

THE NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR

Spring/Summer 2014

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THE NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR

SPRING/SUMMER 2014

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THE NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR

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Cover: The Fortress of Louisbourg has been designated as a National Historic Site in Canada since 1920. Fortress Louisbourg is located in Cape Breton, NS. French Settlement and fortification started in 1713. Captured by British in 1745 and again in 1758 during the Seven Years' War at which time the fortifications were destroyed by the British. Reconstruction began in the 1960's and is now run by Parks Canada as the largest reconstructed living historical museum in North America. This photo can be found on www.sydnevairport.ca

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President's Report 2014

Cyril Leblanc, NSLS

Moncton, New Brunswick – January 22-24, 2014

The first provincial meeting of my term started off with a snow storm but Pat and I hit the road Tuesday to avoid most of the hazardous driving conditions. Some of the planned activities were cancelled on Wednesday but fellowship and getting acquainted was not hindered. Thursday there was a seminar day with presentations on Geomatics by Peter Sullivan, Surveyor General for Canada Lands, plus transportation and subdivision approvals in NB by Norm Cote. The afternoon was devoted to healthy lifestyles dealing with CPR, diet, blood pressure and exercise. The meeting on Friday dealt with the “all in” PSC motion, which was approved, blazing trees, company names on survey markers, committee reports, practice review report and mandatory continuing education report citing 24% non-compliance.

Niagara Falls, Ontario – February 26-28, 2014

The meeting got underway on Wednesday with presentations by the Federal Competition Bureau. Followed by Guy Craig, Chair of PSC, OLS articling process and changes, Tim Hartley, Survey Review Manager and Brian Maloney, who has taken the lead on the Ontario's Digital Cadastre Corporation, designed to be owned, operated and utilized by Ontario Land Surveyors as an alternative to Ontario's registry system managed by Teranet.

Accompanying persons were busy with wine tours and various demonstrations. Twelve new members were introduced along with various awards. The President's luncheon was highlighted by a keynote speaker, The Honourable Justice Edward Ormston, who spoke on the Mental Health Court and the lack of understanding by many professionals of individuals who appear before the bench. The President's Forum centered on national demographics of the profession, work sharing & seasonal layoffs, career fairs, mandatory georeferencing in British Columbia and environmental issues.

Richmond, British Columbia – March 19-21, 2014

Wednesday was a professional development day with seminars on the “BC Treaty Commission” dealing with First Nations' land claims, Strata & Air Space Surveys (condominiums) and “case law” with respect to climate change and the potential effect on coastal properties.

The Presidents' Forum took place in the late afternoon followed by supper and an icebreaker reception. The business meeting got underway on Thursday with the regular order of business and committee reports. Seven new members, along with long serving members were acknowledged with pins/plaques at the noon luncheon. The afternoon session dealt with “height modernization” and the concerns surrounding the various datum in use and proposed.

Friday saw presentations on “professional competency” by the Executive Director, Chad Rintoul and a report by Gord Gamble for the “Practice Advisory Department” citing 299 plan reviews in 2013 and 62 practice reviews. The next topic was a discussion on the draft “Code of Ethics” with about a 50/50 split on its acceptability. The “all in” vote for membership in PSC was approved with only a few objections. Several committee reports were provided and two members were awarded life memberships.

Banff, Alberta – April 24-26, 2014

Banff Springs Hotel is certainly a spectacular setting for an annual meeting and was attended by about 600 individuals. Eighteen students received their commissions and it was tabulated that the average articulated time served was 38.2 months. The Alberta association has around 110 students with about half registered at the AGM with many students serving on committees. The PSC “all in” model was approved by the membership but there were concerns about payments by members with two or more survey commissions as well as PSC's objectives/goals.

The Association is looking at other fund raising opportunities during periods when survey post sales are slow. Alberta does not yet have mandatory professional development but generally gets a good turnout at meetings and seminars. Discussion at the AGM also included topics such as digital signatures, code of ethics, discipline regulations, three-year Council terms, non-elected president and revisions to manual of standards practice.

St. Andrews, New Brunswick, May 12-14, 2014 (Association of Canada Lands Surveyors)

Andrew Morse, zone 2 councillor, attended the ACLS meeting on my behalf along with Fred Hutchinson, Executive Director. Both Andrew and Fred attended the National Cadastral Roundtable with a presentation by Peter Sullivan, Surveyor General for Canada Lands, on

“Canadian Generally Accepted Land Surveying Principles”.

The other morning presentation was by Ed Kennedy on the Canadian Geomatics Community Roundtable “Geomatics Sector Scan and Economic Value Study”. The afternoon saw Andrew attend presentations and discussions about the Roundtable’s objectives and goals. Fred joined the other Executive Directors in the afternoon and the morning of the 13th dealing with mutual administrative concerns such as membership demographics, professional development programs & reporting, registration & licensing and annual meetings.

Several seminars were made available along with the business meeting. Highlights of the meeting included a luncheon presentation by Dr. John McLaughlin, a lobster supper, David Thompson Awards and Phil Milo receiving the Champlain Award.

Elk Ridge Resort, Saskatchewan – May 21-23, 2014

The Saskatchewan meeting was held at Elk Ridge Resort, about 50 km north of Prince Albert and just east of Prince Albert National Park; a four-season retreat that is impossible not to enjoy! The Wednesday morning got underway with senior land surveyors being questioned about how the world of surveying has evolved over the years. There were many tips given from experienced land surveyors based on finding and accepting evidence.

The afternoon was occupied with discussions on the Information Services Corporation Act and the 26 policies on the Information Services Corporation (ICS) website. The ICS now acts as the service provider for management and operation of the provincial registries. A presentation was also provided on the Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE). Treaty claims are intended to settle the land debt owed to those First Nations who did not receive all the land they were entitled to under historical treaties signed by the Crown and First Nations.

Of the over 70 First Nations in Saskatchewan, 33 are active TLE that have ratified their agreements. A total of 827,089 acres have been added to the reserves since 1992, of which 14,588 acres were added in 2013-2014 and already 2058 acres dedicated for 2014-2015. There is also a Survey Monument Restoration Program-2014 in place for either “primary monument re-establishment” or “error correction – fix surveyor mistakes”. It is an annual fund of \$150,000 and applications can be made for \$9600 + tax with up to 24 monuments per claim.

The business portion of the meeting got underway Thursday morning with the usual association presentations. As of April 30, 2014 there were 93 members, of whom five are life members plus 12 retired members. The membership supported and approved the “all in” model for Professional Surveyors Canada. The day was capped off with the President’s Dinner that included two comedy acts and after dinner piano music. Friday consisted of golfing for some while others went on a pontoon site-seeing cruise that was hampered by lake ice. A BBQ and fellowship rounded out the convention

St. John’s, Newfoundland – May 29-31, 2014

The Newfoundland AGM began Thursday morning with a riparian rights seminar put on by the NFLD Department of Environment and Conservation. The afternoon had a presentation on “the land surveyor as an expert witness” and a “power line hazard” course. The Presidents’ Forum followed over the supper hour with an evening icebreaker, entertainment and silent auction.

Official opening of the meeting got underway Friday morning with greetings by dignitaries from the City of St. Johns and the Province. Presentations followed dealing with the labour market, promoting the profession, digital submissions, health & dental insurance and promoting the cause of professional Surveyors Canada. There was a candidates’ luncheon with the Board of Examiners. There are 10 candidates registered while CBEPS has a total of 36 individuals registered in NFLD & Labrador. The audience was entertained in the afternoon by a comedian, Myrle Vokey, with a presentation titled “The Future Ain’t What it Used to Be” followed by a session on marine safety by the National Research Council of Canada.

The business meeting continued Saturday with approval of the “all in” model for PSC, Secretary/Treasurer report detailing financial statement and budget, report on complaints (four from the public and one from a member), Quality Assurance Committee checklist development, suggested fees as per By-laws and introduction of the new Council. With the meeting over, the evening was occupied by supper in Downtown St. John’s and a night’s rest before the trip home.

It has been an honor, pleasure and a great experience for both myself and my wife Pat to have represented the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as we travelled the entire width of this great country of ours. Memories and friendships have been created that will last a lifetime.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT

F.C. Hutchinson, BA, NSLS, CLS

The long Canadian winter has ended with the arrival of green lawns and black flies. Like any outdoor occupation, surveying is hindered by the elements and the economics of the seasons.

I am saddened by the loss of my friends and colleges as time marches on and truly appreciate the contribution they have made to the profession and society. My deepest sympathy and that of fellow members is extended to family members. My prayers go out to all who have suffered the loss of loved ones.

The office, with the support of Cathy McInnis, SRD assistant, has taken on the task of website management and updates after the loss of Grant MacDonald, NSLS #459. Everyone is encouraged to visit www.ansls.ca to view postings as well as their personal contact information and provide comments to the office. The loss of our Vice-President, Kirk Nutter, NSLS #481, was a heart-breaking experience for all and a situation that Council is dealing with. Mr. Brian MacIntyre, NSLS # 594 has been appointed as our interim Vice President until the fall elections. Council will be calling on the Nominating Committee to present a slate of nominees for election to Council.

It is the goal of Council and that of the Standards Committee to work with the membership prior to the fall AGM and present a new standards package for approval. Standards are what we use to ensure a level playing field and that the quality of work is compliant with industry standards. Technology and methodology have changed dramatically in the past decade or two but the attempt to keep all four sides of the pyramid equal has not changed in 5000 years. Let's focus on the end product and the journey required to achieve that goal.

