

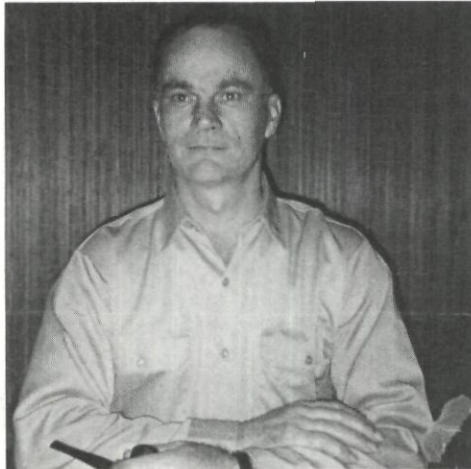
Institutional Affiliate of American  
Congress on Surveying and  
Mapping

# The California Surveyor

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

1969-7

January 1969



HERBERT J. SCHUMACHER

## PRESIDENT, HERBERT J. SCHUMACHER

Herb was born in Sonoma, California in 1931 and received his education in San Francisco. He served four years in the Marine Corps. He graduated in Surveying and Mapping in 1956 from City College of San Francisco. After working for several surveying firms in the San Francisco Bay Area, Herb moved to Sebastopol in 1959. Licensed in 1963, he is presently employed by a Land Surveying firm in Santa Rosa.

## CONVENTION NOTE

Members, non-member licensees and candidates to the profession are urged to attend the Third Annual Convention to see what we have to offer. Bring your wives so that they may join in the festivities. The Ladies Auxillary of the New York State Association, in their little advance program always say, "Don't forget to bring your husband." One of our ladies said at our convention in S. F. last year, "There is no reason why Land Surveyors shouldn't go first-class."

ANNUAL DUES OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE STILL \$12  
1969 DUES ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE  
MAIL TO GEORGE P. COLSON, SEC. -TREASURER  
1414 FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA

## ADDRESS CHANGES

In order to make this periodical function as a freeway of communication it will be absolutely necessary that we know your address at all times. When you move or change your address, notify us immediately. Your new address will be published herein and many mailing lists will be corrected at once accordingly. This applies to all readers as well as members. If the address we have used is not proper, please advise us of the best address by which we can reach you. Please be sure to include your zip code number.

## EDITORIAL

The growth and importance of professional societies have evolved primarily because they are able to accomplish statewide and nationwide objectives not otherwise possible. They provide the strength of numbers and the spreading and sharing of costs to solve the problems of the profession. Professional associations become a vital necessity when a profession finds itself faced with major problems beyond the capabilities and financial capacity of the individual.

"It is out of the concept of ministry--of the assuming of responsibility for the vital affairs of others because of superior specialized knowledge--that there have grown the idealism of the professional man and the recognition in him by others of a quality of altruism which is its own reward. Upon this recognition by the people is based the continuance of a profession, for it exists only as the people, because of confidence in its integrity and faith in its general beneficence, permit it to maintain its prerogatives and to speak with authority in its own field."

The members, who, at the beginning of 1966 were framing the Constitution of our association, must have sensed somehow the above thought expressed by Dr. Vannevar Bush because the preamble of our constitution reads, "Recognizing that the true merit of a profession is determined by the value of its services to society, the California Licensed 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."

# ABOUT COMMITTEES

Following is the December, 1967 Resolution of the Board of Directors of the California Licensed Land Surveyors Association to establish the basic responsibilities and duties of the Standing Committees.

Section 1. The President shall appoint the Chairman of all Standing Committees. Each committee member shall serve for a one-year term, but may be reappointed from year to year.

Section 2. Each Committee should:

- a. Familiarize itself with, and keep abreast of, developments in its particular field of responsibility.
- b. Develop and recommend State Association policy and procedure with respect to its particular field of responsibility.
- c. Interpret questions arising in connection with established policy and procedure.
- d. Take such action as the Board of Directors may direct with respect to approved policy and procedure or in connection with specific studies and investigations requested by the President or the Board.
- e. Make timely and appropriate recommendations to the Board of Directors as to funds needed to execute plans approved by the Board.
- f. Advise and cooperate with other committees in carrying out related functions.
- g. Make quarterly and annual reports of progress to the Board of Directors, in writing, outlining the work done by the committee up to that time and reporting upon all chapter communications and resolutions referred to it.

