

SIPUMAN Jerome Anthony
University of Technology
Priv Mail Bag
LAE
MOROBE
P.N.G.



*Association of Surveyors
of
Papua New Guinea*

NEWSLETTER

**SEPTEMBER
1990**

ASSOCIATION OF SURVEYORS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA INC.

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

SEPTEMBER 1990

Editor:
Stephen Patrick Low

C O N T E N T S

Editorial

Council News:

- . The 25th Survey Congress - Rabaul
- . Lack of Surveyor Participation in Legislative Amendent.

Regional News:

- . Post Congress Notes
- . PNG Law Society Listing
- . The Implications of Land Mobilisation Programme on Customary Land.

Assorted Articles:

- . Proposal for Association of Consulting Surveyors (PNG) - ACS (PNG) Ltd.
- . Training for Surveyors and Draftsmen
- . Book Synopsis

ASSOCIATION OF SURVEYORS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA INC.

QUATERLY NEWSLETTER

SEPTEMBER 1990

E D I T O R I A L

September leaves us with only three months remaining before we say goodbye to 1990 and introduce ourselves to 1991. For myself the year 1990 went so fast leaving me with a feeling of uncertainty. Uncertainty on Papua New Guinea's future in the surveying industry. Do we know where we are going in the next three to five years, will we have sufficient positions for our Graduates to slot into. Naturally we usually always assume that the better would happen, but I feel that for our aspirations to be a reality we have to set the goals and target our actions towards achieving those goals collectively.
Any comments on that.

This issue of our newsletter is the last for the year 1990. Our 1990 Journal will be out at the end of December 1990. The Journal is a once a year issue and will contain longer and formal papers. If you feel that you have such an article please send it to me by the first week of November, 1990.

It is now planned to publish newsletters in March, June and September and one Journal in December every year.

SEND YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE
DIRECTLY TO

COUNCIL NEWS

AS.P.N.G. (INC.)
P.O. BOX 1423,
BOROKO
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT.

SEND YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE
DIRECTLY TO

THE HON SECRETARY,
A.S.P.N.G. (inc),
P.O. BOX 1422,
BOROKO,
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT.



The Association of Surveyors of Papua New Guinea Inc.

TWENTY FIFTH SURVEY CONGRESS

"LAND MOBILISATION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA - AN OVERVIEW"

CONGRESS MANAGERS REPORT

The Twenty Fifth Survey Congress was held from June 24th to June 26th, 1990 at the Hamamas Hotel, Rabaul.

The Congress was attended by over 70 delegates and guests from PNG and overseas. This must be considered an excellent attendance considering the existing economic climate.

A total of 10 papers were presented and published in the Congress Journal and, from the feedback received, all were of a high quality. Particular thanks must therefore go to the authors and presenters of these papers for their excellent work.

All functions, from the first welcoming beer at the registration to the turning-off of the taps at the farewell B.B.Q., were fully attended and from the general noise levels and big grins were obviously well enjoyed. Our thanks go here to the Management and Staff of the Hamamas Hotel who went out of their way to ensure the success of our Congress.

It was pleasing to see the continued support of our overseas guests with particular thanks going to Trevor Menzies, Tony Batten and Tony Bevin who assisted with chairman duties and with the Forum.

We of course also wish to thank those people who went to a great deal of trouble to present their trade displays and who provide a high quality information service without any "hard sell" techniques. Their presence at our Congress is always very welcome.

Kevin and Paul Pini deserve special mention in this regard. They have been grand supporters of our Association for a long time and they continue to provide the profession with service and products of high quality. Our special thanks go to them also for their kind donation of a HP41C calculator and SUNNTO compass and clinometer for a raffle which raised over K200 for the Association. Steve Lummis won the calculator, Nick Lauer the clinometer (probably to check the tilt-meters at the observatory) and our esteemed President Adelbert Alois the compass (though there is no doubting that he knows his way around).

On a more serious note we were pleased to have the Congress opened by the Hon. Akoka Doi, CMG, MP, Minister for State and we included herewith a copy of his speech for those who could not attend. His comments should please members of the Association as they indicate the Governments' perception of the importance of our profession and of its' continuing growth.

Finally to wind up my report I would like to add my personal thanks to the Congress Committee who performed so admirably in the lead up organisation and during the running of the Congress. The Committee consisted of Adlebert Alois, Nick Lauer, Clive Bassett, Tony Luben, Pitten Nama and Ian Billows. Particular thanks must go to Adelbert and Nick for their support without which I would be unable to write such glowing final report. And for the first time we have some fine photographs, courtesy of Nick.

A financial report will be published shortly upon the receipt of all outstanding payments (ILPOC's).

G.P. CROSSE,
CONGRESS CHAIRMAN.

THE 25TH SURVEY CONGRESS-RABAUL



The gang (Ol one line)



The "President look" (Boss blong one line)



Hon. Akoka Doi, CMG, MP, Minister for State.



Ol big man i boong wantaim ol one line.



What! no dirty pictures ?(Look who's waiting in line)



**PRIME MINISTER
Papua New Guinea**

MORAUTA HAUS, WAIGANI
PO BOX 6605, BOROKO PNG
TELEPHONE: 27 6715
FAX: 27 6629, TLX NE 22 3388

OPENING ADDRESS : TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA
ASSOCIATION OF SURVEYORS : RABAU, JUNE 25TH., 1990 : HON. AKOKA
DOI, CMG, MP, MINISTER FOR STATE.

MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE WITH YOU TODAY TO OPEN, ON
BEHALF OF THE PRIME MINISTER, THIS TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS OF YOUR
ASSOCIATION.

THE PRIME MINISTER HAS ASKED ME TO SAY HOW SORRY HE IS TO BE
UNABLE TO JOIN YOU HERE, AND HE TRUSTS THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND
THAT HIS COMMITMENTS AT THE MOMENT HAVE BROUGHT THIS ABOUT.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS SUCH AS THIS ONE ARE MOST VALUABLE ASSETS
IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY.

IF WE WISH TO ENSURE THAT THE PROFESSIONS ARE DEVELOPED AND
MAINTAINED TO THEIR HIGHEST LEVELS, THEN PROFESSIONAL GROUPS SUCH
AS THE ASSOCIATION OF SURVEYORS ARE ONE INSTRUMENT TO HELP BRING
THIS ABOUT.

I AM A FIRM BELIEVER IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA SEEKING TO ACHIEVE THE
HIGHEST STANDARDS IN ALL PROFESSIONAL AREAS.

IT IS CLEAR THAT FAR TOO FREQUENTLY WE ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT A
LOWER LEVEL OF PROFESSIONALISM, ON THE GROUNDS THAT THIS CAN ONLY
BE EXPECTED IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY.

NEITHER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, NOR I, BELIEVE THIS.

WE BELIEVE THAT THIS COUNTRY MUST TURN OUT PROFESSIONALS WHO ARE WORLD-BEATERS, FIRST, BECAUSE ONLY THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE, AND SECOND, BECAUSE WE HAVE THE TALENT, THE IMAGINATION, AND THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE THE BEST.

ONE ONLY HAS TO LOOK AT SOME OTHER PROFESSIONAL AREAS TO RECOGNISE THE TRUTH OF THIS.

OUR SPECIALIST DOCTORS AND DENTISTS CAN HOLD THEIR OWN WITH ANY IN THE WORLD. INDEED, IT WOULD BE TRUE TO SAY THAT THEIR QUALIFICATIONS, COUPLED WITH THEIR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN A TROPICAL COUNTRY, GIVE THEM THE EDGE WHEN IT COMES TO TROPICAL DISEASES.