I attended the annual meeting of the Association of Canada Lands Surveyors in St. Andrew's, NB in early May and had the pleasure of assisting in presenting the Professional Surveyors Canada, Champlain Award, to Philip Milo, B.Sc., NSLS, CLS. Phil is a very deserving recipient and was very appreciative of the honor. Nova Scotians have and continue to play an important role in shaping the Canadian survey industry landscape. The Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors is one of the "all in" provinces with respect to supporting Professional Surveyors Canada. The Association has paid \$200 for each land surveyor but you must visit: "<http://www.psc-gpc.ca/en/civicrm/contribute/transact?reset=1&id=15>" to activate your membership.

The Association has had a second meeting with the Registrar General for Land Titles, with the goal of assisting Service Nova Scotia and Municipal Affairs in the delivery of services to the public with respect to title guarantee and the property mapping of Nova Scotia. Topics of discussion have included subdivision by instrument, coordinate referencing, boundary disputes, digital submissions, map library plans, short form descriptions and recorded plans not indexed to a PID. A concern has also been expressed about the privatization of registry systems that have already taken place in a few Canadian provinces. Discussions will continue.

On June 9th & 10th I attended a Canadian Geomatics Community Round Table (CGCRT) event in Ottawa. The event was facilitated with the support of Natural Resources Canada and the firm of Hickling Arthurs Low with over 100 participants from all across Canada. A major goal is to raise public awareness of the contribution and economic value of the geomatics industry. Another goal is the promotion and sustainability of the industry through education and recruitment. Cooperation between the various sectors is deemed to be critical in today's society. The land surveying community was a major sponsor and well represented; <http://cgcrt.ca/about-us/>.

Have a great summer!

Evolution of Survey Technology

Did you ever wonder how surveying developed into today's equipment and how this ever changing technology affects the surveys we provide today?

Some of the first attempts at surveying go back to medieval times. Most of these methods came forward from the Greeks and Romans in the form of the Groma (Grecian Cross) or the Chorobates.



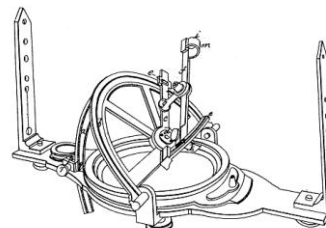
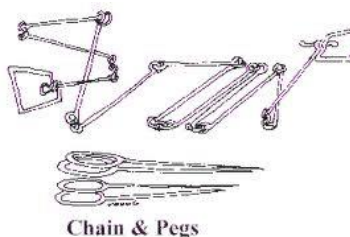
These were instruments that could measure right angles and served most of the need at this time period. Most of this early work produced maps showing locations of places and large boundary areas much like today's highway maps. Not much need for boundary surveys as most of the land was owned by the government. Measurement was performed using rods of wood, wire lines and in some cases rope. Things started to change in the early seventeenth century with such people as Rathborne, Gunter, Leybourn, Love and Wing. All of these men published books describing methods and the mathematical calculations of surveying. Included in these books is information of equipment used to turn angles and getting direction.

English Estate Surveys

Most of the time direction was based on magnetic direction – this led to the development of the survey compass. All these compasses are known as plain compasses, because they did not have the ability to take into account the change in magnetic declination. The need for accuracy, as modern day surveyors have come to expect, was not necessary for the estate and manor surveys in England during the 1620 to 1790 time period. Most of the early plats of estates only show property lines to hedgerows and stones piled along the boundaries. I have never been able to find evidence of actual corner points being set on an estate survey. Many of these early surveys were done with wooden poles and many of these poles may have been different lengths. Most plats of estate or manor surveys only show the distance to the *nearest pole* and the angle to an **even degree**

Surveys from this time period, which may have been done with a survey chain, show the same type of dimensioning as the plats done with a pole: distances to the nearest pole and angles to the nearest degree. The truth is, in most cases, it is impossible to determine the type of equipment used on an estate survey.

Conclusion: Based on the need of this time period relating to accuracy and the equipment used. I estimate that most of these early surveys had a measurement precision of less than 1: 100 or one foot in a hundred feet.



Colonial Accuracy 1720 to 1800

Keeping in mind that the Colonial surveyor was a direct descendent of English surveying. For the most part, using the same equipment and books of instruction, the results would likely be the same. A couple of differences that would affect Colonial surveying was the less accurate wooden compass and chain made in a blacksmith shop not having the benefit of any accuracy standard provided by the government. Most early Colonial surveys also show the distances to the nearest pole or half pole and direction to the nearest degree. Although the measurement was most likely done with a survey chain, I find no evidence that a wooden survey pole was used in the Colonies.

In my collection, I have a number of wire handle Colonial two pole chains. One of these chains measures about one and one half feet short of being thirty-three feet. Because of the lack of standards to check a chain against, I am not sure the surveyor knew how short or long the chain was that he was using on the surveys he was performing. Most all Colonial surveys were original surveys, there seemed like an endless supply of land, so most were happy with an accuracy standard of about one link per two-pole chain. The standard instrument was the plain survey compass, most of these being made in England.

Conclusion: Based on the equipment of this time period, considering the lack of measurement standards, I estimate that most of these early surveys had a precision of less than 1 link to 33 feet or one link in 2 poles. Another consideration: records show that Colonial Surveyors surveyed many miles each day at a very rapid pace with poorly trained chainmen.

Original Surveys 1800 to 1900

Most of the original surveys in states such as New York were finished between 1800 and 1900. The surveyors in charge of the work recognized the need for conformity and standards if the work was going to be acceptable. Many letters were written between the Surveyors and the Land Offices requesting advice for specific problems.

I think the following letter helps to understand the problem in controlling precision in the early surveys. This letter, from Surveyor General, Robert Lytle in Indiana in 1837 to then Commissioner of the General Land Office, James Whilcomb helps explain one of the many problems.

Sirs:

The Standard Chain in this office has now probably been in use nearly forty years; having been made (as appears by an inscription on a small brass plate attached thereto) by B. Rittenhouse, under the Act of 18th May 1796, and, as is presumed, soon after the passage thereof. It is made of brass wire of one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and constructed like the ordinary Surveyor's Chain; being thirty-three feet (or two perches) in length, divided into fifty links.

By this Standard Chain, the Surveying Chain of all our Deputy Surveyors are regulated, and from which separate measures are taken, by which to adjust their surveying chain, from time to time in the field. The frequent stretching out this chain, and the consequent friction and wear of the rings and links, unavoidable in its use, has lengthened it so much, that it ought not any longer to be relied on as a true and correct standard measure for the public surveys. For, on testing it by the best sectors and scales in this office, it appears that our Standard Chain is now just one-inch too long; being in excess of two-inches in every four-pole chain – the measure in which our reckoning is uniformly kept.”

“Assuming that this is the actual excess of length in our Standard Measure, these results will necessarily follow: Each mile measured by it will contain an excess of thirteen feet four inches. This will give to each section in a township a surplus of three acres and twenty hundredths, and to each entire township a surplus of one hundred and fifteen acres. Estimating the number of townships now in progress of survey under the direction of this office, in Michigan and Wisconsin, at five hundred and twenty five, there will be an actual excess of sixty thousand four hundred and eighty acres over the contents thereof by our present measure.

I respectfully recommend, therefore, that a new and accurate Standard Chain be produced for this office, to be adjusted to the Standard of Measure (if any there be) adopted or recognized by the government.”

A new standard chain was received by Surveyor General Lytle on June 21, 1837.

While New York is not a rectangular land state, many of the same problems existed in New York. This letter makes a number of very important points about the history of the land system. First, the check chain was made out of brass. Second, the maker was B. Rittenhouse, of the famous compass and survey equipment family. Third, this land office had under contract five hundred and twenty five Townships at one time. Fourth, they are measuring with a two pole-chain.

And last, the reference that an official length standard may not exist. Joseph Ellicott once wrote, I gathered together all the most popular rules of the day and averaged their length, setting a standard for his work in New York different than the U S Survey foot. This work for the most part was the results of using a survey compass that had the ability to set declination for true north.

Conclusion: Most of this work was done to an accuracy of about a chain per mile, most times about 33 feet, with angles to one quarter of a degree.

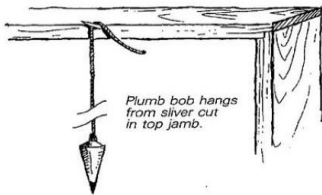


Steel Tape Surveying and Retracement Surveys 1900 to 1965

Along with the introduction of the steel tape, came many changes to how survey field procedures were performed. One major change is taking into consideration the temperature of the survey tape. While temperature would have also affected a survey chain, the chain was such an inaccurate measurement device, temperature was never considered. The survey transit became the standard instrument for almost one hundred years, during this time period the quality of work greatly improved. Most transits could read angles to a minute or better. All these improvements resulted in a precision of a few feet per mile.

The Retracement Survey

In this time period the need arose for retracement surveys or updated surveys of original land surveys. Improved procedures using plumb bobs, hand levels for plumbing of the tape, temperature correction and calibration of tape length, were improvements that led to greatly improved survey accuracy. Retracement surveys were done with both 68 degrees and 62 degrees of correction.



Conclusion: With the invention of the electronic distance meter and now GPS many surveyors have been able to evaluate the accuracy of the work performed with a steel tape. My opinion is much of this work was done in the precision range of one foot per mile or one in five thousand feet.

