

ZGODBE STORIES

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glavna in odgovorna urednica | Editor-in-chief

Ob pripravi in urejanju junijske številke Geodetskega vestnika, ki ponovno ponuja zanimive članke s področja znanstveno-raziskovalnega dela in iz stroke, me je tokrat pritegnila zanimiva zgodba. Zgodba, ki jo je težko spregledati, saj je močno zaznamovala razvoj fotogrametrije in daljinskega zaznavanja na Slovenskem. Naši kolegi so jo začeli z vzpostavitvijo prve ekipe za letalsko fotogrametrično snemanje – takrat v okviru Geodetskega zavoda SRS – pisati pred petdesetimi leti.

Vrata za razvoj fotogrametrije v Sloveniji je na široko odprl zvezni odlok o snemanju iz zraka in izmeritvi zemljišč (Uradni list SFRJ, št. 13/1970). S tem odlokom je bilo dovoljeno, da opravljajo snemanja iz zraka in razvijajo zračni fotografski material za izmeritev zemljišč ustanovljene delovne organizacije, državni organi, pristojni za geodetske zadeve, in vojaški zavodi, ki opravljajo geodetska dela. Snemanje iz zraka pa tudi obdelava in objava tako imenovanih aeroposnetkov ter drugih izdelkov so bili sicer strogo regulirani z jasnimi postopki za pridobivanje ustreznih dovoljenj in strogimi pravili glede objave podatkov. Pa vendarle – začela se je doba izjemno hitrega razvoja in uveljavljanja fotogrametrije pri nas, kjer smo ves čas ostajali visoko konkurenčni tudi na mednarodni ravni.

Čeravno smo imeli že pred tem izjemne, mednarodno prepoznavne znanstvenike in strokovnjake na področju fotogrametrije, je letalsko fotogrametrično snemanje v okviru Geodetskega zavoda SRS prineslo nove priložnosti za uveljavljanje raziskovalcev in strokovnjakov. Že pet let po ustanovitvi ekipe za letalsko snemanje smo v Sloveniji začeli izvajati ciklično aerosnemanje CAS, ki ga poznamo še danes. Z lastnim letalskim snemanjem so se razvijale ekipe za zajem in obdelavo fotogrametričnih podatkov, pojavljali so se novi izdelki, fotogrametrija pa se je močno utrdila tako v izobraževalnih kot raziskovalnih ustanovah in takratnih geodetskih organizacijah. Pomembna strateška odločitev pred petdesetimi leti, da se vlaga v razvoj razmeroma drage in nove tehnologije, je prispevala k mnogim uspehom slovenske fotogrametrije, izredno pomembno pri tem pa je izpostaviti, da smo vzporedno stalno skrbeli za visoko usposobljen kader. Takrat se najverjetneje niso niti zavedali, kako pomembna zgodba se piše.

Ob današnjih uspehih slovenske fotogrametrije in širšega daljinskega zaznavanja žal pogosto pozabimo na izjemne strateške odločitve, ki so jih pogumno sprejeli pred petdesetimi leti in so še kako zaznamovale desetletja razvoja stroke pri nas. Manj strateške so bile odločitve v dobi tranzicije, ko je visoko usposobljena ekipa za letalsko fotogrametrično snemanje delila klavno usodo s propadom prestrukturiranega in preimenovanega zavoda (op. Geodetski zavod Slovenije). Razlog je bojda bil v nerentabilnosti dejavnosti.

Takšna je pač prevladujoča logika družbene ureditve, za katero s(m)o se odločili pred tremi desetletji – teh prelomnih časov iz devetdesetih let preteklega stoletja se sicer ne spomnim dobro, saj sem takrat še obiskovala osnovnošolske klopi in sanjala, kako bom postala kozmonavtka ali astronautka. Tako tudi težko sodim, kaj je bilo prav in kaj narobe ...

Opazujem pa zgodbe, ki jih pišemo danes. Nekoliko s skrbjo ugotavljam, da največkrat zmaguje tisto, kar se spleča v danem trenutku, in ne tisto, kar bi bilo dobro na srednji in dolgi rok. To je žal pogosto uveljavljena logika sodobnega kapitalizma, ki ne le, da kroji naše trenutno življenje, ampak vpliva tudi na našo prihodnost in prihodnost naših zanamcev. Upam in verjamem pa, da današnji odločevalci na vodilnih mestih poznajo zgodbe iz preteklosti – uspešne in neuspešne, ki jim pomagajo pri strateškem razmišljanju in sprejemanju dobrih dolgoročnih rešitev.