Section 3. Each committee's field of responsibility is determined, roughly, by its name. A committee will assume responsibility for any matter properly referred to it though it might overlap another committee's field of responsibility. In such case, the responsible committee may ask the assistance of such other committee.

## A. Constitution and By-Laws:

1. Promote uniformity between the State Association and the Chapter Constitution and By-Laws.
2. Study amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association and of the Chapters and make recommendations of desirable changes in order to facilitate and expedite the furtherance of State Association objectives.

## B. Membership:

1. Verify the qualifications of the applicant and recommend action to the Board of Directors. (Const.)
2. Bring the purposes and program of the State Association before the profession in order to enlist support, endorsement and affiliation.
3. Assist the State Association and the Chapters in development of membership campaign material.

## C. Education:

1. Attempt to research the material on land surveyor education which has been compiled by national organizations such as ACSM and the National Council for Land Surveyors. Work toward the accumulation of material for a library and bibliography of land surveying education material. (Added)
2. Confer and cooperate with California Schools in order to secure improvements in the Education of Land Surveyors by improving the curricula, plant and teaching talents of the faculty.

## D. Legislative:

1. Sponsor the passage of legislation approved by the State Association and oppose passage of legislation

considered by the State Association to be adverse to the interests of the Land Surveying Profession.

2. Represent the State Association in legislative matters.

## E. Nomination Committee:

(The duties of the Nominating Committee are set forth in detail in Section 7 of Article III of the By-Laws.)

## F. Public Relations and Publicity:

1. Represent the State Association before the public, the press, civic associations and other groups.
2. Conduct publicity campaigns through newspapers and other media to inform the public regarding land surveying and to impress the public favorably on behalf of the Land Surveying Profession.
3. Inform the public on the qualifications of Land Surveyors and the desirability of appointing Land Surveyors to public bodies.
4. Campaign to secure due credit for the Land Surveyors in connection with work done by them.
5. Produce and edit official publications of the State Association other than the quarterly periodical arranged for by the Board.

Written by Robert W. Curtis

# LETTER TO RECENT LICENSEES

Due to some troubles we are having in the area of communications, our message may not have been reaching you. You certainly must, as a licensed land surveyor, feel a certain professionalism which you would not feel were you not licensed. Society extends to you privileges as an expert in a very important field and expects of you in return, an extra margin of responsibility for your actions.

It is that professionalism which is the subject of the endeavors of CLLSA. For your information, the following facts are brought to your attention:

CLLSA is affiliated with the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping along with 41 other State Land Surveyors Societies throughout the U.S.A.

CLLSA is a member of the National Council for Land Surveyors and each year sends a delegate to the Convention of that council in Washington, D.C.

CLLSA is registered with the office of the Secretary of the State of California as a non-profit Association.

CLLSA, in 1968, caused the Governor to proclaim the first full week in August as "Land Surveyor Week in California."

CLLSA is composed of local chapters which work on the local level to improve relations between land surveyors and local governing bodies.

CLLSA will make itself felt in California society through the efforts of its Education, Liaison with Government, Interprofessional Relations and Public Relations Committees.

YOU owe it to yourself to become a member, to investigate its professional and educational advantages to you and to see what you may contribute in addition to your financial contribution.

CLLSA is planning its 3rd Annual Convention at the Charter House Motel in Anaheim California (just across Harbor Boulevard from Disneyland) February 27 and 28 and March 1, 1969.

## NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

The following newly elected officers were announced at the January Board of Directors meeting to serve with President Schumacher. Jim McPheeters was the only Director-at Large re-elected from last year.

The President immediately appointed Bob Curtis to fill the vacant position of Membership Committee Chairman. It was announced that Professor Edward F. Kulhan from Fresno State College has been appointed to the vacant position of Education Committee Chairman. F. T. "Tom" Caporaal was appointed by last year's Board, delegate to the National Council for Land Surveyors at the ACSM Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

### VICE-PRESIDENT, ROBERT W. CURTIS

Born in Pennsylvania in 1932, Bob served in the U.S. Army in Europe from 1949 to 1952. Starting his surveying career with PG&E in 1952, he worked in the Northern California area on all types of survey work with various private surveyors. In 1965 he joined with Richard J. Stephan to form the company of Stephan & Curtis in Healdsburg and Santa Rosa.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER, GEORGE P. COLSON

Born in New York in 1918, George moved to California where he received his education and began his surveying career in 1936. After serving with the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, during World War II in Europe, he returned to work for private surveyors in the Southern California area. His experience has covered many years work in the Middle East, where during a five-year stay he had his own survey business in Iraq.

### DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, ROSS ARMSTEAD

Born in Hanford, California in 1910, Ross attended school in this state. His military record includes two terms, one with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and one with the U.S.N.R. His employment record includes fourteen years as a civilian with the Corps of Engineers. At present he is in business for himself at Soquel. He is also a member of A.C.S.M., C.C.C.E.&L.S. and has been active in the affairs of C.L.L.S.A.

### DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, WILLIAM O. GENTRY

Although born in Ardmore, Oklahoma, Bill has spent most of his working days in California. His range of experience has run from military base installations to railway layout to private practice. He was associated with J. A. Ross in Fresno as a principal for 18 years, and at the present time has his own firm.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION FEBRUARY 27-28 & MARCH 1 AT THE CHARTER HOUSE MOTEL, ACROSS HARBOR BOULEVARD FROM DISNEYLAND IN ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

### DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, JOSEPH J. SCHERF

Joe has been active in the C.L.L.S.A. since its inception in 1966. He is in private practice, having his own business in Ukiah since 1963. Born in New York in 1923, he graduated from Purdue University in Forestry. His military service was three years with the U.S. Air Force in the CBI Theatre during World War II. Member of the Canadian Institute of Surveying.

### DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, JAMES E. MCPHEETERS

Jim has been active in the C.L.L.S.A. serving as a Director for 1968, as well as being a member of the C.C.C.E.&L.S. and A.C.S.M. Born in 1911, he served his military duty with the U.S. Navy for two years during World War II. His experience has included ten years with the California Division of Highways and also time with the City of Fresno. He has been in private practise since 1957 and has his own firm in Fresno.

### DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, C. A. WOOLDRIDGE, JR.

Seattle, Washington is Chuck's birthplace. He gained his experience in that state as well as Oregon and California. He has been employed in public and private office. At present he is Data Processing Manager for George C. Bestor and Associates, Inc., in Carmel. In addition, he is very active in C.C.C.E.&L.S., having served as Secretary-Treasurer and Director of the Monterey Bay Chapter.

## 1968 ACSM CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

March 22 and May 25 were the dates of two planning meetings held at the P.G.&E. office in Fresno for the purpose of planning the program for the 1968 ACSM California Conference. The "1968 California Conference" was a joint meeting of the Northern and Southern Sections of ACSM in California. Joint general chairmen were Mike Aggeler and Harold Johnson.

Chairmen selected for the various committess were Leo Woods, Monte Anderson, Alvin Pond, Mike Burroughs, John Knight, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Woods, Richard Mitchell, William Angeloni, Ernie Pintor, George Gary, William O. Gentry and George Francischini. The "Conference" which was held in Carmel Friday and Saturday, September 27 and 28, was packed with interesting speakers who had very interesting subjects to talk about. Among the somewhat non-technical speakers was our Director-at-Large, James N. Dowden of Sacramento who addressed the assembly on the subject of "Why a Land Surveyors Association in California?"

#### CHAPTER SECRETARIES

SEND US YOUR NEWS-MEETING NOTICES,  
NEW MEMBERS, NEW OFFICERS, PROGRAMS,  
YOUR ARE OUR MOST IMPORTANT REPORTERS.  
DON'T FORGET YOUR ANNUAL REPORTS.

# BASIC LEGAL INFORMATION FOR LAND SURVEYORS

- Discussion -

Land surveyors deal professionally with boundaries. In California, they have many other duties. They are authorized by statute to obtain, evaluate and report evidence relating to boundaries. The quasi-judicial function of the land surveyor has been frequently discussed. Descriptions, calculations, monuments, and maps simply are different ways of expressing boundaries.

