

Therefore, ecological questions in the space of the river Danube cannot be understood as a political priority of one or more social groups, different parties etc. because it refers to all members of the communicative community.

The speech on the river Danube, dividing and uniting at the same time, becomes a speech of communication, a speech of relations, a speech of dialogue, a speech of polylogue. All political, ideological, cultural and geographical borders are transcended by it.



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WATER RESOURCES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CIVILISATION

Water is one of the principal resources and both driving force and limiting factor of human civilisation development. This paper presents available water resources in the world and the relation between socio-economic and natural systems throughout history of mankind. Some of the monuments of culture from the Iron Gate region of the Danube river are described which illustrate a century old bond between man and water. The Danube river waters are of prime importance for Danubean countries and a change in people's treatment and relation to water is necessary at both national and international level. This implies application of long-term environmentally compatible economic strategies in accordance with bio-culture, which, at the bottom line, should lead to the concept of sustainable development. There is an interest in Yugoslavia for international co-operation with Danubean countries and vice versa, as well as the concern for environment in the Yugoslavian part of the Danube basin, problems and means for management of pollution sources in the area.



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BIODIVERSITY IN THE YUGOSLAV SECTOR OF THE DANUBE

We believe that it is not too modest if we say that the Yugoslav part of the Danube river region is one of the most important cradle of the European civilization.

Many traces of ancient cultures were found along the banks of the Danube in Yugoslavia, witnessing a long continuity of inhabitation of this area. The Lepenski Vir culture arose by the banks of the Danube between 7.000 and 6.000 B. C. (Neolithic age). The Starcevo culture (Djerdap) is the first Neolithic culture in this region (6.000-5.000 BC). Remnants of one of the vast spread and most advanced Neolithic cultures in Southeastern Europe, the Vinca culture (4.500-3.500 B. C.) are found by the Danube, too.

The Roman Empire in the following period, left behind a number of historical and cultural monuments in the Yugoslav part of the Danube river region. This is particularly interesting concerning the fact that this was a high priority level area, being the fortified border, the Limes, a part of the system Romans created for the protection from the intrusion of the barbarians, far more enduring compared to the other one in the Roman Empire, the Rhein Limes in Western Europe. It is thought that the Emperor Tiberius (14-37 A. D.) initiated the construction of the strategically important road through the Djerdap gorge, continued by the Emperor Traianus in the period 101-106 A. D. who also built one of the first bridges across the Danube as a part of this road.

Apart from all others, there is a number of centers of Serbian culture in this region, especially the monasteries in the Fruska Gora mountain, forts, old mines, etc.

Today the banks of the Danube host large number of towns (with more than 2 million inhabitants), two being the urban and industrial centers, Novi Sad and Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

And particularly nowadays, perhaps more than ever, the man's activities jeopardize biodiversity of both the river and terrestrial ecosystems along the Danube, from plains of Vojvodina to magnificent mountains of the Djerdap gorge region.

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FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT OF FORESTS RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (A Model for Lithuanian Coastal)

Management means in the afforested coastlines where forests mainly have recreational functions (through water protection and anti - erosion functions are also important), could be properly balanced using the evaluation methodical prepared by the model presented here.

The four most important trends of assessment of recreational ability of stands have been singled out:

1. determining of aesthetic peculiarities (relevance of forests in a psychological aspect);