



The California Surveyor

Institutional Affiliate of American
Congress on Surveying and
Mapping

THE VOICE OF THE LAND SURVEYORS OF CALIFORNIA

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1972

PRESIDENTS CORNER

Chuck Wooldridge, L.S.

"Recognizing that the true merit of a profession is determined by the value of its services to society, the 'California Land Surveyors Association' does hereby dedicate itself to the promotion and protection of the profession of Land Surveying as a social and economic influence vital to the welfare of society, community, and state." So states the Preamble of the Constitution of the California Land Surveyors Association.

Much has been said about the profession of Land Surveying, yet the Land Surveyors Act uses the word "profession" only once. Section 8751 prohibits the use of certain titles, including "professional engineer in land surveying," to those legally authorized to practice land surveying. Just what is this "profession" of land surveying?

Websters Collegiate dictionary defines profession as "a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation." State licensing requirements for land surveyors impose the same combination of education and experience as is necessary for professional engineering registration. The implication is that both require equal minimum qualification for the protection of the public.

Unionization has had many effects on surveying, primarily in pay and fringe benefits. The unions certainly were the first to attempt to fill the void as surveying was eliminated from Civil engineering education, and are probably doing a good job in technical training, for those interested. The Certified Party Chief receives higher pay than most Licensed Land Surveyors.

Lack of education has been blamed for many of the surveyors problems, and quite rightly so. Many of us lack the "broad academic background" held to be essential for any professional. Degree programs are just now becoming available for land surveyors, but they'll never replace the experience requirement. Schools may some day attempt to teach decision making concerning which old stake to hold, but judgement in such matters doesn't come from text books.

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A PRIMER ON LAWMAKING

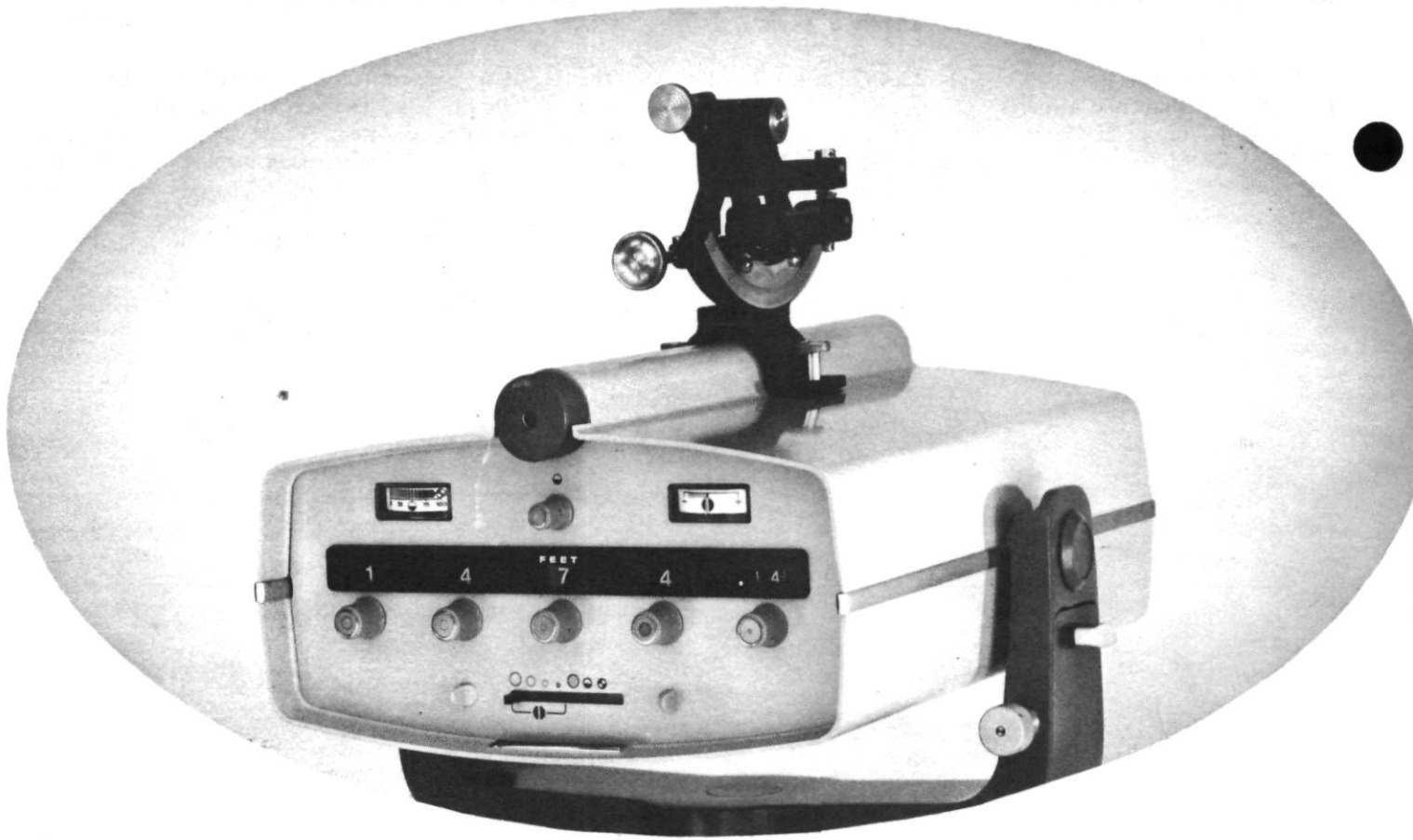
Eugene Lockton, L.S.

