

SPOŠTOVANE TOVARIŠICE IN TOVFRIŠI — DRAGI GOSTJE!

Zelo sem počaščen, da vas lahko danes na začetku tega izredno pomembnega simpozija v imenu občinske skupščine, izvršnega sveta, družbenopolitičnih organizacij Celja in v svojem imenu najlepše pozdravim, in izrečem prisrčno dobrodošlico z željo, da bi se v teh dneh kratkega bivanja pri nas, zares kar najbolje počutili in odšli s prijetnimi vtisi in spomini. Zadovoljni smo, da je to srečanje, vas uglednih, znanstvenih in strokovnih delavcev, ki boste razpravljali o izredno aktualnih vprašanjih varstva in izboljšanja življenjskega okolja, prav pri nas v Celju, kjer je ta problematika, zaradi močnega onesnaževanja ozračja, voda in prostora, izredno pereča in ji tudi mi posvečamo izredno pozornost ter se trudimo, da bi jo omilili, izboljšali in postopoma odpravili. Zato smo sprejeli že več zelo pomembnih sklepov, stališč in ukrepov. Med njimi je gotovo najpomembnejši družbeni dogovor o varstvu okolja, ki so ga februarja letos podpisale vse OZD, KS in SIS, družbenopolitične organizacije in občinska skupščina, z željo in obvezo, da začnemo s skupnimi napor, usklajeno, načrtno in sistematično odpravljati ovire prekomernega onesnaževanja življenjskega okolja. V družbenem dogovoru so natančno določene naloge, nosilci in roki izvedbe posameznih nalog. Uresničevanje teh nalog pa je že prineslo prve uspehe. Prepričani pa smo, da nas bo tudi vaše srečanje vzbudilo k še večjim naporom, da bi zastavljene naloge čimbolje izvršili. Zato vam želim veliko uspehov pri delu.

Predsednik občinske skupščine Celje
Jože Marolt

DISTINGUISHED COMRADES, DEAR GUESTS!

It is a great honour for me — at the opening of this very important symposium to extend to you — on behalf of our Communal Assembly, its Executive Council, of the socio-political organizations and in my personal name — our sincere welcome. We trust that you will enjoy your short stay among us and that you will leave with nice impressions and memories. We are glad that this meeting of distinguished scientists and experts, at which you will be discussing the topical problems of protecting and improving the living space, is held here in Celje. These are problems which — because of the strong pollution of air, water, and environment — we have to pay great attention in order to solve them in due course. So far several important resolutions and measures pursuing this goal have been adopted. Certainly most important among them is the social compact on the protection of environment, which was in February this year signed by all the basic organizations of associated labour, the local communities, the self-managing communities of interest, the socio-political organizations, and the Communal Assembly — in the wish and with the obligation to join efforts towards a coordinated, planned and systematic gradual elimination of the sources of pollution. The social compact specifies the tasks, the teams responsible for the realization and the time-limits by which the tasks are to be realized. First results are already in view. We feel certain that your meeting will stimulate us to yet greater efforts to pursue the tasks we have set ourselves. For which reason I wish you every success in your work.

President of the Communal Assembly of Celje
Jože Marolt

POŠTOVANE KOLEGINICE I KOLEGE, UVAŽENI GOSTI

Imam osobitu čist i zadovoljstvo da Vas, učesnike jugoslovenskog Simpozijuma sa međunarodnim učešćem »Geografski problemi životne okoline« srdačno pozdravim u ime Saveza geografskih društava Jugoslavije, Nacionalnog komiteta i Komisije za naučni rad Saveza.

Posebno želim da pozdravim naše inostrane goste učesnike ovog Simpozijuma čiji ćemo naučni opus o aktuelnim problemima čovjekove okoline sa velikom pažnjom i interesovanjem saslušati.

Koristim ovu priliku da Institutu za geografiju Univerziteta u Ljubljani u ime Saveza najsrdačnije zahvalim na spremnosti da preuzme organizaciju Simpozija, a posebnu zahvalnost opućujem Organizacionom odboru i njegovom predsjedniku, dokazanom entuzijasti i organizatoru, uvaženom prof. dr. Vladimiru Klemenčiču.