OUR NATIONAL ARCHITECTS ARE PRODUCING DESIGNS THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERED OUTSTANDING ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S LAWYERS HAVE ENVIABLE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS TO PERFORM TO, AND MANY OTHER PROFESSIONS CAN ALSO CLAIM TO BE SIMILARLY HIGHLY REGARDED.

MOST OF THOSE PROFESSIONS HAVE ASSOCIATIONS SIMILAR TO YOUR OWN, AND I BELIEVE THAT IS NO CO-INCIDENCE.

IF YOU WISH TO BE HIGHLY REGARDED IN THE WORK PLACE, THEN YOUR PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, AND YOUR ETHICS, MUST BOTH BE HIGH.

I MENTION ETHICS, BECAUSE SKILLS ARE NOT ENOUGH. OVER-CHARGING, UNDER-PERFORMING, CHEATING OF CLIENTS, AND SIMILAR MALPRACTICES, HAVE DESTROYED NOT ONLY INDIVIDUAL REPUTATIONS, BUT CAST DOUBT OVER THE ETHICS OF WHOLE PROFESSIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

WE DO NOT WISH TO SEE THAT HAPPEN HERE.

ASSOCIATIONS SUCH AS YOURS WILL HELP ENSURE THAT THE STANDARDS OF YOUR PROFESSION REMAIN ENVIABLY HIGH.

HOW IMPORTANT ARE SURVEYORS?

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I DO NOT THINK IT IS AN EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT IN THIS COUNTRY, THEIR WORK IS VITAL.

THIS SILVER JUBILEE IS AN INDICATION OF THAT IMPORTANCE.

LAND IS A PRE-OCCUPATION FOR ALL PAPUA NEW GUINEANS. IT IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO US ECONOMICALLY AND TRADITIONALLY, AND NOT SOMETHING TO BE TAKEN LIGHTLY. THE SURVEYING OF LAND, AND ITS DISTRIBUTION AMONGST OUR COMMUNITIES, IS THE ONLY PROFESSIONAL WAY OF ENSURING THAT FAIR AND EQUITABLE ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE FOR ALL.

THIS SOCIETY, WITH MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED MEMBERS, HAS A DEMANDING ROLE TO PLAY. WE ARE A RESOURCE-RICH COUNTRY. INCREASINGLY, WE WILL SEE DEVELOPMENT, NOT ONLY OF MINERAL WEALTH, BUT ALSO OF OUR VAST AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL.

NONE OF THIS WILL BE POSSIBLE WITHOUT SURVEYORS.

I HAVE BEEN AWARE FOR SOME TIME THAT THERE IS A TENDENCY AMONGST BIG OVERSEAS INVESTORS TO BRING INTO PAPUA NEW GUINEA OVERSEAS SURVEYORS FOR SHORT WORKING PERIODS.

I WANT YOU ALL TO KNOW THAT THE NAMALIU GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SUPPORT THIS PRACTICE, AND WE WILL DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO MAKE SURE THAT LOCAL SURVEYING EXPERTISE IS USED IN PREFERENCE TO IMPORTED SKILLS.

THE GOVERNMENT IS COMPLETELY BEHIND THE DEGREE AND DIPLOMA COURSES THAT ARE AVAILABLE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY IN LAE. INDEED, HISTORICALLY, THEY ARE AMONGST THE FIRST OF SUCH COURSES TO HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE, WITH THE ORIGINAL FOUR YEAR BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY AND SURVEYING DEGREE GOING BACK TO COLONIAL DAYS.

THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS ARE A GUARANTEE OF HIGH STANDARDS, WITH A FOUR YEAR DIPLOMA IN SURVEYING FOLLOWED BY A FIVE YEAR'S BACHELOR DEGREE IN TECHNOLOGY AND SURVEYING.

CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN HALF OF YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS MADE UP OF PAPUA NEW GUINEANS. THAT IS AS IT SHOULD BE. I APPEAL TO OVERSEAS INVESTORS TO TAKE THE TROUBLE TO FIND OUT WHAT PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE IS AVAILABLE IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA, BEFORE THEY EMPLOY EXPENSIVE AND OFTEN UNSUITABLE OVERSEAS SURVEYORS ON THEIR PROJECTS. THERE CAN BE LITTLE POINT IN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PREPARING STUDENTS TO THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARDS IN LAE, IF THOSE GRADUATES CANNOT FIND EMPLOYMENT IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

I NOTE WITH INTEREST THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF YOUR MEMBERS ARE NOW BASED OVERSEAS. THIS IS A SOURCE OF STRENGTH FOR THE ASSOCIATION, BECAUSE IT ENSURES LINKS WITH THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, AND A VERY REAL CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION FOR YOU.

I AM ALSO AWARE OF THE HIGH LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION AND ASSISTANCE THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THIS ASSOCIATION AND THE INSTITUTE OF SURVEYORS OF AUSTRALIA. ON BEHALF OF THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASSOCIATION OF SURVEYORS AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR THEIR FORESIGHT AND COMMITMENT TO THEIR PNG BROTHERS.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION MAY ALREADY BE AWARE THAT ONE OF THE NEW INITIATIVES ANNOUNCED BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING IN PORT MORESBY SOME THREE WEEKS AGO, AND AGAIN IN LAE LAST FRIDAY, IS A DECISION TO SPEED UP AND SIMPLIFY THE SYSTEM OF LAND ALLOCATION, AND ITS USE.

AN AMENDMENT IS BEING PREPARED TO THE LAND ACT TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL NON PUBLIC PURPOSE LAND IS SOLD THROUGH PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT AND TENDER, AND ON APPROVED CONDITIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME, WE ARE PREPARING A LIST OF ALL LAND HELD BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, AND WE ARE LISTING THAT WHICH IS SURPLUS TO OUR REQUIREMENTS. THAT LAND WILL BE SOLD, OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.

IT TAKES LITTLE IMAGINATION TO SEE THAT THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAND WILL SHORTLY BECOME A GROWTH AREA IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA, AND THAT THIS IN TURN WILL LEAD TO EVER-INCREASING DEMANDS UPON THE SERVICES OF SURVEYORS.

I CAN SEE A BUSY TIME AHEAD FOR THIS ASSOCIATION AND ITS MEMBERS, MANY OF WHOM WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH DEPARTMENTS SUCH AS LANDS, OR STATUTORY AUTHORITIES SUCH AS ELCOM AND PTC.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I WOULD LIKE, BEFORE OFFICIALLY DECLARING THIS CONGRESS OPEN, TO COMMEND THE ASSOCIATION AND ITS PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE, ON THEIR DECISION TO HOLD EVERY SECOND CONGRESS OUTSIDE OF PORT MORESBY OR LAE.

BY BRINGING YOUR ASSOCIATION AND ITS CONCERNS INTO THE PROVINCES, YOU ARE DEMONSTRATING AN AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR SKILLS TO ALL THE PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY, AND AT THE SAME TIME SHOWING THAT YOU ARE A TRULY NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

I ASSURE YOU ALL OF THE ONGOING SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN YOUR ACTIVITIES AND IN YOUR PROFESSION. WE ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR SKILLS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS NATION.

I LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING THE OUTCOME OF THIS CONGRESS, AND HOPE THAT YOU WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP ME IN TOUCH WITH DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA SURVEYING.