It is inherent in the autonomy of a society that it may define its own behavior norms. In recent times our society has preponderantly relied upon written regulations — laws — although some segments, Polynesian, Aboriginal Australian and others, lack the ability to create a library and their laws must be handed down through successive generations by word of mouth. Still other laws are of such longstanding existence as to have become instinctual mandates.

In the last few years "law" has become synonymous with "legislative enactment" at the same time carrying the connotation of wise regulation of the general nature imposed by the Old Testament kings, Solomon in particular. The latter condition simply can not exist within a democratic society, because Democracy is predicated upon the derivation of a proper course from the mass wisdom of the many with no regard for the possible greater capabilities of the few. As a substitute for the true democracy we have adopted a representational form of government. To this end we delegate law-making to a small elected group, which is expected to reflect the people's wish. If it actually did just that, the process would conform to democratic principles. But in fact, the immense demand for explicit regulation within our complex existence overburdens the legislative body to the point where division of work and specialization must be resorted to. From the elective membership, appointed committees are created for the many categories of legislation which will be proposed. The committee hears the arguments and makes its recommendation to the full house.

It is probable that there would be little activity for the committees if left to their own devices, for politicians too are governed by law, particular reference being had to the "Staying in Office Code," Chapter I entitled the "Don't Rock the Boat Act." All the waves are made by the citizenry, who, for their own reasons, want things changed. The change is a proposal to their own representative to author a bill.

Continued on Page 4



11405A VERTICAL CIRCLE

NEW VERTICAL CIRCLE FOR HEWLETT-PACKARD DISTANCE METERS

A new low-cost, lightweight (1.75 lb.) Vertical Circle for mounting on Hewlett-Packard Distance Meters. Called the HP11405A Vertical Circle, the instrument adds vertical angle measuring capability to the HP Distance Meter providing convenient field reduction of slope distances to horizontal distances when coupled with the power of the HP Model 35 Hand-Held Calculator. The HP Distance Meter-Vertical Circle system will find applications in traversing, setting out distances, cross sectioning and slope staking.

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Price of the HP11405A Vertical Circle is \$210.00 with immediate delivery.

Worth Looking Into

HEWLETT  PACKARD

DISTANCE METERS

Harold B. Davis, L.S.

Ed. Griffin, L.S.

The Board of Directors met on July 22, 1972 at the Royal Inn of the San Francisco Airport.

The first order of business was the adoption of Resolutions 72-7 and 72-8, chartering two new chapters, Central Coast, and Eastern Sierra. This action brings the number of chapters in the association to 16, with some others in the formative stage.

The secretary-treasurer reported on the financial situation. As of July 1, expenditures total \$6,998.95, with a cash balance of \$6,710.31.

The various committees then reported on activities. Jim Dowden, chairman of the A.C.S.M. Liaison Committee, is working on setting up a panel discussion with the Northern California Section of A.C.S.M. and C.L.S.A. chapters on the LS-CE Dichotomy.

Ed Griffin, chairman, reported on the activities of the Legislative Committee. This committee has reviewed many pieces of proposed legislation this year. SB1118, a proposal to recodify and amend the Subdivision Map Act, will probably become law. AB239, amending the Land Surveyors Act, including provisions for a L.S.I.T., will probably be enacted into law also.