Every boundary problem is a technical question of mixed fact and law. "What are boundaries is a matter of law; but where they are is a matter of fact." White vs. Spreckels, 75 Cal. 610. It is impossible to locate any boundary without simultaneously correlating the factual and legal factors controlling that location. The legal definition of the class of the boundary to be located must be determined. The evidence concerning both the intended and physical locations of the boundary thus defined must be studied and construed. (C.C.P. 2077). The final location is necessarily the result of an analysis and correlation of both the legal and factual controls. The resolution of conflicts is an art in which a high degree of skill and knowledge is required. Definitions, documentary descriptions, testimony and topography all must be correlated, construed and resolved. The law and the land must agree.

Boundaries never exist in the abstract. They always are a boundary of a parcel of land. Boundaries simply are the outline of the shape of the parcel. Parcels of land always are the result of a past or future change in the title to lands. It is impossible to determine a boundary without considering the title by which it was, or is, created. The boundaries are the extent of the title conveyed. They may, or may not, agree with the description in the conveyance. It is not, agree with the description, that controls the location of the boundaries.

It is impossible to separate the subjects of title and boundaries. Titles always are of a specific parcel of land with specific boundaries. The determination that the boundaries have not changed during a transaction is a boundary question. Any transfer of title, or failure to transfer title, also involves the boundaries of that parcel of land. Any change of a boundary also involves a change of the title. Titlemen, title attorneys, and land surveyors all have a different view of the same subject, a parcel of land. Title and boundaries are almost the same subject to the surveyor. A professional knowledge of all the aspects of land title law that create or control boundaries is prerequisite to the practice of land surveying. Surveyors necessarily deal with land titles.

Land surveyors professionally prepare and construe real property descriptions. It is impossible to do either without evaluating and construing the documents and title matters pertaining to those descriptions. No one can write a proper description without construing it. To properly construe a description one must have the knowledge needed to write it. For example, a deed "grants" a parcel of land in which such a grantor held no existing title to the East half. Later the same "grantor" acquires the East half of the same parcel. Where does the doctrine of after acquired title place the boundary if the word "grant" in the first conveyance was followed by the words "all of my interest"? The retracement of boundaries requires a detailed professional knowledge of the rule of real property conveyances. Real property descriptions cannot be considered apart from the documents in

which they are set forth and the lines of physical possession. The surveyor necessarily deals with documents, not descriptions in the abstract.

A knowledge of conveyances has to be based upon a knowledge of contracts. All conveyances of land titles involve a contract. All land transactions are a contract which necessarily has to be construed to determine the boundaries. For example, part of a parcel of tidelands lies within two miles of a city incorporated after the application to purchase was approved (and after the payment of the 20% of the price, as required by statute) but prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Purchase by which title passed. Is the boundary at the line originally surveyed and described in the approved application or is it the line located two miles distant from the city? Does the U.S. Constitution or the State Constitution control the location of this boundary? Does the State have the power to rescind its contract, if such a contract has been entered? When was the State's offer accepted? (See Banning Co. vs. People, 240 U.S. 142.) Every boundary involves contractual considerations. Land surveyors have to know the rules of contracts in order to establish or retrace boundaries.

Deeds evolved from contracts. Deeds are based upon contracts. Deeds occur as contracts. Warranty deeds are continuing contracts. Every "grant" deed contains certain contractual warranties implied by the use of the word "grant". (C.C. 1113 & 1114.) Boundary agreements are contracts. A study of contracts is prerequisite to a knowledge of boundaries. A study of contracts is also necessary to the surveyor for several other reasons.

Surveying is a business as well as a profession. Even if employed by a governing body, any surveyor deals with contracts. Governments have many contracts with title companies, consulting land surveyors, other consultants and expert witnesses, map reproduction services, and many other phases of government business. Photogrammetric Mapping will be the subject of a large number of contracts in the future. Without a knowledge of contracts, no land surveyor is professionally competent.

Land surveyors have to continue their training in order to remain competent. Subordinates have to be trained. Many land surveyors deal with highly specialized problems concerning water boundaries in which few persons are fully trained. New personnel cannot be expected to already know the answers to questions that have confused our Supreme Courts.

In order to properly train land surveying personnel, an orderly course of study should be developed. It should include, but not be limited to, contracts, conveyances and boundaries in that order. Cadastral boundary control is a complex subject.

The subject of contracts is so basic and well settled that any good course in business law should suffice to train personnel in the subject of contracts to the extent required for surveying practice. Individual study of the College Outline of Business Law also should suffice. The same text contains a good discussion of the basics of conveyances. So does the Civil Code.

