

Van die redakteur

Geagte Kollega

WERKSGELEENTHEDE EN BEPLANNING.

Peter Hall in sy boek "*Cities of Tomorrow*" skryf in een hoofstuk oor die stad as onderneming (city of enterprise) en meld dat in die sewentigerjare ongeveer 30 miljoen mense hul werk in die Verenigde State van Amerika verloor het. Dit het 'n geweldige invloed op stadsbeplanning gehad in die sin dat in plaas van om beheer uit te oefen op ontwikkeling het die stadsbeplanners nou die persone geword wat nou ontwikkeling aangemoedig het op alle moontlike maniere. Goeie stadsbeplanning word daarna gesien as 'n manier om werk te skep al word die omgewing daardeur benadeel.

Dit is ook die mentaliteit wat die pioniersbestaan van lande kenmerk. Groei word teen alle koste bevoordeel en enige iets wat beperkings daarop kan plaas word verontagsaam. Suid-Afrika se ontwikkeling het grootliks ontstaan met die ontdekking van grondstowwe in die land tesame met 'n regering van generaal J.B.M. Hertzog (1924-1939) met die beleid "Suid-Afrika Eerste". Hierdie regering het besef dat ons nie net grondstowwe kan uitvoer nie maar dat ons dit moet verwerk om enigins 'n industriele land te word. Onder sy bewind word YSKOR en ESKOM gestig wat die basis sou vorm van die toekomstige ontwikkeling van hierdie land in teenstelling met meeste Afrikastate wat net voorsieningstreke sou bly vir die koloniale magte.

In 1965 skryf A.K. Chesterson 'n boek getiteld "*The New Unhappy Lords*" waarin aangetoon word dat die magte wat gehelp het om Afrika te bevry nie die Kommuniste van die ou Oosblok was nie maar eerder mynbougroepe wat beheer van die minerale van Afrika wou verkry. Hierdie groepe is vandag bekend as Neo-Kolonialisme wat net daarin belangstel om die rykdom van die wêreld vir eie gewin te bekom. Lande kan dink dat hul die groepe kan beheer maar die persone wat die minerale aankoop bepaal die prys en die ontwikkeling daarvan. Op CNN is in 2007 'n dokumentêre film gewys genaamd "*The Congo's Tin Soldiers*" waarin aangetoon word hoe met minimum insette die kopers van tin die produk op die lughawe kom aankoop terwyl die plaaslike bevolking soos slawe gevang en gedryf word om enkele krygshere (warlords) te verryk. Die gedagte dat klein myners op 'n informele wyse sal deel in die rykdom is 'n illusie. Die mense sal ook uitgebuit word in 'n mark van vraag en aanbod. Suid-Afrika sal moet besef dat daar met vuur gespeel word as die regering of die werkers eensydig sou probeer om die mynbedryf te reguleer of te nasionaliseer. Groot hoeveelheid werksgeleenthede sal verlore gaan en die hele ekonomie

From the editor

Dear Colleague

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND PLANNING

Peter Hall, in his book "*Cities of Tomorrow*" writes in one chapter about the city of enterprise and mentions that about 30 million people lost their job in the United States in the seventies. It had a tremendous influence on city planning in the sense that instead of controlling development, planners became the people who encouraged development in all possible ways. Thereafter, good urban planning was regarded as a way to create jobs even though it affected the environment adversely.

This is also the mentality characterising the pioneer existence of countries. Growth is promoted at all cost and any restriction is disregarded. South Africa's development originated largely with the discovery of raw materials in the country as well as the government of General JBM Hertzog (1924-1939) with its policy of "South Africa First". This government realised that not only can we export raw materials, but we must process it to become an industrial country. ISCOR and ESKOM were established under his rule, which would form the basis of the future development of this country, unlike most African states that would stay supply regions for the colonial powers.

