whittier
 Storer, Carson Lynn San Bernardino
 Thompson, Walter Benny Bakersfield
 Turner, George Oster, Jr. Diamond Bar
 Wallace, Wendal W. San Diego

OUT-OF-STATE

Gentry, Frank Wesley, Jr. Reno
 Lybarger, Gary James Carson City

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Anderson, Jack R. Yuba City
 Anderson, Richard Andrew Yreka
 Anton, Hugh Roy Millbrae
 Beck, John Kendall Saratoga
 Blomquist, Harvey Forrest Fremont
 Brunner, Jerome Edward, Jr. Novato
 Bryant, Larry Robert San Ramon
 Burgess, Raymond Mohler Ben Lomond
 Carlson, Ray C. Santa Rosa
 Christensen, Alvin Powell Lafayette
 Colvin, James Richard Sacramento
 Crawford, Gary Lee Modesto
 Deppen, Dan R. Etna
 Dodson, Kent Tyrone Fair Oaks
 Dowell, Raymond Leroy Woodland
 Fultz, Richard L. Modesto
 Famas, Raymond Speros Sacramento
 Fischer, Stephen Vincent San Gregorio
 Floyd, Robert Lee Walnut Creek
 Francis, Roy H. Fresno
 Gee, Melvin A. Walnut Creek
 Graebe, Gerald Alson Monterey
 Gray, Earl Lee Martinez
 Griffis, Douglas Reeves Porterville
 Haskew, Kenneth Lacy Fort Bragg
 Higginbotham, Jan Ray San Bruno
 Hollett, Alexander F. San Francisco
 Huisenga, Ollie Lester Sacramento
 Ichord, David Thomas Modesto
 Johnson, Marland Dean Orangevale
 Johnson, William Charles Red Bluff
 Kendall, Thomas Edwin Meadow Vista
 Labuda, Martin Joseph Grass Valley
 Lockett, Terry G. Woodland
 Meyer, Marion Joseph Sacramento
 Michon, Joseph Peter Redding
 Miller, Alan Graham Salinas
 Mott, Phillip M. Citrus Heights
 Nicklos, James Frederick Fair Oaks
 O'Connell, William James Santa Rosa
 Peery, Donald D. Redding
 Riotto, James Samuel Salinas
 Ross, Earnest Cecil Red Bluff
 Saling, Robert Frank Rancho Cordova
 Shyppert, James Ellis Burlingame
 Sutton, Wayne Gerald Modesto
 Sweeney, James Robert Diamond Springs
 Watley, Roy Hayward
 Whipple, Wendle Lee, Jr. Danville
 Wilburn, Harold Allen Redding
 Williams, Steven Jeffery Rancho Cordova
 Young, Gerald Allen Folsom

PRESIDENT'S CORNER Continued from Page 1

Some members can't or won't attend Chapter meetings. Their support is needed though they have fewer lines of communication. We need their numbers to improve our standing as the voice of the land surveyor. We need their dollars to help pay the cost of our efforts. We would like their help as if they care to write, phone or visit any of the officers or Committee Chairmen. The California Land Surveyors Association was founded with the intent of representing the

licensed land surveyor. I am convinced that we can properly do this only if our policies come from the grass root; the individual licensee. In my opinion, we have the machinery for such policy determination.

Other methods may be available to preserve control of the association's activities for the membership. Personally, I will welcome all practical suggestions and I believe this is true of every member of the Board of Directors. This is the only association representing the licensed land surveyor exclusively. It is your association. Does it truly represent you? ▲

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Ed Griffin, L.S.

The legislative committee has reviewed fourteen bills so far this year. Three of these were important enough for the committee to take a position as follows:

A.B. 98 to amend the subdivision map act relating to parcel maps. The committee will actively oppose this bill.

S.B. 82 relating to implied dedication of easements to the public. The committee endorses the general concept of this bill.

S.B. 101 having to do with the Streets and Highways Code. The committee favors this bill.

A series of bills affecting the registration laws for land surveyors and civil engineers have been introduced by Assemblyman Powers:

A.B. 239 changes the requirements and procedures for taking the land surveyors examination.

