

## Van die redakteur

### Beste kollega

Martin Meyerson (1965) in sy bekende artikel *Building a middle-range bridge for Comprehensive Planning* bespreek dit wat nodig is vir 'n professie om 'n professie te wees. Dit sluit onder andere in die bepaling van 'n sekere behoefte van kennis in die samelewing, die stigting van organisasies en die hou van konferensies om hierdie behoefte, die begin van universiteitsopleiding om in die behoefte te voorsien; 'n unieke woordeskate asook 'n gespesialiseerde vakvereniging om hierdie nuwe professie te registreer.

Een van die kenmerke van 'n professie is dat dit 'n vaktydskrif het wat die professie ondersteun. In die geskiedenis van stadsbeplanning sien mens ook die interaksie tussen opleiding van professionele persone en die noodsaaklikheid om 'n vaktydskrif te hê. Stadsbeplanning is die eerste keer in 1909 te Liverpool op universiteitsvlak deur Patrick Abercrombie aangebied. Hy het ook met die eerste vaktydskrif vir hierdie nuwe professie in daardie jaar begin naamlik *Town Planning Review*. In die VSA is beplanning in dieselfde jaar begin met opleiding by Harvard maar vaktydskrifte het eers later van die grond af gekom.

In die volgende dekades het stads- en streeksbeplanners hul in die professionele wêreld gevestig, hulself georganiseer en vakverenigings in 'n magdom tydskrifte gestig. Hierdie tydskrifte het gedifferensieer om verskillende spesialiteitsrigtings te akkomodeer of om verskillende situasies te ondervang. So het verskillende lande elk hul eie vakverenigings en eie tydskrifte begin om aan die unieke behoefte te voldoen.

In Suid-Afrika het die professie stadig van die grond gekom. Die eerste beplanners het almal hul opleiding oorsee gekry en Suid-Afrika het aanvanklik net nagraadse opleiding gebied aan argitekte, ingenieurs en landmeters. Die verandering van die professie van 'n ontwerp gedrewe funksie na 'n proses gedrewe funksie in die 1950 het daartoe gelei dat verskeie multi-dissiplinêre nagraadse opleiding programme in die 1960's en 1970's in Suid-Afrika ontstaan het. In die tyd is ook met voorgraadse professionele opleiding begin aan universiteite en met die koms van Technikon is ook 'n begin gemaak met die opleiding van stadsbeplanningstegnici.

Professor Danie Page (1914-2007) van Stellenbosch het as akademikus beseft dat 'n eie Suid-Afrikaanse vaktydskrif vir stads- en streekbeplanners noodsaaklik is. Hy het as redakteur met die hulp van sy fakulteit die tweetalige *Tydskrif vir Streekbeplanning/Journal for Regional Planning* begin in Desember 1974 is die eerste nommer uitgegee. en daarmee volgehou tot sy aftrede. Eers was dit die eiendom van Stellenbosch Universiteit maar word later die amptelike tydskrif van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut van Stads- en

## From the editor

### Dear colleague

Martin Meyerson (1965) discussed what is needed for a profession to be a profession in his well known article *Building a middle-range bridge for Comprehensive Planning*. It includes the determination of a certain need of knowledge in society, the establishment of organisations and the organising of conferences to provide in the need, the beginning of university education, the development of a unique vocabulary, as well as a specialised institution to register this new profession.

One of the characteristics of a profession is that it has a journal that supports the profession. The history of Town Planning shows the interaction between the education of professional persons and the necessity to have such a magazine. Patrick Abercrombie taught town planning for the first time in 1909 as a university programme at Liverpool. He also started the first journal for this new profession that year named *Town Planning Review*. In the USA town planning higher education started in the same year in Harvard, but the first American professional journal only appeared later.

Town- and regional planners settled in the professional world in the following decades. They reorganised themselves and professional associations and established numerous of journals. These differentiated to accommodate different specialities or situations. Different countries developed their own subject associations and journals to meet their unique needs.