I WISH YOU ALL A FRUITFUL AND CREATIVE CONGRESS, AND I AM VERY PLEASED TO DECLARE THE TWENTY FIFTH SILVER JUBILEE CONGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION, OPEN.

ENDS.....

MINUTE

File Number..... 29-13-1

CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY AND COUNCIL OF ASPNG
.....

SUBJECT

LACK OF SURVEYOR PARTICIPATION IN LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT

On Thursday 9 August I met Jim Fraser, First Legislative Counsel, for the first time when I queried progress on the Forestry Bill and the Mining Bill. In the course of conversation he commented that the Office of the Surveyor General had "a lack of clout" and that he expected to hear more from it.

I then relayed his words to Pomaleu and in the course of seeking opinion with Gerard Ovia later in the day I question him on the problem of participation in legislative change.

Bills are not public documents until they are passed by NEC so the only way that a professional body could in any way be involved in a Department's internal preparation of a bill would be firstly by knowing the need for change, knowing it was occurring and being recognised as a body capable and with authority to comment. That requires communication in a manner probably not seen by this profession for some time.

Once the bill is public it should be available in public libraries, from the State Solicitor and the Department itself. (Legislative Counsel will not issue it). The Association should act to write to Departments asking to be placed on their circulation lists for distribution of bills (or white papers) and would have to state their interest and capacity in order to obtain this privilege.

Comments on a bill made public can be made to the Department responsible and in due course to members of Parliament who might be able to act while the bill is passing through Parliament.

I feel that the structure for public comment on bills is not really developed and I need a further confirmation of what I have written above. I should write on this subject in the Introduction in my law text.

The Office of Surveyor General in the future will have to act in the interests of the Association in this matter, the Association will also have to act for itself.



A D MILLER
ASSISTANT SURVEYOR GENERAL

REGIONAL NEWS

PLEASE PARTICIPATE - KEEP THIS NEWSLETTER ALIVE



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
OFFICE OF THE
SURVEYOR GENERAL

MORAUTA HOUSE WAIGANI
P O BOX 5665, BOROKO, PAPUA NEW GUINEA.



TELEX NE 22144
TELEPHONE SG 27 6421
ASG 25 6410
SAS 27 6401

Date: 28 JUN 1990
Our Reference: 29-13-7
Action Officer:
Designation:
Your Reference:
Date:

THE EDITOR
ASPNG NEWSLETTER

POST CONGRESS NOTES

These notes are to record various matters I wish to place on record as a result of discussions etc at Congress.

1. ANNIVERSARIES AND ARCHIVES OF ASPNG

The first meeting of the PNG Surveyors Board was twenty years ago on 29 June, 1970. The ASPNG first met 4 May, 1960, thirty years ago. (Refer "The formation, development and aims of the Association of Surveyors, T C Jackson, 1969 Congress Papers - this is a history of the first ten years). The first Congress AGM was held in 1966, twenty-five years ago. This means that on every new decade or half decade all these anniversaries occur.

The archives of ASPNG are now in storage at the Office of Surveyor General. I had carried out archival work on all records that I held in Mt Hagen in 1984/85 after receipt from Clive Bassett in 1983/84. After picking up the records from Unitech in May, I did not look in detail at them until today and I find the following.

- (a) Correspondence is held from February 1972, i.e. that prior to the 49 CM.
- (b) Minutes are held from the 21st CM of March 1969.
- (c) Congress papers are held from 1969 to the present, except for the papers of the 1987 Casle Congress.

I can now distinctly recall that on the matter of missing records I followed this up in 1985 by speaking to Clive Bassett who thought they would be in the records he sent to Unitech. They were not when I uplifted them in May this year. I put the same question to Michael Larmer in 1985 and I recollect his reply as being that possibly no records were kept and that he did not know where they would be if they had been. There is a possibility that older records may be found amongst files yet to be sorted from earlier records of this office.

Maintenance of archives has to be done by the following:

- the newsletter editor providing one copy for archives, archives to be listed to the maillist.
- the Congress Manager supplying one set of papers (or three if possible) to archives
- the Secretary acting once a year prior to Congress to archive the preceding years records (meaning that the new Secretary gets the records of the past year but no others).

- I see no need to archive Congress records or Treasurer records which should move to the Congress Manager and Treasurer year by year and the older records be discarded one year at a time and perhaps three years of records be held but no more. (The legal requirement for the time of holding treasurers records is not known to me).

2. CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This was a forum topic and provided an hours intense discussion.

(a) Reference materials.

One of my own observations was that Schedule 22 of the Directions has been drafted and this contains a selection of texts from all the congress papers written since the fourth survey congress of 1969. A footnote to Schedule 22 will note that copying of papers for study and research can be made on request to this office. In the past UPNG and Unitech libraries have made request for congress papers but I have yet to check how complete their records are.

Schedule 22, for land tenure, notes only two bibliographies of this. The 1964 one, published by Lands, was updated by exclusion of earlier records and entry of more recent ones by Teresa Gawi in her "Bibliography of Land Tenure in PNG" UPNG Press, 1986. I hold an original of the 1964 bibliography but have been unable to purchase the 1986 one, which I may have to copy at a library.

Surveyors carrying out research may use this office to obtain copies of papers. A fee may be charged for photocopying.

(b) Video Lectures.

In discussions after the forum, myself, the Surveyor General and Professor Sam Pearce were agreed that an alternative to the telephone conference suggested by Tony Bevin of New Zealand was simply to use videos. Selected lectures at the University could be videoed and used in meetings around the country together with lecture notes. The Surveyor General is having further discussions on this with Professor Sam Pearce at Lae at the time of writing.

3. CROSS PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

(a) Law input to Congress.

In giving my law paper, participants may recall my advice that I consider that a law paper should be given by a lawyer at each Congress. The Council should decide the legal topic that it wanted discussed some six months in advance of Congress and should then identify someone who could give such a paper and make early request for such. When my text on the law of land use has been published it will be easier for the Council and profession to decide what legal topics it wishes to pursue.

(b) Liaison with the Law Society.

Adelbert Alois and myself attended the International Law Conference, on resources, held in Port Moresby in August 1989. We were the only Lands staff in attendance, both having made a personal decision to attend, and at many papers, in question time, land was a vital issue. (I have to question why the Department was not represented at such a gathering). Not being involved in the numerous discussions on LMP within the Department I decided it was wise not to respond during question time to land problems but I took the

opportunity to discuss the implications of LMP with a meeting of the Law Reform Commission with overseas visitors to the Congress during a lull in the proceedings. This then lead to the LRC taking an ongoing interest in LMP.

My intention, as a result of this conference, was and still is, to produce a document for lawyers and to distribute this to lawyers with practising certificates using the mailing list of the Law Society. Refer to Appendix One and identify those lawyers that you personally know and think of the implications of putting good information into their hands). The Law Society has a full-time Executive Officer, Stella Miria, who works at their offices in Bava St, Boroko (PO Box 1994, Boroko, ph 258483, Fax 256609). There are two documents that could be delivered to the Law Society from this Department.

The first is that from Office of SG which would be an extraction of relevant parts of the 1990 Survey Directions. I consider that this should comprise a summary of what the classes of survey are and more details on the intentions of Urban Classes Two and Three plus Rural Classes Three and Four. I have been waiting for a settling down time in the Directions and have hoped to see surveys lodged that I could use as examples of work. The purpose of submission of such a document to lawyers is to promote cadastral surveying and to build liaison.