A.B. 240 changes the requirements for renewal and reinstatement of land surveyors and civil engineers licenses.

A.B. 241 permits the Registration Board to establish investigation committees to report on complaints of violations of the Land Surveyors Act.

A.B. 242 revises the requirements for registration as a professional engineer.

A.B. 243 establishes an engineers review committee.

A.B. 244 adds negligence in practice as a cause for revocation of a professional engineers registration.

A.B. 245 establishes a land surveyors review committee. Your legislative committee has just received these bills and has not been able to review them in detail prior to this report.

Your committee chairman attended a hearing of the Senate Resources and Wildlife committee on minor subdivisions and the practice of "four by fouring." It looks like we can expect new legislation in this field during this coming year.

The legislative committee has been working the past year toward an interim study of the problem of individuals neither examined nor licensed as land surveyors being authorized to practice in this profession. We had hoped to obtain a preprint bill of our proposed solution and a hearing before a legislative interim committee. We were not successful, but we do expect to have a conference hearing before the Senate Business and Professions Committee in early March.

Our proposal removes land surveying from civil engineering and grandfathers all civil engineers applying by December 31, 1973. Copies will be printed and sent to all interested groups so that they can comment on our suggestion at the hearing. We expect at least two other proposals to be presented at the hearings. One will be the same old "Plan A" which establishes the land surveyors license as an extra authority for civil engineers and would only allow civil engineers to become land surveyors in the future. The third proposal is the professional engineer in land surveying or PE - LS. concept. The California Land Surveyors Association's Board of Directors has asked the legislative committee to review this idea. As we understand it the land surveyors license and the civil engineers exemption to practice land surveying would be eliminated concurrently with the establishment of a land surveying branch of professional

engineering. The practice of land surveying would be restricted to professional engineers in the branch of land surveying. All new applicants for registration as a professional engineer in the land surveying branch would have to pass the sixteen hour land surveying examination.

At the conclusion of the hearing we would hope that the Senate Committee would sponsor a bill to resolve this problem.

The legislative committee has received two subscriptions to its bill and report service this year. ▲

CONTINUING EDUCATION

John Pedri, L.S.

Recently CLSA membership received a newsletter asking for the opinion of the land surveyors concerning Senate Resolution No. 218 and the proposals suggested for implementing the requirements of this resolution. The resolution basically directs every licensing Board in the state to study, considering the opinions of the licensees associations, and report on the plan they intend to implement. This plan must be aimed at protecting the public by requiring the licensee to keep abreast of new professional developments in order to renew his license. The Board of Directors received an excellent response with a large number of written comments. This more than justified the time and expense for the newsletter as it is important that each member have a voice in deciding such major policy as CLSA position on required education.

Comment received varied from one line to two page letters from the San Francisco surveyor concerned with the availability of educational facility for his rural brother to the company surveyor nearing retirement who considered it an unnecessary burden to undertake formal education. Many expressed concern with the practitioner who legally surveys without ever having shown any education or competence. Shortcomings for all the ideas proposed were expressed. The main point of agreement was that CLSA should have a part in formulating any control over surveyors and surveying. A wide variance of opinion exists concerning exactly what the responsibility of CLSA should have in the determination of competency. One writer suggests that CLSA should have sole authority for determining educational requirements.

The major objections are that examinations to show competence could not possibly cover all areas of practice or be equally fair to all examinees. It is suggested that examination as a personal option and to reinstate expired licenses does have merit. Renewal examination would be expensive as well as impractical. The suggested point system has received, for the most part, a "we can live with it" attitude if some changes are made. Some of these suggested changes are that actual practice as a professional should receive the most credit. Court appearance should be considered for point value. Most consider the point value proposed for formal education to be too high, particularly since there are few courses that would even approach the goal of providing education towards current

Continued on Page 9

competency. Our President has commented on this aspect in the President's Message of the convention issue of the California Surveyor.

The above is only a brief synopsis of the comments received reflecting the views of individual land surveyors. All were considered in reaching a position for presentation to the Board of Registration, as were opinions expressed by the Board of Directors, January 15, 1972, in adopting Resolution 72-1 establishing basic CLSA policy.