Neverjetno simbolično je dejstvo, da ravno ob petdesetletnici vzpostavitve prve letalske ekipe na Slovenskem za fotogrametrično snemanje pričakujemo izstrelitev dveh slovenskih satelitov v orbito – mikrosatelita NEMO-HD in nanosatelita TRISAT. Kot smo poročali že v prvi številki letošnjega letnika, se je izstrelitev nekoliko zamaknila zaradi pandemije, a vse kaže, da bosta satelita utirjena še letos. Dejavnosti in odločitve, ki imajo potencial za dolgoročni uspeh in dobrobit skupnosti, je še več. A ne pozabite, zgodbe nastajajo tudi tiho, pri čemer se akterji mnogokrat niti ne zavedajo, da se sploh pišejo in da bodo nekoč o njih poročali. Pomembno je, da so to dobre in pozitivne zgodbe, o katerih bodo, če že, pisali s ponosom.

During the preparation and editorial work for the June issue of Geodetski Vestnik, which again brings to light a variety of interesting scientific and professional topics, a compelling story attracted my attention. It is difficult to overlook as it left a deep mark in the development of photogrammetry and remote sensing in Slovenia. Our colleagues started writing it five decades ago when they put together the first team for aerial photogrammetry – as part of the then Land Survey Institute of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The federal ordinance on aerial photography and land measurements (Official Gazette of SFRY No. 13/1970) opened the door for the development of photogrammetry in Slovenia. It allowed officially established entities, state authorities competent for land surveying, and military institutions that performed land surveying duties to take aerial photographs and develop aerial photographic material for land measurement. Taking aerial photographs as well as processing and publication of so-called aerial shots and other products were strictly regulated with clearly established formal procedures to obtain the necessary permissions and strict rules on the publication of data – this marked the beginning of the extremely rapid development of photogrammetry in Slovenia, with its continued strong competitive international position ever since.

Of course, there were some exceptional and internationally recognized scientists and professionals in the field even before that; nevertheless, it is a fact that aerial photogrammetry undertaken by the Land Survey Institute of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia opened up opportunities for researchers and professionals to gain recognition. Within a short five years after the team for aerial photography was established in Slovenia, they started undertaking cyclical aerial surveys (CAS) that are still carried out today. A national service for aerial photography enabled the development of teams for capturing and processing of photogrammetric data, the emergence of

new products, photogrammetry as science found a firm footing in educational and research institutions, and land-surveying entities of the time. Fifty years ago, an important strategic decision to invest in the development of relatively expensive and new technology contributed to many successful outcomes in photogrammetry in Slovenia, and the constant attention devoted to the development of highly trained professionals must not be forgotten. It might even be the case that those involved were not fully aware of how important the story they were writing was.

Unfortunately, with all the accomplishments in photogrammetry in Slovenia and remote sensing as a whole, we tend to forget about exceptional strategic decisions that were bravely taken five decades ago and have more than decisively influenced several decades of professional development in the country. Less strategic were some decisions in the period of economic transition, when a highly trained team for aerial photogrammetry shared the grim fate with the institution that collapsed after it had been restructured and its name had been changed (i.e., Land Survey Institute of Slovenia). Apparently, it was impossible to ensure its economic viability. At present, that is the rationale of the social and economic system that we (they) chose three decades ago. I admit that my memories on the critical 1990s are hardly relevant as I was still attending primary school and dreaming of becoming a cosmonaut or an astronaut one day. So, it is difficult for me to judge what was right and what was wrong.

However, I closely follow the stories that are being written today. I find it rather disturbing that things that are profitable at a given moment mostly prevail over things that would prove useful in the mid-to-long term. Unfortunately, this is often the prevalent rationale behind modern capitalism that not only shapes our lives but also affects our future and the future of our descendants. I hope and I believe that decision-makers in prominent positions are familiar with the stories from the past – successful and unsuccessful – and consider them when applying strategic thinking and taking prudent long-term decisions.

The fact that now, when we are expecting the launching of two Slovenian satellites into orbit – microsatellite NEMO-HD and nanosatellite TRISAT – fifty years have passed since the establishment of the first photogrammetric team in Slovenia is incredibly symbolic. As we stated in this year's first issue, the covid-19 pandemic temporarily suspended the launch, but now it seems that the satellites will be put into their orbits before the end of this year. Many more activities and decisions that bear the potential for long-term success exist. Do not forget, however, that some stories are also being born in silence; those involved are often not even aware that they are writing them and that they will be talked about sometime in the future. What matters most is that these stories be good, be positive; that the people who might write about them in the future will be proud to do so.