In 1965 A.K. Chesterson wrote a book entitled "*The New Unhappy Lords*" in which he indicates that the forces that helped to liberate Africa were not the Communists of the old Eastern bloc, but rather mining groups wanting to gain control of the minerals of Africa. These groups are known today as Neo-Colonialists who are only interested in obtaining the wealth of the world for their own gain. Countries may think that they can control these groups but the people who buy the minerals determine the purchase price and the development thereof. A documentary film called "*The Congo's Tin Soldiers*" was shown by CNN in 2007 and shows how, with minimum input, buyers of the tin product purchase it at the airport while the local population are captured like slaves and driven to enrich some warlords. The idea that small miners will share in the wealth in an informal manner is an illusion. The people will also be exploited in a market of supply and demand. South Africa will have to realise that it is playing with fire if the government or the workers would try to unilaterally regulate or nationalise the mining industry. Large numbers of job opportunities will be lost and the whole economy is likely to collapse. The goose that lays the golden egg should therefore not be killed for short-sighted profit, but must be used to create future wealth.

The government's National Development Plan realised largely that by growing

Ho tswa ho Mohlophisi

Motho ya sebetsang le nna

MEKHOA EA MESEBETSI LE MERALO

Peter Hall o ngotse ka hara khaolo ya buka ya hae e bitswang "Cities of Tomorrow" ka teropo e le kgwebo, o bua a re hara dilemo tsa 1970 batho ba dimilione di mashome a mararo ba ile ba lahlehela ke mesebetsi ka hara dinaha tse ikopantseng tsa Amerika.

Sena se bile le ts'uts'umetso e kholo ho meralo ya teropo ka mokhoa wa hore ntle le hore tswelopele e laoloe, batho ba ikarabellang ho meralo ya teropo ba ile ba bona ho le bohlokwa ho ts'uts'umeletsa tswelopele ka mekhwa yohle e teng.

Ka hoo, moralo wa teropo o motle o bonwa e le mokhoa wa ho tlisa mesebetsi le ha tikoloho e utlwa bohloko ka baka la sona sena.

Ona ke ona monahano oo naha tse ngata di utloang hore di hloka ho tsamaya ka ona hore boteng ba naha tsa bona bo be teng.

Tswelopele e hanana le eng kapa eng e ka e sisisang hore e etsahale ka mefuta yohle. Tswelopele ya Afrika Borwa ka boholo e tswa ho fumaneng hoa disebediswa tsa ho aha le tse ding hape tse ka sebedisetswang ho etsa ntho tse fapaneg tse hlokalang. Disebediswa tsena di ile tsa fumanoa ka hara naha tlasa puso ya General JBM Hertzog dilemong tsa 1924 ho isa ho 1939 ka tlasa leano le reng "Afrika Borwa Pele". Puso ena e ile ya bona hole bohlokwa hore naha ya Afrika Borwa e se ke ya rekisetsa naha tse ding disebediswa tseo ba nang le tsona tsa ho aha le ho etsa dintho tse ding tse ngata tsa bohlokwa, empa bahle ba di etse hore e hle e be tsona dintho tseo tsa bohlokwa tse hlokalang. Sena e ne e le hore naha ena ya Afrika Borwa e hle e be naha ea matsoho. Ka tlasa puso ya ena General JBM Hertzog, ISCOR le ESKOM di ile tsa etsoa hore di thuse ka tswelopele ya naha ho se tsoane le naha tse ding tsa Afrika tse ne ntse di hatelletswe ke naha tse kholo tsa mose tse ne di nka disebediswa tseo ba di hlokanng ho naha tsena tsa Afrika.