Although I do have a verbal instruction to Supervising Draftsmen/Regional Surveyors to copy to me reports and plans of new systems directly on lodgement either nothing is being lodged or this is not being done. I need to retain an oversight on these new systems in order to be able to see if they are being used or interpreted as intended. (It could be helpful if consulting surveyors short circuited that and sent to me directly just before lodgement copies of what they consider I would be interested in).

The second document should be an extraction of the elements of LMP that have legal implications. This is not my task but should be done by the publicity branch of Programming and Policy, yet to be staffed. In the interim such a task could readily be carried out by one of their present officers.

(c) Surveyor attendance at conferences of other professionals.

Gary Crosse personally remarked to me that there is a considerable cost involved in attending other congresses. Apart from fees, air travel and accomodation, this would be loss of wages. I put to Adelbert Alois that there is a case for using Wild Trust funds to put a surveyor into other congresses. However we should not waste our money and the following parameters should apply to anyone going to a congress on ASPNG behalf.

Effective use of funds requires that input go into a congress and that we get something out of it. Attendance is not for the individual, it is for and on behalf of the profession.

Input at best should be a paper. Other than that it has to be a positive input from the floor of congress during question times. A representative of ASPNG should have a written brief from the Council of ASPNG of topics to raise or comment on. Input should also be publicity prepared specifically for the conference - this is another reason for an ASPNG owned computer.

Output from a conference back to ASPNG at best would be a paper to our own next congress, or the same for the Journal (provided journal publication is timely). Urgent information should be disseminated much more quickly through the newsletter.

The mickey mouse one page or verbal reporting on e.g. ISA congresses has to cease - the ASPNG pays K2000 per page for such irrelevancies which have done nothing for the membership in the past.

4. WHY ASPNG NEEDS A LAPTOP COMPUTER

In the motion I put to the AGM "That the Council act at its next meeting to decide on what type of laptop computer would be acceptable for Association use" I spoke to the motion with the following comments.

- (a) The need to decide is related to purchasing immediately on the second-hand market. This requires that Council move that a blank cheque be in the hands of a delegated signatory to the bank account with the second signatory all ready having signed the cheque so purchase can be immediate.
- (b) Acting immediately obviously needs use of ASPNG accumulated funds, therefore prior approval in principle has to be sought for recovery of these funds from the Wild Trust fund. (Aust \$12081, on last Council enquiry).
- (c) The choice of laptop also sets parameters for printers and ideally a number of printers should be able to be used. This may mean owning a number of connecting leads etc and knowing how to set the computer for each printer type, so that if the laptop is carried to another location, a printer in that location could be used. Purchase second-hand could pick up a printer as well. It is probably better to buy a printer new.

I did not speak on why ASPNG needs a computer but will record these reasons hereunder. The major reason is time saving, the positions are voluntary and unpaid. (Secretary and Treasurer need to be in the same town for access reasons).

- membership particulars with a deleted and current register.
- fees records and automatic printing of accounts.
- mailing labels for issue of newsletters and notices, with facility to print mail labels for all on the current register or to select for printing to only to members, or associates, or technical associates or those resident in PNG only etc.
- preparation of promotional material, including that for aid project involvement and reediting of this as required, disc retention of the record.
- preparation of information to other professional conferences.
- recording of minutes directly to computer in a meeting.
- records of correspondence outwards to be held on disc records as a backup to hard copy records.



A D MILLER
ASSISTANT SURVEYOR GENERAL



PAPUA NEW GUINEA LAW SOCIETY

advises the public and other interested organisations that as at midday, Wednesday January 24, 1990, the following lawyers hold Practising Certificates for the year, January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990 as required under the Lawyers Act 1988.

