

Van die redakteur

Beste kollega

Waarom is daar soveel minder geregistreerde lede by die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Beplanners of by die Suid-Afrikaanse Beplannings Instituut as 'n dekade gelede? 'n Maklike antwoord vir die komplekse probleem bestaan nie. 'n Deel van die probleem is egter die wêreldwyse verandering in die aard van die asook beplanningsprofessie self wat weg-beweeg het van 'n proses wat in openbare belang beheer oor grond uitoefen. Beplanning het getransformeer weg van 'n rasionele benadering waar mens samelewing en ruimte georden word tot 'n meer kommunikatiewe rol sodat die "babbelaars" uit J.H. van den Berg se Gedane Zaken (1977) nou die toon aangee. En baie van die "babbelaars" sit in die ekonomiese wêreld want daar is meer geld te make as in die openbare sektor. Miskien verklaar dit die "geloof" dat die vrye mark die beste meganisme is om die nodige regstellings vir die sosio-ekonomiese ongelykhede in gemeenskappe uit te wis. In twee dekades waarin liberale ekonomiese teorieë die Westerse wêreld oorheers het het dit geleidelik tot die agteruitgang van die professie van Stads- en Streekbeplanners in vele lande. In Suid-Afrika waar die professie nog nooit deur wetlike werksafbakening beskerm is nie word beplannings werk soms gedoen deur sosioloë, ekonome, geografe, ingenieurs, landmeters, prokureurs, predikante en enige ander persoon wat hierin 'n maklike manier sien om 'n paar sente te verdien. Omdat die beplanner tradisioneel nie as spesialis opgelei is nie is dit moeilik om die werksafbakening te finaliseer. Die breë insig in die geïntegreerde langtermyn visie ontbreek by hierdie "roof-beplanners" en by sommige wat hierdie bestemming van die professie in plek moet kry. Dit word natuurlik makliker gemaak deur 'n administratiewe en politieke regeringshuishouding waar die klem by vele val op selfverryking. Dit is sigbaar in die talle bekende senior administrateurs en politici wat hul poste verlaat het om direkteure van maatskappye te word. Korruptsie het byna deel geword van die nuwe benadering tot besigheid. In hoe 'n mate is ons profesie gekompromiteer? Is daar nog heilige koeie wat nie gehersoneer mag word of geprivatiseer mag word nie of het alles 'n prys? As beplanners steeds 'n mag wil wees in beplanning sal ons die hoë morele gronde moet beset. Ons sal sekere dinge as ononderhandelbaar moet verskans vir die toekomstige geslagte anders gaan die huidige geslag alles in die korttermyn in die naam van vooruitgang en volhoubaarheid verbruik.

From the editor

Dear colleague

Why are there significantly fewer registered members at the South African Council for Planners or the South African Planning Institute than was the case a decade ago? No simple answer for this complex problem exists. Part of the problem however lies in the global change in the nature of the planning profession itself which has moved away from a process that exercises control over land in the public interest. Planning has transformed moving away from a physical approach in terms of which human beings and society are spatially arranged in a rational manner towards a more communicative role in which the "babblers" referred to in J.H. van den Berg's *Gedane Zaken* (1977) are now setting the tone. And many of these "babblers" are positioned in the economic world since there is more money to be made there than in the public sector. This possibly explains the "conviction" that the free market is the best mechanism for carrying out the rectifications that are necessary in order to eradicate the socio-economic inequities in communities. During two decades in which liberal economic theories have dominated the Western world the result has been the decline of the profession of Urban and Regional Planners in many countries. In South Africa where the profession has never been protected by the legal demarcation of work planning work is sometimes carried out by sociologists, economists, geographers, engineers, land surveyors, attorneys, clergymen and any other persons who perceive planning as an opportunity to make some easy money. Because planners were not traditionally trained as specialists it is difficult to finalise the demarcation of work. The broad insight and integrated long-term spatial vision that are necessary in this regard are lacking amongst these "pirate planners" as well as amongst some politicians and officials who need to accord the profession its rightful place in terms of legislation in order to protect the profession and the public. The above situation is naturally made easier by an administrative and political government setup in which the emphasis falls on self-enrichment in many cases. This is discernible in respect of the numerous well-known senior administrators and politicians who have left their posts in order to become directors of companies. Corruption has almost become part of the new approach to business. To what degree has our profession been compromised? Are there still sacred cows that may not be rezoned or privatised – or does everything have a price? If planners still wish to be a force to be reckoned with in planning we will have to occupy the moral high ground. We will have to establish certain aspects as non-negotiable for future generations – otherwise the present generation will use up everything in the short term in the name of progress, sustainability and affirmative action.