CLSA was represented at the March 3 hearing of the Board of Registration by President, Chuck Wooldridge, Registration Board Liaison Chairman, Fred Seiji and Education Committee Chairman, John Pedri. They reported the continuing concern of CLSA over the declining educational opportunities in land surveying. The inconsistency of the exemption for civil engineers, which curriculum has no required surveying and frequently doesn't offer optional courses in boundary law, was stressed.

Required continuing education has the potential to do more to raise surveying standards than any other single event in the past half century was the basic evaluation guiding CLSA's presentation. The status of practice today certainly needs the influence of better educated practitioners. We dislike the concept of making it mandatory but concur with the necessity and wholeheartedly endorse the proposal.

Basically we endorse the Point System Concept for Continuing Professional Development. At least half of this credit should come from formal education in the classroom such as workshops, seminars, conferences, refresher courses, extension studies, institutes, teaching classes in surveying, and publication or presentation of a technical paper. Up to one quarter of the credit could be obtained by membership in professional and technical organizations and attendance at their meetings. Not more than one quarter of the credit could be obtained by professional practice in land surveying and/or qualifying court appearance.

We further propose that additional license renewal (dual licenses) be required to earn at least part of the credit within each professional field. For those who can't or won't earn the required credit, the option of re-examination should be available. Failing such examination or accumulation of credit would result in suspension of the license until the deficiency is made up.

CLSA requested the opportunity to help the Board establish credit values for the various activities, define and evaluate the acceptable workshops, etc., and administer or guide the program. Likewise, we offered to furnish leadership in establishing courses and classes of current interest and need.

We anticipate problems within the next few years when the licenses of the states thirty-plus boards must find classes to meet needs for renewal.

Senate Resolution 218 which requires compulsory continuing education has the potential to do the job CLSA has been trying to do to raise surveying standards. ▲

B.S. DEGREE IN SURVEYING

Roy Watley, Jr., L.S.

A four year program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in *Surveying and Photogrammetric Technology* has been in existence since September 1970 at Fresno State College, when it was approved by the chancellor.

This approval was the result of many long hours of work by Ed Kulhan and many other interested California Land Surveyors.

This program will graduate specialists with advanced training in the theory and applied techniques of the topographic, geodetic, land (cadastral), photogrammetric and engineering surveying. The surveying profession has given this program its strong support in its formation.

Students planning to transfer to the Fresno State College technology program should follow as closely as possible the programs outlined in the Fresno State College curriculum. A total of 124 semester hours is required.

In October 1971, the Indiana Commission on Higher Education gave the final approval to Purdue University to offer a new four-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Land Surveying.

This approval marks the culmination of several years of effort by many devoted land surveyors in Indiana who recognized that the future of the land surveying profession rests heavily on the method of educating future practitioners. The Indiana Society of Professional Land Surveyors, the State Registration Board, and the Civil Engineering faculty at Purdue University cooperated to develop the curriculum and to seek implementation.

The curriculum will be administered under the School of Engineering with a limited enrollment of 25 per class and graduates will receive a Bachelor of Science in *Land Surveying*. It is essentially a non-engineering degree program containing adequate contact with several basic civil engineering subjects to allow application to subdivision land development in an urban practice. Through electives, one could specialize in urban practice and/or rural practice (retracement) and also include some small-business management courses. Students may transfer into the program at any level and their previous course work and credits will be carefully evaluated. Transfer students from other colleges, universities, and two-year technical institutes are encouraged to apply. A total of 126 semester hours is required. More details on the land surveying profession, the four-year curriculum, and enrollment procedures can be obtained from either Professor John G. McEntyre or Professor Kenneth S. Curtis, School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47906.

Fresno State College and Purdue University offer basic courses in mathematics, physics, science, English, speech, electricity, electronics and graphics. After taking these basic courses the student proceeds with the following courses:

Elementary surveying; route surveying; land survey systems; property surveys and descriptions; geodetic control surveying; engineering astronomy; cartographic surveying; photogrammetry and air photo interpretation; legal aspects of surveying; summer surveying field project (Purdue Univ.);

Continued on Page 14

COMMENTS AND LETTERS, From In, Out and Around

MAP REFERENCES AND THEIR CONNOTATIONS

Gurdon H. Wattles, L.S.