AEAVA Phillip	GZELL Ian Vitaly U/R	MANEK Chronox Dopeke	PRYKE Mark Anthony
AISA Joseph Faupungu U/R	HARBUKA Richter	MANGAPEN Albert	PUARIA Kapeatu
ALBERIC Simon	HARRICKNEN Patrick	MANN Teresa	PURINGI Jacobus Kewa
AMAIU Paul Robinson	HARTSHORN Derek Richard	MANUA Lionel	RAGEAU Kapu
AME Phillip	HASU Jacinta U/R	MANUHU George Sulai	REEVE John Stanley U/R
AMNOL Bernard Charles U/R	HAYES Paul	MARAT Allan, Dr. U/R	REGAN Anthony James
AMNOL Veronica	HENAO Loani Ravu U/R	MARK Daniel Gonina	REINER Thomas Leslie U/R
AOAE Charles Maino	HENNRY Henry Vug U/R	MASATT Ezekiel	ROLLASON John Cameron U/R
APA Joseph	HIRST Martin David U/R	MAUNSELL Susan	SAKUMAI Dayrall
APPLEGATE Geoffrey David U/R	HOWARD Harold Rosser U/R	MAY Mathew U/R	SAMUEL Maelyn Bird
ASHTON-LEWIS Christina	IKISO Samuel	MESULAM Isikel	SARIMAN Angeline Theresa
ASHTON-LEWIS David Edward	IKOSI Russell	MICKA Elizabeth June	SAWONG Don U/R
AU Leo	INJIA Salamo	MIKA John	SENCE Ronald
AUKA Ravunama	INKISOPO Cosmos	MILNER Lata Dahya	SENIVE Alex Kevompa
AVERY Bernard U/R	IRUNG Robert	MINJIAU George	SEVUA Mark U/R
BAKER James	JALINA Moses	MIONZING Toffamo U/R	SHEPHERD Ian
BATATA Benedict Okina	JOHNSON Rosie	MIROU Nicholas Havailolo	SHEPHERD Jeffrey Leonard
BIDAR Cosmas	JUBILEE Ephraim U/R	MIVA Moses U/R	SIAGURU-KHAISIR Anthony Michael
BOI Wernin	KAIABE Aluago Alfred	MIVIRI Nicholas	SIRIGOI John Naragosa
BONARUA Kina	KAMI Steven	MOGISH Panuel	SKINNER Julie-Marie Scott
BOSHEN Didiulosi	KAMIT Winifred Tare	MOGISH Pauline Kakulai	SLEIGHT James
BOWEN Peter Michael U/R	KARA Kibikang Yakka U/R	MONGKO Luke Isaacs	SNEDDEN David Christopher U/R
BRAY John Bedford	KARI Leslie Knox	MORI Kiata	SODE David
CANNINGS David Lionel	KARIKO Ere U/R	MOSORO Michael U/R	SOI Sarea Lausi
CARSON Nicholas Roderick U/R	KASSMAN Stephen Leo James	MUGARENANG Robert	STEELE Peter
CHAN Benedict U/R	KAUR Inderbir	MUNRO Kevin John U/R	SWEEP John Anthony U/R
CHOLAI Michael Chokai U/R	KERA Julius	MYERS Allan James U/R	TABAI Bilding Newman
CLARKE Ian Catfield U/R	KESAN Joseph Bal	NAMALIU Robinson U/R	TALAO Freda Amel
COADY Christopher U/R	KETA David	NANEI Joseph Bolata U/R	TAMAGLE Peter
CORREN Andrew	KETAN Simon	NAR Charles Sawil	TAMATE Jim Wala
COYLE David	KIBIKIBI Phoebe Sangatari	NARU Kelly	TAMUSIO Thomas
CRAIG Martin	KIRRIWOM Nicholas U/R	NEILL William U/R	TAUREKA Patricia
CRONK Bruce William	KOEGET Danajo	NELSON John Michael U/R	TAYLOR Rodney
DACRE Linda April	KOIRI Moses	NERAU Paul Tsiperau	TEDOR Sialis U/R
DAMEM Francis	KOLA Iva	NGWELE Sampson	TEINE Joseph Mek U/R
DARIUS Meksen	KOMBAGLE Dixon	NIDUNG Masio	THIRLWALL Julian U/R
DAVANI Catherine Anne	KOPUNYE Peter U/R	NII Harvey Bill	THOKE Michael Calphis U/R
DAVID Kingsley Allen	KORARE Philip Pokol	NINAI Bonny Vernitura Lup	THOMPSON Royale U/R
DAWAI Tera	KORERUA Paul Zesus U/R	NOKA Velenama	TILTO Makai Levi
DAY Judith Meara U/R	KOURO Michael	NOUAIIRI Bill Nanadai	TOOP Gregory Thomas
DENOVAN Jonathan Alexander U/R	KUA Kerenga	NWOKOLO Ikenna, Dr U/R	TRAILL Paul Gerard U/R
DICKENS Jeffrey Robert James	KUBAK Norbert	O'BRIEN Mark Geoffrey U/R	UMBA Dennis Anton U/R
DIGHTON Peter Francis U/R	KUEMLANGAN Blaise	O'CONNOR Desmond Lynton U/R	UME Peter Ma'uda
DILON Blasius U/R	KUNAI Paulus Koim	O'REGAN Robin Stanley	UMPAKE Kathwa Vannanka
DOIWA Maria	KUNER Peter Warren U/R	OWUSU-SECHERE Isaac	UNAGUI Malaki
DONIGI Peter Dickson	KUVI Francis Gambu	PAKAU Joseph U/R	UYASSI Sikio Douglas
DOWA Paulus Mapa	LAMBU David	PALAI Alexander	WADAU Young
DUMA William Mara	LANGTRY Godfried	PALIAU Pomat U/R	WAMMA Jomo
EMILIO Gregory U/R	LATU Kevin	PAMBEL Jack Harley	WANJIK James
EMOS Billy Oscar U/R	LAY Gregory James U/R	PAONGA Kutt Cooper	WAROKRA Cyprian
ENDA Martin U/R	LEAHY Herman Joseph	PARAKA Paul	WENGE Luther Akisawa
EVERINGHAM Robert John	LEI Camillo Douglas	PARUA Margaret	WHITE Brian Dennis U/R
FAVELL Paul Joseph U/R	LEWIN Stephen Peter David U/R	PASSINGAN Benjamin Baitasnaul	WHITE Michael William Duckett QC
FRECKER David Crichton U/R	LIDGETT David Charles	U/R	U/R
FRIZZEL William U/R	LINGE Gerhard Tangole	PASSINGAN Sition	WILSON Laurie Michael
FULLER John Grant U/R	LIOSI Daniel Yalebaguyai	PATO Rimbink Reto U/R	WILSON Michael Newall U/R
GAH Jackson	LIU James Ango	PATTERSON Jack	YAGI Joseph U/R
GAMOGA Karo Daniel U/R	LLOYD Russell Charles U/R	PAYNE Philip Ross	YALAPAN Melvin
GAMOGAB Bubi	LOVE Harry Beresford Clifford U/R	PERAKI Peter	YALO Karl
GARO Guguna	LOWING Peter Allan U/R	PETER Michael	YAMBOLI John
GELU Zachary Gergory	LUPALREA Simon U/R	PITA Dulcie	YASBI Peter
GENDUA Gabriel	MADANA Stephen Balik	PITPIT Fraser Sapulai	YAYABU Paula Ivarami
GENE Michael Masama	MAEOKALI Jerry Sandakali	POKA David Gwaya	YER Alphonse U/R
GERORO Elastus	MAKI Gilbert	POLOH Posain	ZURENUOC Manasupe Zure U/R
GILLIES William Ferguson U/R	MALADINA Harvey	POLUME — KIELE Hitelai Dorothy	
GLENN Timothy John U/R	MALADINA Jimmy	POSMAN Kisakui	
GLENTON Susan Jane	MALADINA Moses Mamando	POTANE Pato	
GOBU Benny Takin	MALADINA Veronica	POWASEU Kisokau	
GONAPA Bomal	MALAGA Sanol U/R	POYIA Bala	
GOODMAN Michael Thomas	MAMANDO Philip	PRIESTLEY Bryan Stuart U/R	
GUBON Florian			
GUNSON Roger			

J BAKER, SECRETARY
PAPUA NEW GUINEA LAW SOCIETY
PO BOX 1994, BOROKO
PHONE: 258483 FAX 256609.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF LAND MOBILISATION PROGRAMME ON CUSTOMARY LAND

Management Problems.

Part of the Congress paper on the 1990 Survey Directions related to the working experience of staff on Rural Class Four surveys. I highlighted management problems which are supposed to be addressed in LMP by the appointment of Provincial Managers with proven managerial ability and adequate education. There is a lack of graduate staff amongst the Department's land administration staff. Appointments of insufficiently qualified persons into land administration in the 1988 readvertisement of all positions will make the process of managerial improvement in land administration a painful one. Some surveyors should be considering applying for Provincial Manager positions, as they have depth of training, discipline, leadership and ability all derived through the degree course, professional qualification and the workplace. I am aware through discussion with Professor Sam Pearce that the University is concerned as to the placement of graduates of land management. I know that the Association has a role in commenting upon this problem provided the University would like that assistance.

Demarcation.

There is a three month consultancy for "Customary Land Demarcation Techniques" listed in the LMP Programme, for a demarcation and survey specialist, the consultant being sought internationally. Originally budgeted for year one, now complete, the World Bank in the first annual review of the programme noted that the amendment of the Survey Directions meant that the consultancy might not be required. Accordingly the consultancy is in deferment. If a consultancy were to proceed it would need to concentrate on the provinces to have decentralised land powers within the five year programme. This consultancy does not mention adjudication in its title and it is adjudication which is going to be the major problem in customary land mobilisation.

Adjudication.

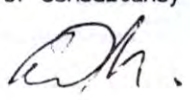
There are consultancies in LMP as listed below. All the consultants are to be sought internationally.

- (1) Review of Dispute Settlement Mechanism, for a land dispute settlement specialist, with the term to be four months in the second year of the programme.
- (2) Customary Land Tenure Investigations, for a social anthropologist, with the term to be one month for each of the second, third and fourth years of the programme.
- (3) Legal Assistance - Customary Land, for a lawyer, with the term to be one month for each of the second, third and fourth years of the programme.
- (4) Study of Different Land Allocation and Transfer Systems, for a lawyer/land tenure specialist, with the term to be three months in the fourth year.

Conclusion

It will be impossible to effectively mobilise customary land through government staff alone. Ultimately funding for survey consultancy, probably through the provinces with decentralised land powers, will have to be done. However the real problem for any survey consultant will be how effective the adjudication work is. The paper following this letter is copied from the May issue of the Chartered Surveyor's "Land & Minerals Surveying" monthly journal. It gives an introduction to private sector management requirements for involvement in the kind of consultancy which should arise in the late 1990's if LMP is successful.

A D MILLER
ASSISTANT SURVEYOR GENERAL



"FAST TRACK" MANAGEMENT

PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT OF LARGE CADASTRAL PROJECTS

Keith Syrett FRICS presented this paper at the Rural and Urban Multifunctional Cadastre seminar in Lisbon last November

Summary

The requirement for countries to embark on a programme of cadastral improvement is generally economically dictated. Increased agricultural efficiency, expanding the tax base and better ownership definition are some of the justifications for such changes in land recordation and subsequent land information bases. Technical and legal requirements take priority over rapid execution and project management is frequently not considered as critical to completion. What is frequently overlooked is that the rapid execution of these projects provides for the early completion of the end product and attainment and benefits of the economic goal.