Zahvaljujem i svim organima i organizacijama koji su pomogli pripremu simpozija.

Srdačno zahvaljujem našim uvaženim i pažljivim domaćinima grada Celja koji su nam pružili ovako povoljne uslove za rad Simpozijuma.

Koleginice i kolege,

Savez geografskih društava i institucija naše zemlje, njegovi organi i tijela i posebno Komisija za naučni rad, svojim Programima rada nastoje da pokrenu i razmatraju brojna aktuelna pitanja geografske transformacije jugoslovenskog prostora i relevantnih geografskih faktora koji nastaju pod uticajem vrlo dinamičnog društveno-ekonomskog razvoja. Na taj način nastojimo da savremena dostignuća u razvoju geografske teorijske misli i, posebno, geografska aplikativna istraživanja najdirektnije povežemo sa potrebama savremenog regionalno-prostornog planiranja i potrebama kompleksnog razvoja pojedinih naučnih poddružja.

Upravo, motivisani takvim opredeljenjima opredijelili smo se za organizaciju ovog naučnog skupa koji tretira aktuelnu geografsku problematiku čovjekove okoline. Sasvim je sigurno da geografska proučavanja mogu dati vrlo značajan doprinos u sagledavanju i razrješavanju ovih složenih i aktuelnih pitanja.

Dozvolite mi da i ja iznesem par razmišljanja na ovu zaista aktuelnu problematiku koja prevazilazi regionalne i nacionalne okvire i očigledno, sve više, poprima globalne srazmjere.

Svima nama je dobro poznata činjenica da je pitanje odnosa čovjeka, odnosno ljudskog društva, i prirode bilo predmet interesovanja nauke i društvene misli uopšte od najranijih vremena do danas. Iz ovog složenog kompleksa su postavljena i aktuelizirana različita pitanja zavisno od stepena razvoja proizvodnih snaga i naučne spoznaje. To se odnosi, pored ostalog, na pitanja: ovladavanje silama prirode radi zadovoljavanja ljudskih potreba; uticaj prirode na materijalni i duhovni život čovjeka; problem dovoljnosti prirodne materije i ener-

gije za zadovoljenje rastućih potreba razvoja, i najzad, pitanje izmjene osnovnih svojstava životne sredine pod uticajem savremenog vrlo dinamičnog razvoja i implikacije koje nastaju tim izmjenama, koje je predmet razmjene mišljenja na ovom naučnom Simpozijumu.

Nema sumnje, savremena ekološka kriza, možemo je tako slobodno nazvati, je posljedica neadekvatnog i neracionalnog korišćenja prirodnih izvora što sve više dovodi do narušavanja prirodnog kružnog toka materije i energije i do znatnih promjena u strukturi biosfere, što ozbiljno degradira osnovna svojstva prirodne sredine kao životne sredine, odnosno čovjekove okoline.

Socijalno-ekonomska strana ekološke krize manifestuje se, prije svega, u neracionalnom, često puta, stihijnom korišćenju prirodne sredine i njenih resursa i izrabljivačkom odnosu prema njoj, što dugoročno gledano može ozbiljno doprinijeti usporavanju privrednog razvoja, umanjivanju kvaliteta života i njegovoј dehumanizaciji.

Valja otvoreno reći da su savremeni ekološki problemi izazvani, prije svega, određenim tehničkim dostignućima koji su snažno povećali tehnogeni tok materije i energije, a nastali su, i još uvijek se odvijaju u uslovima profitne usmjerenosti proizvodnje, u čijoj funkciji je i stvaranje tzv. potrošačkih društava.

Polazeći od implikacija koje mogu nastati u ekosistemu pod naletom neplanskog i neracionalnog razvoja, neophodno je da svi organizovani faktori, a prije svega, savremena nauka, što prije doprinose formiranju svijesti, saznanja i opredjeljenja da kriterijumi razvitka proizvodnje nužno moraju biti, ne samo društvene potrebe, i ekonomski rentabilitet proizvodnje, već i objektivne mogućnosti prirode. U tom kontekstu, biće neophodno, u programiranju razvoja utvrdjivati realne mogućnosti i norme maksimalnog pritiska na biosferu u regionalnim, nacionalnim i globalnim razmjerama. Jer, Marksova misao »da ljudski projekti koji nijesu u skladu sa velikim zakonima prirode, donose samo nesreću« već se potvrdila bezbroj puta.