Surveying Today



Today GPS reigns supreme. We have the tools to measure to millimeters for distance and development bearing and angles to within seconds. Yet we seem to miss the essence of surveying, we have become expert measurers. We have lost the understanding of who we are as professional surveyors. We are to determine the boundary of real property based on the record evidence in both the legal documents and the field evidence. The lack of understanding that distances found in written records were not surveyed to today's measurement standards and will not fit field evidence one hundred per cent, has resulted into slapping the legal on the ground with our great technology. This also results in surveyors setting many new corners that should never be set. This leads to confusion and conflicts between neighbors that should never occur.

Conclusion: We are at a crossroad, having lost our way. Are we going to learn the "Art of Surveying" helping clients determine their legal boundary based on evidence or are just going to fall farther into the pit of technology and expert measurement? **The choice is yours.**

About the author:



Milton E. Denny, PLS has over forty years of surveying experience, is a registered surveyor in six states and a veteran of project development and management of surveying and mapping firms. He is a past president of the Alabama Society of Professional Land Surveyors, a fellow in the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping and served on the Board of Direction. Mr. Denny is the author of many manuals dealing with marketing and management of firms for surveyors and photogrammetrists. He was instrumental in the creation the Geographic and Land Information Society and served as its first president.

The text portion of this article was supplied digitally from the staff of Empire State Surveyor, Volume 49, No. 6.

PHIL MILO, CHAMPLAIN AWARD WINNER 2014

Honouring the first Canadian surveyor, Samuel de Champlain, the Champlain Award was established in 1986 to recognize the achievements of those who have performed outstanding contributions in promoting or advancing the land surveying profession at a national level.

We are pleased to announce that Phil Milo from Nova Scotia is this year's recipient of this coveted award. Throughout his career he has demonstrated significant accomplishments, dedication and leadership in the field of surveying.



Phil Milo receiving the Champlain Award from Guy Craig, chair of Professional Surveyors Canada.

Phil graduated from the Nova Scotia Land Survey School in 1957 and received his commission in 1958. Since then he has tirelessly worked at, promoted, and supported the surveying profession. Phil has also taught geomatics for over 30 years at the College of Geographic Sciences and the Technical University of Nova Scotia.

Later in his career he held positions as President of ANSLs and of the CCLS. During his years on the CCLS council Phil served as Chairman of the Board of Examiners Coordinating Committee, overseeing the accreditation process for the University of New Brunswick and the University of Calgary. He also chaired the Labour Mobility Consortium which led to the present agreement on reciprocity under the Agreement on Internal Trade.

Congratulations Phil Milo for this well-deserved recognition!

Sales and Service - Fred Hutchinson, NSLS

After many years in the survey industry I have formed the opinion that most surveyors are good at surveying but not at the business of surveying. That is not meant as an insult but as an observation as a result of dealing with the public and members for the past 16 years as an Association employee. Like many businesses, the land surveyor seeks the education and experience required to practice in his/her chosen profession. The auto mechanic strikes out as an entrepreneur to build a business after being told by customers that his/her work is second to none. Not long after the business is up and running, super mechanic is answering the phone, running errands, invoicing and paying bills. Not part of a mechanic's training, not enjoyable and not a good business plan.

The surveying business is not dissimilar; years of education, field experience, instruction and the surveyor is now doing the same chores as the mechanic and not very good at it. Is the phone answered politely and informatively? "Hello, survey office" is possibly the most appropriate greeting. "Hello, Best on the Block Surveys, Jennifer speaking, how may I help you" is better. The caller is making the call for a reason and the survey office needs to be able to switch from a receptionist to a sales person in a heartbeat or be able to direct the caller to a sales person. Yes, sales person or customer service associate if you prefer.

The caller is shopping and looking to buy something. It is the job of the sales person to be polite, helpful and provide the trust and confidence the caller is seeking. If you do not believe that simple fact, just think of all the times you have called a business and hung up muttering; "well, they certainly didn't want my business". Putting your open sign on the door and waiting for a customer to walk in is akin to fishing. Be patient, persistent and keep casting in the hopes that you get a bite.

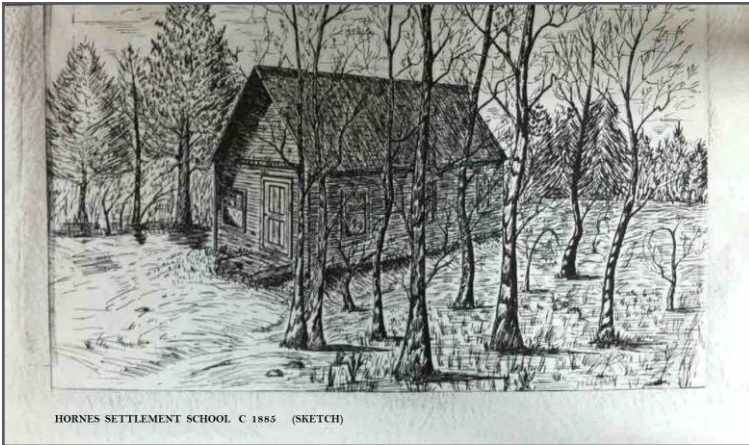
Once you have a bite and based on the caller's information, it is the sales person's job to reel in the catch and close the deal. That is the art of sales.

The second part of the deal is the deliverable. It must be timely, as required, on budget and professional throughout the experience. Do not stand-up a property owner with a no-show because you were late or had another job to attend to. That would likely be enough for the client to cancel the job. A bad experience with service or food at a restaurant can cost that business thousands of dollars in future revenue due to no repeat business or poor referrals to others. It is also important to talk about the cost of the service or product that is being sought and when payment will be due. You do not fill your gas tank or order a burger at a drive-through without opening your wallet. Customers do expect to pay and need to be informed early in the exercise of what they are seeking will cost and terms of payment.

Why should you give an estimate to a customer that may scare them off and send them to another store? If you have done your part as "sales person extraordinaire" the caller should also leave with a feeling of trust and confidence in the information provided. Does it always work? Not always, but the land surveyor should remember that service is not just about the end product but also the journey. The auto repair industry is a good example, regardless of your experience with the old clunker. They will give you an estimate, call you once the beast is in the shop with a more exact figure, call you when it is ready with the final total, pick you up if required and call a day or two later asking for your opinion of the service.

So, how do you rate? Have you ever asked your customers for a report card or provided a comment card with your invoice?

Restoring Schoolhouse History



Wayne Stillman has been constructing a building that will resemble the old one-room schoolhouse that sat along Horne Settlement Road many years ago. Currently, the building is being built on the same land and the same spot as the original. Wayne's grandfather, Luke Robert Feetham and his brother, attended the school around 1935.

"I'm trying to recreate the idea of an old schoolhouse that once was here," said Stillman. "The property, after a schoolhouse, became a cottage and a residence. It suffered a fire a long time ago; some vandals burned it down, and the property was abandoned."

Five years ago Wayne decided to purchase the property from former relatives and started to work on it. "My grandfather wanted me to preserve the old foundation, and when he passed away, I thought I would do the old schoolhouse as a tribute to him," he said. "Now, there are still people around who went to the schoolhouse and they are really thrilled to see it."

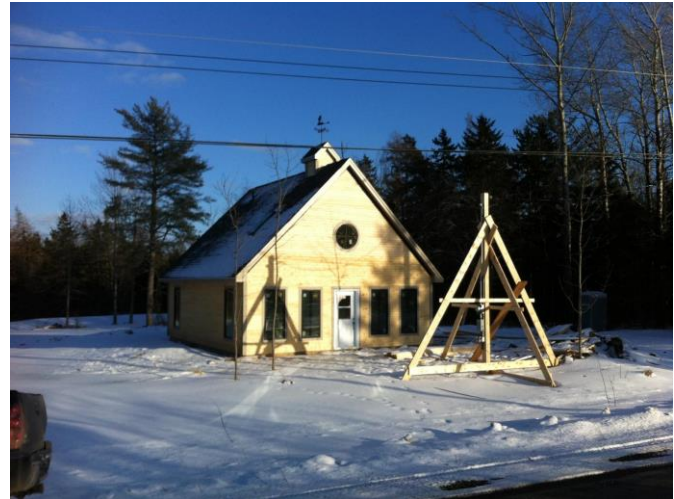
Stillman, is an active student with The Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors and is very close to receiving his commission as "NSLS". He is following in his grandfather's footsteps and currently works with the provincial government. He said his grandfather always insisted that he preserve the old school foundation for historical purposes so the history would not be lost.

"After my grandfather's recent death I thought to myself, as a tribute to him, I would rebuild the school," said Stillman. "Over the past five months I planned the project and the building is well underway. Due to practicality reasons the new building is not identical to the original; however, it represents what was once there. It's a unique building and there seems to be a lot of interested people." He said he wanted to keep the historical significance of the building while still being able to meet building standards, so that's why it's a bit bigger than the original.

"I thought by letting people know what I'm doing, it might help them be able to tell me more of the history behind it," he said. "I thought it was a unique building and just a neat way to honor him."

Stillman said he's heard lots of great stories from residents recently. "My grandfather used to live just down the road and he would come up early in the mornings and get the fire going for the teacher in the winter time," said Stillman. The building may one day be the home for a future office but for now he will just be a house.

When building the old schoolhouse, Stillman is purchasing material as locally as possible; using all natural material; and old-school material, like wooden siding. He also has a weather vane that will be attached to the roof of the building, as an extra special tribute. "We'll put it on the roof and it'll be a symbol of my grandfather," he said.



The building was constructed with the help of friends and electricians that Stillman knew. Several local residents have provided all positive feedback to him. When he bought the site, there was an old outhouse behind the building. He plans to recreate that and use it as a utility shed—but marked “outhouse”.