Editors Note: Mr. Gurdon H. Wattles is the Assistant Vice President of Title Insurance and Trust Company and also the son of the late Williams C. Wattles, the author of "Land Survey Descriptions."

There has been some concern about the status of maps in the area of "constructive notice" regarding matters recorded in a public depository. Constructive notice is that notice which is imputed by law (C.C.18).

The recording procedures which operate to furnish constructive notice are set forth in the Gov. Code Sections 27257, 27258, 27259, 27282, 27290, 27293, 27320, 27324, 27325 etc. and Civil Code Sections 1213, 1215 and 1219.

For the subject under consideration in this dissertation the idea of "constructive notice" is that those items listed in the Grantor - Grantee index have a legal bearing on the property to which they attach.

The recordation of tract maps and the making of sales or conveyances by reference to them has been regulated by state law since 1893 (Stats 1893 Ch. 80, P. 96).

When a tract map is recorded under the Subdivision Map Act (B & P Code §11,500 et seq.), it is indexed via the name of the subdivider. This is constructive notice by reason of the fact that the tract map has entered the chain of title via the subdivider.

Any subsequent transfers of lots out of the recorded subdivision will of course be recorded via a deed, which is indexed, thereby continuing the chain of title. For instance, a deed from A to B for a lot in a tract is recorded and indexed to both A and B. This is constructive notice that B now owns the lot formerly owned by A.

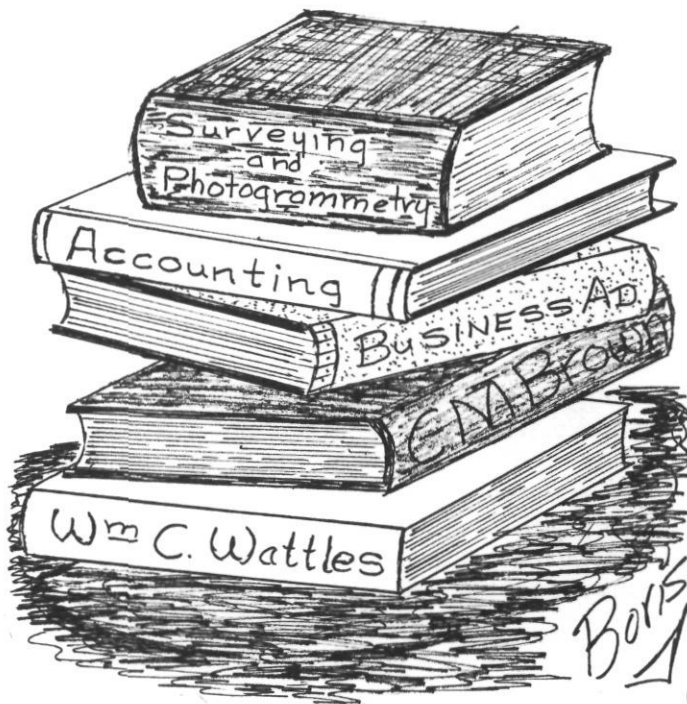
There is also authorized by B & P Code §11,650 et seq. the creation of an "Official Map" by the City Engineer or County Surveyor which, when approved by the governing body (city or county) is "filed." However, a description by reference to lot, block, etc. as shown on an official map as filed in the office of the county recorder is "lawful and sufficient," (Ogden's Calif. Real Property Law) and this operation does then incorporate such a map into the chain of title. This map is not indexed by any individual owner's name, therefore it is not in the chain of title.

An assessor's map may be "filed" and if it is properly filed for record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the land is located, land may be described in a deed or conveyance by reference to parcels shown on such a map (Rev & Tax C. 327 as amended in 1951). When an assessor's map is properly filed, it too is not indexed by any individual owner's name and also is not in the chain of title.

A record of survey map is also "filed" according to Chap. 15, Div 3 of the B & P Code Sections 8762, 8762.5, 8767 to 8770 inclusive. However, this does not include indexing the map under the name, or names, appearing on it. Even if the

Continued on Page 13

Education. for one and ALL



Dear Mr. Boris, Editor:

I would like to express my appreciation for receiving *The California Surveyor*. In my opinion, it is one of the finest "organizational" publications available.