Contracting such projects with the private sector is not commonplace, since cadastral information and land records are considered ethically the domain of national legal and fiscal agencies.

This need not be the case and by precise contract definition, the private sector can satisfy a government's requirements more rapidly. Exact management of such projects, thereby accelerates the attainment of the economic and financial goals to which such cadastral projects aspire.

This paper deals with the "fast track" management techniques that have recently been used, possibly for the first time, on a large cadastral project. Our activities have traditionally been managed by professional technical executives and staff who have had little time to keep up with advanced management studies and techniques. With space age management technologies available, in the form of relatively cheap software, the viability of such methods becomes more realistic. This opens the door for private sector participation in cadastral projects by firms that recognise management technology as significant to the technical execution. The more rapidly such projects are completed, the quicker the envisaged benefits are realised.

Introduction

Cadastral projects generally fall into three categories:

- Adjudication projects leading to a new system of recording rights and interests to land
- Consolidation projects arising from the need to deal with the problem of multiplicity of parcels
- Tax related tenure and title projects for completion/updating of the tax base.

In classifying such projects that can be undertaken by commercial organisations, we should not include photogrammetric or other types of base mapping, that are frequently undertaken by the private sector for cadastral purposes, as strictly cadastral projects. Cadastral projects are those that totally address land parcel identification and ownership and can be legal and or fiscal in definition. This does not mean, however, that such commercial mapping projects are excluded from management techniques discussed in this paper.

In categorising the various projects which lend themselves to private sector contracting, it is desirable to expand those definitions in order that readers

"FAST TRACK" MANAGEMENT

understand the terminology used.

- Adjudication projects.** Such projects have been undertaken to change the method of recording rights and interests to land from one of a system of deeds registration, with no correlation between the deed and the survey, to a system of land registration under a modified Torrens System. These projects demand that new laws be introduced to the national statute books. The compulsory, systematic adjudication through investigation of all claims to land and the production of a finite record of land parcels and all rights and interests thereto is the objective. Such records form the basis of a full legal land registry with state guaranty as to title. These projects are initially completed under a system of general boundaries, as the best and most rapid means of converting to a land registry system. The most successful, in terms of timely completion within budget, was one recently contracted with a private sector company.
- Consolidation projects.** The projects have been carried out for many years and have traditionally been undertaken by national agencies within the government of the territory concerned. They frequently arise from the agricultural and economic needs to improve the efficiency of farming, by land owners with scattered multiple parcels and can arise from a national agricultural policy or from local demands from within the particular community and in both cases are compulsory.
- Tax appraisal projects.** These projects are generally undertaken in the United States as part of a regional or statewide requirement to update and solidify the local property tax assessment process. These arise out of the lack of national or regional cadastral system. They are normally associated with a registration of deeds system and the inherently incomplete cadastral picture that results. From their need for accurate land ownership information, title insurance companies in the United States have created their own private "Land Registries". They are thus ideally suited to contracting for this type of project with local property tax assessment agencies of municipal governments.

General discussion

All of these three types of projects lend themselves to contracting, as a means of completion. Such agencies frequently do not have the manpower levels and expanding manpower levels on a temporary basis to complete such projects is not practicable. It therefore becomes more viable for such agencies to seek funds for the contracting with the private sector of such work.

The contracting of such work with the private sector should not be undertaken lightly. In-depth investigation by the contracting agency must be undertaken, preferably by an external group. This can be achieved by the use of academic establishments and research institutes who are specialists in this field and can give an independent viewpoint. Some countries have even utilised the expertise of agencies from other countries in order to achieve these studies. This approach has not been restricted to foreign funding aid groups. The purpose of such investigation and study requires that a detailed and precise scope of work for the contractor is produced in order that projects, such as those already mentioned, which have high legal implications, do not become confused. Creating contractor/contracting agency disputes as to contract definitions and requirements. Such studies assist governments in funding independent private sector contracting as being additional to the national agencies' budgets.

Clearly, any group contracting a project wishes to achieve the best possible

"FAST TRACK" MANAGEMENT

end product for the least amount of money. An efficient way to achieve this is by selection of a contractor through a system of best technical and management proposal for the project, rather than by a system of low bid award. In order to achieve this, bidding companies must submit a full technical proposal based on the contracting agencies' specification and scope of work for the project. Additionally, the bidding companies should be required to produce a detailed management plan for the execution of the project during the defined project period. The cost and price for a project is then finalised following the selection of the best technically qualified group. The fee for undertaking the full work scope of the contract is negotiated between contractor and contracting agency. Such negotiations must cover all financial expenditures foreseen in undertaking the contract and should not fall into the trap of one side trying to beat down the other side in arriving at the contract price. This, of course, demands that both the contractor and the contracting agency produce an initial guideline budget on which the cost negotiations are based. In this particular regard, the contractor needs to know the proposed period of invoicing and the speed at which those invoices will be paid. In these days of expensive money, this can be a critical factor during the negotiation stage and impact the contractor's overhead and profit return requirements for the project.

Cadastral projects are generally not projects that require high level, state-of-the-art, technical approaches. Certainly, there may be a requirement for a digital end product as opposed to a hardcopy, traditional map and ownership register. These are all well tried and proven established techniques, as are the processes in arriving at the final deliverables. Many cadastral projects have already been undertaken and completed using all of these methods. However, few have been undertaken where the management of the project has been an equal consideration for the execution. Cadastral projects, therefore, are not ones that require a high level of innovative technical skills, but ones that require an expertly designed management approach and plan, and the ability to direct the execution through to a successful completion. The designing of a management plan for any project demands that a number of known constraints be taken into account. First, the number of articles (parcels) that are the focus of the project is generally not known. The land area defining the project is the most frequently used as the primary progress barometer. Secondly, the fixed time for the project and the fixed not-to-exceed cost of that project must be included in the planning matrix. Thirdly, the manning levels that are to be utilised in undertaking the project similarly form part of the constraining features pertinent to the planning of the project relative to the other two factors. Thus, in designing the management approach to the project, the designated resource levels and the land project area size, must be the primary criteria in planning and the execution of the project relative to time and budget.

There are, available in the market today, a number of management software packages that can be utilised for various types of projects and these are primarily based on Critical Path Management (CPM) techniques. Some are basic in their technology and others are extremely complex, and the choice should be left very much to one that meets the requirements of the project and the management team. The choice of such a management programme should be made and defined at the proposal stage, at which time, certain of the variables may not be totally known to the proposer. Factors such as difficulty of terrain, terrain access, density of population, time of the year that the work would be carried out, parcel density and gained efficiency

"FAST TRACK" MANAGEMENT

of the team achieved during the working of the project are all factors that may not be fully known at the time of proposal. It is therefore recommended that if this is the case an equal degree of difficulty for the various working sub-sections of the project area be used for the proposed Critical Path Management plan.

Such detailed input into the management plan can easily be a refinement for that plan, once the contract has been awarded and full, detailed planning introduced. The advantage of the CPM is that it can be constantly revised and adjusted in the light of new data as the project proceeds. Thus, if a particular area proves difficult due to circumstances not apparent at the time of degree of difficulty evaluation, such new factors can be included and the degree of difficulty amended, and the time to complete on the Critical Path can be adjusted for that particular area.