At this time, the Secretary-Treasurer commented on a letter from A.C.S.M. regarding proposed regulations from H.U.D., relating to maximum changes allowed on F.H.A. loans. The difficulty is the usage of the term "Field-Survey," for a cursory inspection of a site. The Board adopted resolution 72-9, stating opposition to this term, and directed the Secretary-Treasurer to communicate with the appropriate federal official in this regard.

The Board then studied a proposal put forth by the Executive Secretary regarding collection of chapter dues by the state. After discussion, the Executive Secretary was directed to communicate with the chapters in order to ascertain their opinion of this proposal.

At the request of Bob Curtis, the board adopted a *Statement of Support* for summer work programs in surveying at the various community colleges, and requests for state and federal subsidies for these programs.

The next meeting of the board will be held at the Royal Inn of the San Francisco Airport on October 28, 1972, at 10:00 A.M. All members of the Association are invited to attend, observe, and present any comments on the Association or board activities. ▲

New C.L.S.A. Members - Second Quarter 1972

Regular Members

- John C. Nuessmann San Mateo
- John M. Peterson Anaheim
- Hugh B. Simpson Goleta

Affiliate Members

- Reuben B. Hurd San Lorenzo

Associate Members

- John E. Grindstaff Bakersfield
- L.E. Lambelet Cupertino

The legislative committee has worked very hard on a number of bills this year. The two bills that your committee spent the most time on were Senate Bill 1118 which is a complete revision of the subdivision map act and Assembly Bill 239 which makes substantial changes in the Land Surveyors Act.

A.B. 239 was originally introduced by Assemblyman Powers at the request of The Board of Registration for Professional Engineers. As first introduced it contained a number of provisions that we were concerned about. Your committee had prepared a bill revising the Land Surveyors Act. Assemblywoman Fong introduced our bill which became Assembly Bill 2276. This bill contained some of the same provisions that were in A.B. 239 plus the provision for a survey in training certificate.

At the request of the Registration Board Assemblyman Powers had also introduced A.B. 240 which requires separate fees for the civil engineers and land surveyors registration. At our request Assemblywoman Fong had introduced A.B. 2277 which provided for the same fees but in different language.

Assemblyman Powers became concerned about having two sets of parallel bills working their way through the legislature. He had his staff contact your committee with a request that since the bills contained the same provisions wouldn't we please drop ours. We pointed out that we did not think that the bills were identical. We felt that the surveyor in training was the main provision of Assembly Bill 2276 and that it was not even contained in A.B. 239. Assemblyman Powers was carrying his bill for the Board of Registration and they had to agree to any changes. We were asked if the provisions of A.B. 2276 were amended into A.B. 239 would we drop our bill. This we agreed that we would do. Three days of phone calls followed and it was finally agreed that the Board of Registration's staff would prepare amendments to A.B. 239 providing for the surveyor in training certificate subject to our approval. Over the next month the details were worked out between Assemblymen Fongs and Powers staffs. On June 30, 1972 an amended version of A.B. 239 sponsored by Assemblymen Powers and Fong was approved and our two bills A.B. 2276 and 2277 were sent to the inactive files. The bill was again amended on July 25, 1972. At this time we believe that A.B. 239 will be passed by the 1972 Legislature.

The main provisions of A.B. 239 as presently amended provide for:

An applicant no longer need be a citizen of the United States.

A separate application and fee for each division of the Land Surveyors examination.

A provision for a surveyors in training certificate for all applicants who pass the first division of the examination.

Deletes the education and experience qualifications for the first division of the examination. The qualifications for the second division are slightly different than those for the present examination.

A provision that all maps, plats, reports, descriptions or other documents issued by the licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer shall be signed by him to indicate his responsibility for them.

Continued on Page 10

When the proposed change is drawn up in the form of a bill, the various committees are polled to determine which shall hold the "hearings." The author's administrative assistant is responsible for arranging the series of appointments, hearing dates, etc., that will ensue. Not all committee members will invariably be in attendance. The author of the bill is nominally the spokesman for its passage, but he considers himself paid to process legislation, not to go out on the end of a limb for its enactment. If it appears to be a popular measure, several legislators may get on for the ride, because, the number of bills sponsored and passed reflects favorably upon the diligence of the lawmakers.

Assembly Bill No. 200 this year had 42 Assemblymen co-authors; it dealt with conservation, which is very big just now. The losers are lucky to hold a single sponsor for the full legislation gamut. "All interested parties" will be heard to speak on the measure. Broadly this means that those with an axe to grind may do their best to influence the committee in the direction of self-interest.