The required study of land titles and conveyances is far more complex. The Handbook for Titlemen, the CLTA text on Mexican and U.S. Grants, Ogdens California Real Property Law and Cal. Jur. 2d. on Deeds, form a California oriented professional course of study. For lecture-oriented individuals there are a number of evening courses that cover the elements of the subject. Occasionally professional courses such as "California Real Estate Law", developed by Arthur G. Bowman, or the Real Estate Certificate Program are offered. Such advanced courses should be made available to all land surveyors and to all personnel qualified to take them. Probably the Association should join with other organizations to obtain the re-

quired number of students to request that such courses be given.

Boundaries, less frequently, are the subject of classes. Formerly a course was offered by the University of California Extension Service. It was terminated by the State budget cuts. A course entitled "Boundary Control and Legal Principles", based upon the book by Curtis M. Brown of that title, is offered in Los Angeles and San Diego. Perhaps similar courses might be offered in San Francisco and Sacramento, if enough students requested them.

There are a number of good texts on boundaries. The older texts: Skelton's Boundaries and Adjacent Properties, and Clark on Surveying and Boundaries are good but not specifically based upon modern California law and practice. Land Survey Descriptions, by William C. Wattles (published by Title Insurance and Trust Co.) is a good text on that specific part of the subject. The three books by Curtis M. Brown: Boundary Control for Surveyors in California, Boundary Control and Legal Principles, and (with Winfield H. Eldridge) Evidence and Procedures for Boundary Location are the best for the purpose. The first is out of print but most of the older California land surveyors have a copy. The second is the best for a basic text for a course or individual study. The third is an excellent supplement and reference book. Two other texts are of value: Cal. Jur. 2d on Boundaries and on Waters and both should be required reading in the training program herein discussed.

It would be possible, and perhaps practical, for the Association to develop a specific course on water boundaries in California. It should be based upon the texts listed above and the cases cited therein. (Some additional, new cases would be needed.) No other procedure would be as well suited to the needs of those land surveyors involved in boundary surveys presenting such highly specialized problems.

In closing, I quote Chief Justice Thomas M. Cooley: "Surveyors are not and cannot be judicial officers, but in a great many cases, they act in a quasi-judicial capacity with the acquiescence of parties concerned, and it is important for them to know by what rules they are to be guided in the discharge of their judicial functions."

By: John W. Snell, L.S. 2914

## ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS

At the January 11, 1969 Board of Directors meeting in Oakland, the following two resolutions were adopted by the Association. The resolutions were prepared by the Legislative Committee headed by Joseph J. Scherf, after seven committee meetings held in Mill Valley, Santa Rosa, and Stockton. The entire Legislative Report including program recommendations and resolutions, was accepted. Please note that comments are requested at the end of each resolution.

### Land Surveyors' Act

Whereas: The practice of Land Surveying requires that all persons who practice be licensed under the Land Surveyors' Act, and

Whereas: The public interest is no longer being protected by the exemption of Civil Engineers from becoming licensed under the Land Surveyors' Act, due to the complete lack of land surveying education in modern civil engineering schools and due to the lack of comprehensive testing by the Board of Registration of Civil Engineering candidates in the field of Land Surveying, and

Whereas: The Land Surveyors' Act must be amended to eliminate the exemption of Civil Engineers and to grandfather all Civil Engineers with four years professional level surveying experience, and

Whereas: The Legislative Committee's proposal to amend the Land Surveyors' Act does accomplish the above goal with the most economy of changes and exposures, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the C. L. L. S. A. hereby accepts the Legislative Committee's proposal and orders that the Legislative Committee begin at once to introduce the Legislative Committee's proposal at the 1969 Legislative Session, and be it further

Resolved: That upon adoption, this board of Directors Resolution be printed in the next edition of the California Surveyor with a copy of the Legislative Committee's proposal and an explanation from the Legislative Committee concerning the work for the information and comments of members of the Association.

## PROPOSAL ADOPTED

"Practical Proposal" modifications to the Land Surveyors' Act:

1. Remove the civil engineers' exemption from the Land Surveyors' Act by:

a) eliminating section 8731 which reads (struck out words be eliminated).