In addition to the use of Critical Path Planning and Scheduling, it is necessary to design, prepare and publish a Project Work Plan. A copy must be given to every professional and administrative member of staff, and similarly given to the contracting agency for review and approval. The work plan deals with all aspects of the project from the technical, administrative and management point of view. It is ideally bound in a loose leaf binder so that revisions or additions can be inserted at any time during the project period.

Each aspect of the project technical process must be addressed in the work plan to ensure that all staff members operate under the same daily work guidelines. The work plan similarly contains administrative and management sections so that all staff members can be *au fait* with the administrative running of the project. Additionally, this document contains corporate/project management standing orders, directives and policies. Everything is to be covered, from procurement of equipment and supplies, to safety, accident reporting and accountability and maintenance of vehicles and equipment.

The project work plan must be officially presented to the designated contracting agency representatives at a post contract award meeting at which time operating and procedural aspects of the contract are clarified and the operating procedures for inter-group liaison and reporting are established as an approved method of operations for the project.

During this post award meeting of the project, management and accounting procedures must be fully defined and accepted by the contracting parties. All contractual requirements must be satisfied regarding financial control and reporting utilising these approved procedural methods.

The contracting company will often require increased manpower at the lower levels to undertake one of the types of cadastral project envisaged. Frequently, it becomes a contract requirement that the contractor train either, personnel to satisfy his own requirements under the contract, or personnel from the contracting agency. Such personnel either expand the resources of the project or enhance the client's work force activities following completion. Similarly, there are start-up activities, which need to be satisfied before the real objectives of the contract scope of work can be met. These include mobilisation, procurement of equipment and supplies, publicity (if the project is one involving co-operation by members of the land owning public) and obtaining on-site office facilities and logistical support. The start-up activities and training activities, therefore, form an integral part of the management planning for the project and must be included in the Critical Path.

"FAST TRACK" MANAGEMENT

Critical Path Management (CPM): typical phasing

In designing the CPM as an Implementation Plan, the project may, for example, be divided into the following distinct phases.

- ☐ Phase 1 – Start up
- ☐ Phase 2 – Preliminary
- ☐ Phase 3 – Support services
- ☐ Phase 4 – Development of final phase system and personnel training
- ☐ Phase 5 – Project main scope of work
- ☐ Phase 6 – Contract completion, handover and demobilisation

Phase 1, Start up: incorporating all those elements necessary to initiate the working aspects of the project. These include and must not be limited to mobilisation of personnel, procurement of housing, procurement of office space, recruitment of assistant personnel, procurement of equipment and design of project sub-areas and sections.

Phase 2, Preliminary: incorporating aspects of training locally recruited assistant staff, which may include drafting office technicians, field survey assistants, demarcation assistants and clerical assistants. Additionally, working parties from within the professional staff of the project team can be formed with the object of studying and reviewing local conditions in the light of the degree of difficulty relative to planned work processes. The first two phases are scheduled to be completed within a fixed time frame and must be accomplished on time as critical to the start of Phase 5.

Phase 3, Support services: covers continuous logistical support, procurement of equipment and supplies during the operational life of the project and runs parallel with Phase 5.

Phase 4, Development of final phase system and personnel training: runs parallel with Phase 5. The development of the final system, training of personnel and development of a computerised reporting system is an ongoing effort to the end of project.

Phase 5, Project main scope of work phase: demands the most attention in the planning. Many separate work aspects are critical in the progressive completion of the tasks comprising the project.

Phase 6, Contract completion: is self-explanatory and nonetheless needs careful programming.

No management system, no matter how sophisticated, can achieve its aims without regular, accurate progress reporting on a monthly basis. The critical activity of actual time to schedule time attainment is task achieved in relation to the total task time. Therefore areas planned to be covered compared to areas actually covered becomes the primary reporting criteria, against which progress can be measured throughout the project. Additionally, weekly reports can be submitted by each production group listing sub-activities achieved during the previous week, individually, for the project as a whole. This information is considered an approximate weekly progress evaluation for sub-activities to enable a rough week by week assessment to be made and any apparent slow progress looked at closely against schedule requirements.

A full report of progress must be made at the end of each month by means of a standardised form, for rapid data entry, within each section of the project. This status is measured and compared to the CPM schedule requirement. Time and budget comparisons of actual vs planned progress, using reporting blocks and their corresponding budgets, against CPM schedule can then be made. Additionally, the CPM allows accurate reporting of project progress against milestone events for the contracting agencies.

"FAST TRACK" MANAGEMENT

monitoring of contract compliance in terms of the timed completion. The acceptance of the CPM as the project management tool by the client contracting agency is therefore imperative.

Conclusion

The change from "in house" project completion by public sector to private contracting requires a change of philosophy. The justification for such change is the faster realisation of the economic goals. The change in the philosophy of contracted projects, in fact, demands joint venture approaches utilising the best aspects of each sector's philosophies. Private sector management is motivation-based and successful private sector contracting requires the motivation of the client, the staff and the recipient beneficiaries through effective communication.

motive is not necessarily the prime one that exists for commercial companies, however, profit motives provide a *bona fide* incentive for quick, efficient project completion. Professionalism and commercialism can co-exist.

In contracting cadastral projects to the private sector, these projects ideally should be joint ventures. They can be contracted directly as joint ventures between the private and public sector. If they are not formal joint ventures, they effectively become such through contractual arrangements. The success of contracted projects, in fact, demands joint venture approaches utilising the best aspects of each sector's philosophies. Private sector management is motivation-based and successful private sector contracting requires the motivation of the client, the staff and the recipient beneficiaries through effective communication.

Effective management provides periodic measurements of achievement that motivate production, that, in turn, provides a sense of achievement for project staff. This sense of achievement provides the stimulus for timely completion.

ASSORTED ARTICLES

ASSORTED

ARTICLES

Association Of Consulting Surveyors (PNG) - (Proposal).

ACS (PNG) LTD.

The Association of Consulting Surveyors (PNG) Limited .
If need arises in the near future shall be formed by
private practicing surveyors within the Association of
Surveyors of Papua New Guinea. This is mainly to promote
their particular interests as private practitioners.

The objectives for the Association will be as follows ;

- (a) To conserve and promote the interests and status of the profession of surveying and generally to represent the profession and in particular , the members of the association.
- (b) To maintain a recommended code of professional ethics and general standards of professional conduct and practice for consulting surveyors.
- (c) To recommend fee scales and terms of engagement for consulting surveyors.
- (d) To initiate , control and assist in activities and schemes for enhancing the status of the profession of consulting surveyors and the general advancement of its members and to cooperate with other associations and organisations having similar objects.
- (e) To hold or arrange competitions and provide or contribute towards the provision of prizes , awards and distributions in connection therewith.
- (f) To promote and foster projects and activities which are in the interest of the surveying profession generally and in the interest of the members of the Association in particular.

The Association of Consulting Surveyors (PNG) will be formed and registered as a Limited Liability Company. (ACS (PNG) PTY LTD.

ACS (PNG) LTD will have :

- Provision to legally guarantee the quality of members work.
- A vehicle to allow ACS (PNG) to legally pursue its rights.

- Provision for public scrutiny of the interests , rules or objects of the Association.
- A capacity of borrow funds or to provide gurantees.
- A protection for the Executive Members or Members generally in terms of liability.
- Effective rules for the election of office bearers.

The Association when formed will become the mouth piece of the majority of the private practitioners in Papua New Guinea.

1.1 Membership Requirements.

The Articles of Association of ACS(PNG) LTD will set out precisely the rules and regulations which govern membership.

Classification of Membership.