Ka 1965, A.K. Chesterson o ngotse buka e bitsoang "The Unhappy Lords" moo a bolelang hore se thusitseng Afrika hore e fumane boipuso ba yona e ne e se mokhoa wa bo communist empa fela e le dihlopha tsa di maene tse ileng tsa fumana diminerale tse batlwang ho tsoa ho Afrika. Hlopha tsena di tsejoa di sebedisa mokhoa o mocha wa ho hatella naha tse ding ho fumana seo ba se hlokanng ho tsona, ka sekhoa sena se bitswa "Neo-Colonialism". Hlopha tsena di kgahlwa ke leruo la lefatše fela hore ba le etse la bona.

staan die kans om in duie te stort. Die gans wat die goue eiers lê moet dus nie doodgemaak word vir kortsigtige wins nie maar moet gebruik word om toekomstige rykdom te skep.

Die regering se Nasionale Ontwikkelingsplan besef tot 'n groot mate dat deur groei ons die probleem van werkloosheid kan aanspreek. Tog moet hul ook aandag gee aan die bevolkingsontploffing wat Suider-Afrika in die gesig staar want as die bevolkingsaanwas vinniger is as die werkskepping sal die armes net meer word in die land. Alleen deur harde werk en skoling kan Suid-Afrika binne een geslag uit die probleem kom. Ons het deur korrupsie en swak onderwys die laaste 20 jaar 'n geleentheid om 'n verandering te maak verspeel.

Om die straat op te gaan vir hoër lone gaan nie die probleem oplos nie. Arbeid en lone is ook gekoppel aan vraag en aanbod. Indien lone te hoog raak word daar gemeganiseer en geoutomatiseer wat baie werksgeleenthede verlore laat raak. Die klein en medium bedrywe moet dus eerder beskerm word sodat hul werkers indiens kan neem. Deur 'n werk te hê leer mense sekere vaardighede maar ook in 'n sekere mate verantwoordelikheid om vir jouself te sorg. Deur 'n gemeenskap te skep wat afhanklik is van maatskaplike toelaes (tans ongeveer 13 miljoen mense) word die land verdeel tussen mense wat werk en die wat nie werk nie. As laasgenoemde die politieke mag beheer spel dit die doodsvonnis vir enige belegging in ontwikkeling vanuit die buiteland.

Die regering se sogenaamde "Jobs Fund" van R9 miljard, wat deur die Ontwikkelingsbank van Suider-Afrika geadministreer word, het volgens nuusberigte tot dusver R3 miljard uitbetaal en slegs 745 werksgeleenthede "geskep", teen 'n koste van R4 miljoen per werksgeleentheid. Die staat is dus nie by magte om werkgeleenthede vir die werkloses in die land te skep nie. Politieke beloftes is net beloftes en nie waarborge nie.

Beplanners sal moet kennis neem van die feite en moet help dat gesonde verstand in die vorm van kennis aan die politici en gemeenskappe oorgedra word. Alleen dan kan beplanning weer die rol speel om die ontwikkeling te beheer tot voordeel van mens en omgewing.

we can address the problem of unemployment. Nevertheless, they must also pay attention to the population explosion that Southern Africa faces because if the population grows faster than job creation, the poor in the country will increase. Only through hard work and schooling will South Africa be able to solve the problem within one generation. We missed the opportunity to make a difference because of corruption and poor education over the last 20 years.

To go up the street for higher wages will not solve the problem. Labour and wages are linked to supply and demand. If wages become too high, many job opportunities will be lost because of mechanisation and automation. Small and medium industries should rather be protected so that they can employ workers. Having a job teaches people certain skills but also to a certain extent the responsibility of caring for yourself. By creating a community dependent on social grants (currently about 13 million people) the country is divided between those who work and those who do not work. If the latter control the political power, it signals the death penalty for any investment in development from abroad.

According to news reports the government's so-called "Jobs Fund" of R9 billion, administered by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, has only paid out R3 billion and created only 745 jobs at a cost of R4 million per job opportunity to date. The government is therefore not able to create job opportunities for the unemployed in the country. Political promises are just promises and not guarantees.

Planners will have to take notice of the facts and help to transfer good judgment in the form of knowledge to politicians and communities. Then only can planning again play a role in controlling development to the benefit of the people and the environment.