~~Section 8731.---A registered civil engineer and a civil engineer exempt from registration under Chapter 7 of Division 3 of this code are exempt from licensing under this chapter and may engage in the practice of land surveying with the same rights and privileges, and the same duties and responsibilities of a licensed land surveyor.~~

b) eliminate the appropriate wording from section 6731 in the last sentence which reads (struck out words to be eliminated):

Section 6731.-----"Civil engineering also includes city and regional planning insofar as any of the above features are concerned therein, ~~and land surveying as defined in Chapter 15 (commencing at Section 8700) of Division 2.~~"

c) striking out all references in the Land Surveyors' Act to civil engineers and/or their registering.

2. "Grandfather in" civil engineers who apply and qualify under the following new section (underlined):

Section 6768. Any civil engineer registered in the state may apply for, and be issued, a license as a "land surveyor" provided he makes application to the Board on or before June 30, 1970, and provided further that he submits evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has had four years of professional level land surveying experience.

3. Define "area of practice" for land surveyors by adding the following under Section 8726, after (i) (underlined):

Section 8726. (j) Land surveying authorized under this chapter may include land planning and subdivision of land as defined in Chapter 2 (commencing at Section 11500) of Division 4 of this code.

Relationships and conflicts between the above proposed legislative bill and the proposed Chartered Engineers legislative bill, sponsored by the California Society of Professional Engineers, were discussed at a meeting on January 25. Legislative Chairman, Joseph J. Scherf and other members of the committee attended a meeting of the Legislative Committee of C. S. P. E. at the Sacramento Metropolitan Airport on the invitation of their Legislative Chairman, Mr. Paul Guyer.

# CHARTERED ENGINEERS' ACT

Whereas: There exists much confusion concerning the desirability of and the implications of the previously proposed Charter Engineers legislation on the Land Surveying profession, and

Whereas: The Association has been led to believe that there is strong opposition to any modification of the Chartered Engineers legislation as it now stands in Committee, and

Whereas: The C. L. L. S. A. has never been consulted for our view or opinions, nor has our support been solicited, nor has the Association ever had an opportunity to obtain an unbiased opinion concerning the legislation as it now stands in committee, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Board neither approves nor disapproves of the Chartered Engineers' Act at this time, and be it further

Resolved: That the Board of Directors will have a detailed study made of the proposed Chartered Engineers' Act to determine its effect on the Land Surveyor, in order to better inform the membership of its implications, and be it further

Resolved: That this study is to be made by an independent legislative analyst and paid for with Association funds not to exceed \$500.00, and the following Acts be provided the analyst: 1) The Land Surveyors' Act, 2) The Civil and Professional Engineers' Act, 3) The Subdivision Map Act, 4) The proposed modifications to the Land Surveyors' Act as developed by the C. L. L. S. A. Legislative Committee, 5) The proposed Chartered Engineers' Act, and be it further

Resolved: That provided that the study proves the Chartered Engineers' Act to be in the best interests of the Land Surveying profession and provided that the above Modifications to the Land Surveyors' Act are accomplished, the C. L. L. S. A. will enthusiastically and actively support the Chartered Engineers Act legislation, and be it further Resolution be printed in the next edition of the California Surveyor for the information and comments of all Association members.

## SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL

Believe it or not: There is a proper form in which material for publication should be presented. That form was described in the last previous issue of this paper. Within the past two years there was an article in Surveying and Mapping Journal explaining this. Briefly, send two typewritten copies, double-spaced, one inch margins.

## OFFICIAL NAME CHANGE

An action commenced at the First Annual Meeting in Fresno was finalized in Oakland January 11 when the Board of Directors officially changed the name of the Association to, "California Land Surveyors' Association". Action had been deferred to use up a great deal of printed matter.

# ALL LICENSEES TO BE REACHED

It was moved and approved by the Board of Directors, at their meeting of April 20 in Santa Cruz, that the next four editions of the California Surveyor be sent to all licensed land surveyors in this State. The idea is to notify the profession of our efforts on its behalf.

## MEETINGS SACRAMENTO CHAPTER C. L. L. S. A.

A meeting of the Sacramento Chapter of C. L. L. S. A. was held on Tuesday, December 10, 1968 at 7:30 p. m. in Room 133 of the Resources Building in Sacramento. The purpose of the meeting was to elect new officers and to establish a program for the coming year.