“Everyone says I have a neat little building here,” he said. “I’ve talked to some of the women that attended the school and said seeing it being built has brought back memories. “Everyone thinks it’s cute. It’s a way for me to do a tribute to my grandfather and it preserves some of the history.”

Text of the above article was collected from The Enfield Weekly Press and pictures were supplied by Wayne Stillman. The sketch of the original schoolhouse was done by a local artist back in 1976 and was burnt down one Halloween night



Halifax County Registry Office, 780 Windmill Road, Dartmouth

OBITUARIES

GREENE, RICHARD “DICK” EDWARD, NSLS # 387 – Age 68, of Truro, NS, passed away suddenly on October 25th, 2013. Born in Middleton, NS, to the late Edward and Hilda Greene. After receiving his commission in 1971, Richard pursued a career as a land surveyor with Shell in Alberta. After marrying his beloved wife Julia (Jill) Greene in 1972 in Calgary, he moved to Truro, NS to work in private practice and then with the Department of Transportation. Richard remained a retired member since 2005. Other than family, his number one passion was boating – from repairing and refinishing motor boats, to hydro plane racing, to fixing outboard motors. In true Maritime spirit, the pursuit of helping others became Richard's pastime. While he would never acknowledge it, clearly Richard took great pride on those occasions when family, friends, and neighbours called upon his mechanical expertise and handy-man qualities for assistance. Only a call for help or a cribbage challenge from close family and friends would pry him away from his work. His other pastimes included never-ending house renovations, model airplane flying, shark fishing, basketball, and repairing just about anything. Richard is survived by his wife Jill of Bible Hill; sons Troy (Lisa, children Claire and Aislin) of Halifax; and Chad (Koren), of Ottawa; sister Deanna (Dave Clark), of Truro; nephew Jonathan, and niece Anne (D'Arcy McDonah, children Evan, Alex, Sarah, and Olivia), of Truro. He was predeceased by father Edward Chester Greene, mother Hilda Muriel (Strum) Greene, and stepmother Louise (Melanson) Greene. The family requests that monetary donations be made to two of Richard's most respected charities, the Canadian Cancer Society and the Heart and Stroke Foundation.

HARNISH, WILLIAM “BILL” DUNCAN, NSLS # 453 – Age 72, of St. Peter's, NS, passed away peacefully surrounded by people who loved him at the QEII Health Sciences Centre in Halifax on December 21, 2013. Bill was a son of the late Kitchener and Ida (MacRae) Harnish. Bill studied Engineering at Mount Allison University starting in 1960, at which time he was offered a job with the Department of Transportation. While working for DOT, he obtained his commission for a land surveyor's license in 1977. He then retired from DOT after 34 years of service, and resigned his membership in 1997. Bill was active in his community and a past member of St. Peter's Lions Club; chair of the St. Peter's Village Commission; treasurer of Lakeview Cemetery; elder of St. Peter's United Church and a member of East Richmond ATV Riders. Bill is survived by his loving wife, Donna (MacAskill); brothers, Basil and Robert (Rosena), Sydney; sisters, Ronola Stone, St. Peter's; Bessie (Walter) Cullen, Florida; Shirley (Cliff) Brannan, Thunder Bay, Ont; Mary (Allan) Blois, Harrietsfield; Carolyn (Frank) Jones, Elsie (Jack) MacLeod and Sandra Murrin, Sydney; Lynn (Dennis) Barnhill, Greenfield; brothers-in-law, Alex (Buddy) MacRae, Halifax; Larry Hosanna, Thunder Bay Ont; Ian (Linda) MacAskill, Dundee; many nieces and nephews. He was predeceased by brother, Earl; sisters, Eileen MacRae and Rebecca Hosanna and brother-in-law, Leo Stone. Bill was a wonderful son, brother, and husband and will be greatly missed by many extended family members and close friends. Memorial donations may be made to St. Peter's United Church, Lakeview Cemetery or East Richmond ATV Riders.

OBITUARIES

SMITH, LEWIS “LEW” OLIVER, NSLS # 110 – Age 83 of Port Hastings, passed away on Friday, January 31, 2014, at the St. Martha’s Hospital in Antigonish. Born in Caledonia, NS and was the son of the late Oliver and May (Annis) Smith of South Brookfield, NS. He will be greatly missed by his wife of 56 years E. Maxine (MacDormand) and their four sons. ‘Fred’ as he will be lovingly remembered by all his sons their families and grandchildren. Kenneth (Queena), Dartmouth, NS, Blair (Gwen), Troy, NS, Reid (Nicole), Dartmouth, NS, Dana (Kelly) Oxford, NS. Grandchildren, Chanda (Steve), Phoenix, AZ, Stephen (Suzanne), Wabasca, AB, David, Dartmouth, NS, Jeremy (Deanna), Lloydminster, AB, Evan, Adam & Olivia, Oxford, NS. Also survived by his sister Amy J. Vincent of Dartmouth, NS; her son Carl (Anne) and daughter Lesleanne. Lewis was a member of Solomon Lodge No. 46, Port Hawkesbury, the Causeway Shrine Club, a Past Grand Patron of Starlight Chapter No. 66 Order of the Eastern Star of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He received his NSLS commission in 1951 and was employed with the Nova Scotia Power Commission for fourteen years before moving to Port Hastings in 1965; where he started his career at Stora Forest Industries. He retired from Stora in 1990 and retired his NSLS commission in 1996. For over forty years, he was an active member of the Port Hawkesbury Curling Club (SACCC), and assisted in the construction of the original clubhouse and ice shed. He and Maxine enjoyed the campground and The Links at the Guysborough Golf Club for many years. He was also trustee of St. David’s United Church, Port Hastings and a member of the Port Hastings Historical Society. He and his trusty tractor will surely be missed by many houses on the hill as he often plowed the driveways before his own. If something was broken, Fred would find a way to fix it. He was a volunteer fire fighter with the Port Hasting Volunteer Fire Department holding many various positions over many years from Truck Captain to Deputy Fire Chief. In his spare time you would likely find him at the Fire Hall, assisting with whatever event was happening. Memorial donations may be made to the Shriner’s Hospital for Children Building Fund or charity of choice.

MACDONALD, GRANT THOMPSON, NSLS # 459 - Age 62 of Oxford, passed away on Friday, February 28, 2014 at the Cumberland Regional Health Care Centre in Amherst, with his family by his side. Born and raised in Oxford, he was the only child of Winnifred “Winnie” (Thompson) and the late Albert “Ab” MacDonald. Besides his mother, Grant is survived by his wife, Glenda and son, Aaron; as well as many extended family members. He was predeceased by his father, “Ab”. Grant graduated from ORHS in 1969 and from NSLSI in 1974. Grant was employed for many years at Dept. of Natural Resources as well as running his own surveying office MacDonald Surveys and had retired his NSLS membership in late 2013. Grant also was the webmaster for the ANSLs website for 10 yrs on a volunteer basis and had spent countless hours working on it. Donations may be made to a charity of choice.

Eulogy comments provided by Darrell Fowler, life-long friend:

“Volunteerism was truly important to Grant. He wanted to make a difference in the lives of Oxford’s youth. For several years he was part of the Boy Scouts of Canada organization and acted as Scout Leader, Troop Scout Leader and Scout Master. One sport that Grant excelled in his youth was middle to long distance

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running. Again Grant would read books, design his own training regimen and with discipline and determination, train for hours on end so that he could compete at a fairly high level.

As he got older, Grant continued his passion by coaching young athletes from the Oxford area. Grant again used his intellect and through intensive study of the sport was able to help these talented adolescents achieve goals and dreams that they will never forget. Winning to Grant was not necessarily taking home a gold, silver or bronze medal, but encouraging these young individuals to achieve personal goals and do the best they can, even if it means just finishing the race. Grant loved to help people and dedicated 30 years to the Lions Club. He served as President twice, three times as Secretary, Zone Chairman, Deputy District Governor and was one of the founding members of the Nova Scotia Lions Foundation. In 2003 Grant was honoured with the prestigious award of a Life Membership in the Lions Foundation of Canada.

A few of the committees Grant was involved in was the construction of tennis courts in Oxford, TV Bingo, the building of the current Lion's Clubhouse and the design and construction of the Parkland at Salt Lake. *"The next time I see someone doing good for someone else, or a young athlete training for a race, I will think of Grant."*

NUTTER, KIRK THOMAS, NSLS # 481 – Age 60 of Lantz, passed away suddenly at home on April 26, 2014. Kirk was born in Moncton in 1953 and was the son of the late Sally (Duffield) Nutter and Thomas Nutter. He is survived by his beloved wife Sharon; sons Brian (Jackie), Sean (Jennifer), daughter Jennifer (Trevor); grandchildren Ally, Wyatt, Sammy, Morgan, and Molly; sisters Linda (Phil) Forsythe, Janice (Glen) Terry; mother-in-law Betty O'Toole; several brothers in-law and sisters in-law and several nieces and nephews. Kirk had moved to Truro in 1965 and graduated from high school in 1971. He then started his career at the NSLSI in Lawerencetown, NS in 1972 & 1975 and in Ontario in 1973. After graduating in 1975, had articulated under A.E. Wallace from 1975 to 1977 with Wallace, McDonald & Lively. Kirk received his NSLS commission in November 1977. Kirk was the Vice-President and Director of Wallace, McDonald & Lively from 1980 to 2001. He then became Project Manager in Genivar's Survey Division, (formerly WM&L) and was an advisor to the insurance industry regarding claims against NS Land Surveyors and provided expert witness services. Kirk immensely enjoyed his career as a land surveyor and had been involved as Councillor for Zone 6 in 2008 and was running for vice-president 2013-2014 for the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors. He loved hunting, fishing, and spending time with family, especially his grandchildren. In lieu of flowers donations may be made to the Canadian Diabetes Association or a charity of your choice. Condolences, words of comfort and remembrances of Kirk may be shared with the family at: www.ettingerfuneralhome.com