The profession developed slowly in South Africa. At first town planners received their education from overseas universities, later South Africa offered postgraduate programmes for architects, engineers and education to architects, engineers and land surveyors only. The profession of a design driven function change to a process driven function in 1950 and it leads to the development of various land surveyors. The change of the profession from a design driven function for planning to a process driven function in the 1950's led during the 1960's and 1970's to the establishment of several multi-disciplinary post-graduate programmes in South Africa. Undergraduate programmes were also started at universities during this period. This was followed by the education of town planning technicians with the arrival of Technikon.

Professor Danie Page, an academic, (1914-2007) from Stellenbosch, realised the necessity of an own South African journal for Town and Regional Planning. As editor he published the first edition of the *Journal for Regional Planning* in December 1974 with the assistance of his faculty and continued doing so until his retirement. The University of Stellenbosch owned the journal which

## Ho tswa bo molukisi

### Tse ithommen pele

Martin Meyerson (1965) o ile a bua ka taba eo e neng e hlokeha bakeng sa lefapha la tshebetso hore e be tshebetso ditabeng tsa hae tse reng *Haha Borokgo bo Mahareng bakeng sa Moralo o Tiileng*. Ho kenyeletsa le tekanyetso ya tlhoko e itseng ya tsebo ka hara setjhaba, ho thewa ha mekgatlo le ho hlophisa diboka ho fana ka tlhoko tshimolohong ya thuto ya yunivesiting, ho hodiwa ha ka tlotlontswe e ikgethileng, esita le motheo oo ikgethileng ho ngodisa tshebetso ena.

A mang a matshwao a tsa tshebetso ke hore e na le lesedinyana la yona le e tshehetsang. Nalane ya Meralo wa Ditoropo e bontsha ho tsamaisana dipakeng tsa thuto ya batho ba thuto e phahameng le tlhokeho ho ba le bukana (makasine) ena. Patrick Abercrombie o ile a ruta ka tsa meralo ya ditloropo lekgetlo la pele ka selemo sa 1909 e le lenaneho la yunivesithi mane ho la Liverpool. O boetse ya eba yena ya qaldileng lesedinyana la pele bakeng sa tshebetso ena e njha e neng e tumme ka hore ke Boithhakisetso ba Meralo ya Ditoropo. Ho USA Meralo ya Ditoropo ya Thuto e Phahameng oo simolotse hona selemong seo mane Harvard, empa lesedinyana la dithuto tse phahameng ho la Amerika le hlahile ha morao.

Baradi le le ba Lebatowa ba ile ba dula lefatsheng (lefapheng) la dithuto tse phahameng mengwaheng e latelang. Ba ile ba ithlophisa botjha le mekgatlo ya dithuto tse phahameng le ho theha masedinyana a mangatanyana. Tsena di ile tsa fapana ho kenyeletsa dithuto tse ikgethileng kapa tse fapaneng maemong. Dinaha tse fapaneng di le tsa theha mekgatlo ya tsona esita le masedinyana ho fihlella diithoko tsa bona.

Tshebetso ena e ile a hola butle ho la Afrika Borwa. Qalehong baradi ba metse ba ile ba fumana thuto ya bona ho tswa diyunivesiting tsa mose ho mawatle, mme ha morao yaba Afrika Borwa e fana ka mananeho a baithuti ba seng ba qetile sekolong bakeng sa baradi ba meaho, dienjinere le ho fana ka thuto ho baradi ba meaho, dienjinere esita le bona balekodi ba dibaka (mafatshe) feela. Tshebetso ya tshebetso ya e ile ya fetohela mosebetsing wa tshebetso e kgannwang ka selemo sa 1950 mme ya lebisla kgodisong ya balekodi ba mafashe ba fapaneng. Phetoho ya tshebetso ho tlhoa ho tshebetso e tsamayang ka tshebetso ya meralo ho ya ho mosebetsi wa tshebetso e tsamaiswang ka tshebetso dilemong tsa bo1950 e bile nakong ya dilemo tsa bo1960 le tsa bo1970 ho lebisla ho theweng ha mananeho a mmalwa a mafapha a mangata a baithuti ba qetileng sekolong ho la Afrika Borwa. Sena se ile sa latelwa ke thuto ya boratekginiki ba meralo ya ditloropo ha ho kena Ditheknikono.