The appointed nominating committee had met and deliberated to prepare a ballot of selected candidates who were willing to serve the Chapter during 1969.

Candidates elected and their offices are as follows:

President	Edward R. Reding	Sacramento
Vice-President	John H. Beaver	Sacramento
Secretary	Kenneth L. Hodel	Tahoe City
Treasurer	Stanley J. Reinfeld	Sacramento
Sgt. at Arms	Orville L. Cain	Auburn

Discussion centered around the proposed changes in the Land Surveyors' Act. The next meeting was set for January 14, the place to be announced at a later date, for the purpose of further discussions about the Surveyors' Act and program plans for 1969. All State members in the area Lodi, Woodland, Davis, Marysville, Grass Valley, Lake Tahoe, Auburn, Placerville, etc. are urged to attend chapter meetings, join and get in your two-bits worth.

The January 14 meeting was held in the Resources Building. Program planning advanced and the newly elected officers were installed. The decision was made to hold meetings monthly, on the second Tuesday of each month, planning the meetings two months in advance. The March 11 meeting has been set for Placerville and will be a dinner meeting with Homer Banks, Jr. making the arrangements as Program Chairman for that meeting.

Present at the February 11 meeting of the Sacramento Chapter, CLSA, were Ed Reding, President; John Beaver, Vice-President; Stan Reinfeld, Treasurer; Ken Hodel, Secretary and members Homer Banks, Gene Foster, Ray Jacobsen, Jim Dowden and Pat Osborne. Following the business meeting a discussion was had concerning the proposed Chartered Engineers proposal and the future of the Land Surveying Profession in general. Homer Banks, Jr., Program Chairman for the Raffles Hotel in Placerville and the speaker, Mr. Jeffrey Hughes, Placerville attorney, speaking on land matters.

Sacramento Chapter, 21 members strong and growing, has officially offered to act as hosts to the Fourth Annual Meeting at Sacramento in 1970. We mean it!

# NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SECTION ACSM

Auditorium, 1st Floor, Resources Building, 9th and "O" Streets, Sacramento, was the scene the evening of November 15, 1968, of a meeting of the Northern California Section ACSM, jointly with A.S.P., A.S.C.E., and C.L.L.S.A. Director Charles E. Moore arranged for the meeting and the program which featured two speakers from the California State Lands Division.

Mr. Robert Nady, Supervisor of Litigation and Research, and Mr. James N. Dowden, Supervising Land Surveyor, Cadastral Engineering, spoke on their particular interests in Resolving Title and Boundary Problems Relating to Sovereign and Other State Lands. Members and guests were given a conducted tour of the recently completed Department of Water Resources Aqueduct Control Center.

New officers for 1969 were announced as follows: Chairman, Leo Woods, Geo. Bestor & Associates, Carmel Vice-Chairman, Paul Wolf, Univ. Calif., Berkeley Secy-Treas., Joel Readio, Monterey Peninsula College Reporter, John W. Knight, P.G.&E., San Francisco Director, James McPheeters, McPheeters & Assoc., Fresno Director, Edw. P. Schwafel, E.P.S. Eng. Inc., Vallejo

## CALIFORNIA COUNCIL

The 17th Annual Convention of the California Council of Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors has been set for January 30, 31 and February 1, 1969 at the Hotel Del Coronado, Coronado, California. Mr. Robert K. Fogg, General Chairman of the 1969 Convention will deliver the Welcoming Address for a very excellent program which has been prepared. Among the many very interesting things offered are a panel discussion, Unusual Land Boundary Litigation composed of panelists Curtis M. Brown, Charles W. Christensen and Richard A. Grant; a trip to Tia Juana for dinner, dog races and jai alai games, which your editor and his wife have experienced and can acclaim, and an excursion to the long awaited Coronado Bay Bridge.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SECTION ACSM

The Southern California Section of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the California Licensed Land Surveyors Association held a joint meeting in Los Angeles on Tuesday, June 25, 1968, at the Southern California Edison Company Auditorium.

Speakers and topics were:

Curiosity, Court Cases and Title, Gurdon P. Wattles.  
Professionalism, Ethics and Economy, F. T. (Tom) Caporaël.

The Origin and Purpose of CLLSA and the Meaning of Affiliation with ACSM, Eugene L. Foster.

ACSM members held a short business meeting immediately following the technical program.