**Come join us at our 64th Annual General Meeting & Convention.
It will be held on October 16th - 18th at Membertou Trade &
Convention Centre at 50 Maillard Street, Sydney, NS.**

OBITUARIES

THOMPSON, KENNETH GEORGE “KEN”, P. ENG., NSLS # 165 – Age 95 of Truro, passed away peacefully at his home on July 13, 2014. Born in 1919 New Annan, he was the son of late Annie and Malcolm Thompson. He was predeceased by his wife Janet and half-sisters Lola and Christine; siblings Janie, Bess, Minnie, and Ray. He is survived by his sons, Greg (Andrew) and Kirby (Karla), his grandsons Kristopher and Kelsey, and his sister Pearl MacKay. Ken settled in Truro where he pursued his career as an engineer, starting his education at NSTC and Dalhousie University. Shortly after receiving his B.E degree in civil engineering, he was commissioned as a Professional Land Surveyor in December 1950 and began as a Town Engineer in Truro. Ken received his NSLS commission in 1955. By 1977 Ken was a member of many associations including AWWA, APENS (Past-President), APWA, EIC, and IME. Ken had retired as Town Engineer in 1984 and retired his NSLS commission in 1989 and remained a retired member until June 2014. A 64 year membership in an organization is a lifetime of achievement. During the Second World War, he served in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Core in 1941 - 1942 and then became an R.C.A.F. Pilot in 1942 – 1944. He also enjoyed curling baseball, football, volleyball, fishing and gardening. Donations in his memory may be made to First United Building Fund or Colchester East Hants Health Centre Foundation. On-line condolences may be made at www.ColchesterCommunity.com

KEEN, EMERSON CHESTER, NSLS # 249 – Age 76 of Stewiacke, passed away peacefully on July 13, 2014 in Colchester East Hants Health Centre, Truro. Born in Marshalltown, near Digby Neck, he was the son of the late Marjorie (Marshall) and Chester Keen. He is survived by his wife Jackie (Pickles); children, Ralph (Sylvia), Allains Creek; Jamie (Kim), Upper Clements; Michael, Stewiacke; Tom (Lucille), Morinville, AB; Jennifer (Danny) Fisher, Upper Musquodoboit; grandchildren, Amanda (Christopher), Jessica, Kassy, Katie and Madelyn; great-granddaughter, Vela; his sister, Jenny Keen (Robert Burke), Dartmouth. Emerson moved to Stewiacke in the early 1960's where he began his surveying career following in his father's footsteps. He received his NSLS commission in 1959 and started his own business E.C. Keen Land Surveying Ltd. in 1983. He was a member of the Stewiacke Masonic Lodge, Stewiacke Recreation and Stewiacke Fire Department as well as a town Councillor. Emerson was an active member of the Association of NS Land Surveyors and served several 2-year terms on council. He enjoyed being a Scout leader for many years. He also enjoyed hunting, fishing, camping and skiing. Donations in memory of Emerson may be made to the Alzheimer Society or the Arthritis Society. Condolences may be shared with the family at: www.ettingerfuneralhome.com

(Donations have been made by the Association to the charities of choice)

The Hampton Inn is the ideal place to stay if you are joining us this year for our 64th Annual General Meeting & Convention at the Membertou Trade & Convention Centre. Hampton Inn is attached to the convention centre and is located at 60 Maillard Street, Sydney. Be sure to reserve your room before September 16, 2014 at www.sydney.hamptonbyhilton.com or by calling 902-564-6555.

Notes from the Side of the Road



MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Paul Dugas, NSLS # 526 resigned his membership as of January 2014
Bert Losier, NSLS # 620 moved to retired membership as of January 2014
Britt Roscoe, NSLS # 631 moved to retired membership as of January 2014
Cory Sullivan, NSLS # 622 resigned his membership as of February 2014
Robert Daniels, NSLS # 396 received a life membership on October 18, 2013
W. Bruce Gillis, QC, received an honorary membership on October 18, 2013
Kyle Harrington, NSLS # 645 joined Halifax Regional Municipality as of April 2014

NEW MEMBERS

Jenny Magee, NSLS # 651 received her commission on October 18, 2013 and has started her own business in Centreville, NS.
Paul Lewis, NSLS # 652 received his commission on March 7, 2014 and has started his own private practice in Wolfville, NS
Adam Stephen, NSLS # 653 received his commission on July 3, 2014 and is working at WSP Canada Inc.

NEW CANDIDATES

Robyn Ash is currently articling with Stephen White, NSLS # 570 at Dept of Natural Resources.
Jason Bond is currently articling with Bruce MacQuarrie, NSLS # 586 at Dept of Natural Resources.
Nolan Boutilier is currently articling with Joseph Harvie, NSLS # 621 at Dept of Natural Resources
Thomas Hanifen is currently articling with John Delorey, NSLS # 553 at Delorey Land Surveys Inc.
Wayne Hiscock is currently articling with Joseph Harvie, NSLS # 621 at Dept of Natural Resources.
Janet Meisner is currently articling with Brian Anderson, NSLS # 385 at Brian A. Anderson & Associates Ltd.
David Umlah is currently articling with Frank Gillis, NSLS # 599 at Halifax Regional Municipality.
Matthew Berrigan is currently articling with Blake Beaton, NSLS # 628 at Strum Consulting.

COMPANIES

Rodney MacLean, NSLS # 650 has started his own business MacLean Surveying Ltd. as of March 2014
Brandon Crouse, NSLS # 648 is starting his own business as Crouse Surveys Ltd as of May 2014.
Genivar Group Inc. has merged with WSP Canada Inc. and is operating under their name as of January 2014.
Jenny Magee, NSLS # 651 has started her own business Heritage Land Surveying as of May 2014.

Development of Aboriginal Legal Rights in Canada

The indigenous peoples of Canada are referred to by several terms: Indigenous Peoples, Indians, Aboriginals, Inuit, First Nations, Native, and Eskimos. Generally Eskimo is considered offensive and the people of the far north are considered to be Inuit not Indian. Some Aboriginals find the term Indian and native to be negative while others freely define themselves as such. "First Nation" is a term used to describe Aboriginal peoples of Canada who are ethnically neither Métis nor Inuit.

This article was written from the point of view of a step by step development of Aboriginal land law originating from the first European settlers to the present. Indians have a unique status among the citizens of Canada.

The **European Doctrine of First Discovery** conferred rights in unoccupied lands to a first discoverer. The lands of Aboriginal nations were not considered to be occupied by Europeans. Economies based on hunting and gathering were considered inferior by Europeans explorers to those based on agriculture and their focus was on resource exploitation. Europeans introduced diseases to the Americas for which there was little immunity which resulted in up to 90% of the some Aboriginal populations being decimated in the sixteenth century.

The 1611 English court decision in **Calvin's Case** concluded; 'If a King come to a Christian kingdom by conquest.....he may at his pleasure alter or change the laws of the kingdom; but until he doth make an alteration of those laws the ancient laws of that kingdom remain.'

Early Indian treaties tried to establish peaceful relations between the Crown and the Indians. In 1752, for example, the Mi'kmaq in Nova Scotia signed a treaty with the English governor of Nova Scotia.

The **Royal Proclamation of 1763** (called the Indian Magna Carta) declared that if Indians were willing to part with their lands, surrender to the Crown must be agreed to at an assembly of Indians convened for that purpose. It established that only the Crown could purchase Aboriginal lands. The Proclamation attempted to reserve the land west of the Appalachians exclusively for the First Nations peoples. The motivation behind the Proclamation was that the British wanted their North American colonists confined to the Atlantic coast where they would be forced to trade for manufactured goods with the mother country but its unintended result was the American Revolution in 1776. The Royal Proclamation was passed before the American Revolution and therefore applied to the United States common law. The vast pool of American common law precedents has become indispensable to Canadian Courts.

In 1823 in the case of **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia**, Chief Justice Marshall of the US Supreme Court applied the legal principle first stated in "Calvin's Case" to the Indian Nations by describing the Cherokee Nation as a "domestic sovereign nation". In Canada rather than the comprehensive American approach recognizing sovereignty, the Canadian Courts went on a case by case bases.

In 1867, the first Canadian court case considering an Aboriginal right, *Connelly v. Woolrich and Johnson*, established the validity of a marriage made by Indian custom. In this case a settler tried to abandon his Aboriginal wife without getting a divorce. In the **1867 Constitution Act**, Rupert's Land was transferred to Canada (effective date July 15, 1870) and compelled the federal government to make adequate provisions to protect First Nation claims and to compensate for land required for settlement. Land and cash were exchanged for aboriginal agreements to give up their claims to their traditional land areas through "numbered treaties".

The United States attacked Mexico in 1845 and by conquest took an area equal to a half million square miles from Mexico which now comprises seven US states including Texas and California. The United States expressed the view that the US sphere of influence included all the Americas (the Manifest Destiny doctrine). Canada thought that it was in the cross hairs of American expansionism. The Americans settled their West mainly by military conquest of Indian lands and displacement of Indians by European settlers. Canada was under pressure to settle traditional Indian lands to the west before the Americans claimed the region.

The **Indian Act of 1876** provided the mechanism for the Canadian government to colonize Indian lands quickly. First Nations governmental authority was undermined and the Minister of Indian Affairs was granted final authority over virtually everything an Indian band government did.

