

STOLETNICA THE CENTENARY

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glavna in odgovorna urednica | Editor-in-chief

Dragi bralci in bralke Geodetskega vestnika!

V tokratnem uvodniku ne morem mimo omembe pomembne obletnice za našo stroko na Slovenskem. Med petimi ustanovnimi članicami Univerze v Ljubljani, ki je bila ustanovljena na podlagi *Zakona o Univerzi Kraljestva Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev v Ljubljani* z dne 23. julija 1919, je bila namreč tudi Tehniška fakulteta. Ta je od vsega začetka izvajala študijske programe tudi za področji gradbeništva in zemljemerstva. Fakulteto za gradbeništvo in geodezijo pri Univerzi v Ljubljani torej štejemo za naslednico nekdanje Tehniške fakultete, tako je fakulteta v začetku septembra v Cankarjevem domu s slavnostno akademijo simbolično zaznamovala svoj stoti rojstni dan. Ob tej priložnosti so bile podeljene jubilejne plakete posameznikom in institucijam, ki so izjemno prispevali k ugledu in razvoju fakultete in stroke.

Začetki sodobnega visokošolskega izobraževanja na področju geodezije so pri nas torej povezani z ustanovitvijo Univerze v Ljubljani, čeravno zametki izobraževanja geodetov in zemljemercev na Slovenskem segajo v daljno 18. stoletje. Znanje na tej univerzi so pridobivale generacije geodetov in geodetinj – pa ni bilo vedno lahko. Mnogo pohval in tudi kritičnih misli v zvezi z visokošolskim izobraževanjem geodetov v Sloveniji je zaslediti v različnih arhivskih zapisih, tudi v starih številkah vestnika.

Ob prebiranju zapisov, predvsem iz petdesetih, šestdesetih in sedemdesetih let preteklega stoletja, se vedno znova izpostavlja težava pomanjkanja ustrezno izobraženega in usposobljenega kadra. Pomanjkanje kadrov ni pestilo le zasebne in upravne sfere, vedno znova se omenja pomanjkanje kadrov za geodetske raziskovalno-razvojne naloge in visokošolsko izobraževanje. Sporočila o nujni potrebi po prenovi študijskih programov, ki bo v študij prinesla nova znanja, nove tehnologije in odgovore na družbene potrebe, so prav tako stalnica od vsega začetka študija geodezije na ljubljanski univerzi. Priporočam pregled starih zapisov, marsikatera misel je še danes več kot aktualna.

Kritično obdobje za visokošolsko izobraževanje na področju geodezije je bilo, poleg prvih let geodetskega študija na Univerzi v Ljubljani, predvsem po drugi svetovni vojni. Več desetletij stagniranja stroke in gospodarstva po veliki gospodarski krizi konec dvajsetih let preteklega stoletja se je kazalo v katastrofalni kadrovski sliki geodetske stroke. V povojnem obdobju nato zelo izstopa izredno hiter napredok stroke in visokošolskega izobraževanja, kar velja pripisati predvsem takrat javnim raziskovalnim zavodom ali javnim podjetjem, ki so bila močno vpeta v izobraževalni program na univerzi, naj tu omenim leta 1953 ustanovljeni Inštitut za geodezijo in fotogrametrijo (danes Geodetski inštitut). Dolgoletno dejavno sode-

lovanje razvojnih kadrov v teh inštitucijah s pedagogi in raziskovalci na univerzi ter izjemna angažiranost geodetov na takratni geodetski upravi, v občinah ter drugih družbenih skupnostih so prinašali izjemne rezultate. Pomembno vlogo je ves ta čas imelo društvo oziroma zveza geodetov, ki je v petdesetih letih začelo izdajati svoj bilten, kasneje preimenovan v Geodetski vestnik.

Koliko neverjetnih ur, energije in poguma so posamezniki in skupine vložili v razvoj geodetskih študijskih programov in same stroke, si sploh ne moremo predstavljati. Naj tako sklenem uvodnik z misliojo, ki sem jo kot zaposlena na Fakulteti za gradbeništvo in geodezijo Univerze v Ljubljani imela priložnost deliti z udeleženci slavnostne akademije ob 100-letnici fakultete:

»Navdušeno raziskovanje in nesebični prenos novih dognanj v prakso sta tista, ki spreminja našo družbo – vedno znova. Ob stoletnici velja zahvala vsem, ki so si upali razmišljati nekoliko drugače, so brezkompromisno verjeli v napredek in ‘odprto’ znanost ter s svojimi idejami navdihovali mlajše generacije!«

Dear Readers of Geodetski vestnik,

It is impossible to avoid mentioning an anniversary that is important for the development of our profession in Slovenia. The Technical Faculty was among the five founding members of the University of Ljubljana, which was founded with the *Act on the University of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Ljubljana* of 23 July 1919. From the very beginning, the university offered study programmes in civil engineering and land surveying. Thus, we can consider the Faculty for Civil and Geodetic Engineering at the University of Ljubljana as the descendant of the former Technical Faculty, which is why a solemn ceremony took place at the beginning of September in Cankarjev dom in Ljubljana to mark its centenary. This was also the opportunity to present people and institutions with jubilee awards for their exceptional contributions to the reputation and development of the faculty and the profession.

The beginning of modern higher education in land surveying in Slovenia is thus associated with the founding of the University in Ljubljana, though one may claim that the roots of land surveying and measuring education date back to the 18th century. Many generations of land surveyors acquired knowledge at the university – and it was not always easy. Different archives, as well as old issues of the journal, are full of praise and also critical voices regarding the higher education of land surveyors in Slovenia.

The shortage of properly educated and skilled personnel is often mentioned in the records, especially those from the 1950s, '60s, and '70s. This was not only an issue in the private and administrative spheres; numerous articles mention the shortage of staff for surveying research and development tasks and higher education. Another constant from the very beginning of land-surveying studies at the University of Ljubljana are urgent calls for the upgrading of study programmes that would include new knowledge and new technologies in the courses, as well as address social needs of the time. I warmly recommend you to search through old records; many of the thoughts that you will find remain valid.

Apart from the first years of surveying studies at the University of Ljubljana, the period after WW II was especially critical for higher education in land surveying. Several decades of stagnation in the profession and the economy that followed the Great Depression at the end of the 1920s resulted in a human-resources catastrophe in land surveying. Because of that, the rapid development of the profession and higher education after the war is all too obvious, predominantly because of research institutions and companies, which were all public at the time, were strongly linked to university education programmes.

Perhaps the Institute of Geodesy and Photogrammetry that was founded in 1953 (today the Geodetic Institute of Slovenia) should be mentioned here. Long years of active cooperation of development departments in these institutions with teaching and research staff at the University, combined with extraordinary enthusiasm of surveyors at the national surveying and mapping authority of the time, in municipalities and other social bodies yielded exceptional results. The society or the association of land surveyors constantly played a significant role. In the 1950s, they started publishing a bulletin that was later named Geodetski vestnik.

It is impossible to imagine the incredible amount of working hours, energy and courage that different individuals or groups dedicated to the development of geodesy study programmes and the profession itself. Allow me to end the editorial with a thought that – as an employee at the Faculty of Civil and

Geodesy Engineering at the University of Ljubljana – I had the opportunity to share with the guests at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the hundredth anniversary of the faculty:

Enthusiastic exploration and unselfish transferring of new findings into practice are the factors that change our society – over and over again. The 100th anniversary is a fine opportunity to express thankfulness to everybody who dared to think out of the box, who fervently believed in development and “open” science, and whose ideas inspired younger generations!