## EDITORIAL

Member, Don Ward, has done an extremely good job of outlining the basic elements of proper rules of order in the article which follows. In its simple form it is more than worth the time of everyone to read it carefully several times. As pointed out, Officers and Directors, particularly, will find its contents invaluable in the conduct of their affairs:

### Duties as Chairman: President (Page 236)

To open session at the time at which assembly is to meet.

To call members to order.

To announce the business before the assembly in the proper order in which it is to be acted upon.

To recognize members entitled to the floor.

To state and to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved.

To enforce the rules and orders of the assembly.

A presiding officer should have at his side: Copy of Constitution and By-Laws and a copy of Roberts Rules of Order. (Revised)

Any time questions of privileges are raised, it is a privileged question (Sec. 19) and should be specifically reviewed at that moment by reference and reading of the document which contains the answer to the question.

Recommend to each office to specifically read that section of Roberts Rules of Order (Revised) which applies to his office.

All officers, including members of the Board of Directors, should study Roberts Rules of Order (Revised).

A motion is a proposal that the Association take certain action, or that it express itself as holding certain views. (Page 33)

It is the duty of the chair to immediately state the question; then it is before the assembly for consideration and action. (Page 39)

The Presiding officer has the right to require any main motion, amendment, or instruction to a committee to be in writing. (Page 34)

Motions shall be written:

1. Can be by President. 2. Can be by Secretary.
3. Can be by member presenting motion.

Secretary to furnish the chairman of a committee the names of the members, the papers, or matters referred to it and such instructions decided upon. (Page 245)

When committees are appointed to investigate or to report upon certain matters, the report should close with or be accompanied by formal resolutions covering all recommendations so that when their report is made, no motion is necessary except to adopt the resolutions. (The committee should never leave to others the responsibility of preparing resolutions to carry out their recommendations. They should consider this as one of their most important duties. (Page 215)

Report from committee should restate what it has been directed to do and the progress it is making.

Since motions are orders for action or an expression in the form of policy, it must be directed to some individual or committee chairman to execute and put into operation.

It automatically becomes "unfinished business" in relation to agendas and must have continuity on all subsequent agendas until the matter has been disposed of.

Motions must be:

1. Written. 2. Directed to someone.
3. Reply requested at specific time.
4. Placed on agenda as unfinished business.
5. Board disposes of business by announcing the completion or tables action to next meeting.

## PROFESSIONAL CODE

It shall be considered professional and consistent with honorable and dignified professional conduct for any member of the California Licensed Land Surveyors Association:

1. To devote effort and support programs to raise the professional, ethical and social status of Land Surveying.
2. To maintain a campaign for public recognition of professional contribution to the ethical, economical and social well-being of citizens of California and of the United States.
3. To accept and maintain standards of professional conduct of the highest order to win the respect and admiration of all citizens.
4. To protect the profession of Land Surveying and the public against the unqualified.
5. To promote an effective program of exchange, communication and cooperation amongst its professional members.
6. To maintain a constant effort of understanding between professionals in government service and private consulting, recognizing the common aims and philosophies and mutual respect of the professional society.
7. To promote and stimulate leadership in public service on a community, state and national level.
8. To promote and maintain an effective and continuous program of expanding our knowledge of social and technical advances.
9. To protect the professional reputation, prospects and practice of another professional with the same vigor and determination as he would his own.
10. To manage his professional ethics with the courage to uphold his integrity over all other considerations.

11. To publish thoughtful and subdued public announcements free from ostentatious complimentary or laudatory implications. Professional cards, brochures, posted projects, press releases of worthy news items and project participation notices are acceptable forms of public announcements.

The above professional code was adopted by the Board of Directors October 19th, 1968 at Ventura, California as the Official Code of Ethics of the California Licensed Land Surveyors Association.

## USE OF THE NEWSLETTER

This is your newsletter. Please use it for announcements, inquiries, personal news, committee or chapter news, surveying as well as other items of interest. A short summary of committee or chapter activities at all levels is particularly requested. Suggestions for the improvement of the publication and all contributions will be appreciated.

Our publication schedule is quarterly, beginning with January. DEADLINE DATES for California Surveyor contributions: December 15, March 15, June 15 and September 15. Send to the Editor: Eugene L. Foster

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## The California Surveyor

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