Sir John A. MacDonald stated in 1887, “The great aim of our legislation has been to do away with the tribal system and assimilate the Indian People in all aspects with the other inhabitants of the Dominion as speedily as they are fit to change.” Laws were imposed on Indian people outlawing Indian cultural practices, guns were drawn on Métis who asserted their land interests and the RCMP raided the reserve and longhouses of the Six Nations Reserve to impose an Indian Act regime on the reserve. Indians who fought for Canada’s military or sought an education lost their Indian status. Those who remained Indians despite being encouraged to give up their status, found themselves collected on reserves, often in the most barren part of their traditional territories and comprising only 1% of the land mass of Canada.

Until 1951 it was an offence for a lawyer to represent an Aboriginal in a land claim case without the permission of the Department of Indian Affairs. The **White Paper of 1969** proposed in the interest of equality of peoples to abolish the Department of Indian Affairs, the Indian Act, and Indian reserves. Had the policies of the White Paper been implemented the result would have been the abolition of Aboriginal rights and Aboriginal title. The outrage of Aboriginal response to the White Paper was in great part responsible for a new era in Aboriginal politics. The Assembly of First Nations and Congress of Aboriginal People had their origins from the White Paper formulated and written by Jean Chrétien. The majority of Aboriginal leaders were residential school alumina.

Three events in 1973 changed the scope of aboriginal issues in Canada:

- (1.) Professor Roger Carter, the Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Saskatchewan established the Program of Legal Studies for Native Peoples. At that time there were virtually no legal texts in Canada on aboriginal issues and only five Aboriginal lawyers in all of Canada. As a result of this program Aboriginal law courses are offered in every law school in Canada, hundreds of Aboriginal lawyers have graduated, many have specialized in Aboriginal law or teach law in law schools across Canada.
- (2.) The Supreme Court of Canada’s decision in *Calder v. Attorney General of British Columbia* addressed the issue of whether or not Aboriginal people had any legally enforceable title to land. Three judges said “no”, three judges said “yes” and the last dismissed the claim on a technicality. Notwithstanding, the federal government took the view that Aboriginal people did indeed have some form of interest in the land and negotiation was the approach to resolving issues.
- (3.) The 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota by American Indians and their subsequent shootout with FBI agents showed the potential for neglected Aboriginal grievances to turn violent.

In 1981, a judgement of the Court of Appeal of Great Britain determined any liability of the Crown toward Canada’s Indian People was a liability in Right of Canada or the provinces not the Crown in Right of the United Kingdom. There was no residual relationship between Great Britain and Canada’s Indians.

Sections 25 and 35 of the **Constitution Act 1982** deals with Aboriginal rights and were included after much hard negotiation. As Trudeau said, "I guess they had more rights than we thought." Section 35(1) reads: "The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed." An aboriginal point of view is that the Constitution recognizes and affirms existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal people. The right to self-government flows from the Creator not from the Canadian Constitution.

The **Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples** accepted the view that existing aboriginal rights included the inherent right to self-government. Before S. 35 came into effect; aboriginal and treaty rights were subject to the controls and regulations of the federal legislation. Aboriginal rights are now indefeasible and no alteration or extinguishment of these rights may take place except by constitutional amendment or by consent of the aboriginal people who hold the rights. The Commission recognized the small size of Aboriginal nations averaging 5,000 to 7000 with some as small as 400 individuals would make development of capacity in Aboriginal governments a challenge. Section 25 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms prevents Section 5.15 (equality rights) from overriding the special status and rights of aboriginal people.

In **1984 Guerin v. The Queen** confirmed a fiduciary obligation, or trust like, relationship between the Crown and First Nations originating in the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Crown must act in the best interests of the First Nations. In *BC Tel v. Seabird Island Indian Band* confirmed the Governor in Council has a fiduciary obligation to only expropriate the most limited interest in reserve land. For example an expropriation to construct a railway line does not require the full interest in the land (which could permit a band to tax the land).

The **1992 Charlottetown Accord**, although not adopted, resulted in official recognition of the inherent right of Aboriginal self-government by all the provinces and contemplated the notion of a third order of government, Aboriginal government. The Canadian Constitution previously recognized two levels of government – the federal and provincial. Municipal governments have no inherent powers. They are a statutory child of the provinces and their powers flow down from provincial legislation.

In **Delgamuukw v. BC (1997)** the Supreme Court of Canada confirms that Indian sovereignty is the supreme law of the land pending treaty and correspondingly establishes the irrelevance of Crown Parliamentary legislation and Crown recent inventions based on the common law and further stated that indigenous oral history was just as important as written testimony.

Aboriginals use the principle of consensus decision making. The attitudes and interests of each member of the community are important and the community should not ride roughshod over individual objections even in the name of majority rule. By its very nature consensus government is very slow as harmony and respect of the individual are of utmost importance. When the new legislature was instituted in the Northwest Territories the spirit of consensus and parliamentary democracy were married to form a legislature in which political parties are banned. It is a much more dignified than our House of Commons and in many ways functions more democratically.

Aboriginals are very spiritual with a devotion to the Creator. They often begin meetings with a prayer. Their widely held religious view is that their traditional relationship with the Creator forms their equivalent of the Bible's Old Testament and the European missionaries introduced them to the Creator's son Jesus in the New Testament. Aboriginal viewpoints on property ownership and government are more community rather than individual based. Individuals are not seen to own things but to use things and when not used they return to the community. The land is owned by the Creator and therefore held in trust by the present inhabitants for future generations. The reliance on individual ownership was not traditionally viewed as a necessity.

The federal government has used two types of land claims agreements as a mechanism to negotiate settlements with Aboriginal communities:

- (1) Comprehensive land claims are based on the concept of continuing aboriginal rights and title over a territory that has not been dealt with by treaty or other legal agreements. Aboriginals will exchange undefined aboriginal rights for benefits or entitlements. An example would be the Nunavut Final Agreement (NFA) which established an Inuit settlement region of some 2,000,000 square kilometres with direct Inuit ownership of 350,000 square kilometres, \$1.14 billion cash settlement, \$13 million training trust, and Inuit involvement in the management of land, water, and environment. What is unique about the NFA was the establishment of a separate territory Nunavut (our land) on April 1, 1999. The first land claims agreement reached after the Constitution Act 1982 was the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act in which six communities control the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation which received settlement land and compensation.
- (2) Specific land claims arise from rectifying violations of treaty or legislative obligations by the federal government. Specific land claims are much more common in the south in recent years because of the longer history of contact with European settlers and the intense intermixing of aboriginal and non-aboriginal lands.

An example of a specific land claim would be that of the Six Nations in Ontario to ratify historic wrongs. The Aboriginals in Canada often fought as allies alongside the British forces as was the case with Joseph (Thayendanegea) Brant during the War of Independence. For his loyalty and sacrifices, the British granted him and his Mohawk nation 6 miles of land on both sides of the Grand River in Ontario. The City of Brantford was named for the Chief and a statue in his honor stands at the center of the downtown Victoria Square.

Today the Six Nations of the Grand River Reserve sits on 46,500 acres, or about a third of the original grant. The remaining land was sold off by a succession of native leaders to non-aboriginal people. Developers and squatters knocked off other sections, sometimes with the blessings of governments and the courts.

For a First Nations claim to be considered, the aboriginals must meet four conditions:

- (1) That they and their ancestors were part of an organized society.
- (2) That the organized society occupied the specific territory over which they assert the aboriginal title.
- (3) That the occupation was to the exclusion of other organized societies,
- (4) That the occupation was an established fact at the time sovereignty was asserted by England.

The Indian Act defines reserve management in Section 18 of the Indian Act as:

18. (1) Subject to this Act, reserves are held by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of the respective bands for which they were set apart, and subject to this Act and to the terms of any treaty or surrender, the Governor in Council may determine whether any purpose for which lands in a reserve are used or are to be used is for the use and benefit of the band.

A reserve is a tract of land in which the aboriginal interest is permanently preserved for a particular group of native people. Most reserves are held by the federal Crown with only some held provincially.

The Indian Act did not specify how to establish a reserve. This omission and resulting confusion lead indirectly to the Oka standoff in 1990. In the Oka situation, the Quebec Court of Appeal held that the land occupied by the Indians of Kanasatake which had been purchased by Canada in 1945, did not constitute either lands reserved for Indians or federal public property. The standoff was sparked by a municipal council decision permitting the extension of a golf course onto an ancient Mohawk burial ground, despite Mohawk demands that the burial ground be left alone. It was learned from this confrontation and others that it is in everybody's interest that First Nations peoples be consulted and have confidence in the rule of law.

Under the Terms of Union between Newfoundland (now the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador) and Canada in 1949, no Aboriginal people were recognized as status Indians on the island of Newfoundland. To rectify this oversight in 1984 the Federal Government recognized the Conne River Mi'kmaq as status Indians under the Indian Act, and in 1987 Conne River was recognized as a status Indian Reserve.

Aboriginals are often mistakenly thought of as just another minority special interest group trying to advance their own interest. The special relationship that exists between Aboriginals and the non-aboriginals is not widely understood by our multicultural general public. This could be in part due to the fact that non-aboriginal societies accept new members (immigrants) while Aboriginal societies are closed societies not open to new membership. The result of the membership criteria has been that Aboriginals living on Aboriginal lands and non-aboriginal societies including urban Aboriginals have had parallel rather than integrated development paths.