One of the regrets I still feel about departing my native state is not being able to be an active member of C.L.S.A. The organization was just forming when I moved to Alaska and has certainly "come a long way." Should I return to California, you may be sure I will join.

Thank you again, and continue your work to gain for the professional land surveyor the status he rightly deserves.

Sincerely,
David R. Voss, L.S.
Box 4-389
Anchorage, Alaska 99509

DEAD LINE DATES FOR THE CALIFORNIA SURVEYOR

Summer Edition May 13, 1972
Fall Edition August 12, 1972

Articles, Reports, Letters, etc., received after the above mentioned date will be placed in the next Edition.
Editor

WHAT NEXT?

Ray J. Peters, L.S.

Editors Note: This article was given as a speech at the 20th Annual Convention of the C.C.C.E. and L.S. held in Monterey, Calif. on January 27 thru 29, 1972. Printed by permission of the author.

Not long ago, in this age of Civil Rights and dissension, a small minority group known as "Land Surveyors" formed a separatist movement from the engineering community. (Beware of Minority Groups.)

The Land Surveyors calmly offered to allow certain Civil Engineers to become Land Surveyors. The Civil Engineers, not to be outdone, countered with an offer to accept the Land Surveyors as Civil Engineers. Each idea proffered by one group seemed repulsive to the other group. The result: A deadlock.

The Land Surveyors went from the Legislature to the Board. The Board formed an Ad Hoc Committee (composed of two engineers, and two surveyors). Months of deliberation by the Ad Hoc Committee resulted in a report which was an unsubstantive as it was unanimous. The report was referred to the (Board) Land Surveyor Committee, where the matter is currently under investigation.

A review of complaints to the Board resulted in no new information. The question arose, "Are Board complaints *really* definitive? If the Public has a *real* complaint, does he complain to the Board (and get the unfortunate's license removed) or does he complain to the Court, where he might be recompensed for losses?

The Land Surveyor Committee trooped down to the local friendly Insurance Company, and asked "In what category do most insurance claims lie?" The answer, readily and clearly stated, was "surveying." "In what specific area of surveying?" the Committee asked. Once again, a ready answer, "construction surveying."

Whose signature, I ask you, appears on Construction Drawings? Is it that of the Surveyor, or that of the Engineer? Who is responsible when the building is staked in the wrong location? Who pays? And where does the money come from?

Some years ago, an engineer and a surveyor were born under the same star. An engineer-surveyor acted as Party Chief on a road location project. When the field work was done, the engineer-surveyor retired to the office to design the road. Design complete, he returned to the field to stake the project; and remained there to act as Resident Engineer in the supervision of the construction.

That's a far cry from the Division of Highways these days. A far cry, even, from the typical (private) engineering firm. In all but the smallest offices, the engineer doesn't get out of his suit long enough to set a grade stake. He's too busy with administration, with permits, with union negotiations, and with insurance. Modern-day engineering: Is it a profession, or a business?

The law states that the engineer must exercise "immediate supervision." The law doesn't define "immediate supervision." Is the suited engineer in his air-conditioned office exercising "immediate supervision" over the field party, or is the Party Chief?

Should the Party Chief then be licensed (or registered)? Should that technician, possibly hired from the hall, be a technician, or a professional? Should he be a responsible party?

When we find our insurance premiums skyrocketing, does forming a new company provide the answer? Or is this like turning the clock back to save time?

Think about that, the next time you pay your insurance premium.

The Civils cry about "splitting" the profession. They reflect on the days that were even before electrical and mechanical engineers. (The surveyors reflect on the days that were even before *Civil* engineers; but we won't belabor *that* subject.)

With the recent passage of Board Rule 469, more "splitting" is coming. Already, waiting to make application are the "Instrument Engineers, Traffic Engineers, Corrosion Engineers, and Manufacturing Engineers." Standing in line will be the "Bio-Medical Engineers, Safety Engineers, Fire Protection Engineers, Nuclear Engineers, Aeronautical Engineers, Electronic Engineers, Audio Engineers, and Ceramic Engineers." Those we *know* about. Some have no organized group yet. (As far as we know.) Around the corner may be Communications Engineers, Environmental Engineers and Ecological Engineers.