There is some similarity between the Hearing Room and the Judicial Chamber. Under the adversary system in our courts the two sides of a case are presumed to be fully exploited by each advocate. The Judge listens to both and, secure in his appointment, makes his decision. Under the committee system a greater diversity exists among those who may appear, either in support or opposition, and the Legislator is not secure in his appointment. There is no penalty as in football for "piling on," and the number of those appearing for one side is limited only by the capacity of the party to summon these "friends." The legislator who is insensitive to "numbers" and/or "friends" has yet to be elected.

This pressure is called "muscle," and this system, like democracy, is imperfect but apparently the best available. The "numbers" element is not representative of the voting public, but it does represent the core of the legislators' campaign funds. And "friends" are always good people to go along with. Unfortunately we have to earn friendships, and that may mean work for some of us.

In summary our behavior is now lawfully controlled by "muscle," but that's the way it started out anyway. ▲

HUD PROPOSED SETTLEMENT COSTS COMMENTS

The volume of replies received in response to recently published proposed settlement cost standards by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has resulted in extending the period of public comment from July 31 to August 31.

The proposed standards, first published in the Register on July 4, are a first step toward establishing maximums for surveys and field surveys in specific areas where the HUD Secretary determines that excessive charges are being collected from home buyers and sellers in connection with FHA-insured mortgage transactions.

While the initially proposed maximums are limited to the metropolitan areas of Cleveland, Newark, N.J., San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis and Washington, D.C., it is contemplated that standards will be set in the future for additional areas where the Secretary determines that costs are excessive. ▲

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Roger Swink, L.S.

The California Surveyor is beginning a new feature to promote interest and participation of surveyors in publishing your magazine. Each edition will carry the best answer(s) for the previous edition's problem with credit given to the person(s) submitting the answer. The examination problems from the 1970 Licensed Surveyors Examination are copyrighted by the Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and may not be reproduced without written permission from the Board. The Board is not involved in authorship of the solution. ▲

Problem D3 – Wt. 25 (L.S. Part D, August 1970)

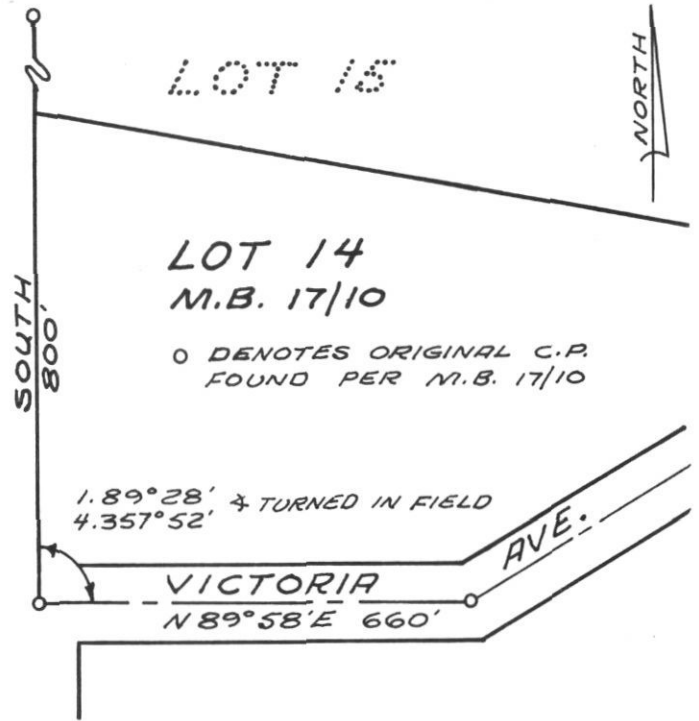
The Plat shown on the following page and identified as MB 17/10 represents the information submitted by your field crew. The legal descriptions as obtained from the Recorder's Office are reported below. Research indicates that neither of the two descriptions has been surveyed. Mr. Hampton, your client, wants his property corners established on the ground.

SCHLOSS Rec 9-18-51

All that portion of Lot 14 per MB 17/10 described as follows: Commencing at a point in the center line of Victoria Avenue as shown on said Map which bears North 89° 58' East 360 feet from the Southwest corner of said lot; Thence North 12° 37'40" West 330.45 feet to the Point of Beginning; Thence South 77° 44'50" West 294.04 feet to the westerly line of Lot 14; Thence North 0° 01'40" East along the westerly line of said lot (North) 539.50 feet to the Northwest corner of Lot 14; Thence South 80° 23'20" East along the northerly line of said lot (S80° 25'E) 269.11 feet to the Northwest corner conveyed to Reed W. Thomas, recorded 2270/187 O.R.; Thence South 2° 58'40" West along the westerly line of parcel so conveyed 273.04 feet; Thence South 12° 37'40" East 163.42 feet to the Point of Beginning.