Moprofesara Danie Page, radiithuto ya phahameng, (1914-2007) ho tswa Stellenbosch, o ile a elellwa bohlokwa ba Moafrikaborwa ka boyena bakng sa lesedinyana la Moralo wa Metse le Mabatowa. Jwalo ka mohlaphisi

Streekbeplanners met die naam *Stad en Streekbeplanning/Town and Regional Planning*. In hierdie uitgawe is daar 'n huldeblyk aan Prof Page vir sy bydrae om die professie vir Suid-Afrika uit te bou en veral vir sy rol as redakteur van die eerste vaktydskrif vir die professie in Suid-Afrika. Na sy aftrede het sy opvolger Colin Tod Welch daarmee voortgegaan.

Met die koms van die 'Nuwe Suid-Afrika' is die Suid-Afrikaanse Beplanningsinstituut getransformeer na die *South African Planning Institution* (SAPI). Die tydskrif is weggegeneem by Stellenbosch en is deur die nuwe instelling aan Wits gegee waar Prof. Alan Mabin dit as redakteur sou behartig. In die volgende drie en 'n half jaar het net een tydskrif (nr 42, Junie 1997) onder die naam *South African Planning Journal* verskyn wat nie geakkrediteer was nie.

SAPI het besef dat sake nie so kan voortgaan nie en het 'n nuwe redakteur en tuiste vir die tydskrif gesoek. Tydens die eerste rondte onderhandelinge met beplanningskole kon geen redakteur gevind word nie. Met 'n tweede rondte het die Universiteit van die Oranje Vrystaat ingewillig om die taak oor te neem onder sekere voorwaardes wat kontraktueel tussen die partye vasgelê is. Tydskrif nommer 43 het in November 2000 laat verskyn vanuit die nuwe stal en daarna op 'n gereelde basis onder die ou naam *Stads- en Streekbeplanning / Town and Regional Planning* met 'n latere Suid-Sotho byvoeging *Mesalo ya Detoropo le Mabatowa*. Artikels word nou in al elf amptelike tale toegelaat. Weens finansiële probleme by SAPI om nr 44 te laat druk het die tydskrif volgens die kontrak met SAPI die eiendom van die Vrystaatse Universiteit geword wat dit sedertdien finansiële borg en publiseer.

'n Beleid om spesiale uitgawes onder temas te publiseer met gasredakteurs het sy beslag gevind in die publikasie van tydskrif nr 51 (Mei 2007) waarin die CSIR gefokus het op die ontwikkeling rondom geïntegreerde beplanning. Enige persoon of vereniging of instelling wat graag so 'n spesiale uitgawe wil uitbring kan die redakteur kontak.

Das Steyn

later became the official journal of the South African Planning Institute for Town and Regional Planners named *Town and Regional Planning/ Stads- en Streeksbeplanning*. This issue contains a tribute to Prof. Page for his contribution to develop the profession in South Africa, especially as editor of the first journal for the town- and regional planning profession in South Africa. After Prof. Page's retirement Colin Tod Welch continued with the project.

The institute for Town- and Regional planners was transformed to South African Planning Institution (SAPI) with the arrival of the 'New South Africa'. The magazine was taken away from Stellenbosch and the new institution gave it to Wits. The new editor was Prof. Alan Mabin. Only one magazine (number 42, June 1997) was published under the name *South African Planning Journal* in the following three-and-a-half years, which was not accredited.

SAPI realised that things could not continue the way they were, and started to search for a home for the journal. During the first round of negotiations with planning schools, no editor was found. During the next round of negotiations the University of the Orange Free State agreed to take over the project under certain conditions that were determined by contract. Journal number 43 appeared late in November 2000, and later on appeared on a regular basis under the previous title *Stads- en Streekbeplanning/Town and Regional Planning*. A South Sotho edition *Mesalo ya Detoropo le Mabatowa* followed. Articles were now allowed in all eleven official languages. The next year SAPI experienced some financial problems at the time when number 44 was supposed to be printed and the journal became, according to the contract with SAPI, the property of the University of the Orange Free State. Since then the university sponsored the project financially, edited and published the journal.