Who's talking about splitting the profession? And what happens to the Board? With those registrants (who will, of course, eventually demand representation, the Board will be comprised of approximately *thirty* engineers and public members.

Continued on Page 14

C.L.S.A. POLICY

The California Land Surveyors' Association holds the following view with respect to the place of land surveying in the engineering profession with all that is implied thereby as to ethical conduct, professional development, education promotion and other duties of a practitioner to his profession.

1. The Land Surveyors Act enacted in 1891 by the State of California established the first registration of the surveyor, so-called "civil" engineers, then in 1929 for the protection and welfare of the public the Civil Engineers Act was enacted, recognizing that special qualifications and education are needed to practice Civil Engineering.
2. The Land Surveyors Act was amended in 1939 to allow Civil Engineers to practice land surveying without a qualifying examination as their education requirements included comprehensive course in land surveying, thus allowing those who practice land surveying to have a minimum quality of expertise in that branch of engineering.
3. During the past three decades the education program for professional engineers have become increasingly science-oriented, eliminating required and optional courses in land surveying, thus creating a new generation of Civil Engineers who can offer to the public the service of land surveying without any expertise in that branch of engineering.
4. For the welfare and protection of the public, future professional engineers who wish to offer the public the service of land surveying be required to show qualifications and be examined in the same manner as a Land Surveyor.



FEBRUARY 16 - 18, 1973

1973 C.L.S.A. CONVENTION
Santa Clara—San Mateo Chapter

HYATT HOUSE — SAN JOSE



map was indexed to the name by whom the survey was requested, there is no part of the law that requires that name to belong to the owner of the land surveyed; consequently, any indexing of the map to the name shown thereon would be questionable. Furthermore there is no provision in the code that such recordation shall impart constructive notice. However, as mentioned above, proper reference to the R/S map included within the description will operate to establish that map into the chain of title and actual notice.

In recent years the parcel map has come into being to cover subdivisions of four or less lots. Although the approval of a tentative map, similar to the laws for the tract map, by the governing body must be had, the law does not require proof that the name appearing on the parcel map belong to the owner of the property. So, again, if the map were indexed in the recorder's office by the name on the map, which it is generally not, it would be questionable insofar as any chain of title was concerned. But, again, this map's inclusion within a document properly recorded becomes a matter of actual notice through that channel.

Another type of map used for reference in legal descriptions is not in the recorder's office at all ... it is the Government Township Plat recorded by the Department of Interior as provided for by Section 751 or Title 43 of the United States Code. This map also does not provide for constructive notice but when the Patent to the individual is recorded in the official public depository of records, actual notice is thereby established in a chain of title.

You may be asking now, "how is it that all of these maps are used in the many legal descriptions if they do not possess as such the so-called status of constructive notice?"

The answer to this is found in Civil Code Section 19 (Enacted 1872) which states that a prudent man, upon inquiry into the *actual* notice of circumstances as to a particular fact, has constructive notice of the fact itself in all cases in which, by prosecuting such inquiry, he might have learned such fact.

The point to be observed here, as mentioned before, is that by law, all the maps hereinabove referred to (except recorded subdivision maps) would not be found in a *chain of title* applied to a search on an owner's property.

As for the effect of the Riverside County Superior Court Case No. 88752, Stearns v. Title Insurance and Trust Co., (18 C.A. 3d 162), let us look at a few details cited therein.

When a document such as a deed, lease etc. includes reference to a map in its legal description and is recorded and indexed, it then establishes and carries forward the included map reference into the chain of title insofar as it applies to its *specific part in the description*. For example, if a part of section line shown on a Government Plat is one part of the boundary being described and a part of a recorded tract map is another part of that boundary, each map is applicable insofar as it pertains to its respective part.

Although the court held that the Official Government Survey and the Record of Survey maps filed in the recorder's office were and do constitute public records, they are not by definition public records which impart constructive notice.

The above finding by the court certainly does not negate the status of those maps as evidence of survey facts regarding boundaries.