Kada je u pitanju zaštita i unapredjenje čovjekove okoline i naša zemlja stoji pred istim zadacima kao i čitav savremeni svijet. Ova konstatacija se zasniva na činjenici, da se do nedavno, u dinamičnim procesima industrijalizacije i urbanizacije, nije vodilo dovoljno računa o ekonomskim posljedicama tih procesa. Zbog toga su u mnogim područjima naše zemlje pojedini egzistencionalni prirodni resursi, kao što su vazduh, voda i to, ozbiljno degradirani, što se direktno negativno odražava na kvalitet života brojnih životnih i radnih sredina.

Nadam se da dijelim vaše mišljenje ako konstatujem da je u zadnjim godinama u nas sa svom ozbiljnošću postavljeno pitanje zaštite i unapredjenja čovjekove okoline, da se sve više i uspješnije nauka uključuje u razrješavanju ovih problema, naročito u okviru prostornog planiranja i prostornog uređenja, da je društvena aktivnost u ovoj oblasti u stalnom usponu i da je nivo ekološke svijesti, što je posebno važno, sve veći. Pozitivna opredjeljenja našeg društva na rješavanju aktuelnih pitanja zaštite čovjekove okoline, najpotpunije su izraženi u novom Ustavu, u kome je konstituisano pravo čovjeka na zdravu životnu sredinu. Na tim osnovama su u organizacijama udruženog rada, mjesnim zajednicama, komunama, republikama i pokrajinama i federaciji u zadnjim godinama donijeti mnogi samoupravni sporazumi i društveni dogovori, odluke i zakoni.

Da bi se što uspješnije prevazilazile već postojeće protivrječnosti i uspostavio budući racionalan odnos našeg društva prema prirodi, neophodno je prije svega definisanje i prihvatanje ekološke strategije privrednog i socijalnog razvitka. Da bi se uspješno realizovao koncept pomenute strategije neophodno je sinhronizovano djelovanje u više pravaca.

Prvi vid takve strategije svakako je odbranbena strategija, pri kojoj napori nauke i tehnologije i organizovana društvena aktivnost treba da budu usmjereni na saniranje postojećih programa i neutralizaciju štetnog dejstva otpadaka na prirodnu sredinu, prije svega, izgradnjom i korišćenjem specijalnih uređaja za mehaničko, hemijsko i biološko prečišćavanje i utilizaciju štetnih otpadaka.

Drugi vid ekološke strategije, koji je znatno efikasniji od prvog, jeste potreba razrade sistema zatvorene tehnologije, kojom se obezbeđuje recirkulacija odredjene količine vode i vazduha, i pri kojoj nastaje manja količina štetnih otpadaka. Danas, biće nužno stvarati takve tehnološke procese pri kojima će otpaci biti takvi da ih priroda može preraditi i apsorbovati, ukoliko se oni ne mogu dalje koristiti u proizvodnji.

Treći, viši vid ekološke strategije kome, dugoročno treba da teži naše društvo u sklopu opštih napora na ovom planu, treba da čini povezivanje prirodno-bioloških i socijalno-ekonomskih procesa u bioekonomski sistem.

Korišćenje prirode, odnosno vitalnih prirodnih resursa, na pomenutim osnovama je u interesu sadašnjih, i posebno, budućih generacija kojima ćemo, po svojoj prilici, prenijeti složene probleme sa područja korišćenja prirodnih izvora.

Skoro da je nepotrebno na ovakvom skupu isticati, da u zaštiti i unapređenju čovjekove sredine i posebno na prostornom uređenju, kao integralnim djelovima razvoja, nauka treba da odigra odlučujuću ulogu, razumije se u našim uslovima adekvatno povezana sa udruženim radom. Od izuzetnog su značaja sinhronizovana interdisciplinarna proučavanja i rezultati i to u regionalnim i nacionalnim okvirima. Dakako, biće neophodno još više afirmisati bilateralnu i multilateralnu saradnju u zaštiti i racionalnom korišćenju nekih zajedničkih i nedvojivih prirodnih dobara, kao što su vazduh, mora i okeani, veliki rečni sistemi itd.