Practitioner member:

- Shall be a member of the ASPNG.
- Shall be a Sole Practitioner , a Partner in a firm , a Director or an Associate of a company which practices surveying , either primarily or as a secondary function of an allied profession.
- Shall be actively engaged in the profession of surveying.
- Shall maintain a proper office or operate from a satisfactory place of business.
- Shall abide by rules of the profession and be honest, diligent , efficient and provide a service to the public which reflects credit on the profession.
- Shall on application for membership provide evidence of having Professional Indemnity Insurance (PI). The minimum amount acceptable to be fixed by the committee.
- Shall register the firm in the "Register of Capacities" (Companies).

Other Grades of Membership are:

- Associate Member , Sustaining Member.

The ACS(PNG) may also grant Honorary Life Membership on a Practitioner member.

1.2 Benefits of Membership Include:

- Regular Newsletter
- An information service covering Town Planning amendments , Subdivisional By-Laws, Legislation affecting surveyors.
- A regular seminars and conferences for continuing professional development.
- and others.

These are my thoughts for the future and if any practicing surveyors wish to comment or contribute to the above you are free to do so.

I personally feel that by forming such Association , Our Practitioners can protect their interests that are not truly catered for. These I am referring to "Fly In & Fly Out" Surveyors by large Construction Companies and awarding of surveying contracts through the Aid Programs.

BY TERENCE KRAWARI KUNIAKA.

Department Of Surveying,
PNG UNITECH , LAE.



TELEPHONE 27 1703
TELEX NE 22144

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING.
OFFICE OF THE
SURVEYOR GENERAL

MAREA HOUSE WAIGANI
P.O. BOX 5665, BOROKO, PAPUA NEW GUINEA.



Date: August 10, 1990.

Our Reference: 29-1-13

Action Officer:

Designation:

Your Reference:

Date:

The Secretary
Association of Surveyors of PNG
PO Box 1422
BOROKO

Dear Sir

RE: TRAINING FOR SURVEYORS AND DRAFTSMEN

Following the Survey Congress held in Rabaul I visited Professor Sam Pearce at Unitech for a discussion on training for our staff and we discuss briefly a number of ways of training listed below:

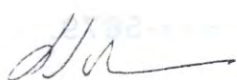
1. Utilise the existing courses run by Unitech. We can send surveyors over to sit in lectures preferably those of second semester of the second year. This would be very slow and take too much time off work but would serve as a means of Continuing Professional Development (CPD).
2. External Courses with Unitech and Darling Downs Institute of Advance Education. Suitable for specific studies, e.g. Computer Studies, GPS, Remote Sensing etc..
3. Short courses to run at Unitech. Depending on our needs. We are thinking of refresher courses and introduction of various new survey techniques, and assessment of staff capability to attend advanced courses.
4. Alternatively, rather than running courses at Unitech video lectures on subjects of our interests could be sent out from University at cost; or
5. Unitech staff could be asked to send staff to lecture at various Regional Offices, where staff of DLPP and private firm could attend.

The above appear to be all good propositions, but I would like further discussions with Unitech may be necessary to arrive at some training arrangements. This time I feel that a representative or the ASPNG Subcommittee a training and the Surveyor General should go over to Unitech for the discussions to come up with concrete training arrangements.

If the Association agrees with my suggestion I will contact Professor Sam Pearce.

This would be a very important input to our LMP proposal for training.

I wish to attend tomorrow's meeting to get your views on this.



P. SALAIAU
Surveyor General

cc: Professor Sam Pearce
Unitech
Free Mail Bag
LAE
Morobe Province

Book Synopsis

Title: Electronic Distance Measurement - An Introduction.

Author: J. M. Rueger.

Edition: Third totally revised edition, 1990.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Distributed in Australia by: DA Books and Journals,
648 Whitehorse Road,
Mitcham, Victoria, 3132.
Tel 03-873-4411, Fax 03-873-5679.

A comprehensive book of 266 pages with 56 figures that covers the following topics:

- * history of edm
- * principles of operation
- * propagation of electromagnetic waves
- * velocity, geometric and other reduction computations
- * edm calibration and baseline design
- * reflectors and batteries
- * technical data of selected edm equipment.

The book contains rigorous reduction formulae and importantly explains when these are required to be used. There are many references to literature so that the reader may follow up a particular topic. This book is more than just an introduction as for most surveyors it will probably be the only book they require. For anyone using edm it is essential reading.

Nick Lauer
RVO
10 July 1990



THE SURVEY PRACTICE COURSE

The Graduate Diploma in Surveying Practice, the survey practice course, operates at the Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane under the sponsorship of the Queensland Surveyor's Board and the Association of Consulting Surveyors (Qld Ltd). The course is an education and training program that takes surveying graduates to the level of registration (licensing).

Outlined below is information on What the course is, Why it should be undertaken and How any financial burdens can be reduced.

WHAT

The course is 34 weeks of full time activity, comprising field and office work, classroom contact and inspections. The structure is one-third academic education (post graduate level) and two-thirds intensive training. Graduates are trained in boundary definition, engineering and building control surveys, professional practice, office and project management as well as the technical aspects of modern surveying practice.

Training is conducted in simulated practice conditions on real surveys. Tasks are undertaken in all aspects of surveying practice utilising the latest innovations in technology so that the experience is truly comprehensive. Total stations and data recorders are used in the field and data manipulation and presentation is done by computer using modern surveying software packages.

Emphasis is placed on professionalism, instilling an attitude of responsibility and personal drive.

WHY

For the Graduate, it means:-

- a Graduate Diploma qualification and registration/licensing after just 34 weeks - one quarter of the traditional training period;
- being taught by practising surveyors from the public and private sectors, utilising actual survey work;
- benefiting from lecture notes and practice papers covering all professional activities including technical, management and administrative aspects.

For the Employer, it means:-

- reduced staff training costs through intensive training on real surveys, given by professional private and public sector surveyors;
- staff qualified with a high profile Graduate Diploma qualification recognised by the Federal Government

under the Innovative Skills Training Program, and winner of the 1989 Australian Excellence in Surveying Award;

- multi-skilled registered/ licensed surveying staff trained in the practical application of the latest technology, office operations and project management.

HOW

A number of support systems are available to graduates and employers to assist the graduates with their financial expenses during the course. These include:- government scholarships; accumulated savings; leave entitlements; family/spouse support; student loans; Austudy and postgraduate scholarships.

Expressions of interest are now being sought for the February 1991 intake. Application forms are available from the Course Administrator by writing to

The Survey Practice Course
Gardens Point
GPO Box 2434
Brisbane Q 4001.

or phoning (07) 223 2804/3 and speaking directly. Applications close on the 9th November 1990.

Encl.

Queensland University of Technology

QUT Gardens Point
2 George Street
GPO Box 2434
Brisbane Q 4001
Australia
Phone: (07) 223 2111
Fax: (07) 229 1510

QUT Kelvin Grove
Victoria Park Road
Locked Bag No 2
Red Hill Q 4059
Australia
Phone: (07) 352 8111
Fax: (07) 352 6382

QUT Kedron Park
Kedron Park Road
PO Box 117
Kedron Q 4031
Australia
Phone: (07) 357 7077
Fax: (07) 357 7067

QUT Carseldine
Beams Road
PO Box 284
Zillmere Q 4034
Australia
Phone: (07) 263 6222
Fax: (07) 263 6372

QUT International
Codes
Central Administration
Phone +61 7 223 2111
Fax +61 7 229 1510
Telex 71 AA44699