It is one thing to search a chain of title to establish ownership by legally defined constructive notice and quite another thing to recover all available information through the avenues of actual notice, both on and off record, to determine boundaries.

Perhaps one of the missing elements in the line of thought is that although a filed Record of Survey map is a public record, it does NOT establish or change lines of title, if they are different, except:

1. When the R/S map is filed in conjunction with an agreement executed by bonafide owners of land properly recorded and cross referenced.
2. When the R/S Map is filed by court order establishing a new line, or lines, of decree of partition or agreement when included within the chain of title by the recording of a notice of action and/or a Final Decree.
3. When the R/S map is filed in lieu of a subdivision according to law and is subsequently incorporated in documents of public record which do impart constructive notice.


The ownership of land is based, and carried forward, on the contents of the documents deposited in the office of the public records. If surveys find, and by proper recordation make public notice of, discrepancies in boundaries, then the

Continued on Page 14

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
EXAMINATION SCHEDULE 1971 - 1972

Land Surveyor
April 8 - 15, 1972

Final Filing Dates
January 3, 1972



RONALD REAGAN
GOVERNOR

California Environmental Protection Program

Application for Personalized License Plates - Fee \$25
(Mail to DMV, P. O. Box 2770, Sacramento, CA 95808)

NAME _____
PRINT OR TYPE TRUE FULL NAME

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE.
I hereby make application for personalized license plates to be affixed to a passenger motor vehicle. I request the following combination of letters and/or numerals (combination not to exceed six positions or be less than two positions):

First Choice						
Second Choice						
Third Choice						

Location of DMV office where I will surrender my present license plates and current registration card in exchange for personalized license plates.

Office Name or Location _____
I have read the instructions on the reverse side hereof and understand the conditions under which these plates are to be issued.

SIGNATURE _____

STREET ADDRESS	APT. NO.
CITY	STATE
	ZIP CODE

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

SUSPENSE RECEIPT NO. _____ DATE FEES PAID _____

REG. 17 NEW 6/72

MAP REFERENCES *Continued from Page 13*

correction of title *must* be made through the deposition of one or more new documents in the public records' office properly executed by those parties having bonafide title and filed in accordance with the previously mentioned code sections.

As one prominent title attorney liked to remark, "you can't map a man out of his title."

In other words, a map is a tool of the trade and must be used properly with all consideration given to the exact need of the project.

Its loose adaptation to the determination of lines of ownership can defeat its purpose, or, its correlation with other matters and selective application can assure good continuity of title. ▲

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Responsible charge of varied office and field survey work in aggressive, well-equipped, medium-sized firm. Prefer someone with college background, active in community and professional affairs, with private business experience and ability to work well with others. Contact Mr. Gennis at Gennis, Gray & Justice, Engineers, Sacramento (916) 446-1421 or 944-1667. Equal opportunity employer.

B.S. DEGREE IN SURVEYING *Continued from Page 9*

geometric data adjustment (Purdue Univ.); machine computation and computer programming (Fresno State); urban planning; subdivision planning and design (Purdue Univ.).

These excellent new programs are just two of the many reasons that young people should be encouraged to study surveying. ▲

California Environmental Protection Program *

Personalized License Plate Application Instructions

1. Each application must include a \$25 fee, which will be deposited in the California Environmental Protection Fund. Make check or money order payable to the Department of Motor Vehicles.
2. Duplicate requests will be determined by lottery. If your choice is not available, but you would accept it preceded or followed by a number, 1 through 99, please indicate the number _____.
3. DMV will notify you of the plates you will be assigned.
4. Plates will be sent to the DMV office you indicate to exchange your present license plates.
5. If plates are intended for a new car to be purchased, indicate this on the DMV office line on the face of the form.
6. The department has the right to refuse any combination of letters and/or numbers that may carry connotations offensive to good taste and decency, or which would be misleading, or in conflict with any license plate series now issued. (Example BOB123 or 123BOB is not acceptable.)
7. The personalized plates will be your personal property subject to: (a.) Payment of an additional \$10 fee each calendar year. (b.) Payment of an additional \$12 fee each time the plates are transferred to another vehicle. (c.) Must be surrendered when you sell, trade or otherwise dispose of the vehicle to which they are assigned, if you do not transfer the plates to another vehicle at that time.