HAMPTON Rec 10-27-58

All that portion of Lot 14 per MB 17/10 described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of said Lot 14, which is North 0° 01'40" East from the intersection of the center line of Victoria Avenue with said west line, a distance of 136.13 feet; Thence East with the center line of Victoria



Avenue, a distance of 160 feet; Thence North parallel with the west line of said Lot, 159.04 feet to the Southerly line of the land conveyed to Mary Schloss by deed recorded September 18, 1951 in Book 2824 of Official Records, page 4-28; Thence South 77° 44'50" West along the South line of said Schloss land, a distance of 163.44 feet more or less, to the West line of said Lot 14; Thence South along said West line to the Point of Beginning.

REQUIRED:

- a. What are the bearings and distances of Hampton's property?

Show your findings on the plat. For this part you may detach from the question book the following page, or you may reproduce it in your workbook.

- b. Explain briefly what you have done to develop the information necessary to locate Hampton's property corners? ▲

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COMMENTS AND LETTERS, From In, Out and Around

LINE AND DISTANCE SIMULTANEOUSLY

Roger Swink, L.S.

Almost since the arrival of electronic distancing equipment, surveyors have dreamed of the day when they were able to give line and distance simultaneously. The cumbersome and expensive early models of distancing equipment allowed the surveyor to measure with a high degree of accuracy, but not at the same time he was measuring angles. Progress has been made very rapidly since the introduction of the Wild-DI-10 Distomat, which mounts directly on Wild theodolites. The AGA Model 700 measures angles and distances with one unit set over the point and a second unit nearby on which the angles and distances are displayed. LSE will be introducing (probably by the time of this publication) the microRanger which the manufacturer claims will attach to most transits and theodolites.

It is the author's opinion that the DI-10 Distomat and the Model 700 do not warrant the expense and until the time comes when distancing equipment has undergone a number of more improvements (smaller more compact units, elimination of interference with the telescope of the theodolites, etc.) the practicing surveyor must make use of the equipment available. Toups Engineering, Inc., Dublin, California Office is currently using the Hewlett-Packard 3800A for measuring distances and setting points on line concurrently. Toups' first use of the 3800A as a transit was for the rough grade staking of a subdivision with dimensions of approximately 2,500 feet by 500 feet with an existing ground elevation variation of 20 feet at the extremes. The configuration of the subdivision was such that most rear lot lines were on long straight lines and approximately 50 percent of the front lot lines were on tangent lines also.

After setting control within the subdivision using standard methods, it becomes a matter of working between existing points to complete the staking of the subdivision. When two of these points are at the ends of a straight line, the 3800A can be used as a transit for giving line as well as giving distance. A sight should be set at the point the 3800A is not occupying since the distance meter has a tendency not to hold line very well when the vertical angle is changed frequently.

The field crew needs two-way radios (if possible) and a range pole equipped for attaching a reflector. The range pole can be bought from many suppliers or can be rigged by using a permaclad four foot section of range pole with a 5/8 x 11 thread base and taping a road level to the pole.

The chainman paces between points and sets a temporary nail on line near the distance of the point he is attempting to establish. He holds his combination range pole-reflector on the point to allow the instrument man to read the distance to the temporary point. He then measures ahead or back to set his permanent point and holds his range pole-reflector on the permanent point so that the instrument man can make a check of distance on the permanent point. Next, he paces his next point and repeats the procedure to set the point.

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DON'T ROCK THE BOAT - too much



LESS WE FORGET - 8762 B&P CODE

Within 90 days after the establishment of points or lines the licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer shall file with the county surveyor in the county in which the survey was made, a record of such survey relating to land boundaries or property lines, which discloses:

(a) Material evidence, which in whole or in part does not appear on any map or record previously recorded or filed in the office of the county recorder, county clerk, municipal or county surveying department or in the records of the Bureau of Land Management of the United States.

(b) A material discrepancy with such record.

(c) Evidence that, by reasonable analysis, might result in alternate positions of lines or points.

(d) The establishment of one or more lines not shown on any such map, the positions of which are not ascertainable from an inspection of such map without trigonometric calculations. ▲

DEAD LINE DATES FOR THE CALIFORNIA SURVEYOR	
Winter Edition	November 11, 1972
Convention Edition	December 9, 1972
Spring Edition	February 19, 1972

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

SUBDIVISION OF LAND IN RELATION TO GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PLANS

Don E. Ward, L.S.