Konačno, zaštita prirode, očuvanje i poboljšanje čovjekove okoline te racionalno korišćenje prirodnog bogatstva treba da se tretira kao pitanje učvršćivanja prirodne osnove materijalne proizvodnje, poboljšavanje uslova života i rada i kao izvora radosti i nadahnuća. Sasvim je sigurno da se duhovno bogatstvo ljudi ne može razvijati siromašenjem prirode.

U nadi da će ovaj naš Simpozijum dati značajne rezultate u aktuelizaciji pitanja čovjekove okoline u nas i da će korisno poslužiti za razmjenu iskustava sa našim uvaženim inostranim kolegama, ja vas još jednom u ime Saveza geografskih društava Jugoslavije srdačno pozdravljam i zahvaljujem na pažnji.

Dr. Miljan Radović
Predsednik Zveze geografskih društava SFR Jugoslavije

DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUES AND GUESTS!

It is a special honor and pleasure for me — on behalf of the Union of the Geographical Societies of Yugoslavia, its National Committee and its Commission for Scientific Work to extend a hearty welcome to all the participants in the present Yugoslav symposium with international participation »Geographical Problems of the Living Space«. In particular I should like to welcome our guests from abroad whose active participation at the present Symposium will be followed with great attention and interest. I wish to use this opportunity to express on behalf of the Union our sincere thanks to the Institute of Geography at the University of Ljubljana for its readiness to organize the Symposium, while our special gratitude is due to the Organizational Committee and its chairman, esteemed enthusiast and organizer, Prof. Dr. Vladimir Klemenčič. Our thanks are due also to all the organs and organizations that have contributed their share towards preparing the Symposium. Last not least our hearty thanks are due to our most kind hosts here in Celje, who have created conditions truly favourable for the work of the Symposium.

The Union of the Geographical Societies and of similar institutions in our country, its organs and agencies and in particular the Commission for Scientific Work endeavour through its Programmes to open and to study the numerous topical questions of the geographical transformation of the Yugoslav geographical space and of the relevant geographical factors operating under the influence of the very dynamic socio-economic development. In this sense we are making every endeavour to relate the achievements in the development of the geographical theoretical thought and, in particular, in the applied geographical research as closely as possible to the needs of the contemporary regional-spatial planning and to the needs of a complex development of the individual scientific fields.

Being motivated by such tasks we have decided on organizing such a scientific meeting which is to deal with topical issues of man's living space. It is perfectly clear that geographical study can make a significant contribution towards an adequate treatment of these complicated problems.

With your kind permission I would like to say a few words about this truly topical concern which extends beyond the regional or national frameworks and is increasingly gaining global dimensions.

We are all familiar with the fact that the question of man's attitude, or rather of the attitude of human community, to nature has been the object of interest of both science and social thought from the earliest time to this day. This complex has led to the formulation of and concern with various questions, depending on the degree in which the production forces and the scientific insight have been developed. Among other things, this refers to such questions as: the control of natural forces for the purposes of meeting human needs; the influence of nature on man's material and spiritual life; the problem of sufficient availability of matter and energy to satisfy the increasing demands of the

development; and finally, the problem of the change of the basic properties of the living space as influenced by the contemporary very dynamic development and the entailed implications — which all is the subject of discussion at the present Symposium.

It is beyond doubt that the present ecological crisis, as we may without hesitation designate it, is a consequence of the inadequate and not rational utilization of natural resources; such a utilization increasingly leads to disturbances in the natural cycle between matter and energy and to considerable changes in the biosphere — which seriously degrades the basic properties of the natural environment as the living space or human environment.

The socio-economic aspect of the ecological crisis is above all manifested in the not-rational, often unguided utilization of the natural environment and its resources as well as in the exploiting attitude towards it — which in the long run may seriously handicap the economic development, affect the quality of living and dehumanize it.