*California's Environmental Protection Program: to preserve and protect California's environment, especially by controlling air pollution generated by motor vehicles.

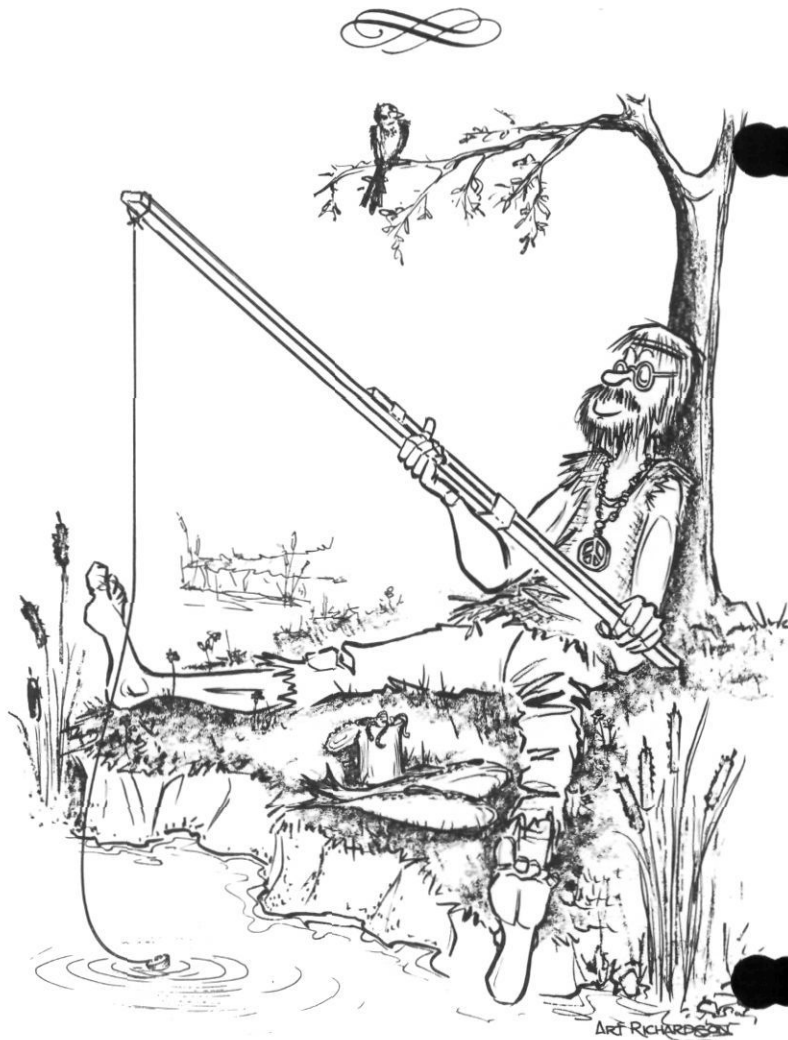
WHAT NEXT? *Continued from Page 11.*

It really isn't that bad, yet. The number of disciplines in West Virginia climbed to fifty-four, before they had to drastically change the system. And what did they do? They lumped them all into *one* category, called "Professional Engineers," and totally "unsplit" the profession.

That's where we're headed in California. The eventual "unsplitting" into a Universal Registration as "Professional Engineer" won't solve *all* the problems, but it will alleviate many of them. A "Professional Engineer" will still be able to call himself a "Civil-Engineer," or a "Land Surveyor" — if he can qualify. With a simple form to be mailed to the Board each year (along with his "Continuing Education" form) a registrant can indicate his expertise each year — and it may change. The system must largely be an "honor" one — and will not be officially reviewed — as long as he stays out of trouble.

Such a system should prove to be a substantial psychological bloc for the registrant — to keep him from straying outside his competence.

My opinion is that the Professional Engineer Registration System is the only compromise that will best assuage all the factions — and the most plausible method to resolve the dilemma that presently exists with Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors. ▲



... AND PEACE BE WITH YOU!

CALIFORNIA LAND SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION - 1972

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