There are 617 First Nation communities located in Canada which comprise about 4% of the national population. Thirteen Mi'kmaq First Nation communities are located on 34 reserve locations in Nova Scotia. There are more than 15,000 Status Indians registered in Nova Scotia. There are more than 15,000 Stratus Indians registered to Nova Scotia bands and 2.7 percent of the provincial population is comprised of nearly 25,000 people of Aboriginal identity.

This article's goal was to provide a basic overview of the development of Aboriginal land rights in Canada and hopefully help provide an understanding of the unique status of Aboriginal citizens in Canada.

Peter Murray BSc, NSLS, CLS



Acknowledgements: I would like to thank my wife Mary, who is a status Mi'kmaq, for her assistance and knowledge. She worked at senior levels at Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and on contract with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

References: I had originally written this article as a personal guide for myself to provide background when doing contract work with First Nation peoples and not intended for publication. I had cherry picked much of the information from numerous sources at Dalhousie University Law Library. I also wrote my own opinions from background gained reviewing land claim contracts in Yellowknife and wrote some traditional knowledge of my Aboriginal friends across Canada.

Biography: Graduated from the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute (Survey Diploma) and Dalhousie University (Bachelor of Science). Retired member of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors in 2009 and presently split the year between Halifax and Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

Minutes of the 63rd Annual General Meeting

The Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors

Old Orchard Inn, Wolfville, NS
October 17 – 19, 2013

Friday, October 17, 2013 – meeting called to order at 1:35 PM by President Ritchie.

Opening ceremonies:

President Ritchie opened the meeting. “This meeting will be governed by Roberts Rules of Order and common sense. Each member wishing to speak shall approach the microphone, state his or her name **or** be recognized by the chair. Speaking to a motion will be to a maximum of FIVE minutes and limited to one time only until all wishing to speak have had a chance. If time remains, members may speak a second time. Voting shall normally be done by show of hands but the chair reserves the right to call for a secret ballot. Only regular and life members of the association are allowed to vote. In case of a tie, the chair shall have the deciding vote.”

Phil Milo was appointed the parliamentarian.

Introduction of new members:

Michael MacMaster, NSLS #649
Rodney MacLean, NSLS #650

President Ritchie called upon John MacInnis, Chair of the Board of Examiners, to swear in the newest member, Jenny Magee, NSLS #651.

Introduction of the Out of Town Guests:

British Columbia – Ian Lloyd
Alberta – Rob Scott & Linda Scott
Saskatchewan – Michael Washuk
Maitoba – Jim Watling
Ontario – Eric Ansell & Debbie Ansell
New Brunswick – Howard McLaren & Bernice Ryan
PEI – James Clow & Juliana Elsinga
Canada Land Surveyors – Jean-Claude Tetreault & Johanne Tetreault
Texas – Jim Gillis
PSC – Ray Pottier

Introduction of Exhibitors:

Cansel Wade
Leica Geosystems Ltd.
On-Grade Inc.

Thanks to Kevin Fogarty for displaying the 1948 plans of Errol Hebb NSLS #7.

Introduction of Council Members:

President Ritchie introduced the Council that served for 2012-2013 as follows:

Zone 1 – Robert Becker

Zone 2 – David Wedlock

Zone 3 – Mark Hatcher

Zone 4 – Blake Beaton

Zone 5 – Wayne Hardy & Ray MacKinnon

Zone 6 – Jody Isenor, David Whyte, Brian MacIntyre & Andrew Morse

DNR Appointee – Bruce MacQuarrie

Vice President – Cyril LeBlanc

Past President – Carl Hartlen

President – Rebecca Ritchie

Moment of Silence:

Everyone was asked to stand and join in a moment of silence for those who are no longer with us, Donald John MacNeil, NSLS #302, John Forbes Thompson, NSLS #270, Howard Kendrick Wedlock, NSLS #112, Roger Frederick Melanson, NSLS #141, Andrew Thomas Barry, NSLS #260, Luke Robert Feethem, NSLS #222, James Philip Dumaresq, NSLS #99, Robert Roger Wentzell, NSLS #441, and former members we have lost as well as those who have lost friends and family this year.

Order of Business:

President Rebecca Ritchie stated “The order of business will deal with Association business. The order of business will follow Section 5.10 of the By-Laws. All items will be covered but the order may be altered slightly if there is no objection from the floor.”

A) Secretary’s report on the convention attendance and membership roll.

Secretary Fred Hutchinson gave a report on the membership status from 1998 to present.

- Number of members registered for the convention **145**.
- Number of members present for the meeting exceeded the required quorum of **35**

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Dues \$	1200	1200	1200	1100	1100	1100	800	800	800	800	800	800	670	670	670	670
Regular	154	155	152	155	161	165	172	173	177	187	197	203	208	216	221	225
Life	18	20	19	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	18	16	16	16	25	15
Retired	34	35	41	35	35	35	34	39	39	35	34	35	36	35	35	34
Student	21	20	25	24	21	24	24	23	24	24	21	21	19	17	18	14
Honorary	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Associate	1	1	2	4	5	7	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	231	234	242	239	244	254	260	261	266	270	274	279	284	287	292	292

B) Approval of the 62st Annual General Meeting minutes:

The meeting was held at the Delta Halifax, Halifax, October 25 – 27, 2012 and published in the spring 2013 issue of the Nova Scotian Surveyor page 30.

Call for errors or omissions:

Call for mover to approve the minutes: Ray Pottier

Call for seconder: Brian Wolfe

Motion carried

C) Business arising from the minutes of the 62st Annual Meeting:

NONE

D) Report of the Scrutineers:

Fred Hutchinson reported for the scrutineers Nick Dearman, Dave Hiltz and Cathy MacInnis on October 15th 2013.

VOTES: 147 returned (5 spoiled)

Kirk Nutter - 113

Tom Giovannetti - 29

Incoming president will be Kirk Nutter

E) Report of Council meeting highlights and President`s activities:

Becky Ritchie reported that Dave Clark was right in saying she would enjoy and grow in her year as president. She also commented on the support she received across the country and from council. "Thank you all"

One of the main topics at the council meetings and discussion across Canada was PSC – Professional Surveyors Canada. How they have been struggling and looking for financial support from all the provinces. One of the motions we will be voting on is to join PSC at \$200.00 per member for all members.

Another item dealt with was a meeting with the Registrar General. There were 11 concerns discussed. One of which was Teranet and how to keep them out of Nova Scotia.

F) Fred Hutchinson gave report on the council meetings and dates:

Council met on: November 4 & 30, 2012, April 5, June 27 and September 12, 2013.

One of the big concerns was the Act and it was proclaimed and approved. Since September 10, 2013 we have been working under the new act and regulations. The by-laws, standards and code of ethics that were previously passed are now being enforced. The make-up of the complaints and hearing committee were not included in the final submission for regulations. Therefore, we will be voting on putting this back into our regulations. There are not a lot of changes in the new act, but some you should be aware of is the terminology that has changed. The Discipline committee is now the Hearing

committee. Students will now be candidates. Council will have a new formation that will consist of 4 elected councillors, 3 executive members and 1 lay person. Board of examiners will have 5 members which are all land surveyors. The act and regulations are on the government website. Our ANSLS website has not been updated as of yet, due to medical issues with our webmaster. A direct link will be forwarded to each member to view these and a digital copy of the by-laws, code of ethics and standards. We must also be compliant with the fair registration act in regard to candidate members.

In addition to the three hour meeting with the Registrar General, we discussed opinion vs guarantee, and the website for the public, active control network and activities of service NS.

Jason Bond will give his presentation this afternoon on active control. We have also dealt with candidate articles and the lawsuits against the Association. There has been no response or action since 2012 on either.

G) Financial report 2012:

Approve 2012 financial statement as published

Move to approve the financial statement: Glenn Crews

Second: Dan Gerard

Motion carried

Introduction of Council Members:

President Ritchie introduced the Council that will serve for 2013-2014:

Zone 1 – Raymond Pottier

Zone 2 – Andrew Morse

Zone 3 – Blake Beaton

Zone 4 – Ray MacKinnon

DNR Appointee – Bruce MacQuarrie

Vice President – Kirk Nutter

Past President – Rebecca Ritchie

President – Cyril LeBlanc

Becky stated she had a great council for the year. They were supportive with letters, emails and phone calls. Specifically thanking Jody Isenor, Carl Hartlen and Fred Hutchinson for all their help.

Retiring Council Members:

President Ritchie thanked the retiring councillors:

Zone 1 – Robert Becker

Zone 2 – David Wedlock

Zone 3 – Mark Hatcher

Zone 5 – Wayne Hardy

Zone 6 – Jody Isenor, David Whyte & Brian MacIntyre

Past President – Carl Hartlen

H) Report of Committees:

Kevin Brown ARC – reviewed the budget and finances

Carl Hartlen – Sub Committee Review – made effort to work with DOT in reference to the motion put on the floor at the 2012 AGM.

Break @ 2:50 P.M. – resume 3:05 P.M.

Dr. Jason Bond gave a presentation and update on the Nova Scotia Active Control System (NSACS) with highlights noted:

- The southwestern end of the province is now complete and all stations are active;
- Request that all users provide collected data of occupied monuments when using the NSACS so that these existing monuments can be assigned updated values;
- Proposal for a second phase of the program that would cover Cape Breton Island with active stations;
- The third phase would provide control on the northeastern mainland that would then provide total coverage of the province;
- It is an exciting project but one that requires the cooperation of land surveyors to be successful in the creation of an accurate cadastre;
- The system will have a variety of users for many different applications which will only be realized in time.