Section 11510 of the Business and Professions Code defines "design" for subdivision maps:

"(a) 'Design' refers to street alignment, grades and widths, alignment and widths of easements and rights of way for drainage and sanitary sewers and minimum lot area and width. 'Design' also includes land to be dedicated for park or recreational purposes."

"(b) 'Design' also refers to such specific requirements in the plan and configuration of the entire subdivision as may be necessary or convenient to insure conformity to or implementation of applicable general or specific plans of a city or county."

The land surveyor or civil engineer historically has dealt with Paragraph (a) and has had little difficulty reducing this definition of "design" to cold facts and figures of a materialistic world. But Paragraph (b) has added a dimension to "design" that is not so easily deduced. The definition includes specific requirements "necessary or convenient to insure conformity to or implementation of general or specific plans of a city or county."

Other sections of the Map Act require that governing bodies shall not approve tentative or final maps unless they find the provisions of "design" and improvement are consistent with applicable general and specific plans. (Section 11526)

Another section precludes approval of a final map unless a specific plan has been adopted or complied with if adopted (11526.1).

And lastly, Section 11549.5 requires denial if findings are made that the map is not consistent with the general or specific plans.

Suddenly the knowledge of the general and specific plans become critical to the completion of subdivision maps.

General and specific plans are defined in Title 7, "Planning," of the Government Code.

Provisions of Section 65860 of the Government Code would appear to force all cities and counties to complete the general plan by January 1, 1973.

Section 65300 requires the adoption of a comprehensive long-term general plan to include land use, circulation, housing and conservation elements. Certain other elements are permitted such as recreation, circulation, transportation, transit, public services and facilities, public buildings, community design, housing, redevelopment, safety and such additional elements dealing with other subjects which in the judgment of the planning agency relate to the physical development of the county or city.

The method of adoption of the general plan is specified, which must be by resolution of both planning agency and governing body together with certain public hearings and published notice. (Sections 65302, 65303, 65351, 65352, 65354, 65355)

After the legislative body has adopted the general plan, the planning agency is directed to investigate and make recommendations to the legislative body upon reasonable and practical means of putting into effect the general plan, render annual reports to the legislative body and endeavor to promote public interest in and understanding of the general plan and regulations relating to it. (Section 65400) Continued on Page 9



C.L.S.A. First in Livermore National Little League

East Bay Chapter sponsorship by Guy R. King, L.S. of a little league team in the city of Livermore won first place in the Farm Division of the Livermore National Little League under the coaching of Don Britz, and managed by Joseph Urkan.

USGS NAMES NEW PACIFIC REGION ENGINEER

Roy R. Mullen, 48, has been appointed Pacific Region Engineer of the U.S. Geological Survey's Topographic Division. He succeeds Roy F. Thurston, who has accepted an appointment as Assistant Director.

Many California Land Surveyor Association members will remember Mr. Mullen from his talk at the Convention at South Lake Tahoe last March.

A native of Vineland, New Jersey, Roy Mullen served with the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II and attended the American University where he received his B.S. degree in Geology before joining the U.S. Geological Survey in 1951.

Roy spent the early part of his career in the Survey's Atlantic Region, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, where he worked in photogrammetric mapping except for one year spent in Field Surveys. In 1962 he was assigned as a staff engineer to the Branch of Research and Design, Office of Research and Technical Standards, McLean, Virginia. Working principally in photogrammetric instrumentation, he contributed to the development of the USGS Autoplot system and the USGS Orthophotoscope.

In 1965, he was designated as the Survey representative for the United Nations in supplying photogrammetric consultation to the Government of Greece.

In 1968, he was named Chief, Branch of Photogrammetry, Special Projects Office, and in 1969 he was assigned as Chief, Branch of Photogrammetry, Office of Research and Technical Standards, the position he held until his appointment as Chief, Pacific Region.

Roy is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Photogrammetry. He has served ASP as Director of their 1971 Annual Convention; as an instructor of photogrammetry in the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture; he is the author of ten technical papers in the field of photogrammetry; is a recognized lecturer on the subject, and has represented USGS at numerous national and international conferences. He was a contributing author to the Manual of Photogrammetry.

Roy assumed his new duties on June 25, 1972. ▲



FEBRUARY 16-18, 1973

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Specific plans are adopted much the same way general plans are adopted except that they are based upon the general plan (65450). The content of specific plans include detailed regulations, conditions, programs, and proposed legislation which shall be necessary or convenient for the systematic implementation of each element of the general plan listed in Section 65302 (65451).