A policy to publish special editions under certain themes with guest editors has been implemented with the 51st (May 2007) edition of the journal. In that edition CSIR focused on the development of integrated planning. Any person, association or institution who wishes to publish such an edition should contact the editor.

Das Steyn

o ile a phatlalatsa phatlalatso ya pele ya Lesedinyana la Moralo wa Mabatowa kgweding ya Tshitwe 1974 ka thuso ya lefapha la hae (faculty) mme a tswela pele ho etsa jwalo ho fihlela a beha meja fatshe. Yunivesiti ya Stellenbosch e ne e na le lesedinyana leoo ha morao le ileng la eba Lesedinyana la Semmuso la Motheo wa Meralo ya Afrika Borwa wa Baradi ba Metse le Mabatowa le bitswang Meralo ya Ditoropo le Mabatowa. Taba ena e fupere thoholeto ya Moprof. Page bakeng sa nyehe ya hae kgodisong ya tshebe ho la Afrika Borwa, haholohalo jwalo ka mohlophisi wa lesedinyana la pele bakeng sa tshebetso ya moralo wa metse le mabatowa ho la Afrika Borwa. Ka morao hore Moprof. Page a beha meja fatshe, Colin Tod Welch a tswela pele ka mosebetsi oo.

Setsi sa baradi ba Metse le Mabatowa se ile sa fetolelwa ho Setsi sa Moralo sa Afrika Borwa ka ho fihla ha *Afrika Borwa e Ntjha*. Bukana ena (makasine) e ile ya tloswa Stellenbosch mme setsi se setjha sa fana ka yona ho ba Yunivesiti ya Wits. Mohlophisi e motjha e fha ba Moprof. Alan Mabin. Ke bukana (makasine) e le nngwe feela (nomoro ya 42, Phupjane 1997) le ileng la phatlalatswa ka tlasa lebitso lena *Lesedinyana la Meralo ya Afrika Borwa*, leo le neng le sa dumellwa, dilemong tse latelang tse tharo le halofo.

Setsi sa Meralo sa Afrika Borwa se eleletswe hore dinto di ke ke tsa tswela pele ka mokgwa oo di neng di tsamaya ka wona, mme sa qala ho batla lehae bakeng sa lesedinyana lena. Lekgetlong la pele la dipuisano le dikolo tsa meralo, ha ho mohlophisi eo a ileng a fumanwa. Lekgetlong le latelang leo la dipuisano, Yunivesithi ya Freistata e ile ya dumela ho nka mosebetsi wona ka tlasa mabaka a itseng ao a ileng a bewa ke lengolo la tumellano (kontraka). Lesedinyana la 43, le ile la hlaha ka mora nako kgweding ya Pudungwana 2000 e hatsitswe le ho lokiswa Bloemfontein. Hajwale ditaba di se di dumellwa ho kena ka dipuo tsohle tsa semmuso tse leshome le motso o le mong. Setsi sa Meralo ya Afrika Borwa ya selemo se hlahlamang se thulane le matahta a tsa ditjhelete nakong eo ka yona nomoro ya 44 e neng e tlameha ho hatsiswa mme ho ya ka lengolo la tumellano le ba Setsi sa Meralo sa Afrika Borwa, lesedinyana le ile la eba thepa ya Yunivesithi ya Freistata. Haesale ho tloha nakong eo Yunivesithi e ile ya tshhetsa mosebetsi wona ka ditjhelete, ya lokisa le ho phatlalatsa lesedinyana lena.

Leano la ho phatlalatsa diphatlalatso tse ikgethileng tlasa ditema tse itseng tse tlang ka bahlophisi ba baeti le sebedisitse le phatlalatso ya bo51 (Motsheanong 2007). Phatlalatsong eo CSIR e tsepamisitse mohopolo kgodisong ya moralo o kopanetsweng. Motho ofe kapa ofe, mokgatlo, kapa setsi ba batlang ho phatlalatsa phatlalatso ya mofuta oo ba iteanye le mohlophisi.

Das Steyn