Saturday, October 19, 2013 – meeting called to order at 9:15 am

I) Report from the Survey Review Department: (Paul Harvey)

- Up and running since February 2012
- 90% complete as mandated
- Positive reviews and standards are high
- Land owners are impressed that there is a review process
- Not seeing enough evidence that the surveyor was on site. Surveyors have a responsibility to set boundaries, not just find the corners.
- Thanked surveyors for their cooperation

J) Committee Reviews:

- Governance Committee: Dave Steeves, chair – past year worked with DNR to get the Regulations approved, which happened September 10, 2013, as well as getting the Act proclaimed. A note was sent to Jeff Fee and others to thank them for all their time and effort spent getting this done.
- Complaints Committee: Garry Parker, chair – Started the current year 12/13 with three new members, Kirk Nutter, Joe Harvie, and Art Backman. Allan Gallant and I have remained from previous years. 2012 started with 4-5 complaints that carried over into 2013. Disagreement of boundaries is the main complaint. There is a lot of correspondence between the office and dissatisfied customers that are dealt with by Mr. Hutchinson before

they become a complaint. As of now, we have no active complaints as they all have been dealt with. None were forwarded to discipline.

- Continuing Education Committee: Fred Hutchinson, reporting – The chair is Sheldon Chisholm and he is new to the committee. Due to time restraints the only activity has been the Seminar. If you have any ideas for a seminar please let us know. Also in the works is online submission for Mandatory Continuing Education.
- Strategic Planning Committee: Mike Allison, chair – We had a meeting in the spring with Fred Hutchinson, Ernie Blackburn and I (Mike Allison). We have a strategic plan and have for many years. It is a list of things that the Association has identified as objectives over the next five years. It has been submitted to council and we will hopefully be meeting in November to review and discuss and changes that might be needed.
- Honorary and Life Committee: Dave Clark, chair – Nominated for life member – Robert A. Daniels NSLS #396

MOVED BY: Dave Clark
Motion carried

SECONDED BY: Phil Milo
unanimously

- Honorary and Life Committee: Dave Clark, chair – Nominated for honorary member – Bruce Gillis, QC

MOVED BY: Dave Clark
Motion carried

SECONDED BY: John MacInnis
unanimously

MOTION #1

WHEREAS the Board of Examiners support the experience gained by candidate members through articling;

AND WHEREAS the Board of Examiners also appreciates surveying knowledge gained through experience while not serving articles;

AND WHEREAS land surveyors from other Canadian survey associations can apply for membership without serving articles under Chapter 7 of the Agreement on Internal Trade;

AND WHEREAS the Council has approved that the Board's recommendation be presented to the membership for approval.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that sub-section (4) be added to section 41(2) of the October 22, 2011 amended By-laws as follows:

(4) The Board, however, may reduce the required article time up to 50% based on a candidate's experience.

MOVED BY: John MacInnis
Motion Carried

SECONDED BY: Jenny Magee
2 abstentions

MOTION #2

WHEREAS the Land Surveyors Act of 2010 requires that the composition of the Complaints Committee as per section 2(i) and Hearing Committee as per section 2(q)

AND WHEREAS the committee composition was not included in Regulations as per approved on September 10, 2013,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED to approve a motion to amend the Regulations by inserting sections 22A and 29A as herein described by Schedule "A".

SCHEDULE "A"**AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS RESPECTING LAND SURVEYING**

Made under subsection 12(1) of Chapter 38 of the Acts of 2010
the *Land Surveyors Act*

1. The Regulations are amended by adding the following section immediately after Section 22.

Appointment of Complaints Committee

22A (1) The Council shall appoint a Complaints Committee composed of:

- (a) 1 public representative; and
- (b) 4 members, at least 3 of whom must be from the active category of membership.

2. The Regulations are further amended by adding the following section immediately after section 29:

Appointment of Hearing Committee

29A (1) The Council shall appoint a Hearing Committee composed of:

- (a) 1 public representative; and
- (b) 4 members, at least 3 of whom must be from the active category of membership.

MOVED BY: Dave Steeves
Motion Carried

SECONDED BY: Valerie George

MOTION #3

WHEREAS the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors have supported the goals and objectives of Professional Surveyors Canada;

AND WHEREAS the existence of Professional Surveyors Canada has been considered beneficial to the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as a professional body and to the individual members of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors;

AND WHEREAS a motion was passed at the meeting of Zone Six that Professional Surveyors Canada be approached to determine what membership fees could be negotiated if all members of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors joined Professional Surveyors Canada;

AND WHEREAS Professional Surveyors Canada proposed that for each Association where all members joined Professional Surveyors Canada the cost for membership would be \$200.00 per member and that the Association Corporate Membership fee would be eliminated.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that for the following three (3) years each member of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors pay a \$200.00 membership fee to Professional Surveyors Canada, which fee would be collected by the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as part of the annual membership dues:

MOVED BY: Ray Pottier

SECONDED BY: Kevin Fogarty

Ray Pottier spoke in favor of the motion and provided some background information with respect to PSC. Discussion on how this would look for someone with multiple memberships, honorary and life members and government employees. The membership felt that an amendment to the motion may assist in clarification.

Fred Hutchinson suggested adding “active” between all and members

Amendment to MOTION #3

AND WHEREAS Professional Surveyors Canada proposed that for each Association where all ACTIVE members joined Professional Surveyors Canada the cost for membership would be \$200.00 per member and that the Association Corporate Membership fee would be eliminated.

Walter Rayworth seconded Fred Hutchinson’s motion but after further discussion about the memberships he decided to withdraw his name. Carl Hartlen moved as second.

MOVED BY: Fred Hutchinson
Motion Carried – as amended

SECONDED BY: Carl Hartlen
59 in favor, 20 against

Amendment to MOTION #3

WHEREAS the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors have supported the goals and objectives of Professional Surveyors Canada;

AND WHEREAS the existence of Professional Surveyors Canada has been considered beneficial to the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as a professional body and to the individual members of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors;

AND WHEREAS a motion was passed at the meeting of Zone Six that Professional Surveyors Canada be approached to determine what membership fees could be negotiated if all members of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors joined Professional Surveyors Canada;

AND WHEREAS Professional Surveyors Canada proposed that for each Association where all active members joined Professional Surveyors Canada the cost for membership would be \$200.00 per member and that the Association Corporate Membership fee would be eliminated.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that for the following three (3) years each member of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors pay a \$200.00 membership fee to Professional Surveyors Canada, which fee would be collected by the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as part of the annual membership dues:

Jody Isenor had suggested rewording the motion by removing “each member of” as well as “which fee would be collected by the association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as part of the annual membership dues” and ending it with “on behalf of each active member”

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that for the following three (3) years ~~each member of~~ the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors pay a \$200.00 membership fee to Professional Surveyors Canada, ~~which fee would be collected by the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as part of the annual membership dues:~~ ON BEHALF OF EACH ACTIVE MEMBER.

MOVED BY: Jody Isenor

Motion Carried – as amended

SECONDED BY: George Sellers

3 opposed, 2 abstentions

MOTION #3 – as amended

WHEREAS the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors have supported the goals and objectives of Professional Surveyors Canada;

AND WHEREAS the existence of Professional Surveyors Canada has been considered beneficial to the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors as a professional body and to the individual members of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors;

AND WHEREAS a motion was passed at the meeting of Zone Six that Professional Surveyors Canada be approached to determine what membership fees could be negotiated if all members of the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors joined Professional Surveyors Canada;

AND WHERAS Professional Surveyors Canada proposed that for each Association where all active members joined Professional Surveyors Canada the cost for membership would be \$200.00 per member and that the Association Corporate Membership fee would be eliminated.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that for the following three (3) years Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors pay a \$200.00 membership fee to Professional Surveyors Canada, on behalf of each active member.

MOVED BY: Ray Pottier

Motion Carried – as amended

SECONDED BY: Kevin Fogarty

2 opposed, 2 abstentions

Lunch Break @ 11:50

Resume @ 2:10

Introduction of Council Members:

President Ritchie introduced the Council that will serve for 2013-2014:

Zone 1 – Raymond Pottier

Zone 2 – Andrew Morse

Zone 3 – Blake Beaton

Zone 4 – Ray MacKinnon

DNR Appointee – Bruce MacQuarrie

Vice President – Kirk Nutter

Past President – Rebecca Ritchie

President – Cyril LeBlanc

Becky called President Cyril LeBlanc to the podium where he thanked all council for the support over the past year. Carl Hartlen presented Becky with the past president plaque.

MOTION #4

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The 2014 budget be approved as distributed. (subject to amendments)

MOVED BY: Dan Gerard
Motion Carried

SECONDED BY: Rodney MacInnis

Carl Hartlen – Gave an overview of the new standards as approved.

The discussion following was how to protect the public with standards and how GPS can be used to check accuracy. It was suggested holding a seminar to get a better understanding of the new standards and what is the action plan for the future.

OPEN FORUM:

Bruce MacQuarrie – How will we get a public rep on council?

Ray Pottier – thanks to the membership for supporting PSC

Walter Rayworth – Asked if we will be paying people (public reps) to sit on council

Dave Roberts – the need to set up QP2 committee

Cyril gave closing words thanking everyone.

Visiting guests gave their thanks:

Mike Waskchuck – Saskatchewan

Jean Claude – CCLS

Ian Llyod – British Columbia

Jim Watling – Manitoba

Jamie Clowe – Prince Edward Island

Jim Gillis -Texas

Phil Milo returned the book of Roberts Rules to the rightful owner.

Motion to adjourn: **MOVED BY:** Cyril Leblanc
Motion Carried

SECONDED BY: John Ross

Meeting adjourned @ 4:10

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