Ho tswa bo molukisi

Tse ithommen pele

Hobaneng ho na le palo e nyenyane ya bo-Rameralo ba ngodisitsweng ka molao Lekhotlaneng la Afrika-Borwa (SA Council) kapa Instituteng ya Meralo ya Afrika Borwa (SA Planning Institute) ha ho bapiswa le dilemo tse leshome tse fetileng? Ha ho na karabo e bobebe bakeng sa bothata bona. Karolo e ngwe ya bothata ke ho fetoha ha profeshene ya Meralo ka bo yona lefatsheng ka bophara e tlohlile moo e neng e shebane le taolo ya mobu molemong oa setjhaba. Meralo e fetohile ho tloha ha setjhaba le batho ka bomong bane ba hehoa libakeng tsa bona ka mekgwa e nepahetseng empa e se e nkile sebopeho sa dipuisano moo e eteletsweng-pele ke dibui tse buang haholo empa di se nang litsebo ho tsa meralo (babblers). Bongata ba dibui tse nang tsebo ba mafapheng a tsa-Meruo mme ba shebile ho etsa tijelete ho feta ditaba tsa setjhaba. Ba hlalosa hore mebaraka e bulehileng ke ona mokgwa o nepahetseng wa ho lokisa liphoso e le ho fedisa ho se lekane ha setjhaba moruong le boiketlong. Dilemong tse mashome a mabedi tse fetileng dingolwa (theory) tsa Moruo o Lokolohileng ene e le tsona tse sebediswang haholo mafatsheng a ruileng mme hona ho bakile ho theoha ha profeshene ya Meralo ya Ditoropo le Tikioloho linaheng tse ngata. Afrika Borwa teng kaha Lefapha lena ha lea sireletswa ka molao meralo nako engwe e etswa ke bo-Rameruo ba-Sociology Di-Engineere bo-Ramelao bo-Mapotiele le ba bang ba dumelang hore mosebetsi ona ke monyetla wa ho etsa tijelete. Ka hobane bo-Rameralo ba bangata ha ba kwetlisetswa ho etsa meralo ka kotleloho (specialists) ho ba thata ho bona ho seha meeli ya mosebetsi ya bona. Taba ena e hloka tijebele-pele le ho shebisiswa ka hloko mme bo-Rameralo bana ba sa kwetliswang (pirate planners) ha ba nkele taba ena hloohong mmoho le bo-Radipolotiki le bahlanka ba ditulong e leng bona ba lokelang ho beha profeshene ena ditulong tsa yona tse nepahetseng ka molao molemong wa ho sireletsa profeshene le setjhaba. Boemo bona bo etswa bobebe ke tsamaiso le mmuso oa sepolotiki moo taba-kholo e leng ho ithuisa. Taba ena e bonahala haholo moo bahlanka ba boholong le boradipolotiki ba tlohelang ditulo tsa bona ho ba di-Director tsa di-company. Bobodu bo se bo fetohile karolo ea tshebetso dikhwebong. Profeshene ee ya rona e sekisetswa ha kae ke boemo boo? Na ho sana le mobu oa bohlokwa o setseng o kekeng wa rekiswa/ajwa kapa ntho e ngwe le e ngwe e se e na le theko? Haeba bo-Rameralo ba ntse ba batla ho elwa hloko ba lokela ho ema ka maoto ho fedisa bothata bona molemong wa meloko e tiang le moo moloko o na o teng o tla sebedisa tsohle ka nako e kgutshwane lebitsong feela la tswelo-pele ba bare ba sebeletsa meloko e tiang le ho thusa ba ileng ba sekisetswa nakong e fetileng (affirmative action).