It should be openly stated that the contemporary ecological problems are primarily due to certain technical achievements which have strongly increased the technogenous flow of matter and energy and continue to arise in the conditions of the profit-oriented production, in the function of which emerge the so-called consumers' societies.

When considering the implications that may arise in the eco-system as a consequence of unplanned and not-rational development, it is indispensable that all the organized factors, and especially the contemporary science, establish the opinion that the developmental criteria of production must needs be not simply in terms of social needs and economic profitability but also in terms of the objective possibilities of nature. Having this in view, it will be in the programming of further development essential to establish the realistic possibilities and norm of the pressure permitted on the biosphere in regional, national and global dimensions. For Marx's thought »that man's projects which are at variance with the great laws of Nature bring disaster« has been confirmed a great many times.

When dealing with the question of protecting and developing human environment our country is faced with much the same problems as the rest of the contemporary world. This last statement is based on the fact that up to recently, in the dynamic industrialization and urbanization processes, we have paid insufficient attention to these processes. This is why in many regions of our country individual given natural resources, like the air, or the water, have been seriously degraded — which is directly negatively reflected in the quality of the living environment.

I believe that I am sharing your opinion when saying that in recent years we have in all seriousness considered the problems of how to protect and improve human environment; that science has been more and more included in dealing with these problems, especially in the framework of spatial planning and the organization of living space; that the role of the society in this field has been growing; and that the level of the ecological conscience, which it is particularly important to point out, is rising. The positive stands adopted by our society with regard to coping with the topical issues of protecting human environment are adequately formulated in the new Constitution, which establishes that man has a right to healthy environment. On this basis organizations of associated labour, local communities, communes, republics, provinces and the federation have in recent years passed a number of self-management agreements and social compacts, by-laws and laws.

In order efficiently to overcome the already existing contradictions and to establish a prospective rational attitude of our society towards nature it is above all necessary to define and adopt the ecological strategy of the economic and social development. And in order efficiently to realize the concept of this strategy it is necessary to synchronize the activities in several directions.

The first aspect of such a strategy is clearly the defence strategy, where the endeavours of science and technology as well as the organized social action must be directed at reorganizing the existing programmes and neutralizing the harmful effects which waste material exerts on human environment, above all through constructing and utilizing special facilities for mechanical, chemical and biological purifying and utilization of harmful waste material.

The second aspect of the ecological strategy, which is much more efficient than the first one, lies in the need to develop such a system of technology which will ensure a recirculation of a certain amount of water and air and in which the amount of waste material is smaller. Now it will be necessary to form such technological processes which will lead to waste material that the nature can absorb when it cannot be further used in the production.

The third, a higher, aspect of the ecological strategy lies in the long-range goal to be pursued by the society within the framework of the general efforts made in this plan: to inter-relate the natural-biological and socio-economic processes into a bio-economic system.

The utilization of nature, or rather of the vital natural resources, on such a basis is in the interest of the present and in particular of the future generations which will in all probability inherit from us the complicated problems of utilizing natural resources.

At a meeting like the present one it is almost unnecessary to point out that in the protection and improvement of human environment and, especially, in the organization of living space as integral parts of the development science should perform the decisive role, in our conditions understandably in adequate inter-relation with the associated labour. Exceptionally important are synchronized inter-disciplinary studies and findings on both regional and national scale. Of course it will be imperative to strengthen further bilateral and multilateral cooperation in protection and rational utilization of some common and unalienable natural goods, such as the air, the seas and the oceans, big river systems, etc.

Finally, the protection of nature, the improvement of human environment and the rational utilization of natural resources should be treated as a cardinal factor in consolidating the natural basis of the material production, in improving the conditions of work and life and as a source of joy and inspiration. It is perfectly obvious that the spiritual wealth of people cannot be achieved through an impoverishment of nature.

In the hope that the present Symposium will give significant results in studying the problems of human environment in this country and that it will be useful for exchanging experiences with our distinguished colleagues from abroad, I wish — on behalf of the Union of the Geographical Societies of Yugoslavia — once more to extend to you our welcome as well as thank you for your attention.

Dr. Miljan Radović

President of the Union of the Geographical Societies of SFR Yugoslavia