Differentiating between the general and specific plan, although both to be legal are adopted much the same way, can be done thusly:

The general plan is a subjective statement of policy prepared to guide future physical development. It is not a set of mandatory hard and fast rules and regulations.

The specific plan on the other hand is an objective precise statement of regulations, conditions, programs and proposed legislation for systematic execution of the general plan.

A general plan is flexible and should change in the light of new conditions and new developments.

A general plan is a program concerned with thinking constructively about the future of the community. The administration of the general plan enables the planning agency to make investigations and recommendations to the legislative body upon reasonable and practical means of putting into effect the general plan. It is a basis for the efficient expenditure of funds relating to capital budgets, financial reports and regulations. Annual reports must be made to the legislative body concerning the status of the general plan. It must consult and advise with public officials and agencies, public utility companies, civic, educational, professional and other organizations and citizens relative to carrying out the general plan. At least three months before the end of each fiscal year all officials or boards or commissions whose functions include recommending plans for or constructing major public works, must submit to the planning agency for approval, classification and coordination, a list of proposed public works either to be planned for or constructed during the ensuing fiscal year.

After the adoption of the general plan, no street, square, park or other public ground or open space shall be acquired nor shall any street be disposed of, closed or abandoned and no building or structure shall be constructed or authorized in the area which the general plan applies until its location, purpose and extent have been submitted to and reported upon by the planning agency (65402).

It is my opinion that this section deals with restricting the action of the legislative body relative to the acquisition of real property and proposals of abandonment or construction of public buildings which are carried on by the legislative body. Dedication by the subdivision of land is not regulated by this section, but is regulated by the Subdivision Map Act.

However, the relationship of the Subdivision Map and the specific plan is quite different. While tentative and final maps are not specific plans, nor are the subdivision ordinance or zoning ordinances because such ordinances are subject to separate legislation, the specific plan is an important consideration in the design of tentative maps for two reasons:

1. Specific plans must coincide with or precede actions on tentative maps which can be defined as land projects in Section 11000.5 of the Real Estate Law.

2. Where specific plans have already been adopted, the tentative map design must conform to existing or planned rights of way, use of land about buildings (presumably public buildings), street and highway naming and numbering plans of buildings and properties or such other measures which have been enacted under Article 9 of the Planning Act for execution of the general plan. ▲

MARK MAINTENANCE

The National Geodetic Survey, NGS, (formerly the C&GS), NOAA, has been responsible for establishing and maintaining the nation's horizontal and vertical control networks for more than 160 years. These networks now consist of more than half a million marked control points in the U.S.

The maintenance of these networks is presently the responsibility of 15 full-time field engineers who regularly recover, repair or reset markers in danger of being disturbed. Anyone having information regarding markers that are in need of repair, are destroyed, or are in danger of being destroyed is requested to notify our Kansas City Office or Bureau Headquarters. Collect calls are accepted. The addresses of these offices are given below. Also listed are the names and addresses of the mark maintenance engineers assigned to California.

THE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY, NOAA
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852
PHONE: 301-496-8685

MID-CONTINENT FIELD DIRECTOR
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY, NOAA
ROOM 1436, FEDERAL BUILDING
601 EAST 12TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64106
PHONE: 816-374-3156

Leo A. Critchlow
260 Reichling Ave.
Pacifica, Calif. 94044

Jay L. Gummow
P.O. Drawer 3279
W. Riverside, Calif. 93509 ▲

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Still, I wonder just how many more technical courses directly related to his field are available to the hydraulic engineer than to the land surveyor. Civil engineering, yes! Any branch so broad, including as it does under California law, the entire land surveying profession, a substantial portion of engineering geology, limited building design, etc, can't help but need more than four years formal education.

Just what is the PROFESSION of land surveying? I won't accept the concept that it is possession of the legal right to practice, which is controlled under the police powers of the state. Nor does possession of a "sheepskin" attesting to certain academic accomplishments convey professionalism.

Nor is this concern with professionalism confined to California, or even the United States. The Canadian Institute of Surveying has opened its feature column, "The Legal Corner" in its quarterly journal to membership discussion of the topic. They quote G.W. Smith writing in the Australian Surveyor as fearing "that surveyors in Australia had come perilously close to the position where society would no longer consider them professionals."

And therein lies the true secret. Instead of squabbling over whether land surveying is a part of the engineering profession, or indeed a profession separate and apart, shouldn't we strive for public recognition? Is professional stature something gained by virtue of a college diploma, or a license to practice, or even a union pay rate category?

I say no. Professional stature is the respect of society. It is a way of life. It is bestowed gradually, as it is earned by an individual. When enough surveyors, individually, gain the respect of all with whom they have dealings, both in their practice and in their private lives, surveying will be a true profession. The practice of the "Golden Rule" in every action, public and private, will gain that respect that is professionalism. ▲

DIRECT SELLERS TO ASSIST IN COMPLAINT HANDLING

The Direct Selling Association, a national organization of over 100 companies involved in door to door selling, has volunteered to assist the California Department of Consumer Affairs in resolving complaints received against their members.

Consumer Affairs Director, John T. Kehoe, stated, "Most companies that engage in direct home sales are honest because they want satisfied customers who will buy merchandise a second and third time. These companies are worried about getting a bad name from dishonest competitors."

DSA provides as a service to consumers, an awareness campaign designed to point out dishonest practices and enforces a code of ethics whereby association members pledge themselves to deal fairly with consumers.

Kehoe, in accepting the assistance of the DSA, urged other national merchant associations to adopt formal consumer protection policies.

Complaints regarding door to door sales may be directed to:

DIVISION OF CONSUMER SERVICES
1021 O Street
Sacramento, California 95814 ▲

The only complications in using the 3800A for line and distance simultaneously are its tendency to lose line and reduce the slope distance to horizontal distance. The latter can be overcome by either using a transit alongside the 3800A for reading vertical angles or purchasing a vertical circle from Hewlett-Packard. The vertical circle (Model 11405A) mounts directly on the 3800A and the manufacturer claims an accuracy of ± one minute.

We can look forward to the day (in the not too distant future) when the surveyor will have available an instrument that will measure distances and angles simultaneously. This unit will allow reading angles in both positions of the telescope; it will be easily portable (much as the transit is now); it won't be encumbered by cords attached to another unit; and it will reduce slope distances to horizontal distances automatically. One of our dreams will have come true. ▲

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT Continued from Page 3

A provision that the Board can suspend or revoke a license or certificate by majority vote rather than the present two thirds vote.

The upper limits of the fees that the Board can fix are increased.

Your committee wishes to express its thanks to Assemblymen Fong and Powers and their Staffs and to the Staff of the Board of Registration for their patience and help in producing a bill that will make a substantial improvement in the Land Surveyors Act. ▲

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.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

<p>RANDLETT CLEGG & FOULK</p> <p><i>CIVIL ENGINEERS – LAND SURVEYORS REDWOOD CITY</i></p>	<p>RICKETT, REAVES & WARD</p> <p><i>CIVIL ENGINEERS – LAND SURVEYORS BAKERSFIELD</i></p>	<p>TOUPS ENGINEERING INC.</p> <p><i>CIVIL ENGINEERS PLANNERS LAND SURVEYORS CALIFORNIA</i></p>
<p>PHOTO-TECH INC.</p> <p>Photo Reproduction-Blueline Surveying Supplies</p> <p><i>CHICO</i></p>	<p>WANG</p> <p>LABORATORIES, INC.</p>	<p>SURVEYORS SERVICE CO.</p> <p>COSTA MESA</p>
<p>KERN INSTRUMENTS INC.</p>	<p>HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY</p> <p><i>Distance Meters Programmable Calculators Pocket Calculator</i></p>	<p>LOS ANGELES SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT CO. INC.</p>

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE CALIFORNIA LAND SURVEYOR'S ASSOCIATION

- MEMBER GRADE:** Have a valid California Land Surveyor's or Photogrammetric Surveyor's Licensed
- AFFILIATE MEMBER GRADE:** R.C.E. or those who rely upon the principles of land surveying.
- ASSOCIATE MEMBER GRADE:** Work in land surveying and be recommended by a member.

- a. Name _____ County _____
- b. Address _____ Zip _____
- c. Mailing Address _____ Phone No. _____
- d. Employment: Private _____ (Principal _____) Retired _____ Public _____
- Name of Firm or Agency _____
- e. Signature and L.S., P.S. or C.E. No. _____
- f. Recommended by (Associate & Affiliate Grade Only) _____

Dues schedule: *Member \$50.00 Affiliate \$25.00 *Associate \$10.00 (*Entrance Fee \$15.00)

Mail application and check to: California Land Surveyor Association P.O. Box 1363, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95403

FIRST YEAR'S ANNUAL DUES ARE TO BE PRO-RATED FROM DATE